EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

06/2013

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

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SISUKORD

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamise korral eeldatakse enamiku vastavate direktiivide mõistes, et standardi kohaselt valmistatud toode täidab direktiivi olulisi nõudeid ning on seega reeglina kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist. Harmoneeritud standardi täpne tähendus ja õiguslik staatus tuleneb siiski iga direktiivi tekstist eraldi ning võib direktiivist olenevalt erineda.
Lisainfo:
http://www.newapproach.org/
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/harmonised-standards/

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDEID ÜLEVÕTVAD EESTI STANDARDID

Direktiiv 97/23/EÜ
Surveseadmed
(EL Teataja 2013/C 128/01)

Järgnev loetelu sisaldab viiteid surveseadmete ühtlustatud standarditele ja surveseadmete tootmisel kasutatavate materjalide ühtlustatud tugistandarditele. Surveseadmete tootmisel kasutatavate materjalide ühtlustatud tugistandardite puhul on olulistele ohutusnõuetele vastavuse eeldus piiratud standardi materjalide tehniliste andmetega ning ei hõlma materjalide sobivust konkreetse seadme puhul. Seetõttu tuleb hinnata materjalistandardis esitatud tehnilisi andmeid vastavalt konkreetse seadme konstruktsiooninõuetele, et kontrollida vastavust surveseadmeid käsitleva direktiivi peamistele ohutusnõuetele.

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN 12952-7:2012 Veetorudega katlad ja abipaigaldised. Osa 7: Nõuded katla seadmestikule / *Water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations - Part 7: Requirements for equipment for the boiler*	04.05.2013	EVS-EN 12952-7:2002 Märkus 2.1	Kehtivuse lõppkuupäev (30.04.2013)

EVS-EN 12952-18:2012 Veetorukatlad ja abiseadmed. Osa 18: Kasutusjuhendid / *Water-tube boilers and auxiliary installations - Part 18: Operating instructions*	04.05.2013		

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

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

Direktiiv 2009/105/EÜ
Lihtsad surveanumad
(EL Teataja 2013/C 128/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004/A2:2012 Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri katse. Osa 1: Teraste gaas- ja kaarkeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus - Amendment 2 (ISO 15614-1:2004/Amd 2:2012) / *Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 1: Arc and gas welding of steels and arc welding of nickel and nickel alloys - Amendment 2 (ISO 15614-1:2004/Amd 2:2012)*	04.05.2013	Märkus 3	Selle avaldamise kuupäev

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

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

Direktiiv 94/9/EÜ
Plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutatavad seadmed ja kaitsesüsteemid
(EL Teataja 2013/C 128/03)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN 14678-1:2013 Vedelgaasi seadmed ja tarvikud. Seadmed vedelgaasitanklatele. Osa 1: Tankurid / *LPG equipment and accessories - Construction and performance of LPG equipment for automotive filling stations - Part 1: Dispensers*	04.05.2013	EVS-EN 14678-1:2006+A1:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2013
EVS-EN 1755:2000+A2:2013 Tööstuslike mootorkärude ohutus. Töötamine plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas. Kasutamine süttivas gaasis, aurus, udus ja tolmus / *Safety of Industrial trucks - Operation in potentially explosive atmospheres - Use in flammable gas, vapour, mist and dust*	04.05.2013	EVS-EN 1755:2000+A1:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2013

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

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

Komisjoni määrus (EÜ) nr 278/2009
Välistoiteallikate ökodisaini nõuded
(EL Teataja 2013/C 130/05)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**

EVS-EN 50563:2011 Välised vahelduvvoolu-alalisvoolu- ja vahelduvvoolu-vahelduvvoolu-toitemuundurid. Tühijooksuvõimsuse ja aktiivtalitlusviiside keskmise kasuteguri määramine / *External a.c. - d.c. and a.c. - a.c. power supplies – Determination of no-load power and average efficiency of active modes*	07.05.2013		

Käesolevat standardit tuleb täiendada selgete viidetega nendele õiguslikele nõuetele, mida standard peaks katma

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

Direktiiv 2007/23/EÜ
Pürotehnilised tooted
(EL Teataja 2013/C 136/06)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 14451-1:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 1: Terminoloogia / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 1: Terminology (ISO 14451-1:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-10:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 10: Nõuded pooltoodetele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 10: Requirements and categorization for semi-finished products (ISO 14451-10:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-2:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 2: Test methods (ISO 14451-2:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-3:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 3: Etikettimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 3: Labelling (ISO 14451-3:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-4:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 4: Nõuded mikrogaasigeneraatoritele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 4: Requirements and categorization for micro gas generators (ISO 14451-4:2013)*	15.05.2013		

EVS-EN ISO 14451-5:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 5: Nõuded turvapatjade gaasigeneraatoritele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 5: Requirements and categorization for airbag gas generators (ISO 14451-5:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-6:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 6: Nõuded turvapatjade moodulitele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 6: Requirements and categorization for airbag modules (ISO 14451-6:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-7:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 7: Nõuded turvavööde eelpingutitele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 7: Requirements and categorization for seatbelt pretensioners (ISO 14451-7:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-8:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 8: Nõuded süüteseadmetele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 8: Requirements and categorization for igniters (ISO 14451- 8:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN ISO 14451-9:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 9: Nõuded täiturseadmetele ja nende kategoriseerimine / *Pyrotechnic articles - Pyrotechnic articles for vehicles - Part 9: Requirements and categorization for actuators (ISO 14451- 9:2013)*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16256-1:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. Laval ja teatris kasutatav pürotehnika. Osa 1: Terminoloogia / *Pyrotechnic articles - Theatrical pyrotechnic articles - Part 1: Terminology*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16256-2:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. Laval ja teatris kasutatav pürotehnika. Osa 2: Laval ja teatris kasutatava pürotehnika kategooriad / *Pyrotechnic articles - Theatrical pyrotechnic articles - Part 2: Categories of theatrical pyrotechnic articles*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16256-3:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. Laval ja teatris kasutatav pürotehnika. Osa 3: Ehitus- ja toimivusnõuded / *Pyrotechnic articles - Theatrical pyrotechnic articles - Part 3: Requirements for construction and performance*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16256-4:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. Laval ja teatris kasutatav pürotehnika. Osa 4: Miinimumnõuded märgistamisele ja kasutusjuhendid / *Pyrotechnic articles - Theatrical pyrotechnic articles - Part 4: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use*	15.05.2013		

EVS-EN 16256-5:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. Laval ja teatris kasutatav pürotehnika. Osa 5: Katsemeetodid / *Pyrotechnic articles - Theatrical pyrotechnic articles - Part 5: Test methods*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16261-1:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. 4. kategooria ilutulestikud. Osa 1: Terminoloogia / *Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, category 4 - Part 1: Terminology*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16261-2:2013 Pürotehnilised tooted. 4. kategooria ilutulestikud. Osa 2: Nõuded / *Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Category 4 - Part 2: Requirements*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16261-3:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. 4. kategooria ilutulestikud. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid / *Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Category 4 - Part 3: Test methods*	15.05.2013		
EVS-EN 16261-4:2012 Pürotehnilised tooted. 4. kategooria ilutulestikud. Osa 4: Miinimumnõuded märgistamisele ja kasutusjuhendid / *Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Category 4 - Part 4: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use*	15.05.2013		

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

Direktiiv 2009/48/EÜ
Mänguasjade ohutus
(EL Teataja 2013/C 149/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN 71-4:2013 Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 4: Katsekomplektid keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks / *Safety of toys - Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities*	28.05.2013		

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

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

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

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

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

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

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

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

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

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 807:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Kinnisvara korrashoid. Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldamine

Standardi EVS 807:2010 parandus.

Keel et

EVS-ISO 16175-1:2013

Hind 9,49

ja identne ISO 16175-1:2010

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

Projekti „Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas“ eesmärk on luua üleilmselt harmoniseeritud põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded tarkvarale, mida kasutatakse digitaaldokumentide loomiseks ja haldamiseks kontorikeskkonnas. Hetkel on olemas rida õigusruumi- ja valdkonnakeskseid funktsionaalsusnõudeid ja tarkvara kirjeldusi. Projekti eesmärk on vormida olemasolevast nõuded ja juhised, mis vastaksid rahvusvahelise arhiivide ning dokumendi- ja infohalduse valdkonna vajadustele ning võimaldaksid ühist koostööd üleilmse tarkvaratööstusega.
Projekti eesmärgid on:
• võimaldada organisatsioonides parem dokumendihalduse korraldus;
• suurema toimimisefektiivsuse kaudu toetada organisatsiooni ärivajadusi;
• pakkuda läbi automatiseeritud dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsuse laiema käsitluse paremat võimalust auditeerimistegevusteks;
• parandada võimalusi vastavuse saavutamiseks infoõigusest tulenevate kohustustega (näiteks andmekaitse ja eraelu puutumatus);
• kindlustada hea dokumendihaldusega head valitsemist (näiteks aruandekohustuslikkus, läbipaistvus, paremad teenused);
• suurendada olulisemate põhimõtete levitamisega üldise teadlikkuse taset automatiseeritud võimalustest;
• viia maksimumini haldusaladeülest kooskõla dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsusnõuete sõnastamisel ning võimaldada üleilmsel arhiivi-, dokumendi- ja infohalduse valdkonnal suhelda tarkvara tarnijatega ühtsete arusaamade kohaselt.
Standardis toodud juhised ja nõuded keskenduvad peamiselt digitaaldokumentide loomisele ja haldamisele. Standardi osad üksnes toetavad digitaaldokumentide pikaajalist säilitamist, kuid konkreetsete protsesside kirjaldamine pikaajalise säilitamise saavutamiseks on projekti käsitlusalast väljas. Eeldatud on, et esitatud nõuded on oma olemuselt globaalset laadi. Sellest johtuvalt ja arvestades erinevaid õigusruume, on võimatu anda ka detailsemaid nõuete juurutamise juhiseid. Lisaks sellele pole standardi osade testimist konkreetses keskkonnas läbi viidud ning tarkvara testimise juhtumite esitamine on jäänud väljapoole standardi osade käsitlusala.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14227-2:2004

Identne EN 14227-2:2004

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 2: Slag bound mixtures

This document specifies “slag bound mixtures” for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification. In this document slag refers to slag from the iron and steel industry.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS juhend 2

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Eesti standardi ja EVSi standardilaadse dokumendi koostamine

See juhend käsitleb algupärase Eesti standardi ning tõlkemeetodil ülevõetava rahvusvahelise või Euroopa standardi koostamisettepaneku esitamist ja menetlemist, kavandi koostamist, arvamusküsitlust/tõlke kommenteerimist, kavandi heakskiitmist, kinnitamist, standardi avaldamist ja levitamist. Samuti käsitleb see EVSi standardilaadsete dokumentide koostamist ning standardilaadsete dokumentide tõlkimist.
Toodud on ka Eesti standardi muutmise, uustöötluse ja tühistamise protseduurid.
Juhend ei käsitle rahvusvahelise või Euroopa standardi ülevõtmist Eesti standardiks ümbertrüki- või jõustumisteate meetodil.

Keel et

Asendab EVS JUHEND 2:2007

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne CEN ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

ja identne ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

Public transport - Interoperable fare management system - Part 3: Complementary concepts to Part 1 for multi-application media (ISO/TR 24014-3:2013)

This Technical Report describes how to implement Interoperable Fare Management (IFM) Applications in a multi-application environment, and the additional roles and use cases that appear. Multi-application media open new possibilities for separate secure IFM Applications to be loaded and operated separately on the same Media. This enables a customer oriented commercial interoperability with the possibility for the customer to use the same Media in different Fare Management Systems independently of the fare policies and specific local systems and without the need for any common commercial policies.

Keel en

EVS 807:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Kinnisvara korrashoid. Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldamine

Standardi EVS 807:2010 parandus.

Keel et

EVS-EN 13724:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13724:2013

Postiteenused. Postkastide ja postiluukide avad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies the requirements and the test methods of the apertures for the delivery of letter post items when fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. It takes into account security, impregnability, safety and performance for the recipient, and ergonomics and efficiency for delivery personnel. It allows the daily delivery in good condition of a great majority of letter post items.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13724:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13724:2007

Identne EN 13724:2002

Postiteenused. Postkastide ja postiluukide avad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Standard määrab nõuded ja katsemeetodid kirjade kättetoimetamiseks mõeldud postkastide või -luukide avadele, kui need on paigaldatud vastavalt tootja juhistele. Standard arvestab turvalisust, vastupidavust, ohutust ja toimivust saaja juures ning ergonoomiat ja efektiivsust kättetoimetavale personalile. Standard tagab rõhuva enamiku kirjade igapäevase kättetoimetamise heas konditsioonis,

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13724:2013

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1499:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 1499:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline kätepesuvahend. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (2. faas/2. etapp)

This European Standard specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handwash reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when used to wash the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers. NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the fact that tests on human volunteers are the subject of legal provisions in certain European countries/regions. This European Standard applies to products for hygienic 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 kindergardens 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 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1499:1999

EVS-EN 1500:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 1500:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline desinfitseerimisvahend kätele. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (2. faas/2. etapp)

This European Standard specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handrub reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when rubbed onto the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers. NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the fact that tests on human volunteers are the subject of legal provisions in certain European countries/regions. This European Standard applies to products for hygienic handrub 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 kindergardens 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 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1500:1999

EVS-EN 61689:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 61689:2013

ja identne IEC 61689:2013

Ultrasonics - Physiotherapy systems - Field specifications and methods of measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz (IEC 61689:2013)

This International Standard is applicable to ultrasonic equipment designed for physiotherapy consisting of an ultrasonic transducer generating continuous or quasi-continuous wave ultrasonic energy in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz. This standard only relates to ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment employing a single plane non-focusing circular transducer per treatment head, producing static beams perpendicular to the face of the treatment head. This standard specifies: - methods of measurement and characterization of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on reference testing methods; - characteristics to be specified by manufacturers of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on reference testing methods; - guidelines for safety of the ultrasonic field generated by ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment; - methods of measurement and characterization of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on routine testing methods; - acceptance criteria for aspects of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on routine testing methods. Therapeutic value and methods of use of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment are not covered by the scope of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61689:2007

EVS-EN ISO 3630-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 3630-2:2013

ja identne ISO 3630-2:2013

Dentistry - Endodontic instruments - Part 2: Enlargers

This part of ISO 3630 specifies specific requirements and test methods for enlargers not cited in ISO 3630-1, 3630-3, 3630-4 or 3630-5. This part of ISO 3630 specifies requirements for size, marking, product designation, safety considerations, labelling and packaging, including the instructions for use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3630-2:2001

EVS-EN ISO 13356:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 13356:2013

ja identne ISO 13356:2008

Implants for surgery - Ceramic materials based on yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia (Y-TZP) (ISO 13356:2008)

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of, and corresponding test methods for, a biocompatible and biostable ceramic bone-substitute material based on yttria-stabilized tetragonal zirconia (yttria tetragonal zirconia polycrystal, Y-TZP) for use as material for surgical implants.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13408-1:2011/A1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 13408-1:2011/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 13408-1:2008/Amd 1:2013

Tervishoiutoodete aseptiline töötlemine. Osa 1: Üldnõuded (ISO 13408-1:2008/Amd 1:2013)

1.1 This part of ISO 13408 specifies the general requirements for, and offers guidance on, processes, programmes and procedures for development, validation and routine control of the manufacturing process for aseptically-processed health care products. 1.2 This part of ISO 13408 includes requirements and guidance relative to the overall topic of aseptic processing. Specific requirements and guidance on various specialized processes and methods related to filtration, lyophilization, clean-in place (CIP) technologies, sterilization in place (SIP) and isolator systems are given in other parts of ISO 13408.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20857:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN ISO 20857:2013

ja identne ISO 20857:2010

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kuivkuumutamine. Nõuded meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimisprotsessi väljatöötamisele, valideerimisele ja rutiinsele kontrollile

1.1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a dry heat sterilization process for medical devices. NOTE Although the scope of this International Standard is limited to medical devices, it specifies requirements and provides guidance that might be applicable to other health care products. 1.1.2 Although this International Standard primarily addresses dry heat sterilization, it also specifies requirements and provides guidance in relation to depyrogenation processes using dry heat. NOTE Dry heat is often used for the depyrogenation of equipment, components and health care products and its effectiveness has been demonstrated. The process parameters for sterilization and/or depyrogenation are time and temperature. Because the conditions for depyrogenation are typically more severe than those required for sterilization, a process that has been validated for product depyrogenation will result in product sterility without additional validation.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1499:1999

Identne EN 1499:1997

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline kätepesuvahend. Katsemeetodid ja nõuded (faas 2/aste 2)

Käesolev standard esitab tegelikke tingimusi simuleeriva testimismeetodi, kasutades selleks kätepesuvahendit vabatahtlikel kunstlikult saastatud käte pesemiseks, et tuvastada, kas hügieeniline kätepesuvahend vähendab transitoorse floora laialikandumist vastavalt nõuetele.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1499:2013

EVS-EN 1500:1999

Identne EN 1500:1997

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline lahus (desolahus) käte desinfitseerimiseks. Katsemeetodid ja nõuded (faas 2/aste 2)

Käesolev standard esitab tegelikke tingimusi simuleeriva testimismeetodi, kasutades selleks käte desinfitseerimise lahust vabatahtlikel kunstlikult saastatud kätele hõõrumiseks, et tuvastada, kas hügieeniline käte desinfitseerimise lahus vähendab transitoorse floora laialikandumist vastavalt nõuetele.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1500:2013

EVS-EN 61689:2007

Identne EN 61689:2007

ja identne IEC 61689:2007

Ultrasonics - Physiotherapy systems - Field specifications and methods of measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz

This International Standard is applicable to ultrasonic equipment designed for physiotherapy consisting of an ultrasonic transducer generating continuous or quasi-continuous wave ultrasonic energy in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz. This standard only relates to ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment employing a single plane unfocused circular transducer per treatment head, producing static beams perpendicular to the face of the treatment head. This standard specifies:– methods of measurement and characterization of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on reference testing methods;– characteristics to be specified by manufacturers of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on reference testing methods;– guidelines for safety of the ultrasonic field generated by ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment;– methods of measurement and characterization of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on routine testing methods;– acceptance criteria for aspects of the output of ultrasonic physiotherapy equipment based on routine testing methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61689:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61689:2013

EVS-EN ISO 3630-2:2001

Identne EN ISO 3630-2:2000

ja identne ISO 3630-2:2000

Hambajuurekanali instrumendid. Osa 2: Laiendajad

Standardi EN ISO 3630 käesolev osa esitab nõuded järgmistele hambajuurekanaliinstrumentide laiendajate tüüpidele: tüüp G; P; B1; B2 ja M.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3630-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 45502-1

Identne prEN 45502-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Aktiivsed implanteeritavad meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1: Üldised ohutusnõuded, tootja antav märgistus ja informatsioon

This part 1 of EN 45502 specifies requirements that are generally applicable to ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES. NOTE 1 For particular types of ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES, these general requirements are supplemented or modified by the requirements of particular standards which form additional parts of this European Standard. The tests that are specified in EN 45502 are type tests and are to be carried out on samples of an ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE to show compliance. This Part 1 of EN 45502 is applicable not only to ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES that are electrically powered but also to those powered by other energy sources (for example by gas pressure or by springs). This Part 1 of EN 45502 is also applicable to some non-implantable parts and accessories of the ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES. NOTE 2 The device that is commonly referred to as an ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE can be a single device, a combination of devices, or a combination of a device or devices and one or more accessories. Not all of these parts are required to be either partially or totally implantable, but there is a need to specify some requirements of non-implantable parts and accessories if they could affect the safety or performance of the implantable device. NOTE 3 In this European Standard, terms printed in small capital letters are used as defined in Clause 3. Where a defined term is used as a qualifier in another term, it is not printed in small capital letters unless the concept thus qualified is also defined. NOTE 4 The terminology used in this European Standard is intended to be consistent with the terminology of Directive 90/385/EEC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 45502-1:2000

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 7250-2:2011/A1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN ISO/TR 7250-2:2011/A1:2013

ja identne ISO/TR 7250-2:2010/Amd 1:2013

Basic human body measurements for technological design - Part 2: Statistical summaries of body measurements from national populations (ISO/TR 7250-2:2010/Amd 1:2013)

This Technical Report provides statistical summaries of body measurements together with database background information for working age people in the national populations of individual ISO member bodies. The data in this Technical Report are intended for use in conjunction with ISO standards for equipment design and safety, which require ISO 7250-1 body measurement input, wherever national specificity of design parameters is required.

Keel en

EVS-EN 12566-7:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 12566-7:2013

Reovee väikepuhastid kuni 50 i.e. Osa 7: Tööstuslikult valmistatud süvapuhastid

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods, the marking and evaluation of conformity for a packaged and/or site assembled tertiary treatment unit for installation either separately or in a pre-existing unit (see 3.9). It applies for tertiary treatment units that are placed on the market as complete units used for the tertiary treatment of domestic wastewater by biological, physical, chemical, electrical processes and coming from: a) units in accordance with EN 12566-3 or prEN 12566-6; b) installations designed and constructed in accordance with CEN/TR 12566-5. NOTE 1 Equivalent secondary treated effluent may come from existing systems. Package and/or site assembled tertiary treatment units according to this standard consist of one or more watertight tanks without any direct infiltration into the ground, made of concrete, corrosion resistant or coated steel, un-plasticised poly-vinyl chloride (PVC-U), polyethylene (PE), glass reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on polyester resin (UP) (GRP-UP), polypropylene (PP) and polydicyclopentadiene (PDCPD). NOTE 2 Some product covered by this standard sold without a tank could be introduced in an existing tank. This standard applies to tertiary treatment units for use above ground (outside the building) or buried in the ground where no vehicle loads are applied to the unit. This standard does not apply to tertiary treatment systems forming part of units covered by EN 12566-3 and prEN 12566-6. This standard does not cover the systems for micro-organism reduction.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13381-4:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 13381-4:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 13381-8:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 13381-8:2013

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13381-8:2010

EVS-EN 14701-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 14701-2:2013

Characterisation of sludges - Filtration properties - Part 2: Determination of the specific resistance to filtration

This document specifies a method for determining the specific resistance to filtration of conditioned and nonconditioned sludges, provided that no sedimentation occurs during filtration (i. e. single phase suspension with particles in suspension). This document is applicable to sludges and sludge suspensions from: - storm water handling; - urban wastewater collecting systems; - urban wastewater treatment plants; - industrial wastewater that has been treated similarly to urban wastewater (as defined in Directive 91/271/EEC); - water supply treatment plants. This method is also applicable to sludge and sludge suspensions of other origins.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14701-2:2006

EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61010-2-201:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-201:2013

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-201: Erinõuded juhtimisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements and related verification tests for control equipment of the following types: - Programmable controllers (PLC and PAC); - the components of Distributed Control Systems (DCS); - the components of remote I/O – systems; - industrial PC (computers) and Programming and Debugging Tools (PADTs); - Human-Machine Interfaces (HMI); - any product performing the function of control equipment and/or their associated peripherals, which have as their intended use the control and command of machines, automated manufacturing and industrial processes, e.g. discrete and continuous control. Components of the above named equipment and in the scope of this standard are: – (auxiliary) stand-alone power supplies; – peripherals such as digital and analogue I/O, remote-I/O; – industrial network equipment. Control equipment and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. NOTE 1 Control equipment intended also for use in other environments or for other purposes (example; for use in building installations to control light or other electrical installations, or for use on cars, trains or ships) can have additional conformity requirements defined by the safety standard(s) for these applications. These requirements can involve as example: insulation, spacings and power restrictions. NOTE 2 Computing devices and similar equipment within the scope of IEC 60950 (planned to be replaced by IEC 62368) and conforming to its requirements are considered to be suitable for use with control equipment within the scope of this standard. However, some of the requirements of IEC 60950 for resistance to moisture and liquids are less stringent than those in IEC 61010-1:2010, 5.4.4 second paragraph. Control equipment covered in this standard is intended for use in overvoltage category II (IEC 60664-1) in low-voltage installations, where the rated equipment supply voltage does not exceed a.c. 1 000 V r.m.s. (50/60 Hz), or d.c. 1 500 V. NOTE 3 If equipment in the scope of this part is applied to overvoltage category III and IV installations, then the requirements of Annex K of Part 1 apply. The requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC Guide 104, as they relate to this Part, are incorporated herein.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

EVS-EN ISO 13856-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 13856-1:2013

ja identne ISO 13856-1:2013

Masinate ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmed. Osa 1: Survetundlike mattide ja survetundlike põrandate konstrueerimise ja katsetamise põhialused

This part of ISO 13856 specifies requirements for pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors normally actuated by the feet for use as protective devices to protect persons from hazardous machinery. The minimum safety requirements for the performance, marking and documentation are given. This part of ISO 13856 is applicable to pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors, regardless of type of energy used (e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic or mechanical) which are designed to detect: a) persons weighing more than 35 kg; and b) persons (e.g. children) weighing more than 20 kg. This part of ISO 13856 is not applicable for the detection of persons weighing less than 20 kg. This part of ISO 13856 does not specify the dimensions or the configuration of the effective sensing area of pressure-sensitive mat(s) or pressure-sensitive floor(s) in relation to any particular application. However, there is a requirement for the manufacturer of the protective device to provide sufficient information to enable the user (i.e. the machinery manufacturer and / or the user of the machinery) to specify an adequate arrangement.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-1:1999+A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 13856-2:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN ISO 13856-2:2013

ja identne ISO 13856-2:2013

Masinate ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmed. Osa 2: Survetundlike servade ja survetundlike barjääride kavandamise ja katsetamise üldpõhimõtted

This part of ISO 13856 establishes general principles and specifies requirements for the design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars used as safeguards and not as actuating devices for normal operation. It is applicable to pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars, with or without an external reset facility, used to detect persons or body parts of them which can be exposed to a hazard such as moving parts. This part of ISO 13856 is primarily aimed at safety and reliability rather than suitability. For the relationship between safety and reliability see ISO 13849-1:2006, 4.2. This document is restricted to the functioning of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars and does not specify the requirements for their application (e.g. dimensions with regard to a particular application). However, Clause 6 contains requirements for the information for use to be provided by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 13856 does not apply to stopping devices according to IEC 60204-1 used only for normal operation, including emergency stopping, of machinery. Additional requirements can be necessary, where pressure-sensitive edges or pressure-sensitive bars are used in locations accessible to elderly or disabled people or children.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-2:2001+A1:2009

EVS-ISO 20785-2:2013

Hind 15,4

ja identne ISO 20785-2:2011

Kosmilise kiirguse põhjustatud kiirituste dosimeetria tsiviilõhusõdukites. Osa 2: Mõõteriista koste iseloomustamine

See ISO 20785 osa määratleb koste iseloomustamise meetodid ja protseduurid seadmetele, mida kasutatakse ambientse doosiekvivalendi kindlaksmääramiseks, et hinnata kosmilise kiirguse põhjustatud kiiritust tsiviilõhusõidukites. Neid meetodeid ja protseduure tuleb tõlgendada kui miinimumnõudeid.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1760-1:1999+A1:2009

Identne EN 1760-1:1997+A1:2009

Masinate ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmed. Osa 1: Survetundlike mattide ja survetundlike põrandate konstrueerimise ja katsetamise põhialused KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This Standard specifies requirements for pressure sensitive mats and floors normally actuated by the feet for use as safety devices to protect persons from dangerous machinery. The minimum safety requirements for the performance, marking and documentation are given. The Standard covers pressure sensitive mats and floors, regardless of type of energy used, e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic or mechanical. This standard covers mats and floors designed to detect: a) Persons weighing more than 35 kg; b) And persons (e.g. children) weighing more than 20 kg. The detection of persons weighing less than 20 kg is not covered by this standard. This European Standard does not specify the dimensions or the configuration of the effective sensing area of pressure sensitive mat(s) or floor(s) in relation to any particular application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-1:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13856-1:2013

EVS-EN 1760-2:2001+A1:2009

Identne EN 1760-2:2001+A1:2009

Masinate ohutus. Survetundlikud kaitseseadmed. Osa 2: Survetundlike servade ja survetundlike varbade kavandamise ja katsetamise üldpõhimõtted KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This standard contains requirements for pressure sensitive edges and pressure sensitive bars for use as safety devices and not as actuating devices for normal operational. The standard applies to pressure sensitive edges and pressure sensitive bars used to detect persons or parts of persons who may be exposed to danger such as hazardous moving parts.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1760-2:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13856-2:2013

EVS-EN 13381-8:2010

Identne EN 13381-8:2010

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

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the contribution made by applied reactive fire protection systems to the fire resistance of structural steel members, which can be used as beams or columns. It considers only sections without openings in the web. It is not directly applicable to structural tension members without further evaluation. Results from analysis of I or H-sections are directly applicable to angles, channels and T-sections for the same section factor, whether used as individual elements or as bracing. This European Standard does not apply to solid bar or rod. It covers fire protection systems that involve only reactive materials and not to passive fire protection materials as defined in this document. The evaluation is designed to cover a range of thicknesses of the applied fire protection material, a range of steel sections, characterized by their section factors, a range of design temperatures and a range of valid fire protection classification periods. This European Standard contains the fire test procedures, which specifies the tests which should be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection system to remain coherent and attached to the steelwork, and to provide data on the thermal characteristics of the fire protection system, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve specified in EN 1363-1. In special circumstances, where specified in National Building Regulations, there can be a need to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering curve, the test for this and the special circumstances for its use are described in Annex A. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data, which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of steel structural members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1993-1-2 and EN 1994-1-2. This European Standard also contains the assessment, which prescribes how the analysis of the test data shall be made and gives guidance on the procedures by which interpolation should be undertaken. The assessment procedure is used to establish: a) on the basis of temperature data derived from testing loaded and unloaded sections, a correction factor and any practical constraints on the use of the fire protection system under fire test conditions (the physical performance); b) on the basis of the temperature data derived from testing short steel sections, the thermal properties of the fire protection system (the thermal performance). The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with permitted direct application of the results to different steel sections and grades and to the fire protection system. The results of the test and assessment obtained according to this European Standard are directly applicable to steel sections of I and H cross sectional shape and hollow sections.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13381-8:2013

EVS-EN 14701-2:2006

Identne EN 14701-2:2006

Characterization of sludges - Filtration properties - Part 2: Determination of the specific resistance to filtration

This document specifies a method for determining the specific resistance to filtration of sludges, conditioned or non-conditioned.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14701-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 13277-3

Identne FprEN 13277-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Võitlusspordi kaitsevarustus. Osa 3: Lisanõuded ja katsemeetodid kehakaitsetele

This European Standard specifies additional requirements and test methods for trunk protectors used in unarmed martial arts such as taekwondo, karate, kick-boxing and similar disciplines. It also applies to breast protectors for men. For general requirements and test methods for protective equipment for martial arts, see EN 13277-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13277-3:2001; EVS-EN 13277-3:2001/A1:2007

EVS 812-6:2012/prA1

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus

Standard annab soovitusi tuletõrje veevarustuse tagamisele (edaspidi tuletõrjeveevärgile, sh nii ehitisesisesele kui ka -välisele süsteemile), sõltumata selle veevärgi omandivormist ja veeallikate kuuluvusest. Standard käsitleb ehitiste ja nende osade ja muude kohtkindlate objektide varustamist tulekustutusveega (edaspidi kustutusveega) ning paakautode täitmist. Standardis ei käsitleta lõhkeainete tootmise ja ladustamise, põlevvedelike ja gaasi tootmise hoidlate ja ümberlaadimiskohtade tehniliste rajatiste, kõrghoonete ning veekogudel paiknevate objektide tuletõrjeveevarustust. Standardis esitatud tuletõrjeveevärgi rajamiseks antud soovitusi tuleb täita nii planeerimisel, tuletõrjeveevärgi projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasoleva veevärgi rekonstrueerimisel.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-6:2005

prEN 15269-11

Identne prEN 15269-11:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 11: Fire resistance of operable fabric curtains

This document covers vertically mounted types of manual or powered, operable fabric curtain assemblies with downward closing operation. This document prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests selected from those identified in Clause 4, the extended application may cover all or some of the following in exhaustive list of examples: - uninsulated (E), radiation (EW) or insulated (EI1 or EI2) classifications - coiling mechanisms - wall/ceiling fixed elements - items of building hardware - decorative finishes - ntumescent, , draught or acoustic seals - alternative supporting construction(s)

Keel en

prEN 50200

Identne prEN 50200:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Method of test for resistance to fire of unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits

This European Standard specifies the test method for cables designed to have intrinsic resistance to fire and intended for use as emergency circuits for alarm, lighting and communication purposes. This standard is applicable to cables for emergency circuits of rated voltage not exceeding 600/1000 V, including those of rated voltage below 80 V and optical fibre cables. This standard includes details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to electric power and control cables with rated voltage up to and including 600/1000 V. Details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to copper data and telecom cables are given in EN 50289-4-16. Details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to optical cables are given in EN 50582. The test method is limited to cables with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm. The test method, which is based on the direct impingement of flame from a propane burner giving a constant temperature attack of a notional 842°C, can be used for cables for emergency circuits required to comply with subclause 4.3.1.4.6(a) of the Interpretative Document for Essential Requirement No. 2 'Safety in Case of Fire' (94/C62/01) of the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC). In such cases the test method only applies, for metallic conductor cables, to those with conductor sizes up to and including 2,5 mm2. For optical cables, only the 20 mm diameter limit applies. This standard includes (Annex D) a means of linking the measured survival time to the fire resistance classification for these cables, as required by subclause 4.3.1.4.6(a) of 94/C62/01. The standard also includes (Annex E) a means of applying a water spray to the cable during the test. Although there is no requirement under the Construction Products Directive for cables to withstand water spray when assessing resistance to fire, such a requirement may be a feature of 80 particular product standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50200:2006

prEN 50402

Identne prEN 50402:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of combustible or toxic gases or vapours or of oxygen - Requirements on the functional safety of fixed gas detection systems

This European Standard is applicable to fixed gas detection systems for the detection and measurement of flammable or toxic gases or vapours or oxygen. NOTE 1 For the purpose of this standard the word ‘toxic’ covers ‘very toxic’, ‘toxic’, ‘harmful’, ‘corrosive‘, ‘irritating‘, ‘sensitising‘, ‘carcinogenic‘, ‘mutagenic‘ and ‘teratogenic‘. NOTE 2 This European Standard is dedicated to fixed apparatus. For portable gas detectors claiming a SIL higher than 1, this European Standard may be applied. This European Standard supplements the requirements of the European Standards for electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of flammable gases, vapours (e.g. EN 60079–29–1 or EN 60079–29–4), toxic gases (e.g. EN 45544) or oxygen (e.g. EN 50104). NOTE 3 These European Standards are mentioned in the text as "metrological standards". NOTE 4 The examples above show the state of the standardisation for industrial applications at the time of publishing this European Standard. There may be other metrological standards covering other application fields, for which this European Standard is also applicable. NOTE 5 This European Standard covers all SIL-capabilities (1, 2 and 3) however where SIL 1 capability is the only requirement then EN 50271 may be applied. Applying the above-mentioned metrological standards will ensure the measuring performance is adequate in normal operation of a gas detection system. Additionally the requirements of this European Standard address the functional safety of gas detection systems and encompass criteria for reliability, fault tolerance and avoidance of systematic faults. This European Standard will lead to the characterisation of the gas detection system by a SIL-capability and related hardware failure rate representing a hierarchical order of safety levels. This will allow the user to incorporate the gas detection system into an overall safety system according to the safety integrity levels of EN 61508 (all parts). This European Standard is a product standard which is based on EN 61508 (all parts) and for gas detection systems covers SIL capabilities of 1, 2 or 3 only. It covers part of the phase 10 “realisation” of the overall safety lifecycle defined in Figure 2 of EN 61508-1:2010. NOTE 6 Applications requiring a SIL capability of 4 for a gas detection system are unrealistic. This European Standard is applicable for gas detection systems, which may consist of the following functional units: − gas-sampling; − sensor; − signal transmission; − input to control unit; − signal processing in control unit; − output from control unit. This European Standard does not specify requirements for the installation and maintenance of gas detection systems. It also does not specify the physical positioning of measuring points / locations. This European Standard does not specify which SIL-capability is sufficient for which application. NOTE 7 The SIL-capability required for an application will be specified by the user (see Clause 9 and Annex A).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50402:2005; EVS-EN 50402:2005/A1:2008

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14584:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14584:2013

Non-destructive testing - Acoustic emission - Examination of metallic pressure equipment during proof testing - Planar location of AE sources

This European Standard describes the method for conducting acoustic emission testing (AT) of metallic pressure equipment during acceptance pressure testing using a planar location method. This standard is applicable also for subsequent tests for requalification. General principles of Acoustic Emissions are described in EN 13554. The objectives of the AE testing are to provide 100 % volumetric testing to define regions of the structure, which are acoustically active with burst type AE e.g. as a result of evolution of sub-critical discontinuities; thus increasing the reliability of the acceptance test. The test provides a reference map for comparison with results of future tests.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14584:2005

EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61010-2-201:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-201:2013

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-201: Erinõuded juhtimisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements and related verification tests for control equipment of the following types: - Programmable controllers (PLC and PAC); - the components of Distributed Control Systems (DCS); - the components of remote I/O – systems; - industrial PC (computers) and Programming and Debugging Tools (PADTs); - Human-Machine Interfaces (HMI); - any product performing the function of control equipment and/or their associated peripherals, which have as their intended use the control and command of machines, automated manufacturing and industrial processes, e.g. discrete and continuous control. Components of the above named equipment and in the scope of this standard are: – (auxiliary) stand-alone power supplies; – peripherals such as digital and analogue I/O, remote-I/O; – industrial network equipment. Control equipment and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. NOTE 1 Control equipment intended also for use in other environments or for other purposes (example; for use in building installations to control light or other electrical installations, or for use on cars, trains or ships) can have additional conformity requirements defined by the safety standard(s) for these applications. These requirements can involve as example: insulation, spacings and power restrictions. NOTE 2 Computing devices and similar equipment within the scope of IEC 60950 (planned to be replaced by IEC 62368) and conforming to its requirements are considered to be suitable for use with control equipment within the scope of this standard. However, some of the requirements of IEC 60950 for resistance to moisture and liquids are less stringent than those in IEC 61010-1:2010, 5.4.4 second paragraph. Control equipment covered in this standard is intended for use in overvoltage category II (IEC 60664-1) in low-voltage installations, where the rated equipment supply voltage does not exceed a.c. 1 000 V r.m.s. (50/60 Hz), or d.c. 1 500 V. NOTE 3 If equipment in the scope of this part is applied to overvoltage category III and IV installations, then the requirements of Annex K of Part 1 apply. The requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC Guide 104, as they relate to this Part, are incorporated herein.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14584:2005

Identne EN 14584:2005

Non-destructive testing - Acoustic emission - Examination of metallic pressure equipment during proof testing - Planar location of AE sources

This document specifies the method for conducting acoustic emission (AE) + testing of metallic pressure equipment during acceptance pressure testing using a planar location method. General principles of acoustic emissions are described in EN 13554.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14584:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50413:2009/FprAA

Identne EN 50413:2008/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Inimesele toimivate elektri-, magnet- ja elektromagnetväljade (0 Hz kuni 300 GHz) mõõtmis- ja arvutusviiside põhistandard

This European Standard gives elements to establish methods for measurement and calculation of quantities associated with the assessment of human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (EMF) in the frequency range from 0 Hz to 300 GHz. The major intention of this Basic Standard is to give the common background and information to relevant EMF standards. This Basic Standard cannot go into details extensively due to the broad frequency range and the huge amount of possible applications. Therefore it is not possible to specify detailed calculation or measurement procedures in this Basic Standard. This standard provides general procedures only for those product and workplace categories for which there do not exist any relevant assessment procedures in any existing European EMF basic standard.

Keel en

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61010-2-201:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-201:2013

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-201: Erinõuded juhtimisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements and related verification tests for control equipment of the following types: - Programmable controllers (PLC and PAC); - the components of Distributed Control Systems (DCS); - the components of remote I/O – systems; - industrial PC (computers) and Programming and Debugging Tools (PADTs); - Human-Machine Interfaces (HMI); - any product performing the function of control equipment and/or their associated peripherals, which have as their intended use the control and command of machines, automated manufacturing and industrial processes, e.g. discrete and continuous control. Components of the above named equipment and in the scope of this standard are: – (auxiliary) stand-alone power supplies; – peripherals such as digital and analogue I/O, remote-I/O; – industrial network equipment. Control equipment and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. NOTE 1 Control equipment intended also for use in other environments or for other purposes (example; for use in building installations to control light or other electrical installations, or for use on cars, trains or ships) can have additional conformity requirements defined by the safety standard(s) for these applications. These requirements can involve as example: insulation, spacings and power restrictions. NOTE 2 Computing devices and similar equipment within the scope of IEC 60950 (planned to be replaced by IEC 62368) and conforming to its requirements are considered to be suitable for use with control equipment within the scope of this standard. However, some of the requirements of IEC 60950 for resistance to moisture and liquids are less stringent than those in IEC 61010-1:2010, 5.4.4 second paragraph. Control equipment covered in this standard is intended for use in overvoltage category II (IEC 60664-1) in low-voltage installations, where the rated equipment supply voltage does not exceed a.c. 1 000 V r.m.s. (50/60 Hz), or d.c. 1 500 V. NOTE 3 If equipment in the scope of this part is applied to overvoltage category III and IV installations, then the requirements of Annex K of Part 1 apply. The requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC Guide 104, as they relate to this Part, are incorporated herein.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 14399-2

Identne prEN 14399-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

High-strength structural bolting assemblies for preloading - Part 2: Suitability for preloading

This document specifies the technical requirements for high strength structural bolting assemblies in order to ensure the suitability for preloading of bolted connections in metallic structures. A suitability test is specified to check the behaviour of the fastener assembly so as to ensure that the required preload can be reliably obtained by the tightening methods specified in EN 1090-2 with sufficient margins against over tightening and against failure.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14399-2:2005

prEN 14399-3

Identne prEN 14399-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

High-strength structural bolting assemblies for preloading - Part 3: System HR - Hexagon bolt and nut assemblies

This document specifies, together with EN 14399-1, the requirements for assemblies of high-strength structural bolts and nuts of system HR suitable for preloaded joints with large widths across flats, thread sizes M12 to M36 and property classes 8.8/8 and 10.9/10. Bolt and nut assemblies to this document have been designed to allow preloading of at least 0,7 fub×As 1) according to EN 1993-1-1 (Eurocode 3) and to obtain ductility predominantly by plastic elongation of the bolt. For this purpose the components have the following characteristics: nut height according to style 1 (see EN ISO 4032); thread length of the bolt according to ISO 888. Bolt and nut assemblies to this document include washers according to EN 14399-6 or to EN 14399-5 (under the nut only). NOTE Attention is drawn to the importance of ensuring that the bolts are correctly used if satisfactory results are to be obtained. For recommendations concerning proper application, reference to EN 1090-2 is made. The requirements for suitability for preloading are specified in EN 14399-2. Clamp lengths and grip lengths for the bolt/nut/washer assemblies are given in the normative Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14399-3:2005

prEN 14399-4

Identne prEN 14399-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Eelkoormatavad kõrgtugevad ehituslikud kinnitusmehhanismid. Osa 4: HV süsteemid. Kuuskantpoldi ja mutriga koostekomplektid

This document specifies together with EN 14399-1 the requirements for assemblies of high-strength structural bolts and nuts of system HV suitable for preloaded joints with large widths across flats, thread sizes M12 to M36 and property classes 10.9/10. Bolt and nut assemblies to this document have been designed to allow preloading of at least 0,7 fub×As1) according to EN 1993-1-1 (Eurocode 3) and to obtain ductility predominantly by plastic deformation of the engaged threads. For this purpose the components have the following characteristics: nut height approximately 0,8 d; bolt with short thread length. Bolt and nut assemblies according to this document include washers according to EN 14399-6. NOTE Attention is drawn to the importance of ensuring that the bolts are correctly used if satisfactory result are to be obtained. For recommendations concerning proper application, reference to EN 1090-2 is made. The requirements for suitability for preloading are specified in EN 14399-2. Clamp lengths and grip lengths for the bolt/nut/washer assemblies are given in the normative Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14399-4:2005

prEN 14399-5

Identne prEN 14399-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

High-strength structural bolting assemblies for preloading - Part 5: Plain washers

This document specifies, together with EN 14399-1, hardened and tempered plain washers intended for assembly with large series hexagon high-strength structural bolts and nuts with threads from M12 to M36 inclusive. Washers according to this standard can be applied under the nut only. NOTE Attention is drawn to the importance of ensuring that the washers are correctly used if satisfactory results are to be obtained. For recommendations concerning proper application, reference to EN 1090-2 is made.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14399-5:2005

prEN 14399-6

Identne prEN 14399-6:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

High-strength structural bolting assemblies for preloading - Part 6: Plain chamfered washers

This document specifies, together with EN 14399-1, hardened and tempered plain washers with chamfer intended for assembly with large series hexagon high-strength structural bolts and nuts with thread sizes from M12 to M36 inclusive. NOTE Attention is drawn to the importance of ensuring that the washers are correctly used if satisfactory results are to be obtained. For recommendations concerning proper application, reference to EN 1090-2 is made.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14399-6:2005

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 15615:2002

Identne EN ISO 15615:2002

ja identne ISO 15615:2002

Gas welding equipment - Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes - Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

This standard lays down the general specifications, requirements and tests of devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in EN ISO 14114. The standard does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15615:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 13480-4:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 13480-4:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 4: Valmistamine ja paigaldamine

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

Keel en

EN 13480-5:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 13480-5:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine

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

Keel en

EVS 812-6:2012/prA1

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus

Standard annab soovitusi tuletõrje veevarustuse tagamisele (edaspidi tuletõrjeveevärgile, sh nii ehitisesisesele kui ka -välisele süsteemile), sõltumata selle veevärgi omandivormist ja veeallikate kuuluvusest. Standard käsitleb ehitiste ja nende osade ja muude kohtkindlate objektide varustamist tulekustutusveega (edaspidi kustutusveega) ning paakautode täitmist. Standardis ei käsitleta lõhkeainete tootmise ja ladustamise, põlevvedelike ja gaasi tootmise hoidlate ja ümberlaadimiskohtade tehniliste rajatiste, kõrghoonete ning veekogudel paiknevate objektide tuletõrjeveevarustust. Standardis esitatud tuletõrjeveevärgi rajamiseks antud soovitusi tuleb täita nii planeerimisel, tuletõrjeveevärgi projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasoleva veevärgi rekonstrueerimisel.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-6:2005

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61010-2-201:2013

ja identne IEC 61010-2-201:2013

Ohutusnõuded elektrilistele mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmetele. Osa 2-201: Erinõuded juhtimisseadmetele

This part of IEC 61010 specifies safety requirements and related verification tests for control equipment of the following types: - Programmable controllers (PLC and PAC); - the components of Distributed Control Systems (DCS); - the components of remote I/O – systems; - industrial PC (computers) and Programming and Debugging Tools (PADTs); - Human-Machine Interfaces (HMI); - any product performing the function of control equipment and/or their associated peripherals, which have as their intended use the control and command of machines, automated manufacturing and industrial processes, e.g. discrete and continuous control. Components of the above named equipment and in the scope of this standard are: – (auxiliary) stand-alone power supplies; – peripherals such as digital and analogue I/O, remote-I/O; – industrial network equipment. Control equipment and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. NOTE 1 Control equipment intended also for use in other environments or for other purposes (example; for use in building installations to control light or other electrical installations, or for use on cars, trains or ships) can have additional conformity requirements defined by the safety standard(s) for these applications. These requirements can involve as example: insulation, spacings and power restrictions. NOTE 2 Computing devices and similar equipment within the scope of IEC 60950 (planned to be replaced by IEC 62368) and conforming to its requirements are considered to be suitable for use with control equipment within the scope of this standard. However, some of the requirements of IEC 60950 for resistance to moisture and liquids are less stringent than those in IEC 61010-1:2010, 5.4.4 second paragraph. Control equipment covered in this standard is intended for use in overvoltage category II (IEC 60664-1) in low-voltage installations, where the rated equipment supply voltage does not exceed a.c. 1 000 V r.m.s. (50/60 Hz), or d.c. 1 500 V. NOTE 3 If equipment in the scope of this part is applied to overvoltage category III and IV installations, then the requirements of Annex K of Part 1 apply. The requirements of ISO/IEC Guide 51 and IEC Guide 104, as they relate to this Part, are incorporated herein.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

EVS-EN 61131-3:2013

Hind 29,18

Identne EN 61131-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61131-3:2013

Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages (IEC 61131-3:2013)

This Part of IEC 61131 specifies syntax and semantics of programming languages for program mable controllers as defined in part 1 of IEC 61131. The functions of program entry, testing, monitoring, operating system, etc., are specified in Part 1 of IEC 61131. This Part of IEC 61131 specifies the syntax and semantics of a unified suite of programming languages for programmable controllers (PCs). This suite consists of two textual languages, Instruction List (IL) and Structured Text (ST), and two graphical languages, Ladder Diagram (LD) and Function Block Diagram (FBD). An additional set of graphical and equivalent textual elements named Sequential Function Chart (SFC) is defined for structuring the internal organization of programmable controller programs and function blocks. Also, configuration elements are defined which support the installation of programmable controller programs into programmable controller systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-3:2003

EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 9455-16:2013

ja identne ISO 9455-16:2013

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 16: Flux efficacy test, wetting balance method (ISO 9455-16:2013)

This part of ISO 9455 specifies a method for the assessment of the efficacy of a soft soldering flux, known as the wetting balance method. It gives a qualitative assessment of the comparative efficacy of two fluxes (for example, a standard and a test flux), based on their capacity to promote wetting of a metal surface by liquid solder. The method is applicable to all flux types in liquid form classified in ISO 9454-1. NOTE It is hoped that future developments using improved techniques for obtaining a reproducible range of test surfaces will enable this method for assessing flux efficacy to be quantitative. For this reason, several alternative procedures for preparing the surface of the test piece are included in the present method.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2002

EVS-EN ISO 9717:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 9717:2013

ja identne ISO 9717:2010

Metallic and other inorganic coatings - Phosphate conversion coating of metals (ISO 9717:2010)

This International Standard specifies requirements for the processing of ferrous metals, aluminium, zinc, cadmium and their alloys to produce coatings consisting essentially of inorganic phosphates, which are intended to be used in conjunction with supplementary treatments for the protection of the basis metal against corrosion and to provide anti-wear properties to sliding surfaces, adhesion to organic finishes and ease of cold-forming operations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12476:2000

EVS-EN ISO 15615:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 15615:2013

ja identne ISO 15615:2013

Gas welding equipment - Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes - Safety requirements in high-pressure devices (ISO 15615:2013)

This International standard establishes the general specifications, requirements and tests of devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in ISO 14114. This standard does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator. NOTE The terms “upstream” and “downstream” refer to the normal direction of gas flow in the device.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15615:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12476:2000

Identne EN 12476:2000

Phosphate conversion coatings of metals - Method of specifying requirements

This European Standard specifies a method of specifying requirements for phosphate conversion coatings, intended primarily for application to ferrous metals, aluminium, zinc, cadmium and their alloys.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9717:2013

EVS-EN 61131-3:2003

Identne EN 61131-3:2003

ja identne IEC 61131-3:2003

Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages

This part of IEC 61131 specifies syntax and semantics of programming languages for programmable controllers as defined in part 1 of IEC 61131

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-3:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61131-3:2013

EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

Identne EN 61131-2:2007

ja identne IEC 61131-2:2007

Programmeeritavad kontrollerid. Osa 2: Nõuded seadmetele ja katsetused

This part of IEC 61131 specifies requirements and related tests for programmable controllers (PLCs) and their associated peripherals (for example, programming and debugging tools (PADTs), human-machine interfaces (HMIs), etc.) which have as their intended use the control and command of machines and industrial processes. PLCs and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. If a PLC or its associated peripherals are intended for use in other environments (light industrial, commercial, residential), then the specific requirements, standards and installation practices for those other environments should be additionally applied to the PLC and its associated peripherals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2002

Identne EN ISO 9455-16:2001

ja identne ISO 9455-16:1998

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 16: Flux efficacy tests, wetting balance method

This part of EN ISO 9455 specofies a method for assessment of the efficacy of a soft soldering flux, known as the wetting balance method.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2013

EVS-EN ISO 15615:2002

Identne EN ISO 15615:2002

ja identne ISO 15615:2002

Gas welding equipment - Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes - Safety requirements in high-pressure devices

This standard lays down the general specifications, requirements and tests of devices located on the high-pressure side of acetylene manifold systems as defined in EN ISO 14114. The standard does not cover the high-pressure piping, flexible hoses and the regulator.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15615:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12622:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 12622:2009/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Tööpinkide ohutus. Hüdraulilised painutuspressid

This European Standard specifies technical safety requirements and protective measures to be adopted by persons undertaking the design, manufacture and supply of hydraulic press brakes which are designed to work cold metal or material partly of metal and hereafter referred to as machines. This European Standard also covers hydraulic press brakes, whose primary intended use is the cold working of metal, which are to be used in the same way to work other sheet materials such as cardboard or plastic. The requirements in this European Standard take account of intended use, including foreseeable misuse as defined in 3.22 of EN ISO 12100-1:2003. This European Standard presumes access to the press brake from all directions, deals with the hazards described in Clause 4, and specifies the safety measures for both the operator and other exposed persons.

Keel en

EN 60745-2-3:2011/prAB

Identne EN 60745-2-3:2011/prAB:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Elektrimootoriga töötavate käeshoitavate tööriistade ohutus. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded lihvmasinatele, ketaslihvpinkidele ja poleerimisseadmetele

This standard applies to grinders, with a rated speed not exceeding a peripheral speed of the accessory of 80 m/s at rated capacity, polishers and disk-type sanders, including angle, straight and vertical. This standard applies to tools with a rated capacity not exceeding 230 mm. This standard does not apply to random-orbit polishers and random-orbit sanders. These are covered by IEC 60745-2-4.

Keel en

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 12309-2

Identne prEN 12309-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Gaasiküttega absorptsiooni ning absorptsiooni kliima- ja/või soojuspumbaseadmed, mille kasulik soojuskoormus ei ületa 70 kW. Osa 2: Ohutus

Appliances covered by these standards include one or a combination of the following: gas fired sorption chiller; gas fired sorption chiller/heater; gas fired sorption heat pump; these standards apply to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. These standards apply to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to the CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. These European Standards apply to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. These standards only apply to appliances having: integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems; closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated; mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery - see definitions prEN 12309-1:2012) and this standard applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s). NOTE 1 Any appliance function that is not dependent on circulation of the fluid within the absorption, adsorption, or refrigerant circuit(s) is assessed separately. These standards are applicable to appliances that are intended to be type tested. Requirements for appliances that are not type tested would need to be subject to further consideration. In the case of packaged units (consisting of several parts), the standard applies only to those designed and supplied as a complete package. These standards do not apply to air conditioners. The appliances having their condenser cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water are not covered by this standard. Installations used for heating and/or cooling of industrial processes are not within the scope of these standards. NOTE 2 All the symbols given in this text are used regardless of the language used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-1:2000

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CWA 50611:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne CWA 50611:2013

Flow batteries - Guidance on the specification, installation and operation

This CWA provides guidance on the specification, installation and operation of Flow Batteries. It facilitates the pre-commercial phase, when a potential client needs to compare technical requirements of different types of Flow Batteries, or simply needs to compare between Flow Batteries and conventional electricity storage devices. It gives potential clients confidence that the batteries are sufficiently robust to meet the requirements of the designated application. This CWA also provides guidance for conformity assessment bodies to benchmark the Flow Batteries' conformity with existing directives and other regulations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50119:2009/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 50119:2009/A1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Püsipaigaldised. Elektertranspordi kontaktliinid

Standard kehtib elektertranspordi peakohal asetsevate kontaktliini süsteemide kohta mida rakendatakse ühiskondlike või eraoperaatorite raudteedel, trammiteedel (kergraudteedel), trollibussidel ja tööstuslikel raudteedel. See kehtib peakohal asetsevate kontaktliini süsteemide uute paigaldiste kohta ja olemasolevate peakohal asetsevate kontaktliini süsteemide täielikul rekonstrueerimisel. Standard sisaldab nõudmisi ja teste mida rakendatakse peakohal asetsevate kontaktliinide projekteerimisel, nõudmisi konstruktsioonidele ja nende struktuuri arvutusele ning taatlemisele samuti nõudmisi ja teste koostude ja üksikosade projekteerimiseks. Standard ei esita nõudmisi kontaktrööbassüsteemidele kui kontaktrööpad paiknevad rööbastee kõrval.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50388:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 50388:2012/AC:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Energiavarustus ja veerevkoosseis. Energiavarustuse (alajaama) ja veerevkoosseisu vahelise koostalitusvõime saavutamise kooskõlastatud tehnilised tingimused

Keel en

EVS-EN 60670-24:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 60670-24:2013

ja identne IEC 60670-24:2011

Elektriseadmete karbid ja ümbrised majapidamis- ja muudes taolistes kohtkindlates elektripaigaldistes. Osa 24: Erinõuded kaitseseadiste ja muude energiat hajutavate elektriseadmete paigutusümbristele

This part of IEC 60670 applies to enclosures and parts of them for housing protective devices and other power dissipating electrical equipment intended to be used with a rated voltage not exceeding 400 V and a total incoming load current not exceeding 125 A for household and similar fixed electrical installations. These enclosures are intended to be installed where unskilled persons have access. They are intended to be integrated with electrical equipment on site by skilled persons (installers). They are intended to be installed where the prospective short circuit current does not exceed 10 kA unless they are protected by current limiting protective devices with a cut-off current not exceeding 17 kA. Enclosures complying with this standard are suitable for use, after installation, at ambient temperature not normally exceeding 25 °C, but occasionally reaching 35 °C over 24 h, max. 40 °C and min. -5 °C. An enclosure which is an integral part of an electrical accessory and provides protection against external influences (e.g. mechanical impacts, ingress of solid objects or of water), is covered by the relevant standard for such an accessory. This standard does not apply to a low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assembly (ASSEMBLY) as defined in the IEC 60439 or IEC 61439 series of standards nor to a main entrance panel which may or may not be part of the distribution board. NOTE 1 A main entrance panel is a set composed by a panel or an enclosure equipped with a meter and/or the main incoming device. Main entrance panels comply with their appropriate standards or the requirements of the local supplier if any.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60947-2:2006/A2:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 60947-2:2006/A2:2013

ja identne IEC 60947-2:2006/A2:2013

Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 2: Kaitselülitid

Käesolev standard kehtib kaitselülitite kohta, mille peakontaktid on ette nähtud ühendamiseks kuni 1000 V nimipingega vaheldusvooluahelatesse või kuni 1500 V nimipingega alalisvooluahelatesse; standard sätestab ka lisanõuded sulavkaitsmeid sisaldavatele kaitselülititele. Standard kehtib sõltumata kaitselülitite nimivoolust, valmistusviisist ja rakendusalast. Nõuded kaitselülititele, mis peavad tagama ka rikkevoolukaitse, on esitatud lisas B. Lisanõuded elektroonilise liigvoolukaitsega kaitselülititele on esitatud lisas F. Lisanõuded IT-süsteemides kasutatavatele kaitselülititele on esitatud lisas H. Kaitselülitite elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid on esitatud lisas J. Nõuded kaitselülititele, mis ei täida liigvoolukaitse nõudeid, on esitatud lisas L. Nõuded rikkevoolukaitse moodulseadmetele (milles pole sisseehitatud voolukatkestusseadist) on esitatud lisas M. Kaitselülitite lisaseadiste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid on esitatud lisas N. Lisanõuded kaitselülititele, mida kasutatakse otsekäivititena, on esitatud standardis IEC 60947-4-1 ning on kohaldatavad madalpingelistele kontaktoritele ja käivititele. Nõuded kaitselülititele, mida kasutatakse ehitiste elektripaigaldistes ja muudes taolistes rakendustes ja mis on ette nähtud käitamiseks instrueerimata tavaisikute poolt, on esitatud standardis IEC 60898. Nõuded seadmete kaitseks (nt elektrirakendustes) ette nähtud kaitselülititele on esitatud standardis IEC 60934. Teatud erirakendustes (nt transpordivahendites, valtspinkides, mereseadmetes) võivad osutuda vajalikuks eri- või lisanõuded. MÄRKUS Käesolevas standardis käsitletavad kaitselülitid võivad olla varustatud automaatse lahutamise seadistega ka muudes määratud oludes kui liigvoolu- või alapingeoludes, nt võimsuse või voolu suuna muutumisel. Käesolev standard ei käsitle talitluse kontrolli nendes oludes. Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on sätestada: a) kaitselülitite tunnussuurused; b) olud, millele kaitselülitid peavad vastama, arvestades 1) toimimist ja omadusi tavatalitlusel, 2) toimimist ja omadusi ülekoormusel ja lühistel, sealhulgas talitluse koordinatsiooni (selektiivsust ja reservkaitset), 3) dielektrilisi omadusi; c) katsetused, mille eesmärgiks on kontrollida nõuetele vastavust nimetatud oludes, ja rakendatavad katsetusmeetodid; d) aparaatidele märgitav või nendega kaasaantav informatsioon.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60282-1:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60282-1:2009/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60282-1:2009/A1:201X (32A/302/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

High-voltage fuses - Part 1: Current-limiting fuses

This part of IEC 60282 applies to all types of high-voltage current-limiting fuses designed for use outdoors or indoors on alternating current systems of 50 Hz and 60 Hz and of rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V. Some fuses are provided with fuse-links equipped with an indicating device or a striker. These fuses come within the scope of this standard, but the correct operation of the striker in combination with the tripping mechanism of the switching device is outside the scope of this standard; see IEC 62271-105.

Keel en

FprEN 62026-3

Identne FprEN 62026-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62026-3:201X (17B/1814/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Kontrolleri ja aparaadi vahelised liidesed. Osa 3: Seadmevõrk

This part of IEC 62026 specifies an interface system between single or multiple controllers, and control circuit devices or switching elements. The interface system uses two conductor pairs within one cable – one of these pairs provides a differential communication medium and the other pair provides power to the devices. This part establishes requirements for the interoperability of components with such interfaces. This part of IEC 62026 specifies the following particular requirements for DeviceNet: − requirements for interfaces between controllers and switching elements; − normal service conditions for devices; − constructional and performance requirements; − tests to verify conformance to requirements. These particular requirements apply in addition to the general requirements of IEC 62026-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62026-3:2009

FprEN 62747

Identne FprEN 62747:2013

ja identne IEC 62747:201X (22F/301/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Terminology for voltage-sourced converters (VSC) for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems

This International Standard defines terms for the subject of self-commutated voltage-sourced converters used for transmission of power by high voltage direct current (HVDC). The standard is written mainly for the case of application of Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs) in voltage sourced converters (VSC) but may also be used for guidance in the event that other types of semiconductor devices which can both be turned on and turned off by control action are used. Line-commutated and current-sourced converters for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) power transmission systems are specifically excluded from this standard.

Keel en

FprEN 62751-1

Identne FprEN 62751-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62751-1:201X (22F/302/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Determination of power losses in voltage sourced converter (VSC) valves for highvoltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Part 1: General requirements

Part 1 of this standard sets out the general principles for calculating the power losses in the converter valves of a voltage vourced vonverter (VSC) for high voltage direct current (HVDC) applications, independent of the converter topology. Certain parts of the standard can also be used for calculating the power losses in the dynamic braking valves (where used) and as guidance for calculating the power losses of the valves for a STATCOM installation. Other parts of this standard give the more detailed calculation procedures to be applied for specific converter topologies. Power losses in other items of equipment in the HVDC substation, apart from the converter valves, are excluded from the scope of this standard. Power losses in most equipment in a VSC substation can be calculated using similar procedures to those prescribed for HVDC systems with line-commutated converters (LCC) in IEC 61803. Annex A presents the main differences between LCC and VSC HVDC substations in so far as they influence the method for determining power losses of other equipment. This standard does not apply to converter valves for line-commutated converter HVDC systems.

Keel en

FprEN 62751-2

Identne FprEN 62751-2:2013

ja identne IEC 62751-2:201X (22F/303/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

This International Standard gives the detailed method to be adopted for calculating the power losses in the valves for an HVDC system based on the “Modular Multi-Level Converter”, where each valve in the converter consists of a number of self-contained, two-terminal controllable voltage sources connected in series. It is applicable both for the cases where each modular cell uses only a single turn-off semiconductor device in each switch position, and the case where each switch position consists of a number of turn-off semiconductor devices in series (the topology also referred to as the “Cascaded Two-Level Converter”). The main formulae are given for the two-level “half-bridge” configuration but guidance is also given in Annex A as to how to extend the results to certain other types of MMC building block configuration. The standard is written mainly for Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs) but may also be used for guidance in the event that other types of turn-off semiconductor devices are used. Part 1 of this series of standards gives the general principles to be followed in calculating the power losses of the valves for any converter topology. Power losses in other items of equipment in the HVDC station, apart from the converter valves, are excluded from the scope of this standard. This standard does not apply to converter valves for Line-Commutated Converter HVDC systems.

Keel en

FprHD 60269-2/FprAA

Identne FprHD 60269-2:2013/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Madalpingelised sulavkaitsmed. Osa 2: Lisanõuded volitatud isikute poolt (peamiselt tööstusrakendustes) kasutatavatele sulavkaitsmetele. Kaitsmete standardsüsteemide A kuni K näited

Replace the note by the following: The following fuse systems are standardized systems in respect to their safety aspects. The National Committees shall select at least one complete fuse system of this European Standard for their national standards. The time current characteristics "gD" and "gN" are only relevant for the fuse system H.

Keel en

prEN 50171

Identne prEN 50171:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Tsentraalsed toitesüsteemid

This European Standard specifies the general requirements for central power supply systems for an independent energy supply to essential safety equipment. This standard covers systems that are permanently connected to AC supply voltages not exceeding 1 000 V and use batteries as an alternative power source. Central safety power supply systems are intended to ensure energy supply to emergency escape lighting in the event of normal supply failure and may be suitable for energising other essential safety equipment, for example: – electric circuits of automatic fire extinguishing installations; – paging systems and signalling safety installations; – smoke extraction equipment; – carbon monoxide warning systems; – special safety installations related to specific buildings, e.g. high-risk areas. Combination of the aforementioned equipment types should not be mixed together on the same central safety power supply system. Schematic representations of typical central safety power supply equipment are depicted in Clause 4. Power supply systems for fire alarm equipment that are covered by EN 54 are excluded.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50171:2006

prEN 50200

Identne prEN 50200:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Method of test for resistance to fire of unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits

This European Standard specifies the test method for cables designed to have intrinsic resistance to fire and intended for use as emergency circuits for alarm, lighting and communication purposes. This standard is applicable to cables for emergency circuits of rated voltage not exceeding 600/1000 V, including those of rated voltage below 80 V and optical fibre cables. This standard includes details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to electric power and control cables with rated voltage up to and including 600/1000 V. Details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to copper data and telecom cables are given in EN 50289-4-16. Details for the specific point of failure, continuity checking arrangement, test sample, test procedure and test report relevant to optical cables are given in EN 50582. The test method is limited to cables with an overall diameter not exceeding 20 mm. The test method, which is based on the direct impingement of flame from a propane burner giving a constant temperature attack of a notional 842°C, can be used for cables for emergency circuits required to comply with subclause 4.3.1.4.6(a) of the Interpretative Document for Essential Requirement No. 2 'Safety in Case of Fire' (94/C62/01) of the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC). In such cases the test method only applies, for metallic conductor cables, to those with conductor sizes up to and including 2,5 mm2. For optical cables, only the 20 mm diameter limit applies. This standard includes (Annex D) a means of linking the measured survival time to the fire resistance classification for these cables, as required by subclause 4.3.1.4.6(a) of 94/C62/01. The standard also includes (Annex E) a means of applying a water spray to the cable during the test. Although there is no requirement under the Construction Products Directive for cables to withstand water spray when assessing resistance to fire, such a requirement may be a feature of 80 particular product standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50200:2006

prEN 50223

Identne prEN 50223:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Kohtkindlad elektrostaatilised rakendusseadmed süttivale helvesmaterjalile. Ohutusnõuded

1.1 This European Standard specifies requirements for automatic electrostatic flock application equipment which is designed for applying ignitable flock which may form explosive atmospheres in the flock application area. In this context a distinction is made between flock application devices which due to their type of construction comply with the requirements as laid down in EN 50050-3, as applicable, and those for which higher discharge energies are stipulated. This European Standard also specifies the constructional requirements for a safe operation of the stationary equipment of flock application booths, including the electrical installations and the accessories. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to flock application booths, when they are used as intended and under conditions which are foreseeable as malfunction by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). 1.2 This European Standard considers three types of electrostatic flock systems. For more details, see Table 1. 1.3 This European Standard deals with those hazards occurring during stationary automatic electrostatic flocking. Among these hazards are, above all, ignition hazards of the generated explosive atmosphere and hazard to persons. 1.4 The stationary equipment dealt with in this European Standard is considered to be equipment of group II, category 3D for the use in areas with potential explosion hazards of zone 22. 1.5 This European Standard is not applicable for flock systems in which mixtures of solvent vapours in air occur with a concentration of > 20 % of the LEL, flock systems operated with AC voltage, the application system for liquid or pasty substances (e.g. adhesives, primer), the cleaning of flock application booths, the storage and handling of ignitable substances outside the coating plant.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50223:2010

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61169-26:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61169-26:2013

ja identne IEC 61169-26:2013

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 26: Sectional specification of TNCA series RF coaxial connector (IEC 61169-26:2013)

This part of IEC 61169 which is a sectional specification (SS) provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for TNCA series RF coaxial connectors, with characteristic impedance of 50 Ω, with threaded coupling and operating frequency limit up to 18 GHz, used in wireless, communication, instrument, antenna, test and measurements, radar, and other fields, connecting with RF cables or micro-strips. It also prescribes mating face dimensions for general connectors-grade 2, dimensional details of standard test connectors-grade 0, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to TNCA series connectors. This specification indicates the recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a detail specification and it covers test schedules and inspection requirements for assessment levels M and H (see Tables 8 and 9). TNCA connectors are recommended for applications above 11 GHz. TNCA connectors are compatible with TNC connectors as described in the IEC 60169-17 and IEC 60169-26 provided that the dielectric of connector with socket-centre contact does not extend beyond reference plane. However when mated with these connectors, the performances are not ensured. NOTE Attention is drawn to the fact that TNCA interface does not utilize overlapping PTFE dielectric for increased voltage breakdown resistance.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61193-3:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 61193-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61193-3:2013

Quality assessment systems - Part 3: Selection and use of sampling plans for printed boards and laminate end-products and in-process auditing (IEC 61193-3:2013)

This part of IEC 61193 establishes sampling plans for inspection by attributes, including sample plan selection criteria and implementation procedures for printed board and laminate end-product and in-process auditing. The principles established herein permit the use of different sampling plans that may be applied to an individual attribute or set of attributes, according to classification of importance with regard to form, fit and function.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61587-3:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61587-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61587-3:2013

Mechanical structures for electronic equipment - Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 - Part 3: Electromagnetic shielding performance tests for cabinets and subracks (IEC 61587-3:2013)

This part of IEC 61587 specifies the tests for empty cabinets and subracks concerning electromagnetic shielding performance, in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 2 000 MHz. Stipulated attenuation values are chosen for the definition of the shielding performance level of cabinets and subracks for the IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series. The shielding performance levels are chosen with respect to the requirements of the typical fields of industrial application. They will support the measures to achieve electromagnetic compatibility but cannot replace the final testing of compliance of the equipped enclosure. The purpose of this standard is to ensure physical integrity and environmental performance of cabinets and subracks, taking into account the need for different levels of performance in different applications. It is intended to give the user a level of confidence in the selection of products to meet his specific needs. This standard in whole or part applies only to the empty enclosures, for example cabinets and subracks according to IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 and does not apply to the enclosures when electronic equipment is installed. This standard was developed in close relationship to IEC 61000-5-7 but with the specific focus on subracks and cabinets and the determination of performance levels at the chosen frequency range.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61587-3:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61587-3:2006

Identne EN 61587-3:2006

ja identne IEC 61587-3:2006

Mechanical structures for electronic equipment - Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 -- Part 3: Electromagnetic shielding performance tests for cabinets, racks and subracks

This part of IEC 61587 specifies the tests for empty cabinets and subracks concerning electromagnetic shielding performance, in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 2 000 MHz. Stipulated attenuation values are chosen for the definition of the shielding performance level of cabinets and subracks for the IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series. The shielding performance levels are chosen with respect to the requirements of the typical fields of industrial application. They will support the measures to achieve electromagnetic compatibility but cannot replace the final testing of compliance of the equipped enclosure. The purpose of this standard is to ensure physical integrity and environmental performance of cabinets and subracks, taking into account the need for different levels of performance in different applications. It is intended to give the user a level of confidence in the selection of products to meet his specific needs. This standard in whole or part applies only to the empty enclosures, for example cabinets and subracks according to IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 and does not apply to the enclosures when electronic equipment is installed.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61587-3:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62679-1-1

Identne FprEN 62679-1-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62679-1-1:201X (110/457/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Electronic paper displays - Part 1-1: Terminology

This part of IEC 62679 gives the preferred terms, their definitions, and symbols for Electronic paper displays (EPDs).

Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 302 999 V1.2.1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 302 999 V1.2.1:2013

Safety;Remote Power Feeding Installations;Safety requirements for the erection and operation of information technology installations with remote power feeding

The ES 202 999 contains safety requirements for the erection and operation of information technology installations with remote power feeding at an operating a.c. voltage exceeding 50 V (rms value) or an operating d.c. voltage exceeding 120 V, conductor to conductor and/or conductor to earth. The scoped of the current work item is to convert the ES 202 999 to EN

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-051-3:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61753-051-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-051-3:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 051-3: Single mode fibre plug style optical attenuator for category U - Uncontrolled environment (IEC 61753-051-3:2013)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic attenuator satisfies in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of single-mode fibre, plug-style fixed attenuator devices used in uncontrolled environments. Optical performances specified in this standard relate to plug-style configurations optical attenuators only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61753-051-3:2003

EVS-EN 62516-3:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 62516-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62516-3:2013

Terrestrial digital multimedia broadcasting (T-DMB) receivers - Part 3: Common API (IEC 62516-3:2013)

This part of IEC 62516 describes the T-DMB common application program interface (API). It provides a software platform that, when combined with the T-DMB O/S, forms a universal interface for application programs. This interface allows application programs to be written in such a way that they run on any T-DMB receiver unit, as described in IEC 62516-1:2009, regardless of its manufacturer. This part of IEC 62516 also defines a software environment that allows multiple application programs to be interoperable on a single receiver unit by sharing the fixed resources of the receiver, and it provides a set of interfaces that the T-DMB middleware and the ASIC specific software use.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62698:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 62698:2013

ja identne IEC 62698:2013

Multimedia home server systems - Rights information interoperability for IPTV (IEC 62698:2013)

This International Standard defines the common semantics and core elements on rights information interoperability for IPTV systems/equipments that is subject to multimedia content to be used across different platforms legally. The rights information includes rights and security related metadata that is described in ITU-T H.750 "High-level Standard of Metadata for IPTV services". Rights related information such as content id, permission issuer id and permission receiver id which is used to bridge between rights related metadata is considered in this standard. On the other hand, rights management and content protection technology are beyond the scope of this standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 303 978 V1.1.2:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 303 978 V1.1.2:2013

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES). Saatesagedusega 27,5 GHz kuni 30 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidil mobiilsel platvormil töötavate maajaamade (ESOMP) harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli3.2 põhinõuete alusel.

To provide norms for the operation of earth stations on mobile platforms operating in the band 27,0 GHz to 31,0 GHz

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 473 V1.4.1:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 301 473 V1.4.1:2013

Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);Aircraft Earth Stations (AES) operating below 3 GHz under the Aeronautical Mobile Satellite Service (AMSS)/Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) and/or the Aeronautical Mobile Satellite on Route Service (AMS(R)S)/Mobile Satellite Service (MSS)

Following the WRC-03 decision to allocate to MSS the bands 1518-1525 MHz (downlink) and 1668-1675 MHz (uplink) and the conclusions of WRC-07, this work item is to propose the necessary changes for AESs that can operate in the additional 1668 MHz to 1675 MHz frequency band made available by the WRC-03/07 decisions. Additional revisions to the standard are also proposed to align this standard with the recent changes to inband emissions in EN 301 681.

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 489-50 V1.2.1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 301 489-50 V1.2.1:2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services;Part 50: Specific conditions for Cellular Communication Base Station (BS), repeater and ancillary equipment

Scope of work to be undertaken: Digital cellular base station equipment, repeaters and associated ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Including : ? CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA and E-UTRA) ? CDMA Multi-carrier ? GSM BS equipment meeting Phase 2, and Phase 2+ requirements ? Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) ? OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX) (WMAN)

Keel en

EVS-EN 302 307 V1.3.1:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 302 307 V1.3.1:2013

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);Second generation framing structure, channel coding and modulation systems for Broadcasting, Interactive Services, News Gathering and other broadband satellite applications (DVB-S2)

A new annex is added describing time slicing for wideband transponders.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61753-051-3:2003

Identne EN 61753-051-3:2002

ja identne IEC 61753-051-3:2001

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard - Part 051-3: Single-mode fibre, plug-style fixed attenuators for category U Uncontrolled environment

Contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities for a fibre optic attenuator to meet the requirements of category U environments.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61753-051-3:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50413:2009/FprAA

Identne EN 50413:2008/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Inimesele toimivate elektri-, magnet- ja elektromagnetväljade (0 Hz kuni 300 GHz) mõõtmis- ja arvutusviiside põhistandard

This European Standard gives elements to establish methods for measurement and calculation of quantities associated with the assessment of human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (EMF) in the frequency range from 0 Hz to 300 GHz. The major intention of this Basic Standard is to give the common background and information to relevant EMF standards. This Basic Standard cannot go into details extensively due to the broad frequency range and the huge amount of possible applications. Therefore it is not possible to specify detailed calculation or measurement procedures in this Basic Standard. This standard provides general procedures only for those product and workplace categories for which there do not exist any relevant assessment procedures in any existing European EMF basic standard.

Keel en

EN 300 019-2-2 V2.3.1

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

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 300 019-2-3 V2.3.1

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

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 300 019-2-4 V2.3.1

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

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 300 373-1 V1.3.5

Identne EN 300 373-1 V1.3.5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime mobile transmitters and receivers for use in the MF and HF bands; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

To include DSC RF tests, to amend ALC characteristics and audio processing as well as to change Bit Error Rate tests to Symbol Error Rate tests

Keel en

EN 301 033 V1.3.5

Identne EN 301 033 V1.3.5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for shipborne watchkeeping receivers for reception of Digital Selective Calling (DSC) in the maritime MF, MF/HF and VHF bands

Alignment with the integrated watchkeeping receiver and to change Bit Error Rate tests to Symbol Error Rate tests

Keel en

EN 301 489-34 V1.4.1

Identne EN 301 489-34 V1.4.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 301 489-35 V1.1.1

Identne EN 301 489-35 V1.1.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 35: Eritingimused raadiosagedusalas 2483,5 MHz kuni 2500 MHz töötavatele väikese võimsusega aktiivsetele meditsiinilistele implantaatidele (LP-AMI)

Equipment covered by Harmonized Standard EN 301 489-35 is specialized medical equipment that comprises a system consisting of implanted, body worn and other external devices that form a medical communications system cell. Due to the application of these devices in the medical field it is proposed to develop a specific product EMC standard for ensuring that the radio links are tested to levels appropriate for medical devices.

Keel en

EN 301 605 V1.1.1

Identne EN 301 605 V1.1.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Environmental Engineering (EE); Earthing and bonding of 400 VDC data and telecom (ICT) equipment

Earthing and bonding requirements for 400Vdc datacom / telecommunication equipment.

Keel en

EN 301 908-1 V6.2.1

Identne EN 301 908-1 V6.2.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 301 925 V1.4.1

Identne EN 301 925 V1.4.1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

EN 303 084 V0.1.7

Identne EN 303 084 V0.1.7:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

FprEN 62106

Identne FprEN 62106:2013

ja identne IEC 62106:201X (100/2122/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Raadioandmeedastussüsteemi (RDS) spetsifikatsioon VHF/FM raadioringhäälingule raadiosagedusvahemikus 87,5 MHz kuni 108,0 MHz

This International Standard describes the Radio Data System, RDS, intended for application to VHF/FM sound broadcasts in the range 87,5 MHz to 108,0 MHz which may carry either stereophonic (pilot-tone system) or monophonic programmes (see clause 2 – Normative references ITU-R Recommendations BS 450-3 and BS 643-2). The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality for FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as Programme Identification, Programme Service name display and where applicable, automatic tuning for portable and car radios, in particular. The relevant basic tuning and switching information therefore has to be implemented by the type 0 group (see 6.1.5.1), and it is not optional unlike many of the other possible features in RDS.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62106:2010

FprEN 62634

Identne FprEN 62634:2013

ja identne IEC 62634:201X (100/2121/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Radio Data System (RDS) - Receiver products and characteristics - Methods of measurement

This International Standard describes how to measure minimum RDS receiver performance requirements which concern three RDS receiver product categories. However, it should be noted that there are also RDS receiver products on the market that significantly out-perform the minimum RDS receiver performance requirements quoted. Methods and algorithms to achieve automatic programme service-following by means of AF lists are, however, very customer- and manufacturer-specific, and are therefore not covered in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62634:2011

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne CEN ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

ja identne ISO/TR 24014-3:2013

Public transport - Interoperable fare management system - Part 3: Complementary concepts to Part 1 for multi-application media (ISO/TR 24014-3:2013)

This Technical Report describes how to implement Interoperable Fare Management (IFM) Applications in a multi-application environment, and the additional roles and use cases that appear. Multi-application media open new possibilities for separate secure IFM Applications to be loaded and operated separately on the same Media. This enables a customer oriented commercial interoperability with the possibility for the customer to use the same Media in different Fare Management Systems independently of the fare policies and specific local systems and without the need for any common commercial policies.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15480-5:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne CEN/TS 15480-5:2013

Identification card systems - European Citizen Card - Part 5: General Introduction

1.1 Scope of CEN/TS 15480-5:2013. The scope of this Technical Specification is to provide a general description of the standard together with an introduction to each part of the ECC standard. Informative Annex A maps the relationship between the various parts of the ECC standard and other ISO/IEC standards relating to the card platform. 1.2 Scope of the ECC standard The European Citizen Card (ECC) standard addresses the difficulties presented to citizens when attempting to access various public services using a smart card as an access token. The scope of the ECC standard covers card capabilities and structures specified under the following headings: Specific definition of minimum features (for example, card surface print structure). Definition of optional features that may be required to provide the desired electronic services. Specification of discovery mechanisms to allow supported and in-use card capabilities and features to be identified. Besides covering the hardware and software of the card, the ECC standard also addresses interfaces to readers and servers through middleware components. This simple concept can enable ECC cards to adopt a widely different set of personas, even though a common application may be housed on cards used in different environments and in different ways. Generically, we can consider ECC cards as being classed as one of the following groups, even though the same application may be loaded (alongside others) in each environment. These groupings are: eID Verification token; Inter-European Union travel document; Provider of logical access to e-Government or local administration services or to private sector services by housing personal credentials. In order to support the above, it is noted that there will be certain minimum requirements upon any card conforming to the ECC, specifically, the European Citizen Card will be at a minimum a smart card with Identification, Authentication and electronic Signature (IAS) service capabilities. The ECC may act as a bridge between different application requirements of an integrated circuit card and in so doing act to reduce the number of different European specifications and standards required. The ECC will be issued under the responsibility of a European National Public Administration in order to provide a token supporting one of the above usage groupings by housing one or more relevant applications. In addition, there is nothing to stop the ECC being used to support private applications and environments which would therefore allow the ECC to be used in a shared public-private application scenario. It is apparent that the ECC is intended to offer the card issuer/ service provider with a great deal of flexibility in the services that the ECC provides, the authentication mechanisms supported and the local national specific public policy with an special concern to protect the citizen privacy according to the applicable European legislation.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15981:2011/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 15981:2011/AC:2013

European Learner Mobility - Achievement information (EuroLMAI)

Keel en

EVS-EN 61131-3:2013

Hind 29,18

Identne EN 61131-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61131-3:2013

Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages (IEC 61131-3:2013)

This Part of IEC 61131 specifies syntax and semantics of programming languages for program mable controllers as defined in part 1 of IEC 61131. The functions of program entry, testing, monitoring, operating system, etc., are specified in Part 1 of IEC 61131. This Part of IEC 61131 specifies the syntax and semantics of a unified suite of programming languages for programmable controllers (PCs). This suite consists of two textual languages, Instruction List (IL) and Structured Text (ST), and two graphical languages, Ladder Diagram (LD) and Function Block Diagram (FBD). An additional set of graphical and equivalent textual elements named Sequential Function Chart (SFC) is defined for structuring the internal organization of programmable controller programs and function blocks. Also, configuration elements are defined which support the installation of programmable controller programs into programmable controller systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-3:2003

EVS-EN 62698:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 62698:2013

ja identne IEC 62698:2013

Multimedia home server systems - Rights information interoperability for IPTV (IEC 62698:2013)

This International Standard defines the common semantics and core elements on rights information interoperability for IPTV systems/equipments that is subject to multimedia content to be used across different platforms legally. The rights information includes rights and security related metadata that is described in ITU-T H.750 "High-level Standard of Metadata for IPTV services". Rights related information such as content id, permission issuer id and permission receiver id which is used to bridge between rights related metadata is considered in this standard. On the other hand, rights management and content protection technology are beyond the scope of this standard.

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 18000-6:2013

Hind 7,38

ja identne ISO/IEC 18000-6:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Raadiosageduse tuvastaja üksuse haldamiseks. Osa 6: Raadioliidese edastusparameetrid 860 MHz kuni 960 MHz juures. Üldist

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa defineerib raadioliidese raadiosageduse tuvastamise (RFID) seadmetele, mis töötavad 860 MHz kuni 960 MHz tööstusliku, teadusliku ja meditsiinilise (ISM) eesmärgiga raadiosagedusalas, mida kasutatakse üksuse haldamise rakendustes. See pakub ühtset tehnilist kirjeldust RFID seadmetele, mida saavad kasutada RFID rakenduse standardeid arendavad ISO komisjonid. Selle ISO/IEC 18000 osa eesmärk on võimaldada ühilduvust ja julgustada toodete koostalitlusvõimet kasvaval RFID rahvusvahelisel turul. Standard defineerib edastus- ja tagasisidelingi tehniliste omaduste parameetrid, sealhulgas, aga mitte ainult, töösageduse, töökanali täpsuse, kasutatava kanali ribalaiuse, maksimaalse efektiivse isotroopse kiirgusvõimsuse (EIRP), vääremissiooni, modulatsiooni, töötsükli, andmekodeerimise, andmemahu, andmemahu täpsuse, andmete saatmise järjekorra ning vajadusel töökanalite, sageduse hüpitamise kiiruse, vahetamismeetodi, jaotusjada ja koodiedastuskiiruse parameetrid. Lisaks määratleb see kommunikatsiooniprotokolli, mida kasutatakse raadioliideses.

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa koos standarditega ISO/IEC 18000-61, ISO/IEC 18000-62, ISO/IEC 18000-63 ja ISO/IEC 18000-64 täpsustab füüsikalised ja loogikanõuded RFID süsteemile passiivtagasipeegeldaja, ülekuulaja-räägib-esimesena (ITF) ja märgistatu-räägib-ainult-pärast-kuulamist (TOTAL). Süsteem hõlmab Ülekuulajajaid, mis on tuntud ka kui lugejad, ning Märgistatuid, mis on tuntud ka kui sildid. Ülekuulaja saab Märgistatult informatsiooni, edastades püsiva laine (CW) RF signaali Märgistatule; Märgistatu vastab, moduleerides oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi ja seeläbi peegeldades informatsioonisignaali tagasi Ülekuulajale. Süsteem on ITF, tähendades seda, et Märgistatu moduleerib oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi koos infosignaaliga ainult pärast Ülekuulajalt või TOTAL-ilt saadud juhiseid, tähendades seda, et Märgistatu moduleerib oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi koos infosignaaliga pärast sisenemist Ülekuulaja alale pärast esimest Ülekuulaja modulatsiooni kuulmist, selgitamaks välja, kas süsteem on ITF või mitte.

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa sisaldab ühte neljatüübilist režiimi. Nelja tüübi detailsed tehnilised erinevused on esitatud parameetrite tabelis.

Tüübid A, B ja C on ITF. Tüüp A kasutab edastuslingis impulsisageduse kodeerimist (PIE) ning adaptiivset ALOHA põrkearbitraaži algoritmi. Tüüp B kasutab edastuslingis Manchesteri ja adaptiivset kahendpuu põrkearbitraaži algoritmi. Tüüp C kasutab edastuslingis PIE-t ja juhuslikku põrkearbitraaži algoritmi.

Tüüp D on TOTAL, põhinedes pulss-positsioonkodeeringul või Miller M=2 kodeeritud alakandjal.

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa koos standarditega ISO/IEC 18000-61, ISO/IEC 18000-62, ISO/IEC 18000-63 ja ISO/IEC 18000-64 täpsustab

ülekuulaja ja märgistatu vahelised (kommunikatsioonilingi signaali kihi) füüsikalised sidemed,

ülekuulaja ja märgistatu opereerimisprotseduurid ja käsud,

põrkearbitraaži skeemi, mida kasutatakse spetsiifilise märgi identifitseerimiseks mitmemärgilises keskkonnas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO/IEC 18000-6:2011

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61131-3:2003

Identne EN 61131-3:2003

ja identne IEC 61131-3:2003

Programmable controllers - Part 3: Programming languages

This part of IEC 61131 specifies syntax and semantics of programming languages for programmable controllers as defined in part 1 of IEC 61131

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-3:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61131-3:2013

EVS-EN 61131-2:2007

Identne EN 61131-2:2007

ja identne IEC 61131-2:2007

Programmeeritavad kontrollerid. Osa 2: Nõuded seadmetele ja katsetused

This part of IEC 61131 specifies requirements and related tests for programmable controllers (PLCs) and their associated peripherals (for example, programming and debugging tools (PADTs), human-machine interfaces (HMIs), etc.) which have as their intended use the control and command of machines and industrial processes. PLCs and their associated peripherals are intended to be used in an industrial environment and may be provided as open or enclosed equipment. If a PLC or its associated peripherals are intended for use in other environments (light industrial, commercial, residential), then the specific requirements, standards and installation practices for those other environments should be additionally applied to the PLC and its associated peripherals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61131-2:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61010-2-201:2013

EVS-ISO/IEC 18000-6:2011

ja identne ISO/IEC 18000-6:2010

Infotehnoloogia. Raadiosageduse tuvastaja üksuse haldamiseks. Osa 6: Raadioliidese edastusparameetrid 860 MHz kuni 960 MHz juures

Käsitlusala

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa defineerib raadioliidese raadiosageduse tuvastamise (RFID) seadmetele, mis töötavad 860 MHz kuni 960 MHz tööstusliku, teadusliku ja meditsiinilise (ISM) eesmärgiga raadiosagedusalas, mida kasutatakse üksuse haldamise rakendustes. See pakub ühtset tehnilist kirjeldust RFID seadmetele, mida saavad kasutada RFID rakenduse standardeid arendavad ISO komisjonid. Selle ISO/IEC 18000 osa eesmärk on võimaldada ühilduvust ja julgustada toodete koostalitlusvõimet kasvaval RFID rahvusvahelisel turul. Standard defineerib edastus- ja tagasisidelingi tehniliste omaduste parameetrid, sealhulgas, aga mitte ainult, töösageduse, töökanali täpsuse, kasutatava kanali ribalaiuse, maksimaalse efektiivse isotroopse kiirgusvõimsuse (EIRP), vääremissiooni, modulatsiooni, töötsükli, andmekodeerimise, andmemahu, andmemahu täpsuse, andmete saatmise järjekorra ning vajadusel töökanalite, sageduse hüpitamise kiiruse, vahetamismeetodi, jaotusjada ja koodiedastuskiiruse parameetrid. Lisaks määratleb see kommunikatsiooniprotokolli, mida kasutatakse raadioliideses.

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa täpsustab füüsikalised ja loogilised nõuded RFID süsteemile passiiv-tagasipeegeldaja, ülekuulaja-räägib-esimesena (ITF) ja märgistatu-räägib-ainult-pärast-kuulamist (TOTAL). Süsteem hõlmab Ülekuulajajaid ja Märgistatuid, mis on samuti tuntud kui sildid. Ülekuulaja saab Märgistatult informatsiooni, edastades püsiva laine (CW) RF signaali Märgistatule; Märgistatu vastab, moduleerides oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi ja seeläbi peegeldades informatsioonisignaali tagasi Ülekuulajale.

Süsteem on ITF, tähendades seda, et Märgistatu moduleerib oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi koos infosignaaliga ainult pärast Ülekuulajalt või TOTAL-ilt saadud juhiseid, tähendades seda, et Märgistatu moduleerib oma antenni peegelduse koefitsiendi koos infosignaaliga pärast sisenemist Ülekuulaja alale pärast esimest Ülekuulaja modulatsiooni kuulmist, selgitamaks välja, kas süsteem on ITF või mitte.

Detailsemalt, see ISO/IEC 18000 osa sisaldab ühte neljatüübilist režiimi. Nelja tüübi detailsed tehnilised erinevused on esitatud parameetrite tabelis.

Tüübid A, B ja C on ITF. Tüüp A kasutab edastuslingis impulsisageduse kodeerimist (PIE) ning adaptiivset ALOHA põrkearbitraaži algoritmi. Tüüp B kasutab edastuslingis Manchesteri ja adaptiivset kahendpuu põrkearbitraaži algoritmi. Tüüp C kasutab edastuslingis PIE-t ja juhuslikku põrkearbitraaži algoritmi.

Tüüp D on TOTAL, põhinedes pulss-positsioon-kodeeringul, või Miller M=2 kodeeritud alakandjal.

See ISO/IEC 18000 osa täpsustab

— ülekuulaja ja märgistatu vahelised (kommunikatsioonilingi signaali kihi) füüsikalised sidemed,

— ülekuulaja ja märgistatu opereerimisprotseduurid ja käsud,

— põrkearbitraaži skeemi, mida kasutatakse spetsiifilise märgi identifitseerimiseks mitmemärgilises keskkonnas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO/IEC 18000-6:2005

Asendatud EVS-ISO/IEC 18000-6:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50174-2:2009/prAB

Identne EN 50174-2:2009/prAB:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 2: Installation planning and practices inside buildings

This European Standard specifies requirements for the following aspects of information technology cabling: a) planning; b) installation practice. This European Standard is applicable to all types of information technology cabling inside buildings (and may be applied to cabling that is defined as part of the building) including generic cabling systems designed in accordance with the EN 50173 series. The requirements of Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of this standard are premises-independent unless amended by the requirements of premises-specific clauses. This European Standard: 1) details the considerations for satisfactory installation and operation of information technology cabling; 2) excludes specific requirements applicable to other cabling systems (e.g. mains power cabling); however, it takes account of the effects other cabling systems may have on the installation of information technology cabling (and vice versa) and gives general advice; 3) excludes those aspects of installation associated with the transmission of signals in free space between transmitters, receivers or their associated antenna systems (e.g. wireless, radio, microwave or satellite).

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2012/prA1

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

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

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

Keel en

FprEN 62106

Identne FprEN 62106:2013

ja identne IEC 62106:201X (100/2122/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Raadioandmeedastussüsteemi (RDS) spetsifikatsioon VHF/FM raadioringhäälingule raadiosagedusvahemikus 87,5 MHz kuni 108,0 MHz

This International Standard describes the Radio Data System, RDS, intended for application to VHF/FM sound broadcasts in the range 87,5 MHz to 108,0 MHz which may carry either stereophonic (pilot-tone system) or monophonic programmes (see clause 2 – Normative references ITU-R Recommendations BS 450-3 and BS 643-2). The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality for FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as Programme Identification, Programme Service name display and where applicable, automatic tuning for portable and car radios, in particular. The relevant basic tuning and switching information therefore has to be implemented by the type 0 group (see 6.1.5.1), and it is not optional unlike many of the other possible features in RDS.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62106:2010

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15432-2:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 15432-2:2013

Winter and road service area maintenance equipment - Mechanical interface on vehicles for front-mounted equipment - Part 2: Interchangeability on lifting systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements for elements mounted to carrying vehicles to ensure interchangeability between a vehicle and different equipments that are to be mounted frontally. It specifies certain interchangeability dimensions of the front mounting plate as well as the locations of coupling devices for electrical and hydraulic connections. This European Standard specifies a mounting plate in order to cover road vehicles having a maximum total mass of up to 6.0 tons (commercial vehicles, multi-purpose vehicles, communal vehicles, …) which are capable of carrying front-mounted equipments for winter maintenance and for road service area maintenance. The mounting plate is designed to allow quick and easy changing of carrying vehicle equipments. Mounting or demounting of front-mounted equipments is generally effectuated by one person using conventional tools (mobile or fixed) prior to securing of the front-mounted equipment (by e.g. bolts or hydraulic element). This Standard does not specify vehicle-side lifting systems or receiving devices for mounting plate (device side). The vehicle body guidelines from the vehicle manufacturer must be adhered to when performing any modifications to the vehicle. This European Standard specifies, with regard to electrical and hydraulic connections, only location areas and clearance spaces in order to ensure interchangeability.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16330:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 16330:2013

Winter and road service area equipment - Power system and related controls - Power hydraulic system and electric

This European Standard applies to power systems equipped for the operation and to drive implements and attachments such as hydraulic driven front sweepers, mowers or suction sweepers on winter service vehicles or road service vehicles equipped with front mounting plates according to EN 15432-1. The purpose of this standard is to ensure interchangeability of vehicles and implements. The minimum requirements on the performance and the components of the hydraulic system as well as the kind and the size of the connecting elements between the vehicle and the implement are specified in the standard. Clause 3 of this standard does not cover applications, where the implements need a continuous hydraulic oil flow less than 45 l/min. Clause 4 is dealing with the electrical connection between vehicle and implement to drive an electrical driven hydraulic pump, used in trucks without hydraulic system. Clause 5 is dealing with an universal electrical connection used for front mounted mowers, spreaders and other road service area equipments with the following functions: power supply and transmitting CAN BUS signals.

Keel en

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15954-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 15954-1:2013

Railway applications - Track - Trailers and associated equipment - Part 1: Technical requirements for running and working

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to minimize the specific railway hazards of trailers and associated equipment, which can arise during the commissioning, the operation and the maintenance of trailers when carried out in accordance with the specification given by the manufacturer or his authorized representative. This European Standard applies to trailers that are not intended to interact with operate signalling and control systems. Other machines are dealt with in other European Standards; see Annex E. These trailers are not designed or intended for operating signalling and control systems and are only intended to work and run under special operating conditions specifically designated by the infrastructure manager. These trailers are not intended to be vehicles as defined in the Interoperability Directive and are not permitted to run on the railway lines open to normal traffic. If this is required, they will need to be authorised or placed into service as set out in the Interoperability Directive 2008/57/EC. Part 1 of this European Standard deals with the technical railway requirements; Part 2 deals with requirements for the trailer to be declared conformant by the manufacturer, except in the case of trailers classified in Annex 4 of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC which require conformity check in conjunction with a notified body. Additional requirements can apply for running on infrastructures with narrow gauge or broad gauge lines, lines of tramways, railways utilising other than adhesion between the rail and rail wheels, and underground infrastructures. This European Standard is also applicable to trailers and associated equipment that in working configuration are partly supported on the ballast or the formation. Where two or more trailers are used together to transport loads in a fixed formation, e.g. where a metal container is fixed to two small trailers, the whole system is treated as a trailer for the purposes of compliance with the requirements of this European Standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15954-2:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 15954-2:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Haakeveerem ja kaasnevad seadmed. Osa 2: Üldised ohutusnõuded

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, common to trailers, as defined in the scope of FprEN 15954-1, including machinery, attachments and equipment permanently fixed to the trailer, intended for construction, maintenance and/or inspection of the railway infrastructure, emergency rescue and recovery. This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the common hazards during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, running on track, use (including setting, programming, and process changeover), operation, cleaning, fault finding, maintenance and de-commissioning of the trailers when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer; see Clause 4. NOTE Specific measures for exceptional circumstances are not dealt with in this European Standard. They can be the subject of negotiation between manufacturer and the machine operator. The common hazards dealt with include the general hazards presented by the trailers, as well as the hazards presented by the following specific trailer functions: track renewal; rail maintenance; craning; catenary renewal / maintenance; maintenance of the components of the infrastructure; inspection and measurement of the components of the infrastructure; tunnel inspection / ventilation; emergency rescue and recovery during commissioning, use, maintenance and servicing. This European Standard applies to trailers that are not intended to operate signalling and control systems. Other similar machines are dealt with in other European Standards; see Annex D. It is assumed that a finished standard automotive chassis used as a host for a road-rail trailer will offer an acceptable safety level for its designed functions before conversion. This specific aspect is not dealt with in this European Standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15955-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 15955-1:2013

Railway applications - Track - Demountable machines and associated equipment - Part 1: Technical requirements for running and working

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to minimize the specific railway hazards of self propelled demountable machines – henceforward referred to as machines – and associated equipment, which can arise during the commissioning, the operation and the maintenance of these machines when carried out in accordance with the specification given by the manufacturer or his authorised representative. These machines are not designed or intended to operate signalling and control systems and are only designed and intended to work and run under special operating conditions specifically designated by the infrastructure manager. Other machines are dealt with in other European Standards; see Annex D. Part 1 of this European Standard deals with the technical railway requirements; Part 2 deals with the requirements for the machine to be declared conformant by the manufacturer, except in the case of machines classified in Annex 4 of the Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC) which requires conformity check in conjunction with a notified body. These demountable machines are not intended to be vehicles as defined in the Interoperability Directive and are not permitted to run on the railway lines open to normal traffic. If this is required, they will need to be authorised or placed into service as set out in the Interoperability Directive 2008/57/EC. Additional requirements can apply for running on infrastructures with narrow gauge or broad gauge lines, lines of tramways, railways utilising other than adhesion between the rail and rail wheels and underground infrastructures. This European Standard is also applicable to machines and associated equipment that in working configuration are partly supported on the ballast or the formation.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15955-2:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 15955-2:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbastelt mahatõstetavad masinad ja kaasnevad seadmed. Osa 2: Üldised ohutusnõuded

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, common to demountable machines, as defined in FprEN 15955-1:2012, intended for construction, maintenance inspection of the railway infrastructure, shunting and emergency rescue vehicles. This European Standard specifies the technical requirements to deal with the common hazards during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, running on track, use including setting, programming, and process changeover, operation, cleaning, fault finding, maintenance and de-commissioning of the machines when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer; see Clause 4. NOTE Specific measures for exceptional circumstances are not dealt with in this European Standard. They can be the subject of negotiation between manufacturer and the machine operator. The common hazards dealt with include the general hazards presented by the machines, as well as the hazards presented by the following specific machine functions: excavation; ballast tamping, ballast cleaning, ballast regulating, ballast consolidating; track renewal; rail maintenance; craning; catenary renewal / maintenance; maintenance of the components of the infrastructure; inspection and measurement of the components of the infrastructure; tunnel inspection / ventilation; shunting; emergency rescue and recovery; during commissioning, use, maintenance and servicing.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50388:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 50388:2012/AC:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Energiavarustus ja veerevkoosseis. Energiavarustuse (alajaama) ja veerevkoosseisu vahelise koostalitusvõime saavutamise kooskõlastatud tehnilised tingimused

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15551

Identne prEN 15551:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveerem. Puhvrid

This European Standard defines the requirements for buffers with 105 mm, 110 mm and 150 mm stroke for vehicles or units which use buffers and screw coupling at the coupling interface with other interoperable rolling stock. It covers the functionality, interfaces and testing procedures, including pass fail criteria, for buffers. NOTE Typically, buffers with a stroke of 105 mm are used on freight wagons and locomotives, buffers with a stroke of 110 mm are used on coaches and locomotives and buffers with a stroke of 150 mm are used on freight wagons. It defines the different categories of buffers, the space envelope, static and dynamic characteristics and energy absorption. It includes a calculation method to determine the minimum size of the buffer head to avoid override between buffers. It defines the static and dynamic characteristics of the elastic systems. It also defines the requirements for buffers with integrated crash elements (crashworthy buffers) for tank wagons only according to RID. The requirements of this European Standard also apply to locomotives and passenger coaches which have to meet the crashworthiness requirements of EN 15227 for buffers in normal service only. The properties for the energy absorbing function are defined in EN 15227 and the requirements specified in Clause 7 for tank wagons according to RID are not applicable to locomotives and passenger coaches. Diagonal buffers are excluded from this European Standard. For vehicles which have to comply with crashworthiness requirements (locomotives, cab cars or passenger coaches according to EN 15227, tank wagons according to RID), typically crashworthy buffers (buffers with a deformable housing and/or the need for an opening in their mounting flange) or buffers which form part of a combined system consisting of a special buffer (e.g. middle flange buffer) and a deformation element are used. For these types of buffers, interoperability is possible, but interchangeability with freight wagon buffers is not required, and therefore the requirements of 5.2 (Fixing on vehicle and interchangeability), 5.3 (Buffer dimensions) do not apply, those of 5.4 (mechanical characteristics of buffers) and 5.6 (marking) apply with restrictions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15551:2009+A1:2010

prEN 15566

Identne prEN 15566:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveerem. Veoseade ja kruvisidur

This standard specifies the requirement of the draw gear and screw coupling for the end rolling stock that have to couple with other interoperable rolling stock (freight wagons, locomotives, passenger vehicles ...). This standard covers the functionality, construction, interfaces and testing including pass/fail criteria for draw gear and screw coupling. The standard describes three categories of classification of draw gear and screw coupling, (1 MN, 1,2 MN and 1,5 MN).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15566:2009+A1:2010

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prHD 60364-7-730

Identne prHD 60364-7-730:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-730: Special installations or locations - Onshore units of electrical shore connections for inland navigation vessels

The particular requirements specified in this part of HD 60364 apply to circuits intended to supply inland navigation vessels or pleasure crafts. Additional requirements are given in EN 15869, Parts 1 and 2. The particular requirements do not apply to the onboard installations of inland navigation vessels. Additional requirements on the onboard installation are given in EN 15869-3.

Keel en

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-ISO 20785-2:2013

Hind 15,4

ja identne ISO 20785-2:2011

Kosmilise kiirguse põhjustatud kiirituste dosimeetria tsiviilõhusõdukites. Osa 2: Mõõteriista koste iseloomustamine

See ISO 20785 osa määratleb koste iseloomustamise meetodid ja protseduurid seadmetele, mida kasutatakse ambientse doosiekvivalendi kindlaksmääramiseks, et hinnata kosmilise kiirguse põhjustatud kiiritust tsiviilõhusõidukites. Neid meetodeid ja protseduure tuleb tõlgendada kui miinimumnõudeid.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 2519-509:2006

Identne EN 2519-509:2001

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 509: Adhesion of coating on contacts

This standard specifies methods of verifying adhesion of electrodeposited gold and gold alloy coatings on contacts.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 7622-1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 7622-1:2013

ja identne ISO 7622-1:2013

Steel cord conveyor belts - Longitudinal traction test - Part 1: Measurement of elongation (ISO 7622-1:2013)

This part of ISO 7622 specifies a method for the determination of the elongation of steel cords constituting the carcass of conveyor belts, when subjected to a force corresponding to 10 % and 60 % of the specified tensile strength. It applies exclusively to conveyor belts with a steel carcass. NOTE A method for the determination of tensile strength is specified in ISO 7622-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7622-1:2000

EVS-EN ISO 8094:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 8094:2013

ja identne ISO 8094:2013

Steel cord conveyor belts - Adhesion strength test of the cover to the core layer (EN ISO 8094:2013)

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the adhesion strength of the cover to the core layer. It applies exclusively to steel cord conveyor belts.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 28094:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 28094:2000

Identne EN 28094:1994

ja identne ISO 8094:1984

Teraskoordiga konveierilindid. Katte- ja koordikihi vahelise nakketugevuse määramise katse

See rahvusvaheline standard esitab katsemeetodi konveierilindi katte- ja koordikihi vahelise nakketugevuse määramiseks. Standard kehtib üksnes teraskoordiga konveierilintide kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 8094:2013

EVS-EN ISO 7622-1:2000

Identne EN ISO 7622-1:1995

ja identne ISO 7622-1:1984

Teraskoordiga konveierilindid. Pikitõmbeteim. Osa 1: Pikenemise mõõtmine

Standardi ISO 7622 see osa esitab meetodi konveierilindi karkassi moodustavate teraskoortide pikenemise määramiseks, kui rakendatud jõud moodustab vastavalt 10% ja 60% ettenähtud tõmbetugevusest.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 7622-1:2013

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 13934-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 13934-1:2013

ja identne ISO 13934-1:2013

Textiles - Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method (ISO 13934-1:2013)

This part of ISO 13934 specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method. NOTE ISO 13934-2 describes the method known as the grab method. For informative references, see Bibliography. The method is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics, including fabrics which exhibit stretch characteristics imparted by the presence of an elastomeric fibre, mechanical, or chemical treatment. It can be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques. It is not normally applicable to geotextiles, nonwovens, coated fabrics, textile-glass woven fabrics, and fabrics made from carbon fibres or polyolefin tape yarns (see Bibliography). The method specifies the determination of the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of test specimens in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing, and of test specimens in the wet state. The method is restricted to the use of constant rate of extension (CRE) testing machines.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13934-1:2001

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 13934-1:2001

Identne EN ISO 13934-1:1999

ja identne ISO 13934-1:1999

Tekstiil. Kangasmaterjalide tõmbeomadused. Osa 1: Maksimaalse tõmbejõu ja sellele vastava suhtelise pikenemise määramine prooviriba meetodil.

This part of EN ISO 13934 describes the determination of the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method. Part 2 of EN ISO 13934 will describe the method known as the grab method.The method is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It can be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques. It is not normally applicable to woven elastic fabrics, geotextiles, nonwovens, coated fabrics, textile-glass woven fabrics and fabrics made from carbon fibres or polyolefin tape yarns. The method deals with test specimens in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing, or with test specimens in the wet state. The standard cancels ISO 5081:1977.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13934-1:2013

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 4254-1:2013

ja identne ISO 4254-1:2013

Põllumajandusmasinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of ISO 4254 specifies the safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of self-propelled ride on machines and mounted, semi-mounted or trailed machines used in agriculture in order to deal with the hazards which are typical for most of the machines. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 4254 deals with significant hazards (as listed in Annex A), hazardous situations and events relevant to this agricultural machinery used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4) during normal operation and routine service. This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to — agricultural or forestry tractors, — aircraft and air-cushion vehicles used in agriculture, — lawn and garden equipment, — machine-specific components or functions (e.g. working tools and/or processes). This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to hazards related to periodic service, machine conversion and repairs intended to be carried out by professional service personnel, environmental hazards, road safety (e.g. steering, braking), or to the power take-off (PTO) drive shaft; neither is it applicable to guards of moving parts for power transmission except for strength requirements for guards and barriers. This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication. Not all of the hazards dealt with by this part of ISO 4254 are necessarily present on a particular machine. A risk assessment should be carried out by the manufacturer to determine the hazards that are applicable and any hazards in addition to those dealt with by this part or a relevant machine-specific part. The requirements of a machine-specific part of ISO 4254 take precedence over the requirements of this part.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2010/AC:2010; EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 16231-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 16231-1:2013

ja identne ISO 16231-1:2013

Iseliikuvad põllumajandusseadmed. Stabiilsuse hindamine. Osa 1: Põhimõtted

This part of ISO 16231 specifies principles for the assessment of stability with respect to the design and construction of self-propelled ride-on machines used in agriculture and the hazard of rolling-over or tipping-over, or both, when the machine is used as intended and under the conditions foreseeable by the manufacturer. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 16231 is not applicable to: — machines with an unladen mass lower than 400 kg; — machines covered by other machine specific standards dealing with the protection against roll-over and tip-over (e.g. agricultural tractors, forestry tractors); — hazards associated with road transport operations; — free fall events; — roll-over as a result of impact collisions. This part of ISO 16231 is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 17180:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 17180:2013

ja identne ISO 17180:2013

Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of lysine, methionine and threonine in commercial amino acid products and premixtures (ISO 17180:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for the quantitative determination of free (non-proteinbound) lysine, methionine, and threonine in commercial products and premixtures containing more than 10 % mass fraction of the respective amino acid. It does not distinguish between d- and l-forms. NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard, the term “amino acids” used in Clause 2 onwards refers to lysine, methionine, and threonine.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2010

Identne EN ISO 4254-1:2009

ja identne ISO 4254-1:2008

Põllumajandusmasinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of ISO 4254 specifies the general safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted or trailed machines used in agriculture. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 4254 deals with significant hazards (as listed in Annex A), hazardous situations and events relevant to this agricultural machinery used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to - tractors, - aircraft, - air-cushion vehicles, or - lawn and garden equipment. This part of ISO 4254 is not applicable to environmental hazards, road safety, electromagnetic compatibility, or to the power take-off (PTO) drive shaft; neither is it applicable to moving parts for power transmission except for strength requirements for guards and barriers (see 4.7), nor to vibration except in respect of declarations. It is not applicable to hazards related to maintenance or repairs to be carried out by professional service personnel.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2010/AC:2010

Identne EN ISO 4254-1:2009/AC:2010

ja identne ISO 4254-1:2008

Põllumajandusmasinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4254-1:2013

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 21570:2005/A1:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 21570:2005/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 21570:2005/Amd 1:2013

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Quantitative nucleic acid based methods (ISO 21570:2005/Amd 1:2013)

This International Standard provides the overall framework of quantitative methods for the detection of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in foodstuffs, using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Keel en

EVS-ISO 24557:2013

Hind 6,47

ja identne ISO 24557:2009

Kaunviljad. Niiskusesisalduse määramine. Õhkkuivatuse meetod

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb rutiinse referentsmeetodi kaunviljade niiskusesisalduse määramiseks. Metoodika on kasutatav kikerherneste, läätsede, herneste ja kõigi oaliikide puhul, välja arvatud sojaoad.
MÄRKUS Metoodika põhineb AACC heakskiidetud meetodil 44-17[4].

Keel et

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1499:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 1499:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline kätepesuvahend. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (2. faas/2. etapp)

This European Standard specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handwash reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when used to wash the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers. NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the fact that tests on human volunteers are the subject of legal provisions in certain European countries/regions. This European Standard applies to products for hygienic 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 kindergardens 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 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1499:1999

EVS-EN 1500:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 1500:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Hügieeniline desinfitseerimisvahend kätele. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (2. faas/2. etapp)

This European Standard specifies a test method simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product for hygienic handrub reduces the release of transient microbial flora on hands when rubbed onto the artificially contaminated hands of volunteers. NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to the fact that tests on human volunteers are the subject of legal provisions in certain European countries/regions. This European Standard applies to products for hygienic handrub 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 kindergardens 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 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1500:1999

EVS-EN 15075:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 15075:2013

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hydrogen carbonate

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hydrogen carbonate used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for treating swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hydrogen carbonate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hydrogen carbonate. It gives information on its use in treating swimming pool water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15075:2006

EVS-EN 15077:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 15077:2013

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hypochlorite

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hypochlorite used directly or for the production of formulations for treating swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hypochlorite and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hypochlorite. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use of sodium hypochlorite (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15077:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15075:2006

Identne EN 15075:2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hydrogen carbonate

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hydrogen carbonate used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for treating swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hydrogen carbonate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hydrogen carbonate. It gives information on its use in treating swimming pool water.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15075:2013

EVS-EN 15077:2006

Identne EN 15077:2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium hypochlorite

This European Standard is applicable to sodium hypochlorite used directly, or for the production of formulations for treating swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium hypochlorite and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium hypochlorite. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use of sodium hypochlorite (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15077:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 936

Identne FprEN 936:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

CInimtarbevee töötlemiseks kasutatavad kemikaalid. Süsinikdioksiid

This European Standard is applicable to carbon dioxide used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of carbon dioxide and specifies the requirements and corresponding analytical methods for carbon dioxide. It also gives information on its use in water treatment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 936:2006

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 4264:2007/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 4264:2007/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 4264:2007/Amd 1:2013

Naftasaadused. Tsetaaniarvu arvutamine keskmiselt destilleeritud kütustes nelja muutujaga võrrandi abil (ISO 4264:2007/Amd 1:2013)

Käesolev standard kirjeldab tsetaaniarvu arvutamise käiku naftapäritoluga keskmiselt destilleeritud kütustes. Arvutatud väärtust on nimetatud kui "tsetaanindeks nelja muutujaga võrrandi abil". Standard ei ole rakendatav kütustele, mis sisaldavad kasvava tsetaanarvuga lisandeid, ka mitte puhastele süsivesinikele ja ka mitte destillaatkütustele, mis pärinevad kivisöest. Standard on rakendatav kütustele, mis sisaldavad mittenafta derivaate bitumioossetest liivadest ja põlevkiviõlist.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13736:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 13736:2013

ja identne ISO 13736:2013

Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the manual and automated closed-cup flash point of combustible liquids having flash points between –30,0 °C and at least 75,0 °C . However, the precision given for this method is only valid for flash points in the range −8,5 °C to 75,0 °C. This International Standard is not applicable to water-borne paints. NOTE 1 Water-borne paints can be tested using ISO 3679[3]. NOTE 2 See 9.1 for the importance of this test in avoiding loss of volatile materials. NOTE 3 Liquids containing halogenated compounds can give anomalous results. NOTE 4 The thermometer specified for the manual apparatus limits the upper test temperature to 70,0 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13736:2008

EVS-EN ISO 19901-7:2013

Hind 27,7

Identne EN ISO 19901-7:2013

ja identne ISO 19901-7:2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 7: Stationkeeping systems for floating offshore structures and mobile offshore units (ISO 19901-7:2013)

This part of ISO 19901 specifies methodologies for a) the design, analysis and evaluation of stationkeeping systems for floating structures used by the oil and gas industries to support 1) production, 2) storage, 3) drilling, well intervention and production, 4) production and storage, 5) drilling, well intervention, production and storage, and b) the assessment of stationkeeping systems for site-specific applications of mobile offshore units (e.g. mobile offshore drilling units, construction units, and pipelay units). Most stationkeeping systems used with the class of floating structures covered by a) are termed “permanent mooring systems”, for which this part of ISO 19901 is applicable to all aspects of the life cycle and includes requirements relating to the manufacture of mooring components, as well as considerations for in-service inspections. Most stationkeeping systems used with mobile offshore units, the class covered by b), are termed “mobile mooring systems”. Throughout this part of ISO 19901, the term “floating structure”, sometimes shortened to “structure”, is used as a generic term to indicate any member of the two classes, a) and b). This part of ISO 19901 is applicable to the following types of stationkeeping systems, which are either covered directly in this part of ISO 19901 or through reference to other guidelines: - spread moorings (catenary, taut-line and semi-taut-line moorings); single point moorings, anchored by spread mooring arrangements; dynamic positioning systems; thruster-assisted moorings. Descriptions of the characteristics and of typical components of these systems are given in Annex A. The requirements of this part of ISO 19901 mainly address spread mooring systems and single point mooring systems with mooring lines composed of steel chain and wire rope. This part of ISO 19901 also provides guidance on the application of the methodology to synthetic fibre rope mooring systems, and includes additional requirements related to the unique properties of synthetic fibre ropes. This part of ISO 19901 is applicable to single anchor leg moorings (SALMs) and other single point mooring systems (e.g. tower soft yoke systems) only to the extent to which the requirements are relevant. This part of ISO 19901 is not applicable to the vertical moorings of tension leg platforms (TLPs). The methodology described in this part of ISO 19901 identifies a set of coherent analysis tools that, combined with an understanding of the site-specific metocean conditions, the characteristics of the floating structure under consideration, and other factors, can be used to determine the adequacy of the stationkeeping system to meet the functional requirements of this part of ISO 19901. NOTE For moorings deployed in ice-prone environments, additional requirements are given in ISO 19906.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 19901-7:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 13736:2008

Identne EN ISO 13736:2008

ja identne ISO 13736:2008

Leekpunkti määramine - Abeli suletud tiigli meetod

Käesolev standard esitab meetodi leekpunkti määramiseks naftasaadustes ja muudes vedelikes, mille leekpunkt on vahemikus - 30 ɼC ja 70 ɼC kaasa arvatult. Siiski loetakse selle meetodi täpsus õigeks leekpunkti vahemikus - 5 ɼC kuni 66,5 ɼC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13736:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13736:2013

EVS-EN ISO 19901-7:2006

Identne EN ISO 19901-7:2005

ja identne ISO 19901-7:2005

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 7: Stationkeeping systems for floating offshore structures and mobile offshore units

This part of ISO 19901 specifies methodologies for a) the design, analysis and evaluation of stationkeeping systems for floating Structures used by the oil and gas industries to support -production, storage, -drilling, well intervention and production, -production and storage, -drilling, well intervention, production and storage, and

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19901-7:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EVS-EN 228/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Mootorikütused. Pliivaba mootoribensiin. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa Euroopa standardile EN 228:2012.

Keel et

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14584:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14584:2013

Non-destructive testing - Acoustic emission - Examination of metallic pressure equipment during proof testing - Planar location of AE sources

This European Standard describes the method for conducting acoustic emission testing (AT) of metallic pressure equipment during acceptance pressure testing using a planar location method. This standard is applicable also for subsequent tests for requalification. General principles of Acoustic Emissions are described in EN 13554. The objectives of the AE testing are to provide 100 % volumetric testing to define regions of the structure, which are acoustically active with burst type AE e.g. as a result of evolution of sub-critical discontinuities; thus increasing the reliability of the acceptance test. The test provides a reference map for comparison with results of future tests.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14584:2005

EVS-EN 14783:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 14783:2013

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb terminid, nõuded ja katsemeetodid rullide, ribade ja lehtedena tarnitavale plekile ning tehases plekist valmistatud elementidele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks täielikult toetatavates katuse- ja seinakatetes (sise- ja välisseina vooderdustes). Standard ei rakendu ehitusplatsil valmistatavatele toodetele. Käesolev Euroopa standard hõlmab täielikult toetatavaid metall-, orgaanilise, anorgaanilise või mitmekihilise pinnakattega, aga ka pinnakatteta alumiinium-, vask-, plii-, tsink-, teras- ja roostevabast terasplekist tooteid (vt lisa A). Käesolev Euroopa standard sisaldab ka tähistamise, sildistamise ja vastavushindamise eeskirju. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei käsitle heli- ja soojusisolatsiooniomadustele esitatavaid nõudeid. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei sisalda ehitusmeetodite ja montaažitehnika või paigaldatud toodete toimivuse kohta käivaid arvutus- ja projekteerimisnõudeid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14783:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14584:2005

Identne EN 14584:2005

Non-destructive testing - Acoustic emission - Examination of metallic pressure equipment during proof testing - Planar location of AE sources

This document specifies the method for conducting acoustic emission (AE) + testing of metallic pressure equipment during acceptance pressure testing using a planar location method. General principles of acoustic emissions are described in EN 13554.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14584:2013

EVS-EN 14783:2006

Identne EN 14783:2006

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb terminid, nõuded ja katsemeetodid rullide, ribade ja lehtedena tarnitavale plekile ning tehases plekist valmistatud elementidele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks täielikult toetatavates katuse- ja seinakatetes (sise- ja välisseina vooderdustes). Standard ei rakendu ehitusplatsil valmistatavatele toodetele.Käesolev Euroopa standard hõlmab täielikult toetatavaid metall-, orgaanilise, anorgaanilise või mitmekihilise pinnakattega, aga ka pinnakatteta alumiinium-, vask-, plii-, tsink-, teras- ja roostevabateras-plekist tooteid (vt lisa A). Käesolev Euroopa standard sisaldab ka tähistamise, sildistamise ja vastavushindamise eeskirju. Käesolev Eroopa standard ei käsitle heli- ja soojusisolatsiooniomadustele esitatavaid nõudeid. Käesolev Euroopa standardi ei sisalda ehitusmeetodite ja montaažitehnika või paigaldatud toodete toimivuse kohta käivaid arvutus- ja projekteerimisnõudeid.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14783:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 13599

Identne FprEN 13599:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Copper and copper alloys - Copper plate, sheet and strip for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper plate, sheet and strip for electrical purposes with thicknesses from 0,05 mm up to and including 25 mm and widths from 10 mm up to and including 1 250 mm. The sampling procedures and the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this European Standard are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13599:2002

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1156:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 1156:2013

Puitplaadid. Koormamiskestuse ja roometegurite määramine

This European Standard specifies a method of determining in a constant climate both a duration of load factor and a creep factor for wood-based panels stressed in flatwise bending with and without a shear component. Details of an alternative but provisional method employing medium sized test pieces are given in Annex B; this method can also be used for test pieces loaded under varying climates. NOTE The duration of load factor is necessary to modify the characteristic strength values obtained in short-term structural tests in order to derive long-term values. The creep factor obtained in the test is used to predict a long-term deflection from the initial elastic deflection.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ENV 1156:1999

EVS-EN 1870-10:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1870-10:2013

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 10: Ühe saekettaga automaatsed ja poolautomaatsed altsaagimisega ristsaagimismasinad

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable single blade automatic and semi-automatic up-cutting cross cut sawing machines with one sawing unit herein after referred to as “machines” designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Machines which are designed to work wood based materials may also be used for working hardened plastic materials with similar physical characteristics as wood. For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine see 3.2.4 and 3.2.5. Any work piece positioning equipment fitted to the machine is included in this document. This document does not apply to machines designed for cross cutting logs. This document is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE Machines covered by this document are listed under 1.4 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-10:2004+A1:2009

EVS-EN 1870-18:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 1870-18:2013

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 18: Formaatsaed

This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable dimensions saws, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials, if they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Machines which are designed to work wood based materials may also be used for working rigid plastic materials with similar physical characteristics as wood. The machine may have any of the following features: a) facility for the saw blade and scoring saw blade (if any) to be raised and lowered; b) facility to tilt the main saw blade and scoring saw blade (if any) for angled cutting; c) facility for scoring; d) facility for grooving with milling tool; e) demountable power feed unit; f) post-formed edge pre-cutting unit; g) power operated sliding table; h) workpiece clamping. NOTE 1 For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine see 3.2.10 and 3.2.11. NOTE 2 Dimension saws are used for ripping, cross cutting, dimensioning and grooving. The requirements of this document apply also to machines designed for grooving with a width not exceeding 20 mm in one pass by using a milling tool. This document is not applicable to dimensions saws which are manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard. NOTE 3 Machines covered by this document are listed under 1.1 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-1:2007+A1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1870-1:2007+A1:2009

Identne EN 1870-1:2007+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 1: Ketassaepingid (koos liugalusega ja ilma), täppissaed ja ehitusplatsisaed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable circular saw benches (with or without sliding table and/or demountable power feed unit), dimensions saws and building site saws, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials, if they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-1:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-18:2013

EVS-EN 1870-10:2004+A1:2009

Identne EN 1870-10:2003+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 10: Ühe teraga automaatsed ning vertikaalsed poolautomaat ristlõike saemasinad CONSOLIDATED TEKST

This European Standard does not apply to machines designed for cross cutting logs. For Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines this European Standard does not cover hazards related to Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-10:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-10:2013

EVS-ENV 1156:1999

Identne ENV 1156:1998

Wood-based panels - Determination of duration of load and creep factors

This European Prestandard specifies a method of determining in a constant climate both a duration of load factor and a creep factor for wood-based panels stressed in flatwise bending with and without a shear component. Details of an alternative but provisional method employing medium sized test pieces are given in Annex B; this method can also be used for test pieces loaded under varying climates.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1156:2013

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16245-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16245-1:2013

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Declaration of raw material characteristics - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard specifies the minimum general information to be declared for materials to be used for manufacturing fibre-reinforced plastic composites products. This document includes requirements for the certificate of analysis (CoA). The purpose of the CoA is to verify that material properties and quality conforms to the declared values. This part of the standard is applicable to resins, curing systems, additives and modifiers, fibres, fabrics and core materials. The current version of the standard includes the following: - the thermoset resins polyesters and vinyl esters; - glass and carbon fibres; - knitted/stitched fabrics; - foam core and balsa core.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16245-4:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 16245-4:2013

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Declaration of raw material characteristics - Part 4: Specific requirements for fabrics

This part of this European Standard specifies the minimum information to be declared for fabrics to be used for the manufacturing of composites products, also impregnated products, but not to the composite products or impregnated products itself. These specific declaration requirements are in addition to the general requirements given in Part 1 of this standard (i.e. FprEN 16245-1). This document includes requirements for the certificate of analysis (CoA). The purpose of the CoA is to verify that material properties and quality conforms to the declared values. This part of the standard is applicable to uni-axial and multi-axial fabric material.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 75-1:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 75-1:2013

ja identne ISO 75-1:2013

Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 1: General test method

This part of ISO 75 gives a general test method for the determination of the temperature of deflection under load (flexural stress under three-point loading) of plastics. Different types of test specimen and different constant loads are defined to suit different types of material. ISO 75-2 gives specific requirements for plastics (including filled plastics and fibre-reinforced plastics in which the fibre length, prior to processing, is up to 7,5 mm) and ebonite, while ISO 75-3 gives specific requirements for high-strength thermosetting laminates and long-fibre-reinforced plastics in which the fibre length is greater than 7,5 mm. The methods specified are suitable for assessing the relative behaviour of different types of material at elevated temperature under load at a specified rate of temperature increase. The results obtained do not necessarily represent maximum applicable temperatures because in practice ssential factors, such as time, loading conditions and nominal surface stress, can differ from the test conditions. True comparability of data can only be achieved for materials having the same room-temperature flexural modulus. The methods specify preferred dimensions for the test specimens. Data obtained using the test methods described are not intended to be used to predict actual end-use performance. The data are not intended for design analysis or prediction of the endurance of materials at elevated temperatures. This method is commonly known as the HDT test (heat deflection test or heat distortion test), although there is no official document using this designation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 75-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 75-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 75-2:2013

ja identne ISO 75-2:2013

Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 2: Plastics and ebonite (ISO 75-2:2013)

This part of ISO 75 specifies three methods, using different values of constant flexural stress, that can be used for the determination of the temperature of deflection under load of plastics (including filled plastics and fibre-reinforced plastics in which the fibre length, prior to processing, is up to 7,5 mm) and ebonite: - method A, using a flexural stress of 1,80 MPa; - method B, using a flexural stress of 0,45 MPa; - method C, using a flexural stress of 8,00 MPa. The standard deflection Δs used to determine the temperature of deflection under load corresponds to a flexural-strain increase Δ ε f defined in this part of ISO 75. The initial flexural strain due to the loading of the specimen at room temperature is neither specified nor measured in this part of ISO 75. The ratio of this flexural-strain difference to the initial flexural strain depends on the modulus of elasticity, at room temperature, of the material under test. This method is therefore only suitable for comparing the temperatures of deflection of materials with similar room-temperature elastic properties. NOTE The methods give better reproducibility with amorphous plastics than with semi-crystalline ones. With some materials, it may be necessary to anneal the test specimens to obtain reliable results. Annealing procedures, if used, generally result in an increase in the temperature of deflection under load (see 6.6). For additional information, see ISO 75-1, clause 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 75-2:2004

EVS-EN ISO 307:2007/A1:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 307:2007/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 307:2007/Amd 1:2013

Plastics - Polyamides - Determination of viscosity number - Amendment 1: Corrections, and update to reference to JIS K 6920-2 (ISO 307:2007/Amd 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the viscosity number of dilute solutions of polyamides in certain specified solvents. Polyamide samples must be completely soluble in the solvents mentioned. Additives such as flame-retardants and modifiers often interfere with the viscosity measurement, having an increasing effect on the viscosity number in formic acid and a decreasing effect on the viscosity number in sulfuric acid. The extent of the effect for polyamide compounds depends on the additive, the quantity of the additive, the presence of other additives and the compounding conditions.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 75-1:2004

Identne EN ISO 75-1:2004

ja identne ISO 75-1:2004

Plastid. Läbipaindetemperatuuri määramine koormuse all. Osa 1: Põhiline katsemeetod

ISO 75 specifies methods for the determination of the temperature of deflection under load (flexural stress under three-point loading) of plastics. Different types of test specimen and different constant loads are defined to suit different types of material.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 75-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 75-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 75-2:2004

Identne EN ISO 75-2:2004 + AC:2006

ja identne ISO 75-2:2004

Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 2: Plastics, ebonite and long-fibre-reinforced composites

This part of ISO 75 specifies three methods, using different values of constant flexural stress, that can be used for the determination of the temperature of deflection under load of plastics (including filled plastics and fibrereinforced plastics in which the fibre length, prior to processing, is up to 7,5 mm) and ebonite: - method A, using a flexural stress of 1,80 MPa; - method B, using a flexural stress of 0,45 MPa; - method C, using a flexural stress of 8,00 MPa.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 75-2:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 75-2:2013

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 50223

Identne prEN 50223:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Kohtkindlad elektrostaatilised rakendusseadmed süttivale helvesmaterjalile. Ohutusnõuded

1.1 This European Standard specifies requirements for automatic electrostatic flock application equipment which is designed for applying ignitable flock which may form explosive atmospheres in the flock application area. In this context a distinction is made between flock application devices which due to their type of construction comply with the requirements as laid down in EN 50050-3, as applicable, and those for which higher discharge energies are stipulated. This European Standard also specifies the constructional requirements for a safe operation of the stationary equipment of flock application booths, including the electrical installations and the accessories. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to flock application booths, when they are used as intended and under conditions which are foreseeable as malfunction by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). 1.2 This European Standard considers three types of electrostatic flock systems. For more details, see Table 1. 1.3 This European Standard deals with those hazards occurring during stationary automatic electrostatic flocking. Among these hazards are, above all, ignition hazards of the generated explosive atmosphere and hazard to persons. 1.4 The stationary equipment dealt with in this European Standard is considered to be equipment of group II, category 3D for the use in areas with potential explosion hazards of zone 22. 1.5 This European Standard is not applicable for flock systems in which mixtures of solvent vapours in air occur with a concentration of > 20 % of the LEL, flock systems operated with AC voltage, the application system for liquid or pasty substances (e.g. adhesives, primer), the cleaning of flock application booths, the storage and handling of ignitable substances outside the coating plant.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50223:2010

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 920-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid

Selles standardis käsitletakse katuseehituse üldiseid reegleid. See standard määratleb üldised nõuded katuste ehitamiseks ning peamised nõuded katusekattetoodetele. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele ja lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalsetes ekspluatatsioonitingimustes.
Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ja arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1109:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1109:2013

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of flexibility at low temperature

This European Standard specifies the determination of flexibility of bitumen sheets at low temperatures. The test can be carried out on the upper or lower face of the sheet either at a predetermined temperature or successively at different temperature steps to determine the cold bending temperature which represents a limiting temperature. Therefore, the test can be used to confirm a minimum cold bending temperature for a product or to determine the specific cold bending temperature for the product e.g. to determine the change of these properties as a result of artificial ageing. In the case of sheets with the same bituminous compound on both sides and where the reinforcement is placed in the cross section visually closer to the upper surface, the test is performed on the bottom face only. If the upper surface is covered with a non-woven (e.g. tissue, fleece etc.) or metal facing, the test is performed on the bottom side only. If the sheet on the upper surface is covered with permanent light surface protection and where the reinforcement is placed in the cross section visually closer to the upper surface, the test is performed on the bottom side only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1109:2000

EVS-EN 12620:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 12620:2013

Betooni täitematerjalid

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in concrete. It covers aggregates having an oven dried particle density greater than 2,00 Mg/m3 (2 000 kg/m3) for all concrete, including concrete in conformity with EN 206-1 and concrete used in roads and other pavements and for use in precast concrete products. It also covers recycled aggregate with particle densities between 1,50 Mg/m3 (1 500 kg/m3) and 2,00 Mg/m3 (2 000 kg/m3) with appropriate caveats and recycled fine aggregate with appropriate caveats. A list of the source materials that have been considered and indicating those which are within the scope of this standard is given in Annex A (normative). Requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard are given in EN 16236. It incorporates a general requirement that aggregates shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination. The tables in this standard include categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242. Not all of these categories are appropriate for aggregates for use in concrete. Categories, notes, comments etc, which are grey shaded, should not be used in concrete. Aggregates used in construction should comply with all the requirements of the relevant European Standards. These standards include comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates, iron and steel making slag and recycled aggregates, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts, the expansion of certain slags and the constitution of recycled aggregates. For materials from some other secondary sources however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime, such materials, when placed on the market as aggregates, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE Requirements for lightweight aggregates are specified in prEN 13055. Requirements for the declaration of the potential of aggregates to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12620:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 13043:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 13043:2013

Asfaltsegude ning teede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamiskihtide täitematerjalid

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates and filler aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas. This standard does not cover the use of reclaimed bituminous mixtures3. It also covers recycled aggregate with densities between 1,50 Mg/m3 (1 500 kg/m3) and 2,00 Mg/m3 (2 000 kg/m3) with appropriate caveats and recycled fine aggregate with appropriate caveats. A list of the source materials that have been considered and indicating those which are within the scope of this standard is given in Annex A (normative). Requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard are given in EN 16236. It incorporates a general requirement that aggregates shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination. The tables in this standard include categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242. Not all of these categories are appropriate for aggregates for use for bituminous mixtures. Categories, notes, comments etc., which are grey shaded, should not be used for aggregates for bituminous mixtures. Aggregates used in construction should comply with all the requirements of the relevant European Standards. These standards include comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates, iron and steel making slag and recycled aggregates, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts, the expansion of certain slags and the constitution of recycled aggregates. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime, such materials, when placed on the market as aggregates, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE 1 Requirements for lightweight aggregates are specified in prEN 13055. Requirements for the declaration of the potential of aggregates to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use. NOTE 2 Requirements for reclaimed asphalt for use as a constituent of asphalt mixtures are specified in EN 13108-8 and are not therefore covered in detail in this standard. EN 13108-8 does however call up the general requirements of EN 13043 for the aggregate component of reclaimed asphalt.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13043:2004; EVS-EN 13043:2004/AC:2004

EVS-EN 13139:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13139:2013

Mördi täitematerjalid

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in mortars, renders and screeds, e.g. a) masonry mortar, b) floor/screed mortar, c) surfacing of internal walls (plastering mortar), d) rendering of external walls, e) special bedding materials, f) repair mortar, g) grouts, for buildings, roads and civil engineering works. It covers aggregates having an oven dried particle density greater than 2,00 Mg/m3 (2 000 kg/m3). It also covers recycled aggregate with densities between 1,50 Mg/m3 (1 500 kg/m3) and 2,00 Mg/m3 (2 000 kg/m3). A list of the source materials that have been considered and are within the scope of this standard is given in Annex A (normative) Requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard are given in EN 16236. It incorporates a general requirement that aggregates will not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination. The tables in this standard include categories that are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242. Not all of these categories are appropriate for aggregates for use in mortars, renders and screeds. Categories, notes, comments etc., which are grey shaded, should not be used for mortars. Aggregates used in construction should comply with all the relevant requirements of the appropriate European Standards for aggregates. These standards include comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates, iron and steel making slag and recycled aggregates, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts, the expansion of certain slags and the constitution of recycled aggregates. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is on-going and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime such materials, when placed on the market as aggregates, will comply fully with this standard but may also be required to comply with specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case-by-case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE Requirements for lightweight aggregates are specified in prEN 13055.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13139:2005

EVS-EN 13242:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 13242:2013

Ehitustöödel ja tee-ehituses kasutatavad sidumata ja hüdrauliliselt seotud täitematerjalid

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates and filler aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these aggregates for use in hydraulically bound and unbound materials for civil engineering works and road constructions. It covers aggregates having an oven dried particle density greater than 2,0 Mg/m3 (2000Kg/m3). It also covers recycled aggregates with particle densities greater than 1,50 Mg/m3 (1 500 kg/m3) with appropriate caveats and recycled fine aggregate with appropriate caveats. A list of the source materials that have been considered and indicating those which are within the scope of this standard is given in Annex A (normative). Requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard are given in EN 16236. It incorporates a general requirement that aggregates will not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination. The tables in this standard include categories which are common across the four main aggregate standards: EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 and EN 13242. Not all of these categories are appropriate for aggregates for use in hydraulically bound and unbound materials for civil engineering works and road constructions. Categories, notes, comments etc, which are shown grey shaded should not be used for aggregates for use in hydraulically bound and unbound materials for civil engineering works and road constructions. Aggregates used in construction should comply with all the requirements of the relevant European Standards for aggregates. These standards include comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates, iron and steel making slag and recycled aggregates, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts, the expansion of certain slags and the constitution of recycled aggregates. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime, such materials, when placed on the market as aggregates, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE 1 Requirements for lightweight aggregates are specified in prEN 13055. Requirements for the declaration of the potential of aggregates to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use. NOTE 2 Requirements for hydraulically bound and unbound materials for civil engineering works are specified in EN 13285 and are not therefore covered in this standard. EN 13285 does however call up the general requirements of EN 13242 for the aggregates.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13242:2006+A1:2008

EVS-EN 13369:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 13369:2013

Betoonvalmistoodete üldeeskirjad

This European Standard specifies the requirements, the basic performance criteria and the evaluation of conformity for unreinforced, reinforced and prestressed precast concrete products made of compact light-, normal- and heavyweight concrete according to EN 206-1 with no appreciable amount of entrapped air other than entrained air. Concrete containing fibres for other than mechanical properties steel, polymer or other fibres is also covered. It does not cover prefabricated reinforced components of lightweight aggregate concrete with open structure. It may also be used to specify products for which there is no standard. Not all of the requirements (Clause 4) of this standard are relevant to all precast concrete products. If a specific product standard exists it takes precedence over this standard. The precast concrete products dealt with in this standard are factory produced for building and civil engineering works. This standard may also be applied to products manufactured in temporary plants on site if the production is protected against adverse weather conditions and controlled following Clause 6 provisions. The analysis and design of precast concrete products is not within the scope of this standard but it does offer, for non-seismic zones, information about: - the choice of partial safety factors defined by the pertinent Eurocode; - the definition of some requirements for prestressed concrete products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13369:2006; EVS-EN 13369:2006/AC:2007

EVS-EN 13381-4:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 13381-4:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 13383-1:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13383-1:2013

Armourstone - Part 1: Specification

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these materials for use as armourstone. A list of the source products that have been considered and are within the scope of this European Standard is given in Annex A. This European Standard specifies that a quality control system is in place for use in factory production control and it provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard. It incorporates a general requirement that armourstone shall not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination. Armourstone used in construction should comply with all the requirements of this European Standard. The standard includes specific requirements for natural armourstone, and armourstone made of blast furnace and steel making slag armourstone. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime, such materials, when placed on the market as armourstone, should comply fully with this European Standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. Finer aggregates than specified in this European Standard are used in hydraulic structures. For such aggregates, European Standards for other end uses of aggregates should be applied. Requirements for the declaration of the potential of armourstone to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13383-1:2002

EVS-EN 13383-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 13383-2:2013

Armourstone - Part 2: Test methods

This European Standard specifies sampling and test methods for natural, artificial and recycled aggregates for use as armourstone. This European Standard specifies the reference methods to be used for type testing and in case of dispute where an alternative method has been used. For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the test method has been established.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13383-2:2002

EVS-EN 13450:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13450:2013

Raudteeballast

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled crushed unbound aggregates for use in construction of the upper layer of railway track. For the purposes of this standard, the aggregate is referred to as railway ballast. A list of the source materials that have been considered and are within the scope of this European Standard is given in Annex E (normative). NOTE 1 Reused railway ballast: railway ballast resulting of previously used railway ballast on site and without putting it on the market is not covered by this European Standard. It also specifies that a quality control system is in place for use in factory production control and it provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard. It incorporates a general requirement that railway ballast should not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination (see NOTE 2). NOTE 2 Railway ballast used in construction should comply with all the requirements of this European Standard. The standard includes comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates and recycled ballast, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime such materials, when placed on the market as railway ballast, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE 3 Requirements for the declaration of the potential of railway ballast to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13450:2007

EVS-EN 14783:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 14783:2013

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb terminid, nõuded ja katsemeetodid rullide, ribade ja lehtedena tarnitavale plekile ning tehases plekist valmistatud elementidele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks täielikult toetatavates katuse- ja seinakatetes (sise- ja välisseina vooderdustes). Standard ei rakendu ehitusplatsil valmistatavatele toodetele. Käesolev Euroopa standard hõlmab täielikult toetatavaid metall-, orgaanilise, anorgaanilise või mitmekihilise pinnakattega, aga ka pinnakatteta alumiinium-, vask-, plii-, tsink-, teras- ja roostevabast terasplekist tooteid (vt lisa A). Käesolev Euroopa standard sisaldab ka tähistamise, sildistamise ja vastavushindamise eeskirju. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei käsitle heli- ja soojusisolatsiooniomadustele esitatavaid nõudeid. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei sisalda ehitusmeetodite ja montaažitehnika või paigaldatud toodete toimivuse kohta käivaid arvutus- ja projekteerimisnõudeid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14783:2006

EVS-EN 15501:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 15501:2013

Hoonete tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud perliidist (EP) ja paisutatud vermikuliidist (EV) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies the requirements for factory made expanded perlite and exfoliated vermiculite products which are used for the thermal insulation of building equipment and industrial installations with an operating temperature in the range of approximately 0 °C to + 1 100 °C. Expanded perlite and exfoliated vermiculite products can be used below 0 °C but special tests regarding the suitability of the product in the intended application are advised (e.g. liquefaction of oxygen). Manufacturer’s advice should be heeded in all cases. The products are manufactured in the form of boards, pipe sections, segments, prefabricated ware and special ware. This European Standard describes product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling. Products covered by this European Standard are also used in prefabricated thermal insulation systems and composite panels; the structural performance of systems incorporating these products is not covered. This European Standard does not specify the required level of a given property that is achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application can be found in regulations and invitations to tender. Products with a declared thermal conductivity greater than 0,6 W/(mK) at 10 °C are not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard does not cover products intended to be used for the insulation of the building structure. The European Standard does not cover the following acoustical aspects: direct airborne sound insulation and impact transmission noise index.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16025-1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 16025-1:2013

Ehituslikud soojus- ja heliisolatsioonitooted. EPS-täitematerjaliga mört. Osa 1: Nõuded tööstuslikult valmistatud EPS kuivsegule

This European Standard specifies the requirements for in-situ formed bound EPS products (BEPS) for the thermal and/or sound insulation of buildings when applied to walls, ceilings, roofs and floors. The products are manufactured as factory premixed EPS dry mortar. This Part 1 of the standard is a specification for the bound EPS products before installation. Part 1 of this European standard describes the product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling And the rules for evaluation of conformity, The standard does not specify the required class or level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The classes and levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. Products with a declared thermal conductivity at 10 °C greater than 0,18 W/(m · K) are not covered by this standard. This standard does not cover factory made insulation products in the form of prefabricated shapes or boards made of bound EPS. This European Standard also specifies performance requirements for airborne sound insulation and for acoustic absorption applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16025-2:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 16025-2:2013

Themal and/ or sound insulating products in building construction - Bound EPS ballastings - Part 2: Processing of the factory premixed EPS dry plaster

This European Standard specifies the requirements for in-situ formed bound EPS products (BEPS) for the thermal insulation of buildings when applied to walls, ceilings, roofs and floors. This document is a specification for the installed insulation products. This document describes, when taking together FprEN 16025-1, the product characteristics that are linked to the Essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. It also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declaration made by the installer of the products. This document does not specify the required level of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. This document does not cover factory made bound EPS insulation products.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16236:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 16236:2013

Evaluation of conformity of aggregates - Initial Type Testing and Factory Production Control

This European Standard specifies both initial type testing and factory production control requirements for use during the evaluation and production of aggregates. Additional testing carried out within contracts is beyond the scope of this standard. This European Standard is applicable to European Standards for aggregates if regulatory marking of conformity is to be applied. It is also applicable to European Standards for aggregates where regulatory marking does not apply. This European Standard is applicable to the control of aggregates within the scope of EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13242, EN 13139, EN 13383-1 and EN 13450.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1109:2000

Identne EN 1109:1999

Flexible sheets for roofing - Bitumen sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of flexibility at low temperature

This standard is intended for the characterisation and/or classification of bitumen sheets as manufactured or supplied before use. The test method relates exclusively to products, or to their components where appropriate, and not to waterproofing membrane systems composed of such products and installed in the works.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1109:2013

EVS-EN 12620:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 12620:2002+A1:2008

Betooni täitematerjalid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded betoonis kasutatavate looduslike, tehislike ja taaskasutatavate materjalide töötlemise teel saadud täitematerjalide ja fillerite ning nende segude omadustele. Standard käsitleb kõikides betoonides kasutatavaid täitematerjale, mille terade kuivtihedus on suurem kui 2,00 Mg/m3 (2000 kg/m3), kaasa arvatud standardile EN 206-1 vastavad betoonid, teedes ja muudes kattekihtides kasutatavad betoonid ning valmisbetoontooted. See hõlmab ka taaskasutatavaid täitematerjale, mille tihedus jääb vahemikku 1,50 Mg/m3 (1500 kg/m3) ja 2,00 Mg/m3 (2000 kg/m3) ning mis vastavad asjakohastele lisatingimustele, ja taaskasutatavaid, asjakohastele lisatingimustele vastavaid peentäitematerjale (4 mm). Standard määrab kindlaks ka nõuded vastavuse hindamisele ja tehase tootmisohje süsteemile. Standard ei käsitle fillereid, mida kasutatakse tsemendi lisandina või mitte kui betooni inertset täitematerjali.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 12620:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 12620:2013

EVS-EN 13043:2004

Identne EN 13043:2002

Asfaltsegude ning teede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamiskihtide täitematerjalid

Standard määratleb nõuded asfaltsegudes ning teede, lennuväljade ja teiste liiklusalade pindamiskihtides kasutatavate looduslike, tehislike ja taaskasutatavate materjalide töötlemise teel saadud täitematerjalide ja fillerite omadustele. Standard ei kehti regenereeritud asfaltsegudele. Standard määratleb ka toodete käesolevale standardile vastavuse hindamise korra.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13043:2013

EVS-EN 13043:2004/AC:2004

Identne EN 13043:2002/AC:2004

Asfaltsegude ning teede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamiskihtide täitematerjalid

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13043:2013

EVS-EN 13139:2005

Identne EN 13139:2002+AC:2004

Mördi täitematerjalid

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb looduslike, tehis- ja taaskasutatavate materjalide ning nende segude töötlemisel saadud täitematerjalide ja fillerite omadused, mida kasutatakse näiteks järgmistes mördisegudes: a) müürimördid; b) tasandusmördid; c) siseviimistlusmördid (krohvmördid); d) välisviimistlusmördid; e) sängitusmördid; f) parandusmördid; g) injekteermördid hoonete, teede ja ehitamise.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 810:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 13139:2013

EVS-EN 13242:2006+A1:2008

Identne EN 13242:2002+A1:2007

Ehitustöödel ja tee-ehituses kasutatavad sidumata ja hüdrauliliselt seotud täitematerjalid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb looduslike, tehislike või taaskasutatavate materjalide töötlemise teel saadud sidumata ja hüdrauliliselt seotud täitematerjalide omadused nende kasutamisel üldehitustöödel ja tee-ehituses. Standard määratleb ka toodete käesolevale Euroopa standardile vastavuse hindamise korra.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 13242:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 13242:2013

EVS-EN 13369:2006

Identne EN 13369:2004+A1:2006

Betoonvalmistoodete üldeeskirjad KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks betoonvalmistoodete terminid, nõuded, põhilised toimivuskriteeriumid, katsetamise ja vastavuse hindamise meetodid, millele tuleb spetsiaalsetes tootestandardites viidata, niivõrd kui need on asjakohased. Standardit võib kasutada ka nende toodete spetsifitseerimiseks, millel standard puudub. Kõik selle standardi jaotises 4 esitatud nõuded ei ole rakendatavad kõigile valmistoodetele.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13369:2013

EVS-EN 13369:2006/AC:2007

Identne EN 13369:2004/AC:2007

Betoonvalmistoodete üldeeskirjad

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13369:2013

EVS-EN 13383-2:2002

Identne EN 13383-2:2002

Kindlustusehitistes kasutatavad täitematerjalid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies test methods for natural, artificial and recycled aggregates for use as armourstone.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13383-2:2013

EVS-EN 13383-1:2002

Identne EN 13383-1:2002+AC:2004

Kindlustusehitistes kasutatavad täitematerjalid. Osa 1: Spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled materials and mixtures of these materials for use as armourstone. It provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13383-1:2013

EVS-EN 13450:2007

Identne EN 13450:2002+AC:2004

Raudteeballast

Standard määratleb selliste raudtee-ehituses kasutatavate täitematerjalide omadused, mis on saadud looduslike ja tehislike materjalide ning korduvkasutuses olevate purustatud sidestamata täitematerjalide töötlemise teel. Käesoleva standardi kontekstis nimetatakse selliseid täiitematerjale raudteeballastiks.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13450:2013

EVS-EN 14783:2006

Identne EN 14783:2006

Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb terminid, nõuded ja katsemeetodid rullide, ribade ja lehtedena tarnitavale plekile ning tehases plekist valmistatud elementidele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks täielikult toetatavates katuse- ja seinakatetes (sise- ja välisseina vooderdustes). Standard ei rakendu ehitusplatsil valmistatavatele toodetele.Käesolev Euroopa standard hõlmab täielikult toetatavaid metall-, orgaanilise, anorgaanilise või mitmekihilise pinnakattega, aga ka pinnakatteta alumiinium-, vask-, plii-, tsink-, teras- ja roostevabateras-plekist tooteid (vt lisa A). Käesolev Euroopa standard sisaldab ka tähistamise, sildistamise ja vastavushindamise eeskirju. Käesolev Eroopa standard ei käsitle heli- ja soojusisolatsiooniomadustele esitatavaid nõudeid. Käesolev Euroopa standardi ei sisalda ehitusmeetodite ja montaažitehnika või paigaldatud toodete toimivuse kohta käivaid arvutus- ja projekteerimisnõudeid.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14783:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50174-2:2009/prAB

Identne EN 50174-2:2009/prAB:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 2: Installation planning and practices inside buildings

This European Standard specifies requirements for the following aspects of information technology cabling: a) planning; b) installation practice. This European Standard is applicable to all types of information technology cabling inside buildings (and may be applied to cabling that is defined as part of the building) including generic cabling systems designed in accordance with the EN 50173 series. The requirements of Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of this standard are premises-independent unless amended by the requirements of premises-specific clauses. This European Standard: 1) details the considerations for satisfactory installation and operation of information technology cabling; 2) excludes specific requirements applicable to other cabling systems (e.g. mains power cabling); however, it takes account of the effects other cabling systems may have on the installation of information technology cabling (and vice versa) and gives general advice; 3) excludes those aspects of installation associated with the transmission of signals in free space between transmitters, receivers or their associated antenna systems (e.g. wireless, radio, microwave or satellite).

Keel en

FprEN 1097-9

Identne FprEN 1097-9:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Täitematerjalide mehaaniliste ja füüsikaliste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 9: Kulumiskindluse määramine abrasiivsele hõõrdkulumisele naastrehvide toimel. Põhjamaade katse

This European standard describes the reference method, used for type testing and in case of dispute, for determination of the resistance of coarse aggregate to wear by abrasion from studded tyres. For other purposes, in particular 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 aggregates with a size fraction of 11,2 mm to 16 mm. NOTE An alternative size fraction 8/11,2 mm for different end uses is given in Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1097-9:2007

FprEN 13279-2

Identne FprEN 13279-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Gypsum binders and gypsum plasters - Part 2 : Test methods

This European Standard describes the reference test methods for all gypsum binders and gypsum plasters covered by EN 13279-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13279-2:2004

prEN 12309-2

Identne prEN 12309-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Gaasiküttega absorptsiooni ning absorptsiooni kliima- ja/või soojuspumbaseadmed, mille kasulik soojuskoormus ei ületa 70 kW. Osa 2: Ohutus

Appliances covered by these standards include one or a combination of the following: gas fired sorption chiller; gas fired sorption chiller/heater; gas fired sorption heat pump; these standards apply to appliances only when used for space heating and cooling with or without heat recovery. Appliances can be monovalent, bivalent or hybrid types. These standards apply to appliances having flue gas systems of type B and C (according to the CEN/TR 1749) and to appliances designed for outdoor installations. These European Standards apply to appliances that can be single ducted or double ducted. These standards only apply to appliances having: integral burners under the control of fully automatic burner control systems; closed system refrigerant circuits in which the refrigerant does not come into direct contact with the water or air to be cooled or heated; mechanical means to assist transportation of the combustion air and/or the flue gas. The above appliances can have one or more primary or secondary functions (i.e. heat recovery - see definitions prEN 12309-1:2012) and this standard applies to all such functions providing that the function concerned is dependent on circulation of fluid (refrigerant and/or solution) within the absorption, adsorption or refrigerant circuit(s). NOTE 1 Any appliance function that is not dependent on circulation of the fluid within the absorption, adsorption, or refrigerant circuit(s) is assessed separately. These standards are applicable to appliances that are intended to be type tested. Requirements for appliances that are not type tested would need to be subject to further consideration. In the case of packaged units (consisting of several parts), the standard applies only to those designed and supplied as a complete package. These standards do not apply to air conditioners. The appliances having their condenser cooled by air and by the evaporation of external additional water are not covered by this standard. Installations used for heating and/or cooling of industrial processes are not within the scope of these standards. NOTE 2 All the symbols given in this text are used regardless of the language used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12309-1:2000

prEN 15269-11

Identne prEN 15269-11:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 11: Fire resistance of operable fabric curtains

This document covers vertically mounted types of manual or powered, operable fabric curtain assemblies with downward closing operation. This document prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests selected from those identified in Clause 4, the extended application may cover all or some of the following in exhaustive list of examples: - uninsulated (E), radiation (EW) or insulated (EI1 or EI2) classifications - coiling mechanisms - wall/ceiling fixed elements - items of building hardware - decorative finishes - ntumescent, , draught or acoustic seals - alternative supporting construction(s)

Keel en

prEN 15603

Identne prEN 15603:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Energy performance of buildings - Overarching standard EPBD

This standard provides a systematic, comprehensive and modular overall structure on the integrated energy performance of buildings, in order to ensure consistency among all CEN standards required to calculate the energy performance of buildings according to the EPBD (2010/31/EU). This standard handles the framework of the overall energy performance of a building, covering inter alia: a) common terms, definitions and symbols; b) building and system boundaries; c) building partitioning; d) methodology for calculating the energy performance of a building (set of overall formulae on energy used, delivered, produced and/or exported at the building site and near-by); e) set of overall formulae and input-output relations, linking the various elements relevant for the assessment of the overall energy performance of buildings which are treated in separate standards; f) general requirements to standards dealing with partial calculations; g) general rules in setting out alternative calculation routes according to the calculation scope and requirements; h) rules for the combination of different partitioning; i) performance indicators; j) methodology for measured energy performance assessment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15603:2008

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13282-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 13282-1:2013

Hüdrauliline teesideaine. Osa 1: Kiiresti kivistuv hüdrauliline teesideaine. Koostis, spetsifikatsioonid ja vastavuskriteeriumid

This European Standard defines and gives the specifications for rapid hardening hydraulic road binders, produced in a factory and supplied ready for treatment of materials for bases, sub-bases and capping layers as well as earthworks, in road, railway, airport and other types of infrastructure. It includes the mechanical, physical and chemical requirements and the classification of these binders based on their compressive strength at 7 d and 28 d. It also includes the conformity criteria and evaluation procedures to be applied by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS 766:2000

EVS-EN 13282-3:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13282-3:2013

Hüdrauliline teesideaine. Osa 3: Vastavushindamine

This European Standard specifies the scheme for the evaluation of conformity of hydraulic road binders to their corresponding product specification standards prEN 13282-1 and FprEN 13282-2. This European Standard provides technical rules for factory production control by the manufacturer, including autocontrol testing of samples. It also provides rules for actions to be followed in the event of non-conformity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS 766:2000

EVS-EN 13450:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13450:2013

Raudteeballast

This European Standard specifies the properties of aggregates obtained by processing natural, manufactured or recycled crushed unbound aggregates for use in construction of the upper layer of railway track. For the purposes of this standard, the aggregate is referred to as railway ballast. A list of the source materials that have been considered and are within the scope of this European Standard is given in Annex E (normative). NOTE 1 Reused railway ballast: railway ballast resulting of previously used railway ballast on site and without putting it on the market is not covered by this European Standard. It also specifies that a quality control system is in place for use in factory production control and it provides for the evaluation of conformity of the products to this European Standard. It incorporates a general requirement that railway ballast should not release any dangerous substances in excess of the maximum permitted levels specified in a relevant European Standard for the material or permitted in the national regulations of the member state of destination (see NOTE 2). NOTE 2 Railway ballast used in construction should comply with all the requirements of this European Standard. The standard includes comprehensive and specific requirements for natural aggregates and recycled ballast, dealing with, for example, the stability of certain basalts. For materials from some other secondary sources, however, work is ongoing and the requirements are incomplete. In the meantime such materials, when placed on the market as railway ballast, should conform fully to this standard but may also be required to conform to specific relevant additional requirements at the place of use. Additional characteristics and requirements may be specified on a case by case basis depending upon experience of use of the product, and defined in specific contractual documents. NOTE 3 Requirements for the declaration of the potential of railway ballast to release regulated dangerous substances are currently under development. Until such time as these are finalised, attention should be paid to requirements at the place of use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13450:2007

EVS-EN 14227-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 14227-1:2013

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 1: Cement bound granular mixtures

This European Standard specifies cement bound granular mixtures for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14227-1:2004

EVS-EN 14227-2:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 14227-2:2013

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 2: Slag bound granular mixtures

This European Standard specifies slag bound granular mixtures for, roads, airfields, and other trafficked areas, and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification. In this European Standard slag refers to slag from the iron and steel industry.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14227-2:2004

EVS-EN 14227-3:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 14227-3:2013

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 3: Fly ash bound granular mixtures

This European Standard specifies fly ash bound granular mixtures for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas, and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification. In this European Standard, fly ash refers to siliceous or calcareous fly ash complying with EN 14227-4. Where fly ash is part of cement conforming to EN 197-1 or hydraulic road binder conforming to prEN 13282-1 and -2, then reference should be made to EN 14227-1 or EN 14227-5 respectively.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14227-3:2004

EVS-EN 14227-4:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 14227-4:2013

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 4: Fly ash for hydraulically bound mixtures

This European Standard specifies siliceous and calcareous fly ash used in hydraulically bound mixtures for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas. This European standard applies to fly ash produced by the combustion of pulverized coal or lignite in energy generating plants.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14227-4:2004

EVS-EN 14227-5:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 14227-5:2013

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 5: Hydraulic road binder bound granular mixtures

This European Standard specifies hydraulic road binder bound granular mixtures for road construction, airfields and other trafficked areas and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14227-5:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13043:2004

Identne EN 13043:2002

Asfaltsegude ning teede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamiskihtide täitematerjalid

Standard määratleb nõuded asfaltsegudes ning teede, lennuväljade ja teiste liiklusalade pindamiskihtides kasutatavate looduslike, tehislike ja taaskasutatavate materjalide töötlemise teel saadud täitematerjalide ja fillerite omadustele. Standard ei kehti regenereeritud asfaltsegudele. Standard määratleb ka toodete käesolevale standardile vastavuse hindamise korra.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13043:2013

EVS-EN 13043:2004/AC:2004

Identne EN 13043:2002/AC:2004

Asfaltsegude ning teede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamiskihtide täitematerjalid

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13043:2013

EVS-EN 14227-1:2004

Identne EN 14227-1:2004

Hüdrauliliselt seotud segud. Spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 1: Tsemendiga seotud segud

Standardis on toodud maanteede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade ehituseks ja hoolduseks kasutatavate tsemendiga seotud segude nõuded, katsemeetodid ja vastavuse kriteeriumid. Standardis on toodud tsemendiga seotud segude (CBGM) omadused koos viidetega nende komponentide, segu ja segatud materjalide proovikehade omadustele. MÄRKUS Lisaks standardis olevatele nõuetele võivad tsemendiga seotud segude kohta kehtida muud riiklikes normatiivides sätestatud nõuded, mida selles standardis toodud ei ole. Täiendavate nõuete hulka võivad kuuluda ükskõik millised nõuded järgmistest:
külmakindlus;
tihendatavus (vastavalt standardile EN 14227-2);
töödeldavuse kestus (mõõdetud vastavalt standardile EN 13286-45);
vahetu kandeindeks (mõõdetud vastavalt standardile EN 13286-47);
muud nõuded, millele on selles standardis viidatud kui riiklike normatiivide hulka käivatele nõuetele.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-1:2013

EVS-EN 14227-2:2004

Identne EN 14227-2:2004

Hydraulically bound mixtures - Specifications - Part 2: Slag bound mixtures

This document specifies “slag bound mixtures” for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas and specifies the requirements for their constituents, composition and laboratory performance classification. In this document slag refers to slag from the iron and steel industry.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-2:2013

EVS-EN 14227-3:2004

Identne EN 14227-3:2004

Hüdrauliliselt seotud segud. Spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 3: Lendtuhaga seotud segud

See dokument käsitleb maanteede, lennuväljade ja muude liiklusalade ehituseks kasutatavaid „lendtuhaga seotud segusid“ ja selles on toodud nõuded nende koostisosadele, koostisele ja laboris mõõdetud toimivuse klassifikatsioonile. Selles dokumendis on arvestatud räni- või lubjarikka lendtuhaga, mis vastab standardile EN 14227-4. Kui lendtuhk on tsemendi või standardile EN 197-1 või ENV 13282 vastava hüdraulilise teesideaine osa, tuleks viidata vastavalt standardile prEN 14227-1 või EN 14227-5

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-3:2013

EVS-EN 14227-4:2004

Identne EN 14227-4:2004

Hüdrauliliselt seotud segud. Nõuded. Osa 4: Lendtuhk hüdrauliliselt seotud segude jaoks

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb ränilisi ja karbonaatseid lendtuhkasid, mida kasutatakse hüdrauliliselt seotud segudes teedel, lennuväljadel ja muudel liiklusaladel. Seda Euroopa standardit rakendatakse lendtuhkadele, mis saadakse tolmse kivisöe ja pruunsöe põletamisel soojuselektrijaamades.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-4:2013

EVS-EN 14227-5:2004

Identne EN 14227-5:2004

Hüdrauliliselt seotud segud. Nõuded. Osa 5: Hüdraulilise teesideaine abil seotud segud

Dokument määratleb hüdraulilise teesideaine abil seotud segud teedele, lennuväljadele ja muudele liiklusaladele ja nõuded nende lähtematerjalidele, koostisele ja laboratoorsete omaduste klassifikatsiooni.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14227-5:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 12697-41

Identne FprEN 12697-41:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 41: Vastupidavus jäätõrjevedelikele

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the resistance of bituminous materials to de-icing fluids such as solutions of acetate and formate. The procedure determines the surface tensile strength of a specimen of asphalt after storage in de-icing fluid. This European Standard is primarily used as a test on asphalt to be laid on airfields, but it can be used for asphalt to be laid on roads or other paved areas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12697-41:2005

EVS 812-6:2012/prA1

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus

Standard annab soovitusi tuletõrje veevarustuse tagamisele (edaspidi tuletõrjeveevärgile, sh nii ehitisesisesele kui ka -välisele süsteemile), sõltumata selle veevärgi omandivormist ja veeallikate kuuluvusest. Standard käsitleb ehitiste ja nende osade ja muude kohtkindlate objektide varustamist tulekustutusveega (edaspidi kustutusveega) ning paakautode täitmist. Standardis ei käsitleta lõhkeainete tootmise ja ladustamise, põlevvedelike ja gaasi tootmise hoidlate ja ümberlaadimiskohtade tehniliste rajatiste, kõrghoonete ning veekogudel paiknevate objektide tuletõrjeveevarustust. Standardis esitatud tuletõrjeveevärgi rajamiseks antud soovitusi tuleb täita nii planeerimisel, tuletõrjeveevärgi projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasoleva veevärgi rekonstrueerimisel.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-6:2005

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15649-2:2010+A2:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 15649-2:2009+A2:2013

Ujuvvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 2: Info kasutajatele

This European Standard specifies consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to EN 15649-1. This document (EN 15649-2) is applicable with EN 15649-1 and the relevant specific parts (EN 15649-3 to EN 15649-7). NOTE 1 Specific safety requirements are specified in the specific parts EN 15649-3 to EN 15649-7. NOTE 2 The specific parts can include exclusions from the general requirements specified in this document and/or EN 15649-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15649-2:2010+A1:2012

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15649-2:2010+A1:2012

Identne EN 15649-2:2009+A1:2012

Ujuvvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 2: Info kasutajatele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies consumer information for classified floating leisure articles for use on and in water according to EN 15649-1. This document (EN 15649-2) is applicable with EN 15649-1 and the relevant specific parts (EN 15649-3 to EN 15649-7).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15649-2:2010

Asendatud EVS-EN 15649-2:2010+A2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12720:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 12720:2009/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Mööbel. Pinna vastupidavuse hindamine külmadele vedelikele

This European standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to cold liquids of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test shall be carried out on unused surfaces. The type and number of test liquids (Annex A) and the test periods (Table 1) shall be stated in requirement specifications or shall be agreed upon between purchaser and supplier or interested parties. Annex A (normative) includes a selection of suitable test liquids. Other liquids can be used if required. Annex B (informative) describes a direct light source.

Keel en

EN 12721:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 12721:2009/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Mööbel. Pinna vastupidavuse hindamine niiskele kuumusele

This European standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to wet heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test should be carried out on unused surfaces. Annex A (informative) describes a direct light source.

Keel en

EN 12722:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 12722:2009/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Mööbel. Pinna vastupidavuse hindamine kuivale kuumusele

This European Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the resistance to dry heat of all rigid furniture surfaces regardless of materials. It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. The test should be carried out on unused surfaces. Annex A (informative) describes a direct light source.

Keel en

EN 60705:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 60705:2012/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 60705:2010/A1:201X (59K/243/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.07.2013

Household microwave ovens - Methods for measuring performance

This International Standard applies to microwave ovens for household use. It also applies to combination microwave ovens. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of household microwave ovens which are of interest to the user, and it specifies methods for measuring these characteristics.

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 01.07.2013

EVS-EN 13674-1:2011
Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbas. Osa 1: Laiatallalised (Vignole'i) raudteerööpad lineaarmassiga 46 kg/m ja üle selle
Standard käsitleb laiatallalisi raudteerööpaid lineaarmassiga 46 kg/m ja üle selle, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks tavaraudteede ning kiirraudteede rööbasteedes. Käsitletud on üheksat perliitterasetüüpi kõvadusvahemikus 200 HBW kuni 440 HBW, sh termiliselt töötlemata süsinikmangaanteraseid, termiliselt töötlemata legeeritud teraseid ja termiliselt töödeldud süsinikmangaan- ja madallegeerteraseid. Standardis on kokku käsitletud 23 rööpaprofiili. Käsitletakse kaht rööbaste sirgsusklassi, mis erinevad sirgsusele, pinna tasasusele ja kumera osa profiilile esitatavate nõuete poolest. Lisaks käsitletakse kaht profiilitolerantside klassi.
Identne: EN 13674-1:2011

EVS-EN 14065:2003
Tekstiilid. Pesulas töödeldud tekstiilid. Bioloogilise saastatuse kontrolli süsteem
Standard kirjeldab pesulas töödeldud tekstiilitoodete mikrobioloogilise kvaliteedi tagamise juhtimissüsteemi, mida kasutatakse pesemisele valdkondades, kus on oluline biosaaste kontrollimine,. Antud dokument kirjeldab riskianalüüsi- ja biosaaste kontrollisüsteemi (RABK - Risk Analysis and Biocontamination Control), mis võimaldab pesulatel nende pestavate tekstiilitoodete mikrobioloogilist kvaliteeti järjepidevalt tagada. Nimetatud süsteem hõlmab pesulates töödeldavaid ning teatud sektorites, nt. ravimitööstus, meditsiiniseadmed, toiduained, tervishoid ja kosmeetika kasutatavaid tekstiilitooteid ning ei laiene tööohutuse ja lõpptoote steriilsuse tagamisega seotud protsessidele.
Identne: EN 14065:2002

EVS-EN 14587-2:2009
Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbaste eelkuumutusega kontakt-keevitus. Osa 2: Uute R220, R260, R260Mn ja R350HT klassi rööbaste keevitamine mobiilsete keevitusseadmetega väljaspool statsionaarseid töökodasid
Standard määrab kindlaks väljaspool statsionaarseid töökohti läbiviidava MFBW seadme keevitusprotsessi heakskiitmise nõuded, samuti keevitustööde teostajale koos nõuetega hilisemale tootmiskeevitusele. Kui MFBW seadet kasutatakse lühiajaliselt statsionaarsetes tingimustes, peab rakendama selle standardi nõudeid. See kehtib uutele laiatallaliste (Vignole) R220, R260, R260Mn ja R350HT klassi rööbastele, erikaaluga 46 kg/m ja rohkem, vastavalt standardile EN 13674-1, ning on keevitatud MFBW seadmel väljaspool statsionaarseid töökodasid ja on mõeldud kasutamiseks raudtee infrastruktuurides. See Euroopa standard kehtib pikkade liitrööbaste keevitamisel.
Identne: EN 14587-2:2009

EVS-EN 14783:2013
Plekist täielikult toetatavad katuse- ja seinakatteelemendid. Spetsifikatsioon ja nõuded
See Euroopa standard määratleb terminid, nõuded ja katsemeetodid rullide, ribade ja lehtedena tarnitavale plekile ning tehases plekist valmistatud elementidele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks täielikult toetatavates katuse- ja seinakatetes (sise- ja välisseina vooderdustes). Standard ei rakendu ehitusplatsil valmistatavatele toodetele. See Euroopa standard hõlmab täielikult toetatavaid metall-, orgaanilise, anorgaanilise või mitmekihilise pinnakattega, aga ka pinnakatteta alumiinium-, vask-, plii-, tsink-, teras- ja roostevabast terasplekist tooteid (vt lisa A). Euroopa standard sisaldab ka

tähistamise, sildistamise ja vastavushindamise eeskirju. Standard ei käsitle heli- ja soojusisolatsiooniomadustele esitatavaid nõudeid. Standard ei sisalda ehitusmeetodite ja montaažitehnika või paigaldatud toodete toimivuse kohta käivaid arvutus- ja projekteerimisnõudeid.
Identne: EN 14783:2013

EVS-EN 15085-2:2007
Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteesõidukite ja komponentide keevitamine. Osa 2: Keevitusettevõtte kvaliteedinõuded ja nende sertifitseerimine
See standardisari kehtib raudteesõidukite ja nende komponentide valmistamisel ja hooldamisel kasutatavate metallmaterjalide keevitamisel. See osa sarjast määrab sertifitseerimistasemed ja nõuded keevitusettevõttele ja kirjeldab keevitusettevõtete tunnustamise protseduure.
Identne: EN 15085-2:2007

EVS-EN 15085-3:2007
Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteesõidukite ja komponentide keevitamine. Osa 3: Konstruktsiooninõuded
See standardisari kehtib raudteesõidukite ja nende komponentide valmistamisel ja hooldamisel. kasutatavate metallmaterjalide keevitamisel. See osa sarjast määratleb raudteesõidukite ja nende komponentidele rakendatavad konstruktsiooni- ja liigitusnõuded. Kokkuleppel kliendiga võib enne käesoleva standardi ilmumist välja antud joonistele rakendada antud standardi sätteid. See Euroopa standard ei määratle parameetreid dimensioneerimiseks (viidata muudele standarditele nt. väsimuskatsetamine).
Identne: EN 15085-3:2007

EVS-EN 15085-5:2007
Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteesõidukite ja komponentide keevitamine. Osa 5: Kontrollimine, katsetamine ja dokumenteerimine
See standardisari kehtib raudteesõidukite ja nende komponentide valmistamisel ja hooldamisel. kasutatavate metallmaterjalide keevitamisel. Antud osa standardisarjast määratleb:

- keevisliidete kontrolli ja katsemeetodid;
- purustavad ja mittepurustavad katsetused;
- toote vastavusdeklaratsiooniks vajalik dokumentatsioon

Identne: EN 15085-5:2007

EVS-EN 15221-3:2011
Kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimine. Osa 3: Kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise kvaliteedijuhend
Selles Euroopa standardis antakse suunised selle kohta, kuidas KKJ kvaliteeti mõõta, saavutada ja parendada. See täiendab standardi EN 15221-1 raames standardeid EN ISO 9000, EN ISO 9001 ja EN 15221-2. Standard viitab juhtimise meetoditele ja juhtimise teooriatele.
See Euroopa standard kohaldub: – KKJ-le avaliku ja erasektori organisatsioonides; – tellijate organisatsioonide ja teenuse pakkujate vahelistele suhetele; – kõigile kinnisvarakeskkonna toodetele ja kinnisvarakeskkonna teenustele; – mõlemat tüüpi teenuse pakkujatele (sise- ja välisteenuse pakkujad) KKJ teenuste osutamisel; – kõigile töökeskkondade tüüpidele (nt tööstuses, äris, halduses, sõjaväes, tervishoius jne). See Euroopa standard kohaldub äriteenustele (mitte tarbijale).
See Euroopa standard: – ei asenda tellija organisatsiooni kvaliteedijuhtimise süsteeme; – ei anna standardvorme: tulemuslikkuse ja kvaliteedijuhtimise süsteemide jaoks (kvaliteedijuhtimise süsteemi esitamine), nõuete määratlemiseks, mõõtmisvahendi jaoks, teenustasemete kohta; – ei kohaldu kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise kvaliteedisüsteemi sertifitseerimisele (seda hõlmab standard EN ISO 9001).
Identne: EN 15221-3:2011

EVS-EN 504:2000
Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate vaskplekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele vaskplekist katusetoodetele. 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 nõuded tavalistes tingimustes kasutatavatele toodetele. See hõlmab nii valmis- kui pooltooteid, samuti paigalduskohal töödeldavat lint- ja lehtmaterjali (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See standard kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatud vaskplekist ja -lindist 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 506.
Identne: EN 504:1999

EVS-EN 505:2013
Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate terasplekist katusetoodete spetsifikatsioon
See Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele metallkattega terasplekist katusetoodetele, mis on orgaanilise kattega täiendavalt kaetud või katmata. Euroopa standard kehtestab toodete üldised parameetrid, määratlused ja tähised koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjatele, et tagada toodete vastavuse nõuetele, kui ka ostjatele, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad enne tehasest väljastamist nõuetele. Standard määratleb nõuded tavalistes tingimustes kasutatavatele toodetele. See hõlmab nii valmis- kui ka pooltooteid, samuti paigalduskohal töödeldavat riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjali (nt püstvaltskatused ja klamberkinnitusega katused). Euroopa standard kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatud terasplekist katusetoodetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.
MÄRKUS Euroopa standard hõlmab nii tasapinnalisi kui ka profileeritud (valmis-) tooteid. Nõuded isekandvatele profileeritud toodetele on antud standardis EN 508-1.
Identne: EN 505:2013

EVS-EN 506:2008
Plekist katusetooted. Isekandvate tsink- ja vaskplekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon
See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib nõuded isekandvatele mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele katusetoodetele, mis on valmistatud vasest või tsink-vask-titaan-sulamist plekist koos orgaanilise kattega või ilma. Standard kehtestab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ning sildistamise koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjate poolt, tagamaks toodete vastavuse nõuetele, kui ka ostjate poolt, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad nõuetele enne nende tehasest väljastamist. Standard spetsifitseerib nõuded toodetele, mida on võimalik kasutada kõigis normaalsetes ekspluatatsioonitingimustes. Standard kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele isekandvatele väliskasutuse profileeritud katuseplaatidele, välja arvatud katuseplaadid, mille pindala on väiksem kui 1 m2 ja mis on toodetud stantsimise teel. Profileeritud katuseplaatide ülesanne on takistada tuule, vihma ja lume hoonesse sattumist ning edastada kõik summaarsed koormused ja harvaesinevad hoolduskoormused kandekonstruktsioonile. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.
Identne: EN 506:2008

EVS-EN 61000-4-22:2011
Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4-22: Katsetus- ja mõõtetehnika. Kiirgusemissiooni ja kiirgustaluvuse mõõtmised täielikult kajavabas kambris (TKK)
Antud IEC 61000 osa arvestab elektriliste ja/või elektrooniliste seadmete taluvuskatseid ja emisiooni mõõtmisi. Vaadeldakse ainult kiirguslikke nähtusi. Sellega kehtestatakse täielikult kajavabade kambrite kasutamisel nõutud katseprotseduurid kiirgustaluvuse katsetele ja kiirgusemissiooni mõõtmistele.
MÄRKUS Vastavalt IEC Juhendile 107 on IEC 61000-4-22 elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMÜ) põhidokument kasutamiseks IEC tootekomiteedes. Nagu esitatud Juhendis 107, on tootekomiteed vastutavad EMÜ standardite kohaldamise otsustamisel. TC 77 ja CISPR ja nende alakomiteed on valmis koostööks tootekomiteedega määramaks väärtusi konkreetsete toodete EMÜ erikatsetele.

Antud osa esitab ühtse valideerimismenetluse, katsetatavate seadmete ülespaneku nõuded ja mõõtmismeetodid täielikult kajavabas kambris kui mõlemad, nii kiirgusemissiooni mõõtmised kui ka kiirgustaluvuse katsed teostatakse samas TKK. Kuna antud standard on mõõtmiste põhistandard, siis see IEC 61000 osa ei täpsusta katsenivoosid või emisiooni piirväärtusi, mida kohaldatakse konkreetsele aparatuurile või süsteemi(de)le. Selle peamine eesmärk on pakkuda üldisi mõõtmisprotseduure kõigile asjaosalistele IEC või CISPR tootekomiteedele. Konkreetse toote nõuded ja katsetingimused määratletakse vastutavates tootekomiteedes. Selles standardis kirjeldatud meetodid on kehtivad kiirgusemissiooni mõõtmistele ja kiirgustaluvuse katsetele sagedusvahemikus 30 MHz kuni 18 GHz.
Identne. IEC 61000-4-22:2010; EN 61000-4-22:2011

EVS-EN 62563-1:2010
Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Meditsiinilised kuvasüsteemid. Osa 1: Hindamismeetodid
Standardi IEC 62563 selles osas kirjeldatakse hindamismeetodeid meditsiiniliste kuvasüsteemide katsetamiseks. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi käsitlusala hõlmab praktilisi katseid, mis põhinevad visuaalsel hindamisel või esmaste testseadmetega teostatud mõõtmistel. Nimetatud süsteemidel võib teha põhjalikumaid ja kvantitatiivsemaid mõõtmisi, kuid need jäävad käesoleva dokumendi käsitlusalast välja. Standard on kohaldatav meditsiinilistele kuvasüsteemidele, mis on suutelised kuvama monokroomset pildiinformatsiooni hallskaala väärtustena värvilisel või mustvalgel kuvasüsteemil (nt elektronkiiretoru (CRT) tüüpi kuvarid, lamekuvarid, projektorid). Käesolev standard on kohaldatav meditsiinilistele kuvasüsteemidele, mida kasutatakse diagnostika (meditsiiniliste piltide tõlgendamine kliinilise diagnoosi määramiseks) või vaatluse (meditsiiniliste kujutiste vaatlemine meditsiinilisel eesmärgil ilmameditsiinilise tõlgendamiseta) eesmärgil ja seega, mille puhul on tegemist erinõuetega pildikvaliteedile. Selle standardi käsitlusala ei kata peaskantavaid kuvasüsteeme ja kuvasüsteeme, mis on abiks positsioneerimisel ja süsteemi talitlemisel. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu heakskiidukatsete ja toimimiskatsete kriteeriumide ega toimimiskatsete sageduste määratlemine.
Identne: IEC 62563-1:2009; EN 62563-1:2010

EVS-EN 636:2012
Vineer. Spetsifikaadid
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 standardis CEN/TS 1099. Jaotises 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.
Identne: EN 636:2012

MAIKUUS LAEKUNUD ALGUPÄRASE EESTI STANDARDI KOOSTAMISETTEPANEKUD

Alljärgnevalt on toodud teave möödunud kuu jooksul Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötlusettepanekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti standardi koostamisprotsess.

prEVS-EN 50341-2-X
Elektriõhuliinid vahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 2-X: Eesti siseriiklikud erinõuded
See Eesti standard on standardite EVS-EN 50341-3-20:2007 ja EVS-EN 50423-3-20:2009 uustöötlus.
Koostatav standard määrab Eesti jaoks kindlaks õhuliinide projekteerimise ja ehitamise erinõuded, mida tuleb järgida, et kindlustada liini vastavus tema otstarbele, pidades silmas inimeste ohutuse, hoolde, käidu ja keskkonnaalaseid nõudeid.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 19 „Kõrgepinge“.
Eeldatav arvamusküsitluse alguse kuupäev on 01.10.2013
EVS-i poolne kontaktisik: Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee)

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel või aasta enne kehtivusaja lõppu ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, kooskõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne.

Ülevaatuse tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötluse koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

Alljärgnevalt on ülevaatusel järgmised standardid:

EVS 860-7:2008
Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 7: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Katete ja tugikonstruktsioonide materjalid
See standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" standardite sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele ning isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standardis on toodud isolatsioonitöödel enimkasutatud katete ja tugikonstruktsioonide materjalid, nende tähistused ja tehnilised omadused.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.07.2018
Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 30 „Tehnosüsteemide soojusisoleerimine“ otsus
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 30.06.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Mihkel Siitam (mihkel@evs.ee)

EVS 812-7:2008
Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 7: Ehitistele esitatava põhinõude, tuleohutusnõude tagamine projekteerimise ja ehitamise käigus
Standard annab selgitused ja tüüplahendused standardolukordade lahendamiseks määrusega kehtestatud oluliste tuleohutusnõuete tagamisel ja minimaalse ohutustaseme määratlemisel. Erilahenduste ohutust on endiselt võimalik tõendada ka muul usaldusväärsel viisil, kui on tagatud oluliste nõuete minimaalne tase.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 5 “Tuletõrje- ja päästevahendid” kiri 16.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 689:2008
Värske söögipeet
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava söögipeedi (Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud söögipeedi kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 690:2008
Värske kaalikas
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava kaalika (Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud kaalika kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 691:2008
Värske redis ja rõigas
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava redise (Raphanus sativus L. var. sativus) ja rõika (Raphanus sativus L. var. niger) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud redise ja rõika kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 710:2008
Värsked vaarikad
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava vaarikad (Rubus idaeus) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud vaarikate kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 711:2008
Värsked mustsõstrad
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava mustsõstra (Ribes nigrum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud mustsõstra kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 712:2008
Värsked punased ja valged sõstrad
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava punase ja valge sõstra (Ribes rubrum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud punase ja valge sõstra kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013

Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EVS 713:2008
Värsked karusmarjad
Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava karusmarja (Ribes uvacrispa) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud karusmarjade kohta.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018
Ettepaneku alus: Eesti Aiandusliidu kiri 14.05.2013
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.07.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Heiki Aasmann (heiki@evs.ee)

EESTI STANDARDI KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmise standardi kehtivus:

EVS 613:2001
Liiklusmärgid ja nende kasutamine

EVS 613:2001/A1:2008
Liiklusmärgid ja nende kasutamine

EVS 614:2008
Teemärgised ja nende kasutamine

EVS 615:2001/A1:2008
Foorid ja nende kasutamine

EVS 615:2001
Foorid ja nende kasutamine

Alus: EVS/TK 31 koosoleku protokoll (28.03.2013) ning teade algupärase standardi ülevaatusest EVS Teatajas nr 04/2013.

ETTEPANEK EESTI STANDARDI TÜHISTAMISEKS

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonides algatatud Euroopa standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta ja rahvusvahelise alusstandardiga Eesti standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta. Küsitluse eesmärk on selgitada, kas alljärgnevalt nimetatud standardite jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee) hiljemalt **01.07.2013**.

EVS-EN 13481-8:2006
Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Nõuded rööpakinnitussüsteemide tööomadustele. Osa 8: Suure teljekoormusega rööbastee rööpakinnitussüsteemid / Railway applications - Track - Performance requirements for fastening systems - Part 8: Fastening systems for track with heavy axle loads
See standard on rakendatav betoon-, puit- ja terasliiprite rööpakinnitussüsteemide suhtes, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks peatee ballastiga rööbasteel, mille kõverikud on suurema raadiusega kui 80 m ning millele mõjuvad teljekoormused ei ole suuremad kui 350 kN. Nõuded kehtivad järgmiste

rööpakinnitussüsteemide kohta: - otse- ja kaudkinnitussüsteemid; - standardites EN 13674-1 ja EN 13674-4 käsitletud rööpaprofiilide kinnitussüsteemid. Käesolev standard ei ole rakendatav muude rööpaprofiilide kinnitussüsteemide, jäikade kinnitussüsteemide ega poltliidetega ühenduskohtades kasutatavate erikinnitussüsteemide suhtes. Käesolev standard on kasutatav üksnes täieliku kinnituskoostu tüübikinnituseks.
Identne: EN 13481-8:2006
Keel: et

EVS-ENV 13481-6:2004
Railway applications - Track - Performance requirements for fastening systems - Part 6: Special fastening systems for attenuation of vibration
This European Prestandard specifies requirements for the performance of fastening systems for attaching rails to sleepers or longitudinal bearers or in non-ballasted track to the uppermost surface of concrete or asphalt slabs.
Identne: ENV 13481-6:2002
Keel: en

EVS-EN 14205:2004
Natural stone test methods - Determination of Knoop hardness
This European Standard specifies a method of determining the hardness of natural stone using the Knoop indenter.
Identne: EN 14205:2003
Keel: en

MAIKUUS 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-EN 1990:2002/A1:2006/AC:2010
Eurokoodeks. Ehituskonstruktsioonide projekteerimise alused
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaannetesse:
EVS-EN 1990:2002/A1:2006
Keel: et ja en
EVS-EN 1990:2002/A1:2006+NA:2009
Keel: et ja en

EVS 807:2010/AC:2013
Kinnisvara korrashoid. Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldamine
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS 807:2010
Keel: et

MAIKUUS KINNITATUD JA JUUNIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2011
Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmetest genereeritud vooluharmooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta 12,51
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 61000-3-12:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See IEC 61000 osa käsitleb avalikesse toitevõrkudesse sisestatavate vooluharmooniliste piiranguid. Antud rahvusvahelises standardis esitatud piirväärtused on rakendatavad elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmetele, mille nimitarbimisvool on üle 16 A kuni ja kaasa arvatud 75 A faasi kohta ning on mõeldud ühendamiseks avalike jaotusvõrkude järgnevate madalpingesüsteemidega:

- nimipinge kuni 240 V, ühefaasiline, kahe- või kolmejuhtmeline;
- nimipinge kuni 690 V, kolmefaasiline, kolme- või neljajuhtmeline;
- nimisagedus 50 Hz või 60 Hz.

Teised jaotussüsteemid on välistatud. Selle standardi piirväärtused on rakendatavad seadmetele, mis ühendatakse 230/400 V, 50 Hz süsteemiga. Vaata ka peatükki 5.
MÄRKUS 1 Antud standardi tulevasse versiooni lisatakse ka teiste süsteemide piirväärtused.
MÄRKUS 2 Seadmed, mille nimitarbimisvool on üle 75 A faasi kohta, peaksid vastama elektripaigaldise vooluharmooniliste nõuetele. Vaata IEC/TR 61000-3-6 ja tulevane IEC/TR 61000-3-14.
See standard rakendub seadmetele, mis on ette nähtud ühendamiseks madalpingesüsteemi avaliku toitevõrguga madalpingetasemel. Teda ei rakendata seadmetele, mis on mõeldud ühendamiseks ainult eravõrgu madalpingesüsteemiga, mis on seotud avaliku elektrivõrguga kesk- või kõrgepinge tasemel.
MÄRKUS 3 Antud standardi käsitlusala on piiratud madalpingelise avaliku toitevõrguga ühendatud seadmetega, kuna madalpingeliste eravõrkudega ühendatud seadmete emissiooni saab kontrollida summaarselt keskpinge ühises liitumispunktis, kasutades tehnilises aruandes IEC/TR 61000-3-6 esitatud protseduure ja/või võrguoperaatori ja tarbija vahel lepinguliselt kokkulepitud viisil. See eeldab, et eravõrkude operaator kontrollib EMÜ keskkonda sellisel moel, mis kindlustab vastavuse IEC/TR 61000-3-6 nõuetele ja lepingulistele kokkulepetele.
MÄRKUS 4 Kui seade on ette nähtud ühendamiseks ainult eravõrkude süsteemi, siis tuleb seda selgelt kirjeldada toote dokumentatsioonis.
MÄRKUS 5 Profiseadmele, mille sisendvool on 16 A faasi kohta ning mis ei pea vastama IEC 61000-3-2 nõuetele ning piirnormidele, võib lubada ühendamist erinevate madalpinge toitesüsteemidega samadel tingimustel kui seade sisendvooluga . 16 A faasi kohta, mis ei vasta selle standardi nõuetele ja piirväärtustele (vaata lisa C).
MÄRKUS 6 Antud standardi piirväärtused ei ole rakendatavad eraldiseisvatele harmooniliste filtritele.
See standard määratleb:

a) nõuded ja emissioonipiirid seadmetele;
b) meetodid tüübikatsetustele ja simulatsioonidele.

Selle rahvusvahelise standardi katsed on täielikult koostatud seadmeühiku tüübikatsed.
Vastavust sellele standardile võib samuti määratleda tunnustatud simulatsioonidega.

EVS-EN 14992:2007+A1:2012
Betoonvalmistooted. Seinaelemendid 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14992:2007+A1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Euroopa standard rakendub normaalbetoonist või tiheda struktuuriga kergbetoonist valmiselementidest seintele. Samuti võib kasutada kiududega sarrustatud betooni (Euroopa standarditega kaetud teras-, polümeer- või muud kiud). Need seinaelemendid võivad olla või mitte olla välisseinafunktsioonid (vt jaotis 3.11) või dekoratiivfunktsioonid (vt jaotis 3.12) või nende funktsioonide kombinatsioonid.
Välisseinafunktsioonid võivad olla:

- soojusisolatsioon (vt jaotis 3.11.1);
- heliisolatsioon (vt jaotis 3.11.2);
- niiskuskontroll (vt jaotis 3.11.3)

või nende kombinatsioonid.
Seinad võivad olla sarrustamata või sarrustatud kas tavalise või pingesarrusega, kandvad või mittekandvad.
Siia kuuluvad:

- täisseinad;
- komposiitseinad;
- mitmekihilised seinad;
- vähendatud kaaluga seinad;
- vooderduselemendid.

Seinaelemendid võivad töötada ka postide ja taladena.

EVS-EN 12004:2008+A1:2012
Plaatimissegud ja -liimid. Nõuded, vastavuse hindamine, liigitus ja tähistus 13,92
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12004:2007+A1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard käsitleb tsemendipõhiseid, dispersioonipõhiseid ja reaktsioonivaigupõhiseid plaatimissegusid ning -liime, mida kasutatakse põrandate ja seinte katmisel keraamiliste plaatidega nii sise- kui ka välistingimustes
Standard esitab terminid keraamiliste plaatide paigaldamisel kasutatavate toodete, töömeetodite, kasutusomaduste jne kohta.
Standard spetsifitseerib keraamiliste plaatide paigaldamisel kasutatavate tsementmörtide, dispersioon- ja reaktsioonvaikliimide toimivusnõuete väärtused.
Standard ei esita kriteeriume ega soovitusi keraamiliste plaatide kavandamiseks ja paigaldamiseks.
MÄRKUS Keraamiliste plaatide paigaldamiseks kasutatavaid mörte ja liime võib kasutada ka teiste plaaditüüpide puhul (looduslikud ja tehiskivid jne), kui see neid materjale ei kahjusta.

EVS-EN ISO 2450:2008
Koor. Rasvasisalduse määramine. Gravimeetriline meetod (referentsmeetod) 9,49
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2450:2008 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb referentsmeetodit toore, töödeldud ja hapukoore rasvasisalduse määramiseks, mille käigus ei toimu märgatavat rasva eraldumist või lagunemist lipolüüsi tõttu.
See meetod ei ole kasutatav tärklist või teisi paksendajaid sisaldava hapukoore puhul.
MÄRKUS Kui meetod ei ole kasutatav ja täheldatakse rasva eraldumist või lagunemist, võib kasutada Weibull-Berntropi printsiibil põhinevat meetodit (vt ISO 8262-3|IDF 124-3).

EVS-ISO 24557:2013
Kaunviljad. Niiskusesisalduse määramine. Õhkkuivatuse meetod 6,47
Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 24557:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb rutiinse referentsmeetodi kaunviljade niiskusesisalduse määramiseks. Metoodika on kasutatav kikerherneste, läätsede, herneste ja kõigi oaliikide puhul, välja arvatud sojaoad.
MÄRKUS Metoodika põhineb AACC heakskiidetud meetodil 44-17.

EVS-EN ISO 14064-3:2012
Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 3: Kasvuhoonegaaside hinnangu valideerimise ja tõendamise nõuded koos juhendiga 23,83
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 14064-3:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See osa standardist ISO 14604 määratleb põhimõtted ja nõuded ning annab juhised neile, kes viivad läbi või juhivad kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) hinnangu valideerimist ja/või tõendamist. Seda saab rakendada organisatsiooni või KHG projekti koguse määramiseks, sh kasvuhoonegaaside koguse määramiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks, mis on tehtud vastavalt standardile ISO 14064-1 või ISO 14064-2.
See standardi ISO 14604 osa täpsustab nõuded KHG valideerijate/tõendajate valimiseks, kindlustaseme, eesmärkide, kriteeriumite ja ulatuse määramiseks, valideerimise/tõendamise ettevalmistamiseks, KHG andmete, teabe, teabesüsteemide ja ohje hindamiseks, KHG hinnangute hindamiseks ning valideerimise/tõendamise aruannete koostamiseks.
ISO 14604 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis on selle KHG programmi nõuded täienduseks ISO 14064 nõuetele.
MÄRKUS Kui ISO 14064 nõuded keelavad organisatsioonil või KHG kava pooldajal järgimast KHG programmi nõudeid, siis on selle KHG programmi nõuded ülimuslikud.

EVS-EN 14081-2:2010+A1:2012
Puitkonstruktsioonid. Nelinurkse ristlõikega tugevussorditud ehituspuit. Osa 2: Masinsortimine. Täiendavad nõuded esmasteks tüübikatsetusteks 11,67
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14081-2:2010+A1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks, lisaks standardis EN 14081-1 antule, esmaste tüübikatsetuste nõuded saagimisel, hööveldamisel või muul meetodil töödeldud nelinurkse ristlõikega masinsorditud ehituspuidule, mille mõõtmete hälbed sihtmõõtmetest vastavad standardile EN 336. See sisaldab nõudeid sortimismasinatele ja katseseadmetele sorditud materjali katsekoormamiseks.

EVS-EN ISO 9712:2012
Mittepurustav katsetamine. MPK personali kvalifitseerimine ja sertifitseerimine 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 9712:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard sätestab nõuded tööstuslikke mittepurustavaid katsetusi (MPK) tegeva personali kvalifitseerimise ja sertifitseerimise põhimõtetele.
Märkus 1 Mõiste „tööstuslik“ vihjab meditsiinivaldkonna rakenduste välistamisele.
Selles rahvusvahelises standardis sätestatud süsteem on kohaldatav ka muudele MPK meetoditele või kehtestatud MPK meetodi sisestele uutele tehnikatele eeldusel, et olemas on kõikehõlmav sertifitseerimiskava ning et meetod või tehnika kuulub rahvusvahelise, piirkondliku või rahvusliku standardi käsitlusalasse või et uue MPK meetodi või tehnika efektiivsust on demonstreeritud sertifitseerimisasutusele.
Märkus 2 CEN/TR 14748 on kasutatav suunisena.
Sertifitseerimine hõlmab asjatundlikkust ühe või mitme järgmise meetodi osas:

a) akustilise emissiooni katsetus,
b) pöörisvoolu katsetus,
c) infrapunatermograafiline katsetus,
d) lekkekatse (välja arvatud hüdraulilised survekatsed),
e) magnetkatsetus,
f) penetrantkatsetus,
g) radiograafiline katsetus,
h) tensomeetrikatse,
i) ultrahelikatsetus,
j) visuaalne katsetus (välja arvatud otsesed palja silmaga tehtavad visuaalsed katsed ja visuaalsed katsed, mis tehakse muu MPK meetodi rakendamisel).

Märkus 3 See rahvusvaheline standard sätestab nõuded tegelikult kolmanda poole vastavushindamiskavadele. Need nõuded ei ole otseselt kohaldatavad teise või esimese poole tehtavale vastavushindamisele, ent selle rahvusvahelise standardi asjakohaste osade poole võib selliste kokkulepete puhul pöörduda.
Märkus 4 Kui selle rahvusvahelise standardi originaalversioonis kasutatakse soospetsiifilisi sõnu (nt inglise keeles „his“, „her“, „he“ või „she“), siis kehtib see ka teise soo kohta.

EVS-EN 1671:2000
Survelised kanalisatsioonisüsteemid väljaspool hooneid 12,51
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1671:1997 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard kirjeldab väljaspool hoonet asuvate surveliste reoveekanalisatsioonisüsteemide toimivust, projekteerimist, tööd, hooldamist ja paigaldamist koos kaasneva kontrolli ja katsetamisega.
Selles ei anta hinnangut süsteemide vastavusele sellele Euroopa standardile. See ei käsitle tööprojekti või süsteemi eri komponentide ehitusmaterjale.
See Euroopa standard hõlmab ülerõhuga töötavaid (survelisi) kanalisatsioonisüsteeme, mis on projekteeritud reovee, määratletud kui elamute ja äripindade olmereovesi, kuid mitte sademe- ja vihmavesi, transportimiseks.
See Euroopa standard hõlmab SKS-i projekteerimist ja mõningaid nõudeid toodetele, mida kasutatakse koos SKS-iga, selle toimivuse tagamiseks.
Süsteemi komponente ja süsteemiga seotud komponente tuleb hinnata, viidates vastavale tootestandardile. Tootestandardi puudumisel võib antud standardit kasutada viitena selle toote spetsifikatsiooni koostamisel.

EVS-EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012
Kõrged lastetoolid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded 9,49
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard kirjeldab nõudeid laste kõrgetele toolidele, mis on mõeldud lastele vanuses 6 kuust kuni 36 kuuni.
Kui toodet saab muuta tooteks, mille kohta eksisteerib EN-i ohutusstandard, siis peab toode vastama ka selle standardi nõuetele.

EVS-EN ISO 10042:2006
Keevitus. Alumiiniumi ja selle sulamite kaarkeevitatud liited. Kvaliteeditasemed keevitusdefektide järgi 12,51
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10042:2005 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standard esitab kvaliteeditasemed keevitusdefektide järgi kaarkeevitatud alumiiniumi ja selle sulamite keevisliidetes. Standardit rakendatakse materjali paksustel üle 0,5 mm. Standard hõlmab täielikult läbikeevitatud põkkõmblusi ja nurkõmblusi. Selle standardi põhimõtteid võib samuti kasutada osalise läbikeevitusega põkkõmbluste korral.
Kiirguskeevituse meetoditega valmistatud keevisliidete kvaliteeditasemed on toodud standardis ISO 13919-2.
Välja pakutud kolm kvaliteeditaset on antud selliselt, et nad võimaldavad hõlmata laia keevitustoodete valmistusala. Kvaliteeditasemed on tähistatud tähtedega B, C ja D. Kvaliteeditase B vastab lõpetatud keevisõmbluse kõige kõrgematele nõuetele. Kvaliteeditasemed on seotud tootmise kvaliteediga, mitte nõuetega valmistatud toote eesmärgivastavuse (*fitness-for-purpose*) kohta.
Standard kehtib:

- kõikidele keevisõmblustele, nt põkkõmblustele, nurkõmblustele ja hargmikliidetele;
- järgmistele keevitusprotsessidele ja alaprotsessidele, vastavalt ISO 4063 tunnusnumbritele:
  131 kaarkeevitus inertgaasis (MIG-keevitus); GMAW /USA/,
  141 kaarkeevitus inertgaasis sulamatu elektroodiga (TIG -keevitus); GTAW /USA/,
  15 plasmakaarkeevitus;
- käsitsi, mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevitusele;
- kõigile keevisõmbluse asenditele.

Standard ei käsitle keevitamise metallurgilisi aspekte, nagu metalli tera suurus ja kõvadus.

EVS-EN 13459:2011
Teekattemärgised. Proovivõtmine laost ja katsetamine 7,38
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13459:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See dokument määratleb katsetamiseks mõeldud teekattemärgiste materjalidest esindusproovide võtmise meetodid ja annab vastavad katsemeetodid. Esindusproovide võtmise meetodid on kirjeldatud peamiste tootetüüpide kohaselt, nt värv, külmplastikud, termoplastikud, eelsegatud klaaskuulid, pealepuistematerjalid, kasutusvalmid teekattemärgised ja kattehelkurid.
MÄRKUS Seda dokumenti võib kohaldada teekattemärgiste või ladustatud materjalide kaubapartii kontrollimiseks ja/või identifitseerimiseks, näiteks laos või tootja hoidlas, või materjalidele, mis vajavad kontrollimist enne paigaldust.

EVS-EN 15518-1:2011
Teede talihooldeseadmed. Teeilmajaamade infosüsteemid. Osa 1: Üldised määratlused ja koostisosad 7,38
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 15518-1:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määratleb „teeilmajaamade infosüsteemide“ (*RWIS*) üldmõiste avalikult kasutatavatele teedele ja sõidetavatele aladele.
See standard rakendub ilmastikuga seotud maanteede ja keskkonnatingimuste kohta info kogumise kui ka nende prognooside puhul.
Tavaliselt kasutatakse seda informatsiooni teehooldeks ja see võib sobida ka muudele süsteemidele, nagu liikluskorraldus, teekasutajate info, andmemudelid jne.

EVS-ISO 16175-1:2013
Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas. Osa 1: Ülevaade ja lähtekohad 9,49
Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 16175-1:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Projekti „Dokumentide haldamise põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded digitaalses kontorikeskkonnas“ eesmärk on luua üleilmselt harmoniseeritud põhimõtted ja funktsionaalsusnõuded tarkvarale, mida kasutatakse digitaaldokumentide loomiseks ja haldamiseks kontorikeskkonnas. Hetkel on olemas rida õigusruumi- ja valdkonnakeskseid funktsionaalsusnõudeid ja tarkvara kirjeldusi. Projekti eesmärk on vormida olemasolevast nõuded ja juhised, mis vastaksid rahvusvahelise arhiivide ning dokumendi- ja infohalduse valdkonna vajadustele ning võimaldaksid ühist koostööd üleilmse tarkvaratööstusega.
Projekti eesmärgid on:

- võimaldada organisatsioonides parem dokumendihalduse korraldus;
- suurema toimimisefektiivsuse kaudu toetada organisatsiooni ärivajadusi;
- pakkuda läbi automatiseeritud dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsuse laiema käsitluse paremat võimalust auditeerimistegevusteks;
- parandada võimalusi vastavuse saavutamiseks infoõigusest tulenevate kohustustega (näiteks andmekaitse ja eraelu puutumatus);
- kindlustada hea dokumendihaldusega head valitsemist (näiteks aruandekohustuslikkus, läbipaistvus, paremad teenused);
- suurendada olulisemate põhimõtete levitamisega üldise teadlikkuse taset automatiseeritud võimalustest;
- viia maksimumini haldusaladeülest kooskõla dokumendihalduse funktsionaalsusnõuete sõnastamisel ning võimaldada üleilmsel arhiivi-, dokumendi- ja infohalduse valdkonnal suhelda tarkvara tarnijatega ühtsete arusaamade kohaselt.

Standardis toodud juhised ja nõuded keskenduvad peamiselt digitaaldokumentide loomisele ja haldamisele. Standardi osad üksnes toetavad digitaaldokumentide pikaajalist säilitamist, kuid konkreetsete protsesside kirjaldamine pikaajalise säilitamise saavutamiseks on projekti käsitlusalast väljas. Eeldatud on, et esitatud nõuded on oma olemuselt globaalset laadi. Sellest johtuvalt ja

arvestades erinevaid õigusruume, on võimatu anda ka detailsemaid nõuete juurutamise juhiseid. Lisaks sellele pole standardi osade testimist konkreetses keskkonnas läbi viidud ning tarkvara testimise juhtumite esitamine on jäänud väljapoole standardi osade käsitlusala.

EVS-EN 80000-6:2008
Suurused ja ühikud. Osa 6: Elektromagnetism 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 80000-6:2008 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardis IEC 80000-6 on esitatud elektromagnetismi valdkonnas kasutatavate suuruste ja ühikute nimed, tähised ja määratlused. Kus vaja, on esitatud ka ümberarvutustegurid.
EE MÄRKUS Termini *elektromagnetism* asemel kasutatakse eesti keeles enamasti väljendit *elekter ja magnetism*.

EVS-EN 12504-2:2012
Konstruktsiooni betooni katsetamine. Osa 2: Mittepurustav katsetamine. Põrkearvu määramine 6,47
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12504-2:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määratleb kivistunud betooni kindlaksmääratud piirkonna põrkearvu määramise meetodi, kasutades vedruvasarat.
MÄRKUS 1 Selle meetodiga määratud põrkearvu võib kasutada betooni ühtluse hindamiseks ehitusplatsil ja madala kvaliteediga või kahjustatud betooni tsoonide või piirkondade piiritlemiseks konstruktsioonides.
MÄRKUS 2 See meetod ei ole mõeldud kasutamiseks betooni survetugevuse määramise meetodi (EN 12390-3) alternatiivina, kuid hea korrelatsiooni puhul võib seda kasutada ehitisebetooni survetugevuse hindamiseks. Ehitisebetooni survetugevuse hindamiseks vt standardit EN 13791.
MÄRKUS 3 Vasarat võib kasutada võrdlevaks katsetamiseks, võrdlemaks teadaoleva tugevusega betooni või betooni, mille puhul on teada, et see kuulub kindlaksmääratud betoonihulka, mis omakorda on vastavuses konkreetse tugevusklassiga.

EVS-EN 12390-1:2012
Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 1: Kuju, mõõtmed ja muud katsekehadele ja vormidele esitatavad nõuded 8,72
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12390-1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard esitab betoonist vormitud kuubi-, silindri- ja prismakujuliste katsekehade ja nende valmistamisel kasutatavate vormide kuju, mõõtmed ja tolerantsid.
MÄRKUS Selles Euroopa standardis kindlaks määratud tolerantsid tulenevad tugevuskatse vajadustest, kuid neid võib kasutada ka teiste omaduste katsetamisel.

EVS 920-1:2013
Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid 7,38
See Eesti standard on koostatud esimest korda.
Selles standardis käsitletakse katuseehituse üldiseid reegleid. See standard määratleb üldised nõuded katuste ehitamiseks ning peamised nõuded katusekattetoodetele. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele ja lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalsetes ekspluatatsioonitingimustes.
Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ja arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele.

EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012
Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse nõuded 27,91
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15189:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse erinõuded meditsiinilaboritele.

Meditsiinilaborid võivad seda rahvusvahelist standardit kasutada oma kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemide arendamiseks ja omaenda kompetentsuse hindamiseks. Seda võivad meditsiinilaborite kompetentsuse kinnitamiseks või tunnustamiseks kasutada ka labori kliendid, valitsusasutused ja akrediteerimisasutused.
MÄRKUS Selles rahvusvahelises standardis käsitletud spetsiifiliste teemade kohta võivad kehtida ka rahvusvahelised, riiklikud või piirkondlikud eeskirjad või nõuded.

EVS-EN 12697-41:2005
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 41: Vastupidavus jäätõrjevedelikele 7,38
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12697-41:2005 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard käsitleb katsemeetodit bituumsete materjalide vastupidavuse määramiseks niisugustele jäätõrjevedelikele nagu äädikhappe ja sipelghappe soolade lahused. See protseduur määrab asfaldist proovikeha pinna tõmbetugevuse suuruse pärast laagerdamist jäätõrjevedelikus.
Seda Euroopa standardit rakendatakse eeskätt lennuväljadele paigaldatava asfaltsegu katsetamisel, kuid seda võidakse kasutada ka teedele või muudele kattega aladele mõeldud asfaltsegude puhul.

MAIKUUS 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 14188-1:2004 (jõustumisteade)	Vuugitäited ja hermeetikud. Osa 1: Kuumvõõbatavate hermeetikute spetsifikatsioon	Vuugitihendid ja -täited. Osa 1: Kuumalt kasutatavate vuugitäidete spetsifikatsioon
EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2011	Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmete poolt genereeritud vooluharmooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta	Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmetest genereeritud vooluharmooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta
EVS-EN 12004:2008+ A1:2012	Plaatimissegud ja -liimid. Nõuded, vastavuse hindamine, klassifikatsioon ja määramine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST	Plaatimissegud ja -liimid. Nõuded, vastavuse hindamine, liigitus ja tähistus
EVS-EN ISO 10042:2006	Alumiiniumi ja selle keevitatavate sulamite kaarkeevitatud liited. Juhised keevitusvigadele vastavate kvaliteeditasemete kohta	Keevitus. Alumiiniumi ja selle sulamite kaarkeevitatud liited. Kvaliteeditasemed keevitusdefektide järgi
EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012	Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse erinõuded (ISO 15189:2012)	Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse nõuded
EVS-EN ISO 9712:2012	Mittepurustav katsetamine. NDT personali kvalifitseerimine ja sertifitseerimine (ISO 9712:2012)	Mittepurustav katsetamine. MPK personali kvalifitseerimine ja sertifitseerimine

Eesti standardi ingliskeelse pealkirja muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN ISO 7899-1:2001	Water quality - Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci in surface and waste water - Part 1: Miniaturized method (Most Probable Number) by inoculation in liquid medium	Water quality -- Detection and enumeration of intestinal enterococci - Part 1: Miniaturized method (Most Probable Number) for surface and waste water

Eesti standardite ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimine:

Standardi tähis	Pealkiri (en)	Pealkiri (et)
EVS-EN ISO 14064-1:2012	Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals (ISO 14064-1:2006)	Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 1: Kasvuhoonegaaside heitkoguse ning eemaldatud koguse määramise ja aruandluse nõuded koos juhistega organisatsiooni tasandil
EVS-EN ISO 14064-2:2012	Greenhouse gases - Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements (ISO 14064-2:2006)	Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 2: Kasvuhoonegaaside heitkoguse vähendamise või eemaldatud koguse suurendamise määramise, seire ja aruandluse nõuded koos juhistega projekti tasandil

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