

08/2013

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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HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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

Lisainfo:

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

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

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDEID ÜLEVÕTVAD EESTI STANDARDID

Direktiiv 94/55/EÜ

Väikelaevad

(EL Teataja 2013/C 197/03)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas	Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN ISO 16147:2003/A1:2013 Väikelaevad. Laeva sees asuvad diiselmootorid. Mootorikütus ja elektrilised komponendid	10.07.2013	Märkus 3	31.08.2013
EVS-EN ISO 16180:2013 Väikelaevad. Navigatsioonituled. Paigaldamine, paigutus ja nähtavus	10.07.2013		

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

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

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

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

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

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

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

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

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

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15213-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 15213-1:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 1: Reference architecture and terminology

For many years, consumers, law enforcement agencies and insurers have been confronted with an ever-increasing number of vehicle thefts, both genuine thefts and insurance frauds, as well as the growing problem of increasing violence and threats against vehicle drivers. Manufacturers have and will continue to introduce after-theft systems that will enable the police to recover stolen vehicles. Different techniques are being used for that purpose. This document refers to them by the generic name of After Theft Systems for Vehicle Recovery (ATSVR). Standards for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) and Automatic Equipment Identification (AEI) are being developed by CEN/TC 278/WG 12 in parallel with EN ISO 14814. This ATSVR standard does not prejudice that work and does not seek to establish parameters for future AVI/AEI standards. DSRC and AVI standards are seen as basic technology blocks for types of short-range ATSVR systems. Certain specialised terms and definitions have been used in writing the ATSVR standards. This preliminary document aims to provide the preliminary framework of ATSVR concepts and definitions for the purpose of following ones. It will therefore: - define the concepts and global architecture models for ATSVR and the appropriate terminology; - identify the various elements that may comprise an ATSVR. The events and associated information that are relevant to the situation prior to the registration of the theft are relevant to the total process, but may be subject to the laws of individual countries. Such events and associated information may be described in the standards to give clarity to the technical processes identified, which obviously does not presume on the prevailing legal conditions.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-1:2005

EVS-EN 60469:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 60469:2013

ja identne IEC 60469:2013

Transitions, pulses and related waveforms - Terms, definitions and algorithms (IEC 60469:2013)

This International Standard provides definitions of terms pertaining to transitions, pulses, and related waveforms and provides definitions and descriptions of techniques and procedures for measuring their parameters. The waveforms considered in this standard are those that make a number of transitions and that remain relatively constant in the time intervals between transitions. Signals and their waveforms for which this standard apply include but are not limited to those used in: digital communications, data communications, and computing; studies of transient biological, cosmological, and physical events; and electrical, chemical, and thermal pulses encountered and used in a variety of industrial, commercial, and consumer applications. This standard does not apply to sinusoidally-varying or other continuously-varying signals and their waveforms. The object of this standard is to facilitate accurate and precise communication concerning parameters of transitions, pulses, and related waveforms and the techniques and procedures for measuring them.

Keel en

ISO/TS 80004-4:2011_et

Hind 6,47

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-4:2011

Nanotehnoloogia. Sõnastik. Osa 4: Nanostruktuur-materjalid

Tehniline spetsifikatsioon annab termineid ja määratlusi nanotehnoloogia valdkonna materjalidele, milles üks või mitu komponenti on nanoskaalas ning mis näitavad nende nanoskaala piirkondade olemasolust tingitud omadusi. See on kavandatud organisatsioonide ja tööstusnimeste vahelise sidepidamise hõlbustamiseks ja neile, kes nendega suhtlevad.

Materjalidel on topograafilisi või kompositsioonilisi nanoskaalas väljenduval erilisusi, kuid see pole piisav nende nanostruktuur-materjalide hulka liigitamiseks. Nanostruktuurseteks klassifitseeruvatel materjalidel on sisemine või pindmine struktuur, milles olulise osa moodustavad nanoskaalas iseärasused, terad, õõnsused või pretsipitaadid. Artiklid, mis sisaldavad nanoobjekte või nanostruktuur-materjale ei pruugi ise tingimata nanostruktuur-materjalid olla.

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon hõlmab nanodispersiooni.

Keel et

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 9687

Identne prEN ISO 9687:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9687:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Dentistry - Graphical symbols for dental equipment (ISO/DIS 9687:2013)

This International Standard specifies graphical symbols for dental equipment. It is intended that the symbols are to be used on the appropriate piece of dental equipment and in documents pertaining to dental equipment, for example in instructions for use, marking and labelling, Technical Product Documentation. The symbols are selected specifically for all kinds of dental equipment. The majority of the symbols are taken from relevant ISO, IEC or other international documents. Several new symbols presented by manufacturers or users have been added. NOTE In addition to terms used in two of the three official ISO languages (English, French and Russian), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in the German language; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9687:1999

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16454:2013

Hind 31,07

Identne CEN/TS 16454:2013

Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall end to end conformance testing

This Technical Specification defines the key actors in the eCall chain of service provision as: 1) In-Vehicle System (IVS)/vehicle, 2) Mobile network Operator (MNO), 3) Public safety assistance point [provider](PSAP), in some circumstances may also involve: 4) Third Party Service Provider (TPSP), and to provide conformance tests for actor groups 1) – 4). NOTE Conformance tests are not appropriate nor required for vehicle occupants, although they are the recipient of the service. The Scope covers conformance testing (and approval) of new engineering developments, products and systems, and does not imply testing associated with individual installations in vehicles or locations.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16555-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TS 16555-1:2013

Innovation Management - Part 1: Innovation Management System

This Technical Specification provides guidance on establishing and maintaining an innovation management system (IMS). It is applicable to all public and private organizations regardless of sector, type or size. This document provides guidance on: — understanding the context of the organisation; — establishing the leadership and commitment of top management; — planning for innovation success; — identifying and fostering innovation enablers/driving factors; — developing the innovation management process; — evaluating and improving the performance of the IMS; — understanding and using innovation management techniques. By using this document, organizations can increase their awareness of the value of an IMS, establish such a system, expand their capacity for innovation, and ultimately generate more value for the organisation and its interested parties. NOTE The innovation management system outlined in this document follows the PDCA structure (plan-do-check-act), so that it can be integrated within other standardized business management systems existing in organizations, e.g. EN ISO 9001, EN ISO 14001, etc.

Keel en

CWA 16649:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne CWA 16649:2013

Managing emerging technology-related risks

The present document gives guidance on steps for applying/implementing the proposed Emerging Risk Management Framework (ERMF) in industrial organizations. The document also formulates the process to follow for better management of emerging risks. In its approach it relies on the International Standard ISO 31000 which provides principles and generic guidelines on risk management. This CEN Workshop Agreement can be used by any public, private or community enterprise, association, group or individual. Therefore, this CEN Workshop Agreement is not specific to any industry or sector, but its origin and emphasis are in the area of emerging risks related to new technologies and innovation. The core of the document is its 10 elements/steps procedure for managing emerging risks, which should help improving the communication and alignment of different stakeholders' approaches. This CEN Workshop Agreement can be applied throughout the life of an organization, and to a wide range of activities, including strategies and decisions, operations, processes, functions, projects, products, services and assets. It can be applied to different types of emerging risks, as a generic guideline, and it is not intended to promote uniformity of emerging risk management across different users and stakeholders. The implementation solutions for emerging risk management in each particular case will need to take into account the specificity of each of these particular cases and the specific features in each of the organizations, with specific contexts, structures, operations, processes, functions, projects, products, services, and/or assets and specific practices employed. It is intended that this contributes to harmonize emerging risk management processes in different countries and across organizations and types of activity and/or sectors, and does not replace the standards already available. It is expected that this CWA enhance the realization of initiatives like European Emerging Risk Radar (E2R2) Initiative: "Matching the technology challenges of 2020" [4]. This CEN Workshop Agreement is not intended for the purpose of certification. This CEN Workshop Agreement has a number of additional (informative) parts dealing with emerging risks related to (A) new technologies, (B) new materials, (C) new production processes and new production networks, (D) new policies, (E) uncertainties in measurements and characterization, (F) factors of emergence, (G) used tools and (H) sample list of emerging risk, as shown in Figure 1.

Keel en

EVS-ISO 29990:2013

Hind 10,19

ja identne ISO 29990:2010

Õppeteenused mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses. Põhinõuded teenusepakujatele

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb põhinõuded õppeteenuste pakujatele mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses.

MÄRKUS 1 Kui õppeteenuse pakkuja on lisaks õppeteenustele muid tooteid (kaupu ja teenuseid) pakkuva organisatsiooni osa, rakendub see standard ainult õppeteenuseid osutavale üksusele.

MÄRKUS 2 Mitteformaalse hariduse ja koolituse näited võivad hõlmata kutsealast koolitust, elukestvat õpet ja ettevõttesisest koolitust (kas sisseostetud või sisekoolitust).

Keel et

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 8586

Identne FprEN ISO 8586:2013

ja identne ISO 8586:2012

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Sensory analysis - General guidelines for the selection, training and monitoring of selected assessors and expert sensory assessors (ISO 8586:2012)

This International Standard specifies criteria for the selection and procedures for the training and monitoring of selected assessors and expert sensory assessors. It supplements the information given in ISO 6658.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8586-2:2008

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

ISO/TS 80004-4:2011_et

Hind 6,47

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-4:2011

Nanotehnoloogia. Sõnastik. Osa 4: Nanostruktuur-materjalid

Tehniline spetsifikatsioon annab termineid ja määratlusi nanotehnoloogia valdkonna materjalidele, milles üks või mitu komponenti on nanoskaalas ning mis näitavad nende nanoskaala piirkondade olemasolust tingitud omadusi. See on kavandatud organisatsioonide ja tööstusnimede vahelise sidepidamise hõlbustamiseks ja neile, kes nendega suhtlevad.

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See tehniline spetsifikatsioon hõlmab nanodispersiooni.

Keel et

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CWA 16642:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne CWA 16642:2013

Health care services - Quality criteria for health checks

This CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) describes the basic principles of quality criteria for health checks. Quality criteria for health checks aim: — to allow clients to make informed choices about health checks, — to improve beneficence in prevention and early detection of health risks and disease, — to protect individuals against potential adverse consequences (maleficence) of health checks and — to ensure the quality of the health checks. Although the CWA aimed for a set of generic criteria, outside the scope of the CWA are: — screening services covered by the recommendations of the Council of the EU on cancer screening, EXAMPLE The European Union has published quality assurance guidelines for screening for breast-, colorectal and cervical cancer [1-4]. — health checks, national screening programmes or other preventive and prophylactic services already regulated by national or EU legislation and rules, EXAMPLE Prenatal screening programmes and the statutory German health check-up comply with national regulations. — products such as self-tests already covered by national or EU legislation and rules, EXAMPLE Self-tests such as pregnancy tests are covered by Directive 98/79/EC. — indicated testing as offered within the health care system. EXAMPLE Genetic testing for Huntington's disease is indicated when one or more family members are affected.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-3: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalsandard: Kiirguskaitse nõuded diagnostilistele röntgenseadmetele

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kehtib ELEKTRILISTE MEDITSIINISEADMETE ja ELEKTRILISTE MEDITSIINISÜSTEEMIDE (edaspidi EM-SEADMETE ja EM-SÜSTEEMIDE) ESMASE OHUTUSE ja OLULISTE TOIMISNÄITAJATE kohta. Käesolev kollateraalsandard on kohaldatav sellistele RÖNTGENSEADMETELE ja nende koostisosadele, mille puhul inimPATSIENDI RADIOLOOGILIST KUJUTIST kasutatakse diagnoosimiseks, meditsiiniprotseduuride kavandamiseks või juhtimiseks.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 3826-1:2013

ja identne ISO 3826-1:2013

Plastist kokkutõmbuvad konteinerid inimverele ja verekomponentidele. Osa 1: Tavakonteinerid

This part of ISO 3826 specifies requirements, including performance requirements, for plastics collapsible, non-vented, sterile containers complete with collecting tube outlet port(s), integral needle and with optional transfer tube(s), for the collection, storage, processing, transport, separation and administration of blood and blood components. The plastics containers may contain anticoagulant and/or preservative solutions, depending on the application envisaged. This part of ISO 3826 is also applicable to multiple units of plastics containers, e.g. to double, triple, quadruple or multiple units. Unless otherwise specified, all tests specified in this part of ISO 3826 apply to the plastics container as prepared ready for use. This part of ISO 3826 is not applicable to plastics containers with an integrated filter.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 10555-1:2013

ja identne ISO 10555-1:2013

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This part of ISO 10555 specifies general requirements for intravascular catheters, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use, for any application. It is not applicable to intravascular catheter accessories, e.g. those covered by ISO 11070.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 10555-3:2013

ja identne ISO 10555-3:2013

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 3:

Tsentraalveenikateetrid

This part of ISO 10555 specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:1999

EVS-EN ISO 10555-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 10555-4:2013

ja identne ISO 10555-4:2013

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 4:

Balloondilatatsioonikateetrid

This part of ISO 10555 specifies requirements for balloon dilatation catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10555-4:1999

EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 10555-5:2013

ja identne ISO 10555-5:2013

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 5: Üle nõela paigaldatavad perifeersed kateetrid

This part of ISO 10555 specifies requirements for over-the-needle peripheral intravascular catheters, intended for accessing the peripheral vascular system, supplied in the sterile condition and intended for single use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:1999; EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:1999/A1:2000

EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN ISO 11137-2:2013

ja identne ISO 11137-2:2013

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kiirgus. Osa 2: Steriliseerimisdoosi määramine

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 29022:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 29022:2013

ja identne ISO 29022:2013

Dentistry - Adhesion - Notched-edge shear bond strength test (ISO 29022:2013)

This International Standard specifies a shear test method used to determine the adhesive bond strength between direct dental restorative materials and tooth structure, e.g. dentine or enamel. The method as described is principally intended for dental adhesives. The method includes substrate selection, storage and handling of tooth structure, as well as the procedure for testing. NOTE 1 Testing adhesion to tooth structure is technique sensitive and experience with the test method is required. NOTE 2 With modification, it may be possible to use this method for adhesive restorative materials (e.g. Glassionomer materials).

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2004

Identne EN ISO 3826-1:2003

ja identne ISO 3826-1:2003

Plastics collapsible containers for human blood and blood components - Part 1: Conventional containers

This part of ISO 3826 specifies requirements, including performance requirements, for plastics collapsible, non-vented, sterile containers complete with collecting tube outlet port(s), integral needle and with optional transfer tube(s), for the collection, storage, processing, transport, separation and administration of blood and blood components.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:1999

Identne EN ISO 10555-3:1997 + AC:2002

ja identne ISO 10555-3:1996 + Cor.:2002

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 3:

Tsentraalveenikateetrid

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded tsentraalveenikateetritele, mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10555-4:1999

Identne EN ISO 10555-4:1997 + AC:2002

ja identne ISO 10555-4:1996

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 4:

Balloondilatatsioonikateetrid

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded balloondilatatsioonikateetritele, mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10555-4:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:1999

Identne EN ISO 10555-5:1997+AC:1999

ja identne ISO 10555-5:1996

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesised) kateetrid. Osa 5: Üle nõela paigaldatavad perifeersed kateetrid

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded läbi nõela paigaldatavatele perifeersetele intravaskulaarsetele (soonesistele) kateetritele, mis on ette nähtud perifeersesse soontesüsteemi pääsemiseks ning mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:1999/A1:2000

Identne EN ISO 10555-5:1997/A1:2000
ja identne ISO 10555-5:1996/Amd.1:1999

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesisesed) kateetrid. Osa 5: Üle nõela paigaldatavad perifeersed kateetrid. MUUDATUS 1

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded läbi nõela paigaldatavatele perifeersetele intravaskulaarsetele (soonesisesetele) kateetritele, mis on ette nähtud perifeersesse soontesüsteemi pääsemiseks ning mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10555-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:2009

Identne EN ISO 10555-1:2009
ja identne ISO 10555-1:1995+Amd 1:1999+Amd 2:2004

Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesisesed) kateetrid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Standardi käesolev osa esitab üldnõuded mis tahes rakenduseks ettenähtud intravaskulaarsetele (soonesisesetele) kateetritele, mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:1999; EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:1999/A2:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10555-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2012

Identne EN ISO 11137-2:2012
ja identne ISO 11137-2:2012

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Kiirgus. Osa 2: Steriliseerimisdoosi määramine (ISO 11137-2:2012)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2007/AC:2009; EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11137-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**prEN ISO 9687**

Identne prEN ISO 9687:2013
ja identne ISO/DIS 9687:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Dentistry - Graphical symbols for dental equipment (ISO/DIS 9687:2013)

This International Standard specifies graphical symbols for dental equipment. It is intended that the symbols are to be used on the appropriate piece of dental equipment and in documents pertaining to dental equipment, for example in instructions for use, marking and labelling, Technical Product Documentation. The symbols are selected specifically for all kinds of dental equipment. The majority of the symbols are taken from relevant ISO, IEC or other international documents. Several new symbols presented by manufacturers or users have been added. NOTE In addition to terms used in two of the three official ISO languages (English, French and Russian), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in the German language; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9687:1999

prEN ISO 11979-7

Identne prEN ISO 11979-7:2013
ja identne ISO/DIS 11979-7:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 7: Clinical investigations (ISO/DIS 11979-7:2013)

This part of ISO 11979 specifies particular requirements for clinical investigations for posterior and anterior chamber intraocular lenses (IOLs).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-7:2006; EVS-EN ISO 11979-7:2006/A1:2012

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12566-3:2005+A2:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 12566-3:2005+A2:2013

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12566-3:2005+A1:2009

EVS-EN 14143:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 14143:2013

Hingamisvahendid. Suletud tsükliliga sukeldumisaparaat

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for self-contained re-breathing diving apparatus to ensure a minimum level of safe operation of the apparatus. It applies to the following: - a maximum depth of 6 m for apparatus using pure oxygen; - a maximum depth of 40 m for apparatus using oxygen in nitrogen gas mixtures; - a maximum depth of 100 m for apparatus using oxygen and helium or oxygen, nitrogen and helium gas mixtures; - water temperatures from 4 °C to 34 °C or outside these temperatures as specified by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14143:2003

EVS-EN 16253:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 16253:2013

Air quality - Atmospheric measurements near ground with Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) - Ambient air and diffuse emission measurements

This European Standard describes the operation of active DOAS measuring systems with continuous radiation source, the calibration procedures and applications in determining gaseous constituents (e.g. NO₂, SO₂, O₃, BTX, Hg) in ambient air or in diffuse emissions.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 60601-1-3:2008/A1:2013

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-3: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalsandard: Kiirguskaitse nõuded diagnostilistele röntgenseadmetele

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kehtib ELEKTRILISTE MEDITSIINISEADMETE ja ELEKTRILISTE MEDITSIINISÜSTEEMIDE (edaspidi EM-SEADMETE ja EM-SÜSTEEMIDE) ESMASE OHUTUSE ja OLULISTE TOIMIMISNÄITAJATE kohta. Käesolev kollateraalsandard on kohaldatav sellistele RÖNTGENSEADMETELE ja nende koostisosadele, mille puhul inimPATSIENDI RADIOLOOGILIST KUJUTIST kasutatakse diagnoosimiseks, meditsiiniprotseduuride kavandamiseks või juhtimiseks.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 60695-2-10:2013

ja identne IEC 60695-2-10:2013

Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-10: Hõõg- või kuumtraadil põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Hõõgtraatseade ja tavakatseprotseduur

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effects of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test procedure described in this standard is a common test procedure intended for the small-scale tests in which a standardized electrically heated wire is used as a source of ignition. It is a common part of the test procedures applied to end products and to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials. A detailed description of each particular test procedure is given in the respective standards IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12 and IEC 60695-2-13. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2002

EVS-EN 60839-11-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60839-11-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60839-11-1:2013

Alarm and electronic security systems - Part 11-1: Standard for electronic access control systems – System and components requirements (IEC 60839-11-1:2013)

This part of IEC 60839 specifies the minimum functionality, performance requirements and test methods for electronic access control systems and components used for physical access (entry and exit) in and around buildings and protected areas. It does not include requirements for access point actuators and sensors. The design, planning, installation, operation, and maintenance are part of the Application Guidelines in IEC60839-11-2. The risk analysis is not part of this standard and the risk levels are for informational purposes only. This standard is not intended to cover requirements for off premise transmission associated with intrusion or hold up alarm signals. This standard applies to electronic access control systems and components intended to be used in security applications for the granting of access and includes requirements for logging, identification and control of information. The standard comprises the following: - A conceptual model and system architecture - Criteria covering: - Classification based on performance functionalities and capabilities - Access point interface requirements - Indication and Annunciation requirements (display, alert, logging) - Duress signalling and overriding - Recognition requirements - System self-protection requirements - Communication between the component parts of the electronic access control system and with other systems - Requirements for environmental conditions (indoor/outdoor use) and electromagnetic compatibility; - Test methods

Keel en

EVS-EN 61472:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 61472:2013

ja identne IEC 61472:2013

Live working - Minimum approach distances for AC systems in the voltage range 72,5 kV to 800 kV - A method of calculation (IEC 61472:2013)

This International Standard describes a method for calculating the minimum approach distances for live working, at maximum voltages between 72,5 kV and 800 kV. This standard addresses system overvoltages, and the working air distances or tool insulation between parts and/or workers at different potentials. The required withstand voltage and minimum approach distances calculated by the method described in this standard are evaluated taking into consideration the following: - workers are trained for, and skilled in, working in the live working zone; - the anticipated overvoltages do not exceed the value selected for the determination of the required minimum approach distance; - transient overvoltages are the determining overvoltages; - tool insulation has no continuous film of moisture or measurable contamination present on the surface; - no lightning is seen or heard within 10 km of the work site; - allowance is made for the effect of conducting components of tools; - the effect of altitude, insulators in the gap, etc, on the electric strength is taken into consideration. For conditions other than the above, the evaluation of the minimum approach distances may require specific data, derived by other calculation or obtained from additional laboratory investigations on the actual situation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61472:2004

EVS-EN ISO 17380:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 17380:2013

ja identne ISO 17380:2013

Soil quality - Determination of total cyanide and easily liberatable cyanide - Continuous-flow analysis method (ISO 17380:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for the photometric determination of the total cyanide and easily-liberatable cyanide content in soil using automated distillation-continuous flow analysis. The International Standard applies to all types of soil with cyanide contents above 1 mg/kg on the basis of dry matter, expressed as cyanide ion. NOTE Sulfide concentrations in the sample higher than 40 mg/kg dry matter cause interference. This effect can be recognized by the split peaks and as a slow decrease of the detector signal and can only be prevented by diluting the sample extract.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12566-3:2005+A1:2009

Identne EN 12566-3:2005+A1:2009

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12566-3:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 12566-3:2005+A2:2013

EVS-EN 14143:2003

Identne EN 14143:2003

Hingamisvahendid. Suletud tsükliliga sukeldumisaparaat

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for self-contained re-breathing diving apparatus to ensure a minimum level of safe operation of the apparatus. It applies to the following: - a maximum depth of 6 m for apparatus using pure oxygen; - a maximum depth of 40 m for apparatus using oxygen in nitrogen gas mixtures; - a maximum depth of 100 m for apparatus using oxygen and helium or oxygen, nitrogen and helium gas mixtures; water temperatures between 4 °C and 34 °C

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14143:2013

EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2002

Identne EN 60695-2-10:2001

ja identne IEC 60695-2-10:2000

Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-10: Hõõg- või kuumtraadil põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Hõõgtraatseade ja tavakatseprotseduur

Specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effect of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test described in this standard is applicable to electrotechnical equipment, its subassemblies and components, and may also be applied to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials. Has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2013

EVS-EN 61472:2004

Identne EN 61472:2004

ja identne IEC 61472:2004

Live working Minimum approach distances for a.c. Systems in the voltage range 72,5 kV to 800 kV A method of calculation

Describes a method for calculating the minimum approach distances for live working, at maximum voltages between 72,5 kV and 800 kV. This standard addresses system overvoltages, and the working air distances between parts and/or workers at different potentials. The required withstand voltage and minimum approach distances calculated by the method described in this standard are evaluated taking into consideration the following: - workers are trained for, and skilled in, working in the live working zone; - the anticipated overvoltages do not exceed the value selected for the determination of the required minimum approach distance; - transient overvoltages are the determining overvoltages; - tool insulation has no continuous film of moisture present on the surface; - no lightning is seen or heard within 10 km of the work site; - allowance is made for the effect of conducting components of tools; - the effect of altitude on the electric strength is taken into consideration. For conditions other than the above, the evaluation of the minimum approach distances may require specific data, derived by other calculation or obtained from additional laboratory investigations on the actual situation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61472:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60335-2-95/prAA

Identne FprEN 60335-2-95:2010/prAA:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-95: Erinõuded olmekasutuslikele vertikaalselt liikuvatele garaažiustele

This clause of part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for garage doors for residential use that open and close in a vertical direction, the rated voltage of the drives being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of these electrically driven garage doors. NOTE Z101 Examples of garage doors are shown in Figure 101. NOTE Z102 The drive may be supplied with a garage door. NOTE Z103 This standard also applies to entrapment protection devices for use with drives. NOTE Z104 Within the standard the terms drive and appliance are interchangeable. This standard deals with the reasonably foreseeable hazards presented by drives that are encountered by all persons in and around the installation place. However, in general, it does not take into account: children playing with the appliance; the use of the appliance by very young children; the use of the appliance by young children without supervision. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard. NOTE Z105 Attention is drawn to the fact that in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. This standard also covers automatic drives. NOTE Z106 This standard does not apply to drives – for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment (EN 60335-2-97); – for garage doors for use by more than one household (EN 60335-2-103); – for commercial and industrial purposes; – intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas). Products covered by this standard do not create a noise hazard.

Keel en

FprEN 61169-49

Identne FprEN 61169-49:2013

ja identne IEC 61169-49:201X (46F/234/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

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

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

Keel en

prEN 50615

Identne prEN 50615:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Tests on devices for fire prevention and suppression for hobs (cooktops)

This European standard deals with the safety of devices used for prevention, detection and suppression of fire originated from a cooking process, or from material left on the hob. NOTE The provisions of this document, duly adapted to the specific installation and conditions of use, may be taken into consideration as guidance also for the protection from fire originated from the use of portable cooking appliances or from grills in the oven cavity.

Keel en

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50383:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 50383:2010/AC:2013

Basic standard for the calculation and measurement of electromagnetic field strength and SAR related to human exposure from radio base stations and fixed terminal stations for wireless telecommunication systems (110 MHz - 40 GHz)

Keel en

EVS-EN 60469:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 60469:2013

ja identne IEC 60469:2013

Transitions, pulses and related waveforms - Terms, definitions and algorithms (IEC 60469:2013)

This International Standard provides definitions of terms pertaining to transitions, pulses, and related waveforms and provides definitions and descriptions of techniques and procedures for measuring their parameters. The waveforms considered in this standard are those that make a number of transitions and that remain relatively constant in the time intervals between transitions. Signals and their waveforms for which this standard apply include but are not limited to those used in: digital communications, data communications, and computing; studies of transient biological, cosmological, and physical events; and electrical, chemical, and thermal pulses encountered and used in a variety of industrial, commercial, and consumer applications. This standard does not apply to sinusoidally-varying or other continuously-varying signals and their waveforms. The object of this standard is to facilitate accurate and precise communication concerning parameters of transitions, pulses, and related waveforms and the techniques and procedures for measuring them.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60704-2-14:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60704-2-14:2013

ja identne IEC 60704-2-14:2013

Kodumajapidamises ja sarnastes oludes kasutatavad elektriseadmed. Katsenormid õhumüra määramiseks. Osa 2-14: Erinõuded külmikutele, külmkambritele ja sügavkülmutitele

These particular requirements apply to refrigerators, frozen-food storage cabinets and food freezers (fitted with their accessories) for household and similar use, supplied from the mains or from batteries.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 28960:2000

EVS-EN 61083-2:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61083-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61083-2:2013

Instruments and software used for measurement in high-voltage and high-current tests - Part 2: Requirements for software for tests with impulse voltages and currents (IEC 61083-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61083 is applicable to software used for evaluation of impulse parameters from recorded impulse voltages and currents. It provides test waveforms and reference values for the software required to meet the measuring uncertainties and procedures specified in IEC 60060-1, 60060-2, 60060-3 and 62475. The object of this standard is to - establish the tests which are necessary to show that the performance of the software complies with the requirements of the relevant IEC standards; - define the terms specifically related to digital processing; - specify reference values and the acceptance limits for the reference impulses; - specify the requirements for the record of performance; - define the methods to assess the contribution of software to the measurement uncertainty.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61083-2:2002

EVS-EN 61557-10:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61557-10:2013

ja identne IEC 61557-10:2013

Elektriohutus madalpingevõrkudes vahelduvpingega kuni 1000 V ja alalispingega kuni 1500 V. Kaitseüsteemide katsetamis-, mõõte- ja seireseadmed. Osa 10: Kombineeritud mõõteseadmed kaitseviiside katsetamiseks, mõõtmiseks ja seireks

This part of IEC 61557 specifies the requirements for combined measuring equipment which combines into one piece of apparatus, several measuring functions or methods of testing, measuring or monitoring according to the respective parts of IEC 61557.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61557-10:2002

EVS-EN 61557-14:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61557-14:2013

ja identne IEC 61557-14:2013

Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. - Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - Part 14: Equipment for testing the safety of electrical equipment of machinery (IEC 61557-14:2013)

This part 14 of IEC 61557 defines special requirements for test and measurement equipment to determine the electrical safety for electrical equipment for machinery according to IEC 60204-1.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 61083-2:2002**

Identne EN 61083-2:1997

ja identne IEC 61083-2:1996

Digital recorders for measurements in high-voltage impulse tests - Part 2: Evaluation of software used for the determination of the parameters of impulse waveforms

This part of IEC 1083 is applicable to the processing of records taken by digital recorders used for measurements during tests with high-voltage impulses and high current impulses as specified in IEC 60. It specifies the test procedures to be applied to assess the accuracy of software used to process and read the records of impulses and calibration signals.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61083-2:2013

EVS-EN 61557-10:2002

Identne EN 61557-10:2001

ja identne IEC 61557-10:2000

Elektriohutus madalpingevõrkudes vahelduvpingega kuni 1000 V ja alalispingega kuni 1500 V. Kaitseüsteemide katsetamis-, mõõte- ja seireseadmed. Osa 10: Kombineeritud mõõteseadmed kaitseviiside katsetamiseks, mõõtmiseks ja seireks

IEC 61557 käesolev osa sätestab nõuded kombineeritud mõõteseadmetele, mis sisaldavad ühes aparatuuriühikus mitmeid mõõtefunktsioone ja -meetodeid mõnede või kõigi osades 2 kuni 7 käsitletud katsetuste, mõõtmiste ja seire sooritamiseks.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 61557-10:2013

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60068-2-78:2013

ja identne IEC 60068-2-78:2012

Environmental testing - Part 2-78: Tests - Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state (IEC 60068-2-78:2012)

This part of IEC 60068 establishes a test method for determining the ability of components or equipment to withstand transportation, storage and use under conditions of high humidity. The object of this standard is to investigate the effect of high humidity at constant temperature without condensation on a specimen over a prescribed period. It is applicable to small equipment or components as well as large equipment, and can be applied to both heat-dissipating and non-heat-dissipating specimens.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2003

EVS-EN 61083-2:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61083-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61083-2:2013

Instruments and software used for measurement in high-voltage and high-current tests - Part 2: Requirements for software for tests with impulse voltages and currents (IEC 61083-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61083 is applicable to software used for evaluation of impulse parameters from recorded impulse voltages and currents. It provides test waveforms and reference values for the software required to meet the measuring uncertainties and procedures specified in IEC 60060-1, 60060-2, 60060-3 and 62475. The object of this standard is to - establish the tests which are necessary to show that the performance of the software complies with the requirements of the relevant IEC standards; - define the terms specifically related to digital processing; - specify reference values and the acceptance limits for the reference impulses; - specify the requirements for the record of performance; - define the methods to assess the contribution of software to the measurement uncertainty.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61083-2:2002

EVS-EN ISO 3452-1:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 3452-1:2013

ja identne ISO 3452-1:2013

Non-destructive testing - Penetrant testing - Part 1: General principles (ISO 3452-1:2013)

This part of ISO 3452 specifies a method of penetrant testing used to detect discontinuities, e.g. cracks, laps, folds, porosity and lack of fusion, which are open to the surface of the material to be tested. It is mainly applied to metallic materials, but can also be performed on other materials, provided that they are inert to the test media and not excessively porous (castings, forgings, welds, ceramics, etc.) It also includes requirements for process and control testing, but is not intended to be used for acceptance criteria and gives neither information relating to the suitability of individual test systems for specific applications nor requirements for test equipment. NOTE The term discontinuity is used in this part of ISO 3452 in the sense that no evaluation concerning acceptability or non-acceptability is included.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 571-1:1999

EVS-EN ISO 19232-2:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 19232-2:2013

ja identne ISO 19232-2:2013

Non-destructive testing - Image quality of radiographs - Part 2: Determination of the image quality value using step/hole-type image quality indicators (ISO 19232-2:2013)

This part of ISO 19232 specifies a device and a method for the determination of the image quality of radiographs using step/hole type image quality indicators.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 462-2:1999

EVS-EN ISO 19232-3:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 19232-3:2013

ja identne ISO 19232-3:2013

Non-destructive testing - Image quality of radiographs - Part 3: Image quality classes

This part of ISO 19232 specifies the minimum image quality values to ensure a uniform radiographic quality. It applies to the two types of image quality indicator as detailed in ISO 19232-1 for wire-type IQI and ISO 19232-2 for step/hole-type IQI and for the two techniques described in ISO 5579. Values are specified for the two classes of radiographic technique specified in ISO 5579.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 462-3:1999

EVS-EN ISO 19232-4:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 19232-4:2013

ja identne ISO 19232-4:2013

Non-destructive testing - Image quality of radiographs - Part 4: Experimental evaluation of image quality values and image quality tables

This part of ISO 19232 gives instructions for the determination of image quality values and image quality tables. If the IQI requirements specified in ISO 19232-3 cannot be used because, for example, the absorption coefficients of the IQI material and the inspected material differ by more than 30 %, test exposures are necessary to determine acceptance of image quality values. The image quality values achieved by the test exposures are required for all exposures made under the same radiographic conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 462-4:1999

EVS-EN ISO 19232-5:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 19232-5:2013

ja identne ISO 19232-5:2013

Non-destructive testing - Image quality of radiographs - Part 5: Determination of the image unsharpness value using duplex wire-type image quality indicators

This part of ISO 19232 specifies a method of determining the image unsharpness of radiographs and realtime radiosopic systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 462-5:1999

EVS-EN ISO 19232-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 19232-1:2013

ja identne ISO 19232-1:2013

Non-destructive testing - Image quality of radiographs - Part 1: Determination of the image quality value using wire-type image quality indicators (ISO 19232-1:2013)

This part of ISO 19232 specifies a device and a method for the determination of the image quality of radiographs using wire-type image quality indicators.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 462-1:1999

EVS-ISO 3310-1:2013

Hind 9,49

ja identne ISO 3310-1:2000+ISO 3310-1:2000/Cor 1:2004

Sõelad. Tehnilised nõuded ja katsetamine. Osa 1: Metallist traatvõrksõelad

Standardi ISO 3310 see osa määrab tehnilised nõuded ja vastavad katsemeetodid metallist traatvõrksõeladele. See kehtib sõeladele ava suurusega 125 mm kuni 20 µm vastavalt standardile ISO 565.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 462-2:1999

Identne EN 462-2:1994

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Radiograafi kujutise kvaliteet (astme/ava tüüp). Kujutise kvaliteediarvu määramine

Standard määrab kindlaks radiograafi kujutise kvaliteedi määramise seadme ja meetodi. Ülejäänud seadmeid käsitletakse käesoleva standardi 1. ja 5. osas.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19232-2:2013

EVS-EN 462-3:1999

Identne EN 462-3:1996

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Radiograafi kujutise kvaliteet. Osa 3: Kujutise kvaliteediklassid mustmetallide kohta

Standard määrab kindlaks ühtlase radiograafilise kvaliteedi tagava kujutise minimaalse kvaliteediarvu. See kehtib kaht tüüpi kvaliteediindikaatori kohta, nagu kirjeldatud standardis EN 462-1 (traadi tüüpi IQI-indikaator) ja standardis EN 462-2 (astme/ava tüüpi IQI-indikaator) ning kahe standardis EN 444 toodud tehnika kohta. Väärtused on esitatud standardis EN 444 kindlaksmääratud radiograafilise tehnika kahe klassi ning mustmetallide kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19232-3:2013

EVS-EN 462-4:1999

Identne EN 462-4:1994

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Radiograafi kujutise kvaliteet. Osa 4: Kujutise kvaliteediarvude ja kvaliteeditabelite katseline hindamine

Standard esitab juhised kujutise kvaliteediarvude ja kvaliteeditabelite katseliseks hindamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19232-4:2013

EVS-EN 462-5:1999

Identne EN 462-5:1996

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Radiograafi kujutise kvaliteet. Osa 5: Kujutise kvaliteedi indikaatorid (topeltraatidega tüüp), kujutise ebateravuse suuruse määramine

Standard määrab kindlaks meetodi radiograafide ja reaajas töötavate radioskoopiliste süsteemide ebateravuse määramiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19232-5:2013

EVS-EN 462-1:1999

Identne EN 462-1:1994

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Radiograafi kujutise kvaliteet. Osa 1: Kujutise kvaliteedi indikaatorid (traadi tüüpi). Kujutise kvaliteediarvu määramine

Standardi EN 462 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks (traadi tüüpi) seadme ja meetodi radiograafi kujutise kvaliteedi määramiseks. Ülejäänud seadmeid käsitletakse käesoleva standardi 2. ja 5. osas.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 19232-1:2013

EVS-EN 571-1:1999

Identne EN 571-1:1997

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Sissetungiv katsetamine.

Osa 1: Põhimõtted

Standard määrab kindlaks sissetungiva teimimisviisi, mida kasutatakse kontrollitava materjali pinnale ulatuvate defektide, näiteks pragude, mõrade, kraadide, voltide, pooride ja valutühemike avastamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3452-1:2013

EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2003

Identne EN 60068-2-78:2001

ja identne IEC 60068-2-78:2001

Environmental testing - Part 2-78: Tests - Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state

Provides a test method for determining the suitability of electrotechnical products, components or equipment for transportation, storage and use under conditions of high humidity. The test is primarily intended to permit the observation of the effect of high humidity at constant temperature without condensation on the specimen over a prescribed period. This test provides a number of preferred severities of high temperature, high humidity and test duration. The test can be applied to both heat-dissipating and non-heat dissipating specimens. The test is applicable to small equipment or components as well as large equipment having complex interconnections with test equipment external to the chamber, requiring a set-up time which prevents the use of preheating and the maintenance of specified conditions during the installation period.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 323.2.3 S2:2003; EVS-HD 323.2.56 S1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2013

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13906-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 13906-2:2013

Cylindrical helical springs made from round wire and bar - Calculation and design - Part 2: Extension springs

This European Standard specifies the calculation and design of cold and hot coiled helical extension springs made from round wire and bar with values according to Table 1, loaded in the direction of the spring axis and operating at normal ambient temperatures. NOTE In cases of substantially higher or lower working temperature, it is advisable to seek the manufacturer's advice.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13906-2:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13906-2:2002

Identne EN 13906-2:2001

Cylindrical helical springs made from round wire and bar - Calculation and design - Part 2: Extension springs

This standard specifies the calculation and design of cold and hot coiled helical cylindrical helical extension springs made from round wire and bar with values according to Table 1, loaded in the direction of the spring axis and operating at normal ambient temperatures.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13906-2:2013

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1360:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 1360:2013

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements and test methods for verification for three types of hoses in two grades and two classes of hose assemblies used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds). The assemblies are intended for use at ambient temperatures between -30 °C and +55 °C for normal temperature class and -40 °C and +55 °C for low temperature class at a working pressure ≤ 16 bar₁). As part of the certification of a new dispenser, testing of fuel samples in accordance with EN 228 and EN 590 should be carried out at least eight weeks after the first use of the equipment to avoid unrepresentative sulphur content results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1360:2005

EVS-EN 13483:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 13483:2013

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies with internal vapour recovery for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for verification for hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations. The hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations need to be capable of withstanding anticipated mechanical, thermal and chemical stressing and be resistant to the combustible liquids used in these applications as well as their vapour and vapour air mixtures. It is imperative that the assemblies be constructed in such a way that actions during normal operation cannot give rise to dangerous electrostatic charges nor that there will be any reduction in the performance of the vapour recovery. The assemblies are intended for use at ambient temperatures between -30 °C and +55 °C for normal temperature class and -40 °C and +55 °C for low temperature class at a working pressure ≤ 16 bar1). Hoses can be constructed from rubber or thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) and this document specifies the requirements for three types of hoses in two grades and two classes of hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems, including oxygenated fuels (≤ 15 % oxygenated compounds) with internal vapour recovery tubing or hose. NOTE This European Standard is not applicable to multi chamber fuel dispensing hoses. As part of the certification of a new dispenser, testing of fuel samples in accordance with EN 228 should be carried out at least eight weeks after the first use of the equipment to avoid unrepresentative sulphur content results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13483:2005

EVS-EN 14141:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14141:2013

Valves for natural gas transportation in pipelines - Performance requirements and tests

This European Standard applies to all valves (plug, ball, gate and check valves) used in onshore transmission pipelines for transport of natural gas in accordance with EN 1594, but with a differing temperature range according to the following three classes in accordance with EN 682: 1) - 10 °C to 60 °C; 2) - 20 °C to 60 °C; 3) the range stated by the purchaser for special design. This European Standard comprises all valves which are components of the pipeline. This European Standard specifies valves for pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar. Control valves and safety valves are excluded from the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard specifies requirements and appropriate verification tests carried out during production and for certification purposes to verify that the valves conform to the requirements. A summary of the product and type tests is given in Annex H. This European Standard makes reference to EN 13942. All the requirements of EN 13942 should be met unless otherwise stated. Paragraphs marked with a dot [] indicate requirements which are identical to EN 13942. Additional national requirements and tests in accordance with individual national legal regulations not yet harmonized may be necessary and are to be advised in the purchase order.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14141:2004

EVS-EN 14420-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14420-1:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 1: Requirements, types of fixing and connection, designation and testing

This European Standard specifies requirements, types of fixing and connection, designation and testing for hose fittings with clamp units for hoses made of rubber/plastics or thermoplastics preferably for use with flammable and non-flammable products. It contains requirements for hose fittings to ensure that, when used appropriately, the user or third persons are not exposed to hazards from fire, explosions or acid burns, for example from mineral oils or chemicals, and that the environment is protected from pollution and other detritus. For maximum working pressure (WP) and temperature see 4.3. WARNING — Before decoupling of the quick coupling connections according to Parts 6, 7 and 8, the assembly should be at atmospheric pressure.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-1:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 14420-2:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 14420-2:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 2: Hose side parts of hose tail

This European Standard specifies requirements for the hose tail of hose fittings according to EN 14420-1 for use with clamp units according to EN 14420-3. Furthermore, it specifies materials for hose fittings with clamp units according to EN 14420-4 to EN 14420-8. Maximum working pressure 25 bar1) maximum working temperature 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-2:2005

EVS-EN 14420-3:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14420-3:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 3: Clamp units, bolted or pinned

This European Standard specifies requirements for clamp units for hose couplings according to EN 14420-1 for use with hose tails according to EN 14420-2. Maximum working pressure 25 bar, maximum working temperature 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-3:2005

EVS-EN 14420-4:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 14420-4:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 4: Flange connections

This European Standard specifies requirements for hose tails according to EN 14420-2 with flanges of mating dimensions PN 10/PN 16/PN 25/PN 40 (according to nominal size and pressure stage) according to EN 1092-1, on hose fittings with clamp units according to EN 14420-3. Maximum working pressure 25 bar, maximum working temperature 65 °C. Additionally flanges are also usable according to EN 14422.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-4:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 14420-5:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 14420-5:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 5: Threaded connections

This European Standard specifies requirements for hose fittings with clamp units according to EN 14420-1 with union nut and pipe thread according to EN ISO 228-1 as well as for hose tails according to EN 14420-2 with male pipe thread according to EN ISO 228-1. Maximum working pressure 25 bar¹) maximum working temperature 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-5:2005

EVS-EN 14420-6:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 14420-6:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 6: TW tank truck couplings

This European Standard specifies the fitting combinations, design, materials and dimensions for hose fittings with couplings for tank trucks (TW couplings). Couplings for tank trucks in accordance with this document are intended to link hoses with connections for the transport of liquids, solid matters and gases with the exception of liquid gas and steam. They can be employed in a working pressure range of 0,8 bar¹) up to 16 bar at working temperatures of -20 °C up to +65 °C. Couplings for tank trucks for other operating conditions are subject to agreement. WARNING — Male and female dust couplings are pressure resistant plugs. They do not fulfil the function of a locking device, which should be installed in any case as long as the hose assembly is under pressure.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-6:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 14420-7:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 14420-7:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 7: Cam locking couplings

This European Standard specifies the design, materials, dimensions and marking requirements for cam locking couplings that serve as the link between hoses and connections to transport liquids, solids and gases, except liquid gas and steam. The couplings are capable of operating the pressure range -0,8 bar¹) to 16 bar working pressure (for aluminium-cast-materials -0,8 bar to 10 bar) in a working temperature range of - 20 °C up to + 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-7:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 14420-8:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14420-8:2013

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 8: Symmetrical half coupling (Guillemin system)

This European Standard specifies dimensions, types of connections, quality of materials, marking requirements and testing requirements for hose fittings with symmetrical half couplings (Guillemin system), with mobile locking ring, for hose assemblies with a maximum working pressure of up to 10 bar¹) with hose tails according to EN 14420-2 and clamp units according to EN 14420-3. Couplings in accordance with this document serve as link between hoses and connections to transport liquids, solids (e.g. powders, granules) except steam and liquid gas. The working temperature range is -20 °C up to +65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-8:2005+A1:2007

EVS-EN 14422:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 14422:2013

Clamp type coupling assemblies for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) transfer hoses

This European Standard specifies the dimensions, designation, materials, marking and testing requirements for a range of hose fittings which may be used with rubber/plastic hoses for the transfer of liquefied petroleum gas, LPG, in liquid or vapour phase and natural gas. The maximum working pressure is 25 bar¹). For normal operation the working temperature range is from -30 °C up to 70 °C and for low temperature operation (LT) it is from -50 °C up to 70 °C. The nominal size for hose fittings with internal and external threads is from DN 15 to DN 75 and for hose fittings with flanges DN 15 to DN 200. In addition to the fittings described in this European Standard, threaded connections according to EN 14420-5 as well as hose fittings with screwed ferrules according to EN 14424 up to DN 25 for LPG could be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14422:2005

EVS-EN 14423:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 14423:2013

Clamp type coupling assemblies for use with steam hoses rated for pressures up to 18 bar

This European Standard specifies the design, materials and dimensions of fittings for clamp type coupling assemblies for use with nominal sizes DN 15 to DN 50 steam and hot water hoses. It covers assemblies up to a maximum working pressure of 18 bar¹) (corresponding to a saturated steam temperature of 210 °C).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14423:2005; EVS-EN 14423:2005/AC:2006

EVS-EN 14424:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 14424:2013

Hose fittings with screwed ferrules

This European Standard specifies the design, materials and dimensions of hose fittings with screwed ferrules for rubber and thermoplastics hoses for use with flammable and non-flammable liquids or gases, e.g. Fuel dispensing hoses, liquid natural gas (LPG) hoses, tank truck hoses and hoses for liquid and chemical chemicals. The nominal sizes covered are DN 13 to DN 40. Up to DN 25, the maximum working pressure is 25 bar) for DN 32 and DN 40 the maximum working pressure is 16 bar. The working temperature range is -20 °C to +65 °C, for LPG-usage it is -30 °C to +70 °C up to DN 25 und for LT-(Low temperature) usage it is -50 °C to +70 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14424:2005

EVS-EN 16129:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 16129:2013

Rõhuregulaatorid ja automaatsed rõhmuundurid maksimaalse reguleeritava rõhuga 4 bar ning maksimaalse tootlikkusega 150 kg/h, nendega seonduvad ohutusseadmed ja reduktorid butaanile, propanile ja nende segudele

This European Standard defines the constructional and operational characteristics, the safety requirements, test methods and the marking of regulators and automatic change-over devices having a maximum regulated pressure of 4 bar, with a maximum capacity of 150 kg/h, for use with butane, propane and their mixtures in the vapour phase. This European Standard also applies to the safety devices which are included within regulating devices covered by this standard. The characteristics of these safety devices are given in Annexes A and B. This European Standard also includes the requirements for: adaptors for connecting to self closing valves; auxiliary safety devices. For the purpose of this European Standard: regulators and automatic change-over devices are referred to as "regulating devices"; regulators, automatic change-over devices and adaptors are referred to as "devices". The requirements apply to devices used in locations where the temperature likely to be reached during use is between -20 °C and +50 °C. Additional requirements for devices to be used at temperatures below -20 °C are given in Annex C. Additional requirements for regulating devices intended to be used in caravans, motor caravans and freshwater boats are given in Annex D. Additional requirements for regulating devices intended to be used in seawater boats are given in Annex M. For specific use in caravans motor caravans and boats (freshwater and seawater), the automatic change over device function may also be carried out by an assembly of regulators, forming an "automatic change over device system" as defined in 3.1.9. For installation rules of devices and their possible associated safety devices reference should be made to national regulations in force in the member countries. All connections and the countries in which they are used are given in Annexes G and H. This European Standard defines only specific connections which are not defined in other standards (e.g. EN 15202 for cylinder valve connections).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13786:2004+A1:2008; EVS-EN 12864:2003; EVS-EN 13785:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 16348:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 16348:2013

Gas infrastructure - Safety Management System (SMS) for gas transmission infrastructure and Pipeline Integrity Management System (PIMS) for gas transmission pipelines - Functional requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements which enable a Transmission System Operator (TSO) to develop and implement a safety management system including an integrity management system specifically for pipelines. The SMS is applicable to infrastructure for the transmission of processed, non-toxic and noncorrosive natural gas according to EN ISO 13686 and injected bio methane, where: the pipeline elements are made of unalloyed or low-alloyed carbon steel; the pipeline elements are joined by welds, flanges or mechanical joints. NOTE1 In this standard, the term "natural gas" includes injected bio methane or other non-conventional forms of natural gas, e.g. shale gas. Gas infrastructures for the transmission of natural gas covered by this standard are: pipelines onshore including valve stations; compressor stations; measuring and pressure reduction stations. Gas distribution assets as well as LNG plants, terminals, underground storages are excluded from the scope of this standard. Occupational health and safety is excluded from this European standard because it is covered by national legislation and other European and/or international standards, e.g. OHSAS 18001. This European standard specifies requirements on a general level. The referenced documents given in Clause 2 "Normative references" give more detailed requirements for some of the assets listed above. This European Standard is intended to be applied in association with these national standards and/or codes of practice setting out the above-mentioned basic principles. In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this standard, the national legislation/regulation takes precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts). NOTE 2 CEN/TR 13737 (all parts) contains: clarification of relevant legislation/regulations applicable in a country; if appropriate, more restrictive national requirements; national contact point for the latest information.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15173:2006; CEN/TS 15174:2006

EVS-EN ISO 11297-3:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 11297-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11297-3:2013

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11297-3:2013)

This part of ISO 11297, in conjunction with ISO 11297-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure. It is applicable to pipes and fittings, as manufactured, as well as to the installed lining system. It is applicable to polyethylene (PE) pipe for both independent and interactive pressure pipe liners as well as associated fittings and joints for the construction of the lining system.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11439:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN ISO 11439:2013

ja identne ISO 11439:2013

Gas cylinders - High pressure cylinders for the on-board storage of natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles (ISO 11439:2013)

This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for serially produced light-weight refillable gas cylinders intended only for the on-board storage of high pressure compressed natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles to which the cylinders are to be fixed. The service conditions do not cover external loadings that can arise from vehicle collisions, etc. This International Standard covers cylinders of any steel, aluminium or non-metallic material construction, using any design or method of manufacture suitable for the specified service conditions. This International Standard does not cover cylinders of stainless steel or of welded construction. Although this standard uses 200 bar as a reference working pressure, other working pressures can be used. Cylinders covered by this International Standard are designated Type 1, Type 2, Type 3 and Type 4.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11439:2001

EVS-EN ISO 15245-1:2002/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 15245-1:2001/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 15245-1:2001/Amd 1:2013

Gas cylinders - Parallel threads for connection of valves to gas cylinders - Part 1: Specification (ISO 15245-1:2001/Amd 1:2013)

This part of EN ISO 15245 specifies definitions, dimensions and tolerances of parallel screw threads of nominal diameter 30 mm (designated 30P), 25 mm (designated 25P) and 18 mm (designated 18P), for the connection of valves to medical and industrial gas cylinders.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 15173:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15173:2006

Gas supply systems - Frame of reference regarding Pipeline Integrity Management System (PIMS)

The structure in the scope of PIMS is on-shore pipelines and related equipment (insulating devices, disconnecting devices, pre-pressure reduction devices, cathodic protection equipment and simple interconnections).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16348:2013

CEN/TS 15174:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15174:2006

Gas supply systems - Guideline for safety management systems for natural gas transmission pipelines

This Technical Specification is applicable to pipelines for the transmission of processed, non-toxic and noncorrosive natural gas according to ISO 13686 in on land gas supply systems, where: - the pipeline elements are made of unalloyed or low-alloyed carbon steel; - the pipeline elements are joined by welds, flanges or mechanical couplings; - the pipeline is not located within commercial or industrial premises as an integral part of the industrial process on these premises except for any pipelines and facilities supplying such premises.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16348:2013

EVS-EN 1360:2005

Identne EN 1360:2005

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for three types of hoses in two categories and two classes of hose assemblies used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1360:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1360:2013

EVS-EN 12864:2003/A3:2009

Identne EN 12864:2001/A3:2009

Madala survega mittereguleeritavad regulaatorid, mille väljundsurve on maksimaalselt väiksem või võrdne 200 mbar-iga, mille võimsus on väiksem või võrdne 4 kg/h ning seonduvad ohutusseadmed butaani, propaani või nende segude suhtes

This European standard defines the structural and operational characteristics, the safety requirements and test methods, the marking, of low-pressure, non adjustable regulators for butane, propane or their mixtures, referred to in the body of the text as "regulators". This European Standard covers regulators supplied at vapour pressure by one or several portable cylinders. They are normally directly connected to the cylinder valve or the self closing valve.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 12864:2003

Identne EN 12864:2001

Madala survega mittereguleeritavad regulaatorid, mille väljundsurve on maksimaalselt väiksem või võrdne 200 mbar-iga, mille võimsus on väiksem või võrdne 4 kg/h ning seonduvad ohutusseadmed butaani, propaani või nende segude suhtes

This European standard defines the structural and operational characteristics, the safety requirements and test methods, the marking, of low-pressure, non adjustable regulators for butane, propane or their mixtures, referred to in the body of the text as "regulators". This European Standard covers regulators supplied at vapour pressure by one or several portable cylinders. They are normally directly connected to the cylinder valve or the self closing valve.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 12864:2003/A2:2005

Identne EN 12864:2001/A2:2005

Madala survega mittereguleeritavad regulaatorid, mille väljundsurve on maksimaalselt väiksem või võrdne 200 mbar-iga, mille võimsus on väiksem või võrdne 4 kg/h ning seonduvad ohutusseadmed butaani, propaani või nende segude suhtes

This European standard defines the structural and operational characteristics, the safety requirements and test methods, the marking, of low-pressure, non adjustable regulators for butane, propane or their mixtures, referred to in the body of the text as "regulators". This European Standard covers regulators supplied at vapour pressure by one or several portable cylinders. They are normally directly connected to the cylinder valve or the self closing valve.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 12864:2003/A1:2003

Identne EN 12864:2001/A1:2003

Madala survega mittereguleeritavad regulaatorid, mille väljundsurve on maksimaalselt väiksem või võrdne 200 mbar-iga, mille võimsus on väiksem või võrdne 4 kg/h ning seonduvad ohutusseadmed butaani, propaani või nende segude suhtes

This European standard defines the structural and operational characteristics, the safety requirements and test methods, the marking, of low-pressure, non adjustable regulators for butane, propane or their mixtures, referred to in the body of the text as "regulators". This European Standard covers regulators supplied at vapour pressure by one or several portable cylinders. They are normally directly connected to the cylinder valve or the self closing valve.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 13483:2005

Identne EN 13483:2005

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies with internal vapour recovery for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This document specifies the requirements for hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13483:2013

EVS-EN 13785:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 13785:2005+A1:2008

Regulaatorid, mille võimsus on kuni 100kg/h (kaasa arvatud) ja maksimaalne nominaalne väljundrõhk kuni 4 bar (kaasa arvatud), v.a. standardis EN 12864 kajastatud, ja nendega seotud ohutusseadmed butaanile, propaanile ja nende segudele
KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document defines the constructional and operational characteristics, the safety requirements, test methods and the marking of regulators having a capacity of less than or equal to 100 kg/h, other than the regulators covered by EN 12864, for butane, propane or their mixtures, in the gaseous phase.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13785:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 13786:2004+A1:2008

Identne EN 13786:2004+A1:2008

Automaatsed ümberlülitusventiilid, mille maksimaalne väljundrõhk on kuni 4 bar (kaasa arvatud) ja võimsus kuni 100kg/h (kaasa arvatud) ning nendega seotud ohutusseadmed butaanile, propaanile ja nende segudele
KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard defines the constructional and operational characteristics, the safety requirements and test methods, and the marking of automatic change over devices with a capacity of less than or equal to 100 kg/h and having a maximum regulated pressure of less than or equal to 4 bar for butane, propane or their mixtures only in the vapour phase.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13786:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 16129:2013

EVS-EN 14141:2004

Identne EN 14141:2003

Valves for natural gas transportation in pipelines - Performance requirements and tests

This European Standard applies to all valves (plug valves, ball valves, gate valves and check valves) used in onshore transmission pipelines for transport of natural gas in accordance with EN 1594. It comprises all valves which are components of the pipeline.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14141:2013

EVS-EN 14420-1:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 14420-1:2004+A1:2007

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 1: Requirements, survey, designation and testing
KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies requirements for hose fittings with clamp units for hoses made of rubber/plastics or thermoplastics preferably for use with flammable and non-flammable products. It contains requirements for hose fittings to ensure that, when used appropriately, the user or third persons are not exposed to hazards from fire, explosions or acid burns, for example from mineral oils or chemicals, and that the environment is protected from pollution and other detriments. The use of non-asbestos materials for gaskets in hose fittings is recommended in this series of standards.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-1:2013

EVS-EN 14420-2:2005

Identne EN 14420-2:2004

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 2: Hose side parts of hose shank - Dimensions and types

This European Standard specifies requirements for the hose shank of hose fittings for use with clamp units according to EN 14420-3

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-2:2013

EVS-EN 14420-3:2005

Identne EN 14420-3:2004

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 3: Clamp units, pinned or bolted

This standard specifies requirements for clamp units for hose couplings according to EN 14420-1 for use with hose shanks according to EN 14420-2

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-3:2013

EVS-EN 14420-4:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 14420-4:2004+A1:2007

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 4: Flange connections KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This standard specifies requirements for hose shanks with flanges of mating dimensions PN 10 according to EN 1092-1, on hose fittings with clamp units according to EN 14420-3

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-4:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-4:2013

EVS-EN 14420-5:2005

Identne EN 14420-5:2004

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 5: Threaded connections

This standard specifies requirements for hose fittings with clamp units according to EN 14420-1 with union nut and pipe thread according to ISO 228-1 as well as for hose shanks according to EN 14420-2 with male pipe thread according to ISO 228-1

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-5:2013

EVS-EN 14420-6:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 14420-6:2004+A1:2007

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 6: TW tank truck couplings KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies the design, materials and dimensions for hose fittings with couplings for tank trucks (TW couplings). Couplings for tank trucks in accordance to this document are intended to link hoses with connections for the transport of liquids, solid matters and gases with the exception of liquid gas and steam. They can be employed in a working pressure range of – !0,8 bar" up to !16 bar" at working temperatures of – 20 °C up to + 65 °C. Couplings for tank trucks for other operating conditions are subject to agreement.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-6:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-6:2013

EVS-EN 14420-7:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 14420-7:2004+A1:2007

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 7: Cam locking couplings KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document details the design, materials and dimensions for cam locking couplings that serve as the link between hoses and connections to transport liquids, solids and gases, except liquid gas and steam. The couplings are capable of operating the pressure range – 0,8 bar to !16" bar working pressure in a working temperature range of – 20 °C up to + 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-7:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-7:2013

EVS-EN 14420-8:2005+A1:2007

Identne EN 14420-8:2004+A1:2007

Hose fittings with clamp units - Part 8: Symmetrical half coupling (Guillemin system) KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document applies to hose fittings with symmetrical half couplings (Guillemin system), with mobile locking ring, for hose assemblies with a maximum working pressure of up to !16"bar, with hose tails according to EN 14420-2 and clamp units according to EN 14420-3. Couplings in accordance with this document serve as link between hoses and connections to transport liquids, solids (e.g. powders, granules) except steam and liquid gas. It specifies dimensions, types of connections, quality of materials, marking requirements and testing requirements. The working temperature range is – 20 °C up to + 65 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14420-8:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14420-8:2013

EVS-EN 14422:2005

Identne EN 14422:2004 + AC:2006

Clamp type coupling assemblies for LPG transfer hoses

This European Standard shall be applied to hose fittings for hoses made of elastomer for transfer of liquid natural gas LPG (liquid or vapour phase) and natural gas, e.g. LPG hoses according to EN 1762

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14422:2013

EVS-EN 14423:2005

Identne EN 14423:2004

Clamp type coupling assemblies for use with DN 15 to DN 50 steam hoses rated for pressures up to 18 bar

This standard specifies the design, materials and dimensions of fittings for clamp type coupling assemblies for use with DN 15 to DN 50 steam and hot water hoses which comply with prEN ISO 6134. It covers assemblies that are rated for pressures up to 18 bar (corresponding to a saturated steam temperature of 210 °C

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14423:2013

EVS-EN 14423:2005/AC:2006

Identne EN 14423:2004/AC:2006

Clamp type coupling assemblies for use with steam hoses rated for pressures up to 18 bar

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14423:2013

EVS-EN 14424:2005

Identne EN 14424:2004

Hose fittings with screwed ferrules

This European Standard specifies the design, materials and dimensions of hose fittings with screwed ferrules for rubber and thermoplastics hoses for use with flammable and non-flammable liquids or gases, e.g. fuel dispensing hoses, liquid natural gas (LPG) hoses, tank truck hoses and hoses for liquid and chemical chemicals. The nominal sizes covered are DN 13 to DN 40.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14424:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003

Identne EN 60335-2-34:2002

ja identne IEC 60335-2-34:2002

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektriseadmete ohutus. Osa 2-34: Erinõuded mootorkompressoritele

This standard applies to sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions which may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A11:2005

Identne EN 60335-2-34:2002/A11:2004

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektriseadmete ohutus. Osa 2-34: Erinõuded mootorkompressoritele

This standard applies to sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions which may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16631

Identne prEN 16631:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

LPG equipment and accessories - Pressure relief valves for LPG pressure vessels - Reconditioning requirements

This document specifies the requirements for the retesting, reconditioning and certification of Pressure Relief Valves for LPG pressure vessels covered under the scope of EN 14129. This standard applies to retesting and reconditioning of pressure relief valves that are carried out in a workshop and does not apply to site adjustment of installed pressure relief valves. Annex a is an informative annex detailing a sampling approach for pressure relief valve requalification which shall only be used in case of on-site requalification of series produced pressure vessels fitted with series produced pressure relief valves.

Keel en

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13603:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 13603:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Test methods for assessing protective tin coatings on drawn round copper wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies methods for assessing the tin coating on drawn round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors, e.g. according to EN 13602. Standard includes test methods for the determination of the following characteristics: a) thickness of the unalloyed tin coating; b) continuity of the tin coating; c) adherence of the tin coating. **WARNING** - This standard can involve the use of hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with their use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13603:2002

EVS-EN 60519-12:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 60519-12:2013

ja identne IEC 60519-12:2013

Safety in electroheating installations - Part 12: Particular requirements for infrared electroheating installations (IEC 60519-12:2013)

This part of IEC 60519 specifies safety requirements for industrial electroheating equipment and installations in which infrared radiation, usually generated by infrared emitters, is significantly dominating over heat convection or heat conduction as means of energy transfer to the material to be heated or treated. A further limitation of the scope is that the infrared emitters have a maximum spectral emission at longer wavelengths than 780 nm in air or vacuum, and are emitting wideband spectra such as by thermal radiation or high pressure arcs. IEC 60519-1:2010 defines infrared as radiation within the frequency range between about 400 THz and 300 GHz. This corresponds to the wavelength range between 780 nm and 1 mm in vacuum. Industrial infrared heating usually uses infrared sources with rated temperatures between 500 °C and 3 000 °C; the emitted radiation from these sources dominates in the wavelength range between 780 nm and 10 µm. Since substantial emission of e.g. blackbody thermal emitters may extend beyond 780 nm or 3 000 nm, the safety aspects of emitted visible light and emission at wavelengths longer than 3 000 nm are also considered in this standard. This standard is not applicable to: – infrared installations with lasers or light-emitting diodes (LEDs) as main sources – they are covered by IEC 62471:2006, IEC 60825-1:2007 [4] and IEC/TR 60825-9:1999 [5]; – appliances for use by the general public; – appliances for laboratory use – they are covered by IEC 61010-1:2010 [6]; – electroheating installations where resistance heated bare wires, tubes or bars are used as heating elements, and infrared radiation is not a dominant side effect of the intended use, covered by IEC 60519-2:2006 [3]; – infrared heating equipment with a nominal combined electrical power of the infrared emitters of less than 250 W; – handheld infrared equipment. Industrial infrared electroheating equipment under the scope of this standard typically uses the Joule effect for the conversion of electric energy into infrared radiation by one or several sources. Radiation is then emitted from one or several elements onto the material to be treated. Such infrared heating elements are in particular: – thermal infrared emitters in the form of tubular, plate-like or otherwise shaped ceramics with a resistive element inside; – infrared quartz glass tube or halogen lamp emitters with a hot filament as a source; – non insulated elements made from molybdenum disilicide, silicon carbide, graphite, ironchromium- aluminium alloys like Kanthal™ or comparable materials; – wide-spectrum arc lamps.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60974-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 60974-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60974-2:2013

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 2: Vedelikjahutusüsteemid

This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and construction requirements for industrial and professional liquid cooling systems used in arc welding and allied processes to cool torches. This part of IEC 60974 is applicable to stand-alone liquid cooling systems that are either connected to a separate welding power source or built into the welding power source enclosure. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to refrigerated cooling systems. NOTE 1 Typical allied processes are electric arc cutting and arc spraying. NOTE 2 This part of IEC 60974 does not include electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 6847:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 6847:2013

ja identne ISO 6847:2013

Welding consumables - Deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis (ISO 6847:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6847:2002

EVS-EN ISO 12932:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 12932:2013

ja identne ISO 12932:2013

Welding - Laser-arc hybrid welding of steels, nickel and nickel alloys - Quality levels for imperfections (ISO 12932:2013)

This International Standard specifies quality levels of imperfections in laser-arc hybrid welded joints for all types of steel, nickel and its alloys. It applies to material thickness $\geq 0,5$ mm. Three quality levels are given in order to permit application for a wide range of welded fabrication. They are designated by B, C and D. Quality level B corresponds to the highest requirement on the finished weld. The quality levels refer to production quality and not to the fitness for purpose (see 3.2) of the product manufactured.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12996:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 12996:2013

ja identne ISO 12996:2013

Mechanical joining - Destructive testing of joints - Specimen dimensions and test procedure for tensile shear testing of single joints (ISO 12996:2013)

This International Standard specifies the geometry of the test specimens and the procedure for the tensile shear testing of single mechanical joints on single and multilayer specimens up to a single sheet thickness of 4,5 mm. The term sheet, as used in this International Standard, includes extrusions and cast materials. The purpose of the tensile shear test is to determine the mechanical characteristics and failure types of the joints made with the different methods. This International Standard does not apply to civil engineering applications such as metal building and steel construction which are covered by other applicable standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 15614-14:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 15614-14:2013

ja identne ISO 15614-14:2013

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 14: Laser-arc hybrid welding of steels, nickel and nickel alloys (ISO 15614-14:2013)

This part of ISO 15614 specifies how a preliminary welding procedure specification is qualified by welding procedure tests. This part of ISO 15614 defines the conditions for the execution of welding procedure tests and the range of qualification for welding procedures for all practical welding operations within the range of variables listed in Clause 8. NOTE 1 It is possible that additional tests are required by applications standards. NOTE 2 The various parts of ISO 15614 comprise, in their turn, a series of International Standards on welding, details of which are given in ISO 15607:2003, Annex A.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13603:2002

Identne EN 13603:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Test methods for assessing protective tin coatings on drawn round copper wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies methods for assessing the tin coating on drawn round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors, e.g. according to EN 13602. Standard includes test methods for the determination of the following characteristics: a) thickness of the unalloyed tin coating; b) continuity of the tin coating; c) adherence of the tin coating.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13603:2013

EVS-EN 60974-2:2008

Identne EN 60974-2:2008

ja identne IEC 60974-2:2007

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 2: Vedelikjahutusüsteemid

This part of IEC 60974 specifies safety and construction requirements for industrial and professional liquid cooling systems used in arc welding and allied processes to cool torches. This part of IEC 60974 is applicable to stand-alone liquid cooling systems that are either connected to a separate welding power source or built into the welding power source enclosure. This part of IEC 60974 is not applicable to refrigerated cooling systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60974-2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 60974-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 6847:2002

Identne EN ISO 6847:2001

ja identne ISO 6847:2000

Welding consumables - Deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis

This standard specifies the procedure to be used for deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 26847:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6847:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62714-2

Identne FprEN 62714-2:2013

ja identne IEC 62714-2:201X (65E/300/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Engineering Data Exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering - Automation Markup Language - Part 2: Role class libraries

IEC 62714 specifies an engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems. This part of IEC 62714 specifies normative as well as informative AML role class libraries for the modelling of engineering information for the exchange between engineering tools in the plant automation area by means of AML.

Moreover, it presents additional user defined libraries as an example. Its provisions apply to the export/import applications of related tools. This part of IEC 62714 does not define details of the data exchange procedure or implementation requirements for the import/export tools.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17916

Identne prEN ISO 17916:2013
ja identne ISO/DIS 17916:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Safety of thermal cutting machines (ISO/DIS 17916:2013)

This standard specifies the safety requirements and measures for machinery covering design, construction, production, transport, installation, operation, maintenance and putting out of service. This standard applies to machinery using thermal cutting and or marking processes such as oxy-fuel, plasma arc. This standard applies to machinery the basis of which is either designed as open gantry, cantilever machine or the track of which is incorporated in the cutting table. This standard applies to any machine regardless of work piece or how the work piece is supported . This document does not cover design standards for specific tools, e.g. oxy-fuel hose standards, electrical requirements for plasma power supplies. Most tools used on thermal cutting machines have specific design standards. Risks arising from thermal cutting tools may be covered by related standards. Risks arising from laser radiation, except those caused by position indicating lasers, are not covered by this standard. Those risks are covered by ISO 11553. Machines that combine thermal processes with other processes (e.g. grinding, drilling, milling etc.) are only partly covered. Risks arising from these other processes may be covered by related standards.

Keel en

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50548:2011/A1:2013

Hind 4,79
Identne EN 50548:2011/A1:2013

Junction boxes for photovoltaic modules

This European Standard applies to junction boxes up to 1 500 V DC for use on photovoltaic modules according to application class A of EN 61730-1:2007.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61730-1:2007/A2:2013

Hind 4,79
Identne EN 61730-1:2007/A2:2013
ja identne IEC 61730-1:2004/A2:2013

Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Konstruktsiooninõuded

This part of IEC 61730 describes the fundamental construction requirements for photovoltaic (PV) modules in order to provide safe electrical and mechanical operation during their expected lifetime. Specific topics are provided to assess the prevention of electrical shock, fire hazards, and personal injury due to mechanical and environmental stresses. This part of IEC 61730 pertains to the particular requirements of construction. IEC 61730-2 outlines the requirements of testing. This standard attempts to define the basic requirements for various application classes of PV modules, but it cannot be considered to encompass all national or regional building codes. The specific requirements for marine and vehicle applications are not covered. This standard is not applicable to modules with integrated AC inverters (AC modules). This standard is designed so that its test sequence can coordinate with those of IEC 61215 or IEC 61646, so that a single set of samples may be used to perform both the safety and performance evaluation of a photovoltaic module design.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62282-6-300:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 62282-6-300:2013

ja identne IEC 62282-6-300:2012

Fuel cell technologies - Part 6-300: Micro fuel cell power systems - Fuel cartridge interchangeability (IEC 62282-6-300:2012)

This part of IEC 62282 covers interchangeability of micro fuel cell (MFC) fuel cartridges to provide the cartridge compatibility for a variety of MFC power units while maintaining the safety and performance of MFC power systems. For this purpose, the standard covers fuel cartridges and their connector designs. Fuel type, fuel concentration and fuel quality are also covered. This standard also provides for the means to avoid the miss-connection of an improper fuel cartridge. Test methods for verifying the compliance with the interchangeability requirements for fuel and fuel cartridges are also provided in this standard. IEC 62282-6-100 and IEC 62282-6-200 do not cover fuel cartridge or fuel from the cartridge. IEC 62282-6-300 describes the performance test methods of fuel cartridges, the fuel from the cartridge, and markings to realize the interchangeability of fuel cartridges. These include performance effect of fuel cartridges, such as fuel quality which may affect the performance of MFC power units and usable fuel volume from fuel cartridges. A MFC power system block diagram is shown in Figure 1. MFC power systems and MFC power units are defined as those wearable or easily carried by hand, providing d.c. Outputs that do not exceed 60 V and power outputs that do not exceed 240 VA. This standard covers the fuel cartridge for MFC power units and the mechanical interface of connectors between fuel cartridges and MFC power units. The main body of this standard includes methanol liquid fuel cartridges, including methanol and water solution. Annex A shows the background used to determine the forces expected in normal operation and in foreseeable misuse. Annex B shows the example design for test fixtures for the fuel connector and fuel cartridge type tests. NOTE Liquid fuel means fuel transported from a cartridge to a MFC power unit in the liquid state, and gas fuel means fuel transported from a cartridge to a power unit in the gaseous state.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62282-6-300:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62282-6-300:2009

Identne EN 62282-6-300:2009

ja identne IEC 62282-6-300:2009

Fuel cell technologies -- Part 6-300: Micro fuel cell power systems - Fuel cartridge interchangeability

This International Standard covers interchangeability of micro fuel cell (MFC) fuel cartridges to provide the cartridge compatibility for a variety of MFC power units while maintaining the safety and performance of MFC power systems. For this purpose, the standard covers fuel cartridges and their connector designs. Fuel type, fuel concentration and fuel quality are also covered. This standard also provides for the means to avoid the miss-connection of an improper fuel cartridge. Test methods for verifying the compliance with the interchangeability requirements for fuel and fuel cartridges are also provided in this standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62282-6-300:2013

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CLC/TS 50546:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne CLC/TS 50546:2013

Railway applications - Rolling stock - 3-phase shore (external) supply system for rail vehicles

This Technical Specification provides the requirements for compatibility of systems defined and good practice for three phase AC 400 V/50 Hz shore (external) supply systems. It focuses on describing the defined interfaces regarding electrical power supply in stations, depots/workshops and stabling points into the rail vehicle. This Technical Specification provides recommended characteristics of power supply and its connectors. The electrical characteristics relate to 3 AC 400 V/50 Hz. Sensing of phase rotation is outside the scope of this Technical Specification but it is assumed that phase sequence between the external supply and the railway vehicle is synchronised.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50085-1:2005/A1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 50085-1:2005/A1:2013

Elektripaigaldiste kaablirenni- ja kaablitorusüsteemid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This European Standard specifies requirements and tests for cable trunking systems (CTS) and cable ducting systems (CDS) intended for the accommodation, and where necessary for the electrically protective separation, of insulated conductors, cables and possibly other electrical equipment in electrical and/or communication systems installations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 50541-2:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 50541-2:2013

Three phase dry-type distribution transformers 50 Hz, from 100 to 3 150 kVA, with highest voltage for equipment not exceeding 36 kV - Part 2:**Determination of the power rating of a transformer loaded with non-sinusoidal current**

This European Standard gives to the user guidance to determine the loadability of dry type distribution transformers, as defined in and covered by EN 50541-1, in the case of load current with harmonic factors exceeding the maximum values allowed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 538.3 S1:2003

EVS-EN 60034-28:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 60034-28:2013

ja identne IEC 60034-28:2012

Rotating electrical machines - Part 28: Test methods for determining quantities of equivalent circuit diagrams for three-phase low-voltage cage induction motors (IEC 60034-28:2012)

This part of the IEC 60034 series applies to three-phase low-voltage cage induction motors of frame numbers 56 to 400 as specified in IEC 60072-1. This standard establishes procedures to obtain values for elements of single phase equivalent circuit diagrams from tests and defines standard elements of these diagrams.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60034-28:2008

EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60068-2-78:2013

ja identne IEC 60068-2-78:2012

Environmental testing - Part 2-78: Tests - Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state (IEC 60068-2-78:2012)

This part of IEC 60068 establishes a test method for determining the ability of components or equipment to withstand transportation, storage and use under conditions of high humidity. The object of this standard is to investigate the effect of high humidity at constant temperature without condensation on a specimen over a prescribed period. It is applicable to small equipment or components as well as large equipment, and can be applied to both heat-dissipating and non-heat-dissipating specimens.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2003

EVS-EN 60127-4:2005/A2:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 60127-4:2005/A2:2013

ja identne IEC 60127-4:2005/A2:2012

Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 4: Universaalsed moodulsulavpanused (UMF). Läbiava ja pinnale paigutatavad seadmetüübid

This part of IEC 60127 relates to universal modular fuse-links (UMF) for printed circuits and other substrate systems, used for the protection of electric appliances, electronic equipment, and component parts thereof, normally intended to be used indoors. It does not apply to fuse-links for appliances intended to be used under special conditions, such as in a corrosive or explosive atmosphere. These fuses are normally intended to be mounted or replaced only by appropriately skilled persons using specialized equipment. This standard applies in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1. The objectives of this part of IEC 60127 are as given in IEC 60127-1, with the additional requirement of a degree of non-interchangeability.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60127-7:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 60127-7:2013

ja identne IEC 60127-7:2013

Miniature fuses - Part 7: Miniature fuse-links for special applications (IEC 60127-7:2013)

This part of IEC 60127 covers requirements for miniature fuse-links for special applications. It does not apply to miniature fuse-links for appliances intended to be used under special conditions, such as in corrosive or explosive atmospheres. This standard applies in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1. This standard is applicable to fuse-links with a rated voltage not exceeding 1000 V, a rated current not exceeding 20 A and a rated breaking capacity not exceeding 50 kA. Miniature fuse-links for special applications are not intended to be replaced by the end-user of an electrical / electronic appliance. The object of this standard is to establish uniform test methods for miniature fuse-links for special applications, so as to allow verification of the values (for example melting time and breaking capacity values) specified by the manufacturer.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60143-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60143-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60143-2:2012

Jadakondensaatorid energiasüsteemidele. Osa 2: Kaitseeadmed jadakondensaatorite rühmadele

This part of IEC 60143 covers protective equipment for series capacitor banks, with a size larger than 10 Mvar per phase. Protective equipment is defined as the main circuit apparatus and ancillary equipment, which are part of a series capacitor installation, but which are external to the capacitor part itself. The recommendations for the capacitor part are given in IEC 60143-1:2004. The protective equipment is mentioned in Clause 3 and 10.6 of IEC 60143-1:2004. The protective equipment, treated in this standard, comprises the following items listed below: - overvoltage protector, - protective spark gap, - varistor, - bypass switch, - disconnectors and earthing switches, - discharge current-limiting and damping equipment, - voltage transformer, - current sensors, - coupling capacitor, - signal column, - fibre optical platform links, - relay protection, control equipment and platform-to-ground communication equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60143-2:2001

EVS-EN 60455-3-8:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60455-3-8:2013

ja identne IEC 60455-3-8:2013

Resin based reactive compounds used for electrical insulation - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 8: Resinous compounds for cable accessories (IEC 60455-3-8:2013)

This sheet 8 of IEC 60455-3 gives the requirements for resins for power cable accessories which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not on this specification alone.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60549:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 60549:2013

ja identne IEC 60549:2013

High-voltage fuses for the external protection of shunt capacitors (IEC 60549:2013)

This standard applies to external fuses used with high-voltage capacitors according to IEC Publication 60871-1, Shunt capacitors for a.c. power systems having a rated voltage above 1 000 V – Part 1: General. IEC 60871-1 is applicable to both capacitor units and capacitor banks intended to be used, particularly, for power-factor correction of a.c. power systems, and also to capacitors intended for use in power filter circuits. Fuses according to this standard are intended to clear either faults inside a capacitor unit to permit continued operation of the remaining parts of the bank in which the unit is connected (unit fuses) or faults on the whole capacitor bank to isolate the bank from the system (line fuses). In this standard the terms "capacitive current" and "inductive current" are used to indicate test currents that have a leading or lagging power factor, respectively, and in which the circuit contains predominantly capacitive or inductive components. The word "capacitor" is used when it is not necessary to lay particular stress upon the different meanings of the word "capacitor unit" or "capacitor bank". In some cases, fuses tested only to IEC 60282-1 or IEC 60282-2 may be suitable for use with capacitors if they are not required to interrupt capacitive currents (e.g. if capacitive currents cannot flow, or if they are acting as a "back-up", to provide high inductive current breaking, to other devices that will clear capacitive currents).

Keel en

EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60598-2-8:2013

ja identne IEC 60598-2-8:2013

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 8: Käsivalgustid

This part of the IEC 60598 series specifies requirements for handlamps and similar portable luminaires which are held in the hand, hooked up or resting on a surface for use with electric light sources on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of Part 1 to which reference is made. Handlamps which can be fixed to a support by means of a wing screw, clip or magnet, and luminaires intended for inspection of the interior of barrels, are within the scope of this part of IEC 60598.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2001; EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2001/A2:2008

EVS-EN 60598-2-12:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60598-2-12:2013

ja identne IEC 60598-2-12:2013

Valgustid. Osa 2-12: Erinõuded. Juhistiku pistikupesadesse ühendatavad öövalgustid

This part of IEC 60598 specifies requirements for mains socket-outlet mounted nightlights for use with electric light sources, on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V a.c. 50/60 Hz. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of Part 1 to which reference is made. NOTE This part does not cover luminaires for surveillance lighting.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60598-2-12:2006

EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 60695-2-10:2013

ja identne IEC 60695-2-10:2013

Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-10: Hõõg- või kuumtraadil põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Hõõgtraatseade ja tavakatseprotseduur

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effects of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overloaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test procedure described in this standard is a common test procedure intended for the small-scale tests in which a standardized electrically heated wire is used as a source of ignition. It is a common part of the test procedures applied to end products and to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials. A detailed description of each particular test procedure is given in the respective standards IEC 60695-2-11, IEC 60695-2-12 and IEC 60695-2-13. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2002

EVS-EN 60848:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60848:2013

ja identne IEC 60848:2013

GRAF CET specification language for sequential function charts (IEC 60848:2013)

This International Standard defines the GRAFCET1 specification language for the functional description of the behaviour of the sequential part of a control system. This standard specifies the symbols and the rules for the graphical representation of this language, as well as for its interpretation. This standard has been prepared for automated production systems of industrial applications. However no particular area of application is excluded. Methods of development of a specification that makes use of GRAFCET are beyond the scope of this standard. One method is for example the "SFC language" specified in IEC 61131-3, which defines a set of programming languages for programmable controllers. NOTE See Annex C for further information on the relations between IEC 60848 and implementation languages such as the SFC of IEC 61131-3.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60848:2003

EVS-EN 61212-3-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61212-3-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61212-3-1:2013

Insulating materials - Industrial rigid round laminated tubes and rods based on thermosetting resins for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 1: Round laminated rolled tubes (IEC 61212-3-1:2013)

This part of IEC 61212-3 gives requirements for industrial rigid round laminated rolled tubes for electrical purposes, based on different resins and different reinforcements. Applications and distinguishing properties are given in table 1. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone. Safety Warning: It is the responsibility of the user of the methods contained or referred to in this document to ensure that they are used in a safe manner.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61212-3-1:2006

EVS-EN 61212-3-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61212-3-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61212-3-2:2013

Insulating materials - Industrial rigid round laminated tubes and rods based on thermosetting resins for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 2: Round laminated moulded tubes (IEC 61212-3-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61212-3 gives requirements for industrial rigid round laminated moulded tubes for electrical purposes, based on different resins and different reinforcements. Applications and distinguishing properties are given in table 1. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone. Safety Warning: It is the responsibility of the user of the methods contained or referred to in this document to ensure that they are used in a safe manner.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61212-3-2:2008

EVS-EN 61472:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 61472:2013

ja identne IEC 61472:2013

Live working - Minimum approach distances for AC systems in the voltage range 72,5 kV to 800 kV - A method of calculation (IEC 61472:2013)

This International Standard describes a method for calculating the minimum approach distances for live working, at maximum voltages between 72,5 kV and 800 kV. This standard addresses system overvoltages, and the working air distances or tool insulation between parts and/or workers at different potentials. The required withstand voltage and minimum approach distances calculated by the method described in this standard are evaluated taking into consideration the following: - workers are trained for, and skilled in, working in the live working zone; - the anticipated overvoltages do not exceed the value selected for the determination of the required minimum approach distance; - transient overvoltages are the determining overvoltages; - tool insulation has no continuous film of moisture or measurable contamination present on the surface; - no lightning is seen or heard within 10 km of the work site; - allowance is made for the effect of conducting components of tools; - the effect of altitude, insulators in the gap, etc, on the electric strength is taken into consideration. For conditions other than the above, the evaluation of the minimum approach distances may require specific data, derived by other calculation or obtained from additional laboratory investigations on the actual situation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61472:2004

EVS-EN 61534-1:2011/AC:2013

Hind 0

ja identne IEC 61534-1/Cor 1:2013

Lattmagistraalsüsteemid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Keel en

EVS-EN 61557-10:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61557-10:2013

ja identne IEC 61557-10:2013

Elektrihutus madalpingevõrkudes vahelduvpingega kuni 1000 V ja alalispingega kuni 1500 V. Kaitesüsteemide katsetamis-, mõõte- ja seireseadmed. Osa 10: Kombineeritud mõõteseadmed kaitseviiside katsetamiseks, mõõtmiseks ja seireks

This part of IEC 61557 specifies the requirements for combined measuring equipment which combines into one piece of apparatus, several measuring functions or methods of testing, measuring or monitoring according to the respective parts of IEC 61557.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61557-10:2002

EVS-EN 61557-14:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61557-14:2013

ja identne IEC 61557-14:2013

Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c. - Equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - Part 14: Equipment for testing the safety of electrical equipment of machinery (IEC 61557-14:2013)

This part 14 of IEC 61557 defines special requirements for test and measurement equipment to determine the electrical safety for electrical equipment for machinery according to IEC 60204-1.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62040-1:2009/A1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 62040-1:2008/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 62040-1:2008/A1:2013

Katkematu toite süsteemid. Osa 1: Üld- ja ohutusnõuded katkematu toite süsteemidele

This part of IEC 62040 applies to uninterruptible power systems (UPS) with an electrical energy storage device in the d.c. link. It is used with IEC 60950-1, which is referred to in this standard as "RD" (reference document).

Keel en

EVS-EN 62271-203:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

ja identne IEC 62271-203/Cor 1:2013

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 203: Gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV

Keel en

EVS-EN 62683:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 62683:2013

ja identne IEC 62683:2013

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Product data and properties for information exchange (IEC 62683:2013)

This International Standard is used to facilitate the exchange in electronic format of data describing low-voltage switchgear and controlgear. This standard provides clear and unambiguous definitions of a limited number of properties and classes which are mainly used for presentation, selection and identification of products particularly in electronic catalogues. Each property has an unambiguously defined meaning and naming, and where relevant, a defined value list, a defined format and a defined unit. The intention is to produce a reference dictionary which allows a general description of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear classes based on the defined properties. The intention is not to cover manufacturer specific features.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 60034-28:2008**

Identne EN 60034-28:2007

ja identne IEC 60034-28:2007

Rotating electrical machines -- Part 28: Test methods for determining quantities of equivalent circuit diagrams for three-phase low-voltage cage induction motors

This part of IEC 60034 applies to three-phase low-voltage cage induction motors of frame numbers 56 to 400 as specified in IEC 60072-1. This standard establishes procedures to obtain values for elements of single phase equivalent circuit diagrams from tests and defines standard elements of these diagrams.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60034-28:2013

EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2003

Identne EN 60068-2-78:2001

ja identne IEC 60068-2-78:2001

Environmental testing - Part 2-78: Tests - Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state

Provides a test method for determining the suitability of electrotechnical products, components or equipment for transportation, storage and use under conditions of high humidity. The test is primarily intended to permit the observation of the effect of high humidity at constant temperature without condensation on the specimen over a prescribed period. This test provides a number of preferred severities of high temperature, high humidity and test duration. The test can be applied to both heat-dissipating and non-heat-dissipating specimens. The test is applicable to small equipment or components as well as large equipment having complex interconnections with test equipment external to the chamber, requiring a set-up time which prevents the use of preheating and the maintenance of specified conditions during the installation period.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 323.2.3 S2:2003; EVS-HD 323.2.56 S1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60068-2-78:2013

EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2001

Identne EN 60598-2-8:1997 +A1:2000

ja identne IEC 598-2-8:1996 + A1:2000

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 8: Käsivalgustid

Specifies the requirements for handlamps and similar portable luminaires which are held in the hand when used, for use with tungsten filament and tubular fluorescent lamps on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of part 1 to which reference is made.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2013

EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2001/A2:2008

Identne EN 60598-2-8:1997/A2:2008

ja identne IEC 60598-2-8:1996/A2:2007

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 8: Käsivalgustid

Specifies the requirements for handlamps and similar portable luminaires which are held in the hand when used, for use with tungsten filament and tubular fluorescent lamps on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of part 1 to which reference is made.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60598-2-8:2013

EVS-EN 60598-2-12:2006

Identne EN 60598-2-12:2006 + AC:2006

ja identne IEC 60598-2-12:2006

Valgustid. Osa 2-12: Erinõuded. Juhistiku pistikupesadesse ühendatavad öövalgustid

This part of IEC 60598 specifies requirements for mains socket-outlet mounted nightlights for use with electric light sources, on supply voltages not exceeding 250 V a.c. 50/60 Hz. It is to be read in conjunction with those sections of Part 1 to which reference is made.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60598-2-12:2013

EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2002

Identne EN 60695-2-10:2001

ja identne IEC 60695-2-10:2000

Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-10: Hõõg- või kuumtraadid põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Hõõgtraatseade ja tavakatseprotseduur

Specifies the glow-wire apparatus and common test procedure to simulate the effect of thermal stresses which may be produced by heat sources such as glowing elements or overleaded resistors, for short periods, in order to assess the fire hazard by a simulation technique. The test described in this standard is applicable to electrotechnical equipment, its subassemblies and components, and may also be applied to solid electrical insulating materials or other solid combustible materials. Has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60695-2-10:2013

EVS-EN 60848:2003

Identne EN 60848:2002

ja identne IEC 60848:2002

GRAFSET specification language for sequential function charts

Defines the GRAFCET specification language for the functional description of the behaviour of the sequential part of a control system. Specifies the symbols and the rules for the graphical representation of this language, as well as for its interpretation. This standard has been prepared for automated production systems of industrial applications. However no particular area of application is excluded.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60848:2013

EVS-EN 61212-3-1:2006

Identne EN 61212-3-1:2006

ja identne IEC 61212-3-1:2006

Insulating materials - Industrial rigid round laminated tubes and rods based on thermosetting resins for electrical purposes -- Part 3: Specifications for individual materials -- Sheet 1: Round laminated rolled tubes

This part of IEC 61212-3 gives requirements for industrial rigid round laminated rolled tubes for electrical purposes, based on different resins and different reinforcements.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61212-3-1:2013

EVS-EN 61212-3-2:2008

Identne EN 61212-3-2:2006

ja identne IEC 61212-3-2:2006

Insulating materials - Industrial rigid round laminated tubes and rods based on thermosetting resins for electrical purposes -- Part 3: Specifications for individual materials -- Sheet 2: Round laminated moulded tubes

This part of IEC 61212-3 gives requirements for industrial rigid round laminated moulded tubes for electrical purposes, based on different resins and different reinforcements. Applications and distinguishing properties are given in Table 1. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61212-3-2:2013

EVS-EN 61472:2004

Identne EN 61472:2004

ja identne IEC 61472:2004

Live working Minimum approach distances for a.c. Systems in the voltage range 72,5 kV to 800 kV A method of calculation

Describes a method for calculating the minimum approach distances for live working, at maximum voltages between 72,5 kV and 800 kV. This standard addresses system overvoltages, and the working air distances between parts and/or workers at different potentials. The required withstand voltage and minimum approach distances calculated by the method described in this standard are evaluated taking into consideration the following: - workers are trained for, and skilled in, working in the live working zone; - the anticipated overvoltages do not exceed the value selected for the determination of the required minimum approach distance; - transient overvoltages are the determining overvoltages; - tool insulation has no continuous film of moisture present on the surface; - no lightning is seen or heard within 10 km of the work site; - allowance is made for the effect of conducting components of tools; - the effect of altitude on the electric strength is taken into consideration. For conditions other than the above, the evaluation of the minimum approach distances may require specific data, derived by other calculation or obtained from additional laboratory investigations on the actual situation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61472:2013

EVS-EN 61557-10:2002

Identne EN 61557-10:2001

ja identne IEC 61557-10:2000

Elektriohutus madalpingevõrkudes vahelduvpingega kuni 1000 V ja alalispingega kuni 1500 V. Kaitseüsteemide katsetamis-, mõõte- ja seireseadmed. Osa 10: Kombineeritud mõõteseadmed kaitseviiside katsetamiseks, mõõtmiseks ja seireks

IEC 61557 käesolev osa sätestab nõuded kombineeritud mõõteseadmetele, mis sisaldavad ühes aparatuuriühikus mitmeid mõõtefunktsioone ja -meetodeid mõnede või kõigi osades 2 kuni 7 käsitletud katsetuste, mõõtmiste ja seire sooritamiseks.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 61557-10:2013

EVS-HD 538.3 S1:2003

Identne HD 538.3 S1:1997

Three-phase dry-type distribution transformers 50 Hz, from 100 to 2500 kVA, with highest voltage for equipment not exceeding 36 kV - Part 3: Determination of the power rating of a transformer loaded with non-sinusoidal current

This document gives to the user guidance to determine the loadability of a dry-type distribution transformer, as defined in and covered by HD 538 in the case of load current with harmonic factors exceeding the maximum values allowed.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50541-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**FprEN 60127-3**

Identne FprEN 60127-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60127-3:201X (32C/470/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Väikesulavkaitsmed. Osa 3: Pisisulavpanused

This part of IEC 60127 is applicable to sub-miniature fuse-links adapted to printed circuits and used for the protection of electric appliances, electronic equipment and component parts thereof, normally intended to be used indoors. It does not apply to sub-miniature fuse-links for appliances intended to be used under special conditions, such as in a corrosive or explosive atmosphere. This standard applies in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1. The object of this standard is to define special and additional test methods for sub-miniature fuse-links applying in addition to the requirements of IEC 60127-1.

Keel en

FprEN 60335-2-95/prAA

Identne FprEN 60335-2-95:2010/prAA:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-95: Erinõuded olmekasutuslikele vertikaalselt liikuvatele garaažiustele

This clause of part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for garage doors for residential use that open and close in a vertical direction, the rated voltage of the drives being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of these electrically driven garage doors. NOTE Z101 Examples of garage doors are shown in Figure 101. NOTE Z102 The drive may be supplied with a garage door. NOTE Z103 This standard also applies to entrapment protection devices for use with drives. NOTE Z104 Within the standard the terms drive and appliance are interchangeable. This standard deals with the reasonably foreseeable hazards presented by drives that are encountered by all persons in and around the installation place. However, in general, it does not take into account: children playing with the appliance; the use of the appliance by very young children; the use of the appliance by young children without supervision. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard. NOTE Z105 Attention is drawn to the fact that in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. This standard also covers automatic drives. NOTE Z106 This standard does not apply to drives – for rolling shutters, awnings, blinds and similar equipment (EN 60335-2-97); – for garage doors for use by more than one household (EN 60335-2-103); – for commercial and industrial purposes; – intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas). Products covered by this standard do not create a noise hazard.

Keel en

FprEN 62485-3

Identne FprEN 62485-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62485-3:201X (21/801/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 3: Traction batteries

This part of the IEC 62485 applies to secondary batteries and battery installations used for electric vehicles, e.g. in electric industrial trucks (including lift trucks, tow trucks, cleaning machines, automatic guided vehicles), in battery powered locomotives, in electric vehicles (e.g. goods vehicles, golf carts, bicycles, wheelchairs), and does not cover the design of such vehicles. This International Standard covers lead dioxide-lead (lead-acid), nickel oxide-cadmium, nickel-oxide-metal hydride and other alkaline secondary batteries. Safety aspects of secondary lithium batteries in such applications will be covered in their own appropriate standards. The nominal voltages are limited to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC respectively and the principal measures for protection against hazards generally from electricity, gas emission and electrolyte are described. It provides requirements on safety aspects associated with the installation, use, inspection, 20 maintenance and disposal of batteries.

Keel en

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60143-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60143-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60143-2:2012

Jadakondensaatorid energiasüsteemidele. Osa 2: Kaitseeadmed jadakondensaatorite rühmadele

This part of IEC 60143 covers protective equipment for series capacitor banks, with a size larger than 10 Mvar per phase. Protective equipment is defined as the main circuit apparatus and ancillary equipment, which are part of a series capacitor installation, but which are external to the capacitor part itself. The recommendations for the capacitor part are given in IEC 60143-1:2004. The protective equipment is mentioned in Clause 3 and 10.6 of IEC 60143-1:2004. The protective equipment, treated in this standard, comprises the following items listed below: - overvoltage protector, - protective spark gap, - varistor, - bypass switch, - disconnectors and earthing switches, - discharge current-limiting and damping equipment, - voltage transformer, - current sensors, - coupling capacitor, - signal column, - fibre optical platform links, - relay protection, control equipment and platform-to-ground communication equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60143-2:2001

EVS-EN 61189-11:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61189-11:2013

ja identne IEC 61189-11:2013

Test methods for electrical materials, interconnection structures and assemblies - Part 11: Measurement of melting temperature or melting temperature ranges of solder alloys

This part of IEC 61189 describes the measurement method of melting ranges of solder alloys that are mainly used for wiring of electrical equipment, for electrical and communication equipment, and for other apparatus, as well as for connecting components.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61747-2-1:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61747-2-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61747-2-1:2013

Liquid crystal display devices - Part 2-1: Passive matrix monochrome LCD modules - Blank detail specification (IEC 61747-2-1:2013)

This part of IEC 61747 serves as a Blank Detail Specification (BDS) for a high quality approval system and contains requirements for style and layout and minimum content of detail specifications. These requirements are applicable when the detail specification is published (e.g. for standard product).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61747-2-1:2002

EVS-EN 62595-1-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 62595-1-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62595-1-1:2013

LCD Backlight Unit - Part 1-1: Generic specification (IEC 62595-1-1:2013)

This part of IEC 62595 is a generic specification for backlight unit (BLU) for liquid crystal displays. It defines general procedures for quality assessment and gives general rules for the measuring methods of electrical and optical characteristics, rules for climatic and mechanical tests, and rules for endurance tests.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62629-22-1:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 62629-22-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62629-22-1:2013

3D Display Devices - Part 22-1: Measuring methods for autostereoscopic displays - Optical (IEC 62629-22-1:2013)

This part of IEC 62629-22 specifies optical measuring methods for autostereoscopic display devices. It defines general measuring procedures for optical characteristics of two-view and multi-view displays and integral imaging displays.

Keel en

EVS-EN 140401-803:2007/A2:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 140401-803:2007/A2:2013

Detail specification: Fixed low power film SMD resistors - Cylindrical - Stability classes 0,05; 0,1; 0,25; 0,5; 1; 2

Fixed low power non wire-wound surface mount resistors (SMD) cylindrical style: RC. Electronic components of assessed quality in accordance with EN 60115:201; EN 140400:200X; EN 140401:2002

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60143-2:2001

Identne EN 60143-2:1994

ja identne IEC 143-2:1994

Jadakondensaatorid energiasüsteemidele. Osa 2: Kaitseeadmed jadakondensaatorite rühmadele

This part of IEC 143 covers protective equipment for series capacitor banks, with a size larger than 10 Mvar per phase. Protective equipment is defined as the main circuit apparatus and ancillary equipment, which are part of a series capacitor installation, but which are external to the capacitor part itself.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60143-2:2013

EVS-EN 61747-2-1:2002

Identne EN 61747-2-1:2001

ja identne IEC 61747-2-1:1998

Liquid crystal and solid-state display devices - Part 2-1: Passive matrix monochrome LCD modules; Blank detail specification

The IEC quality assessment system for electronic components is operated in accordance with the statutes of the IEC and under the authority of the IEC. The object of this system is to define quality assessment procedures in such a manner that electronic components released by one participating country as conforming with the requirements of an applicable specification are equally acceptable in all other participating countries without the need for further testing.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61747-2-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60512-29-100

Identne FprEN 60512-29-100:2013

ja identne IEC 60512-29-100:201X (48B/2343/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 29-100: Signal integrity tests up to 500 MHz on M12 style connectors - Tests 29a to 29g

This document specifies the test methods for transmission performance for M12-style connectors up to 500 MHz. It is also suitable for testing lower frequency connectors if they meet the requirements of the detail specifications and of this document. NOTE: All figures shows equipment for connectors according IEC 61076-2-109 as an example. The test methods provided here are: – insertion loss, test 29a; – return loss, test 29b; – near-end crosstalk (NEXT) test 29c; – far-end crosstalk (FEXT), test 29d; – transverse conversion loss (TCL), test 29f; – transverse conversion transfer loss (TCTL), test 29g. For the transfer impedance (ZT) test, see IEC 60512-26-100, test 26e. For the coupling attenuation see ISO/IEC 11801 All test methods applies for two and four pair connectors. NOTE: All figures shows schemes for four pair cabling are also suitable for two pair cabling.

Keel en

FprEN 62572-3

Identne FprEN 62572-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62572-3:201X (86C/1143/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Fibre optic active components and devices - Reliability standards - Part 3: Laser modules used for telecommunication

This part of IEC 62572 deals with reliability assessment of laser modules used for telecommunication. The aim of this standard is – to establish a standard method of assessing the reliability of laser modules in order to minimize risks and to promote product development and reliability; – to establish means by which the distribution of failures with time can be determined. This should enable the determination of equipment failure rates for specified end of life criteria. In addition, guidance is given in IEC/TR 62572-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62572-3:2012

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50117-1:2002/A2:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50117-1:2002/A2:2013

Koaksiaalkaablid. Osa 1: Üldliigitus

This standard establishes the requirements and applicable tests for coaxial cables with characteristic impedance of 75 ohm used in CATV networks. This standard takes into account the IEC 96 requirements. The relating cables are recommended for use with connector according to IEC 169.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50117-4-1:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50117-4-1:2008/A1:2013

Koaksiaalkaablid. Osa 4-1: BCT-kaabelduses kasutatavate kaablite liigitus vastavalt standardile EN 50173. Siseruumide rippkaablid sagedusel 5 MHz kuni 3000 MHz talitlevatele süsteemidele

This sectional specification relates to EN 50117-1: Generic specification for coaxial cables, and is to be read in conjunction with this generic standard. This specification applies to coaxial cables for BCT-cabling in accordance with EN 50173 operating at a maximum d.c. voltage of 72 V and a maximum d.c. current of 0,5 A at a temperature range between –20 °C and +60 °C 1) and at frequencies between 5 MHz and 3 000 MHz and complying with the requirements of EN 50083. The purpose of this European Standard is to specify the applicable test methods and requirements for the electrical, mechanical, and environmental and fire performance of the cables.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50288-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 1: Üldliigitus

When used together with EN 50290 and EN 50289, this European Standard covers cables for instrumentation, inter-connection of equipment and information technology cabling applications. Cables for information technology cabling systems, covered by this standard are suitable for use in digital and analogue data systems meeting the requirements, for example, of EN 50090-2-1, EN 50090-3-1, EN 50098-1, EN 50098-2 and EN 50173. Unless otherwise specified, all cables covered by this standard may be subjected to voltages greater than 50 V a.c or 75 V d.c. but not more than 300 V a.c. or 450 V d.c. and shall meet the essential requirements of the low voltage directive. Due to current limitation related to the conductor cross sectional area, they are not intended for direct connection to mains electricity supply. The maximum current rating per conductor is as stipulated in Table B.1 unless otherwise specified in the relevant sectional specification. IDCs are only designed for copper or metal coated copper. Cabling elements as defined in 4.3 of this standard may be incorporated in hybrid construction cables together with coaxial or optical fibre cabling elements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-2-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-2-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 2-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

EN 50288-2-1 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 100 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-2-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-2-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 50288-2-2:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 2-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

EN 50288-2-2 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 100 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area and data centre cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-2-2:2004

EVS-EN 50288-3-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-3-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 3-1: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

EN 50288-3-1 is a sectional specification for unscreened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 100 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-3-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-3-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-3-2:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 3-2: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

EN 50288-3-2 is a sectional specification for unscreened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 100 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area and data centre cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-3-2:2004

EVS-EN 50288-4-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-4-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 4-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 600 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

EN 50288-4-1 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 600 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-4-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-4-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-4-2:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 4-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 600 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

EN 50288-4-2 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 600 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area and data centres cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-4-2:2004

EVS-EN 50288-5-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-5-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 5-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

EN 50288-5-1 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 250 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-5-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-5-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 50288-5-2:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 5-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

EN 50288-5-2 is a sectional specification for screened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 250 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area and data centres cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-5-2:2004

EVS-EN 50288-6-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-6-1:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 6-1: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

EN 50288-6-1 is a sectional specification for unscreened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 250 MHz, to be used in horizontal and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-6-1:2004

EVS-EN 50288-6-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 50288-6-2:2013

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 6-2: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

EN 50288-6-2 is a sectional specification for unscreened cables, characterised from 1 MHz up to 250 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area and data centres cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems. This sectional specification contains the electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the cables, when tested in accordance with the referenced test methods. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application. The cables covered in this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example, the electric power supplies of public utility mains.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-6-2:2004

EVS-EN 50383:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 50383:2010/AC:2013

Basic standard for the calculation and measurement of electromagnetic field strength and SAR related to human exposure from radio base stations and fixed terminal stations for wireless telecommunication systems (110 MHz - 40 GHz)

Keel en

EVS-EN 55013:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 55013:2013

ja identne CISPR 13:2009

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

This International Standard applies to the generation of electromagnetic energy from sound and television receivers for the reception of broadcast and similar transmissions and from associated equipment. The frequency range covered extends from 9 kHz to 400 GHz. No measurements need be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified. Receiving systems for collective reception, in particular: – cable distribution head ends (Community Antenna Television, CATV); – community reception systems (Master Antenna Television, MATV) are covered by IEC 60728-2. Broadcast receivers for digital signals are covered by Annex A and Annex B. Information technology equipment (ITE) is excluded, even if intended to be connected to a television broadcast receiver. The telecommunication port of broadcast receivers, intended to be connected to a tele-communication network, is covered by CISPR 22. In addition, measurements at the telecommunication port are performed with the broadcast reception functions, which are independent from the telecommunication function, disabled during the measurement. PC tuner cards are measured according to the relevant clauses of this standard. This standard describes the methods of measurement applicable to sound and television receivers or associated equipment and specifies limits for the control of disturbance from such equipment. For multifunction equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards, details are given in 4.1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 55013:2002; EVS-EN 55013:2001/IS1:2009; EVS-EN 55013:2002/A1:2003; EVS-EN 55013:2002/A2:2006

EVS-EN 55016-2-1:2009/A2:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 55016-2-1:2009/A2:2013

ja identne CISPR 16-2-1:2008/A2:2013

Raadiohäiringute ja häiringukindluse mõõtmise aparatuuri ja meetodite spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2-1: Häiringute ja häiringukindluse mõõtemetodid. Juhtivuslikult levivate häiringute mõõtmine

This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance phenomena in general in the frequency range 9 kHz to 18 GHz and especially of conducted disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60268-3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60268-3:2013

ja identne IEC 60268-3:2013

Sound system equipment - Part 3: Amplifiers (IEC 60268-3:2013)

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60268-3:2002

EVS-EN 60793-2-50:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 60793-2-50:2013

ja identne IEC 60793-2-50:2012

Optical fibres - Part 2-50: Product specifications - Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres (IEC 60793-2-50:2012)

This part of IEC 60793 is applicable to optical fibre categories B1.1, B1.2, B1.3, B2, B4, B5 and B6. A map illustrating the connection of IEC designations to ITU-T designations is shown in Annex I. These fibres are used or can be incorporated in information transmission equipment and optical fibre cables. Three types of requirements apply to these fibres: - general requirements, as defined in IEC 60793-2; - specific requirements common to the class B single-mode fibres covered in this standard and which are given in Clause 3; - particular requirements applicable to individual fibre categories or specific applications, which are defined in Annexes A to G. For some fibre categories (shown in the relevant family specifications), there are subcategories that are distinguished on the basis of difference in transmission attribute specifications. The designations for these sub-categories are documented in the individual family specifications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60793-2-50:2008

EVS-EN 60794-3-12:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60794-3-12:2013

ja identne IEC 60794-3-12:2012

Optical fibre cables - Part 3-12: Outdoor cables - Detailed specification for duct and directly buried optical telecommunication cables for use in premises cabling (IEC 60794-3-12:2012)

This part of IEC 60794 is a detailed specification for duct and directly buried optical telecommunication cables for use in premises cabling to ensure compatibility with ISO/IEC 11801 and ISO/IEC 24702. Those standards have requirements to ensure that models work for generic cabling and system performances. Values in this standard support these models. The requirements of the family specification IEC 60794-3-10 are applicable to cables covered by this standard. Particular requirements detailed in Clause 4 of this standard either define a specific option relative to the requirements of IEC 60794-3-10 or define additional requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60794-3-12:2006

EVS-EN 60869-1:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 60869-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60869-1:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic passive power control devices - Part 1: Generic specification (IEC 60869-1:2012)

This part of IEC 60869 applies to fibre optic power control devices. These have all of the following general features: - they are passive in that they contain no opto-electronic or other transducing elements; - they have two ports for the transmission of optical power and control the transmitted power in a fixed or variable fashion; - the ports are unconnectorized optical fibre tails or optical fibre pigtails with connectors. This standard establishes generic requirements for the following passive optical devices: - optical attenuator; - optical fuse; - optical power limiter. Test and measurement procedures for the above products are described in IEC 61300-1, the IEC 61300-2 series and the 61300-3 series [1,2,3] 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60869-1:2003

EVS-EN 61169-43:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 61169-43:2013

ja identne IEC 61169-43:2013

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 43: Sectional specification for RBMA Series Blind mating RF coaxial connectors (IEC 61169-43:2013)

This part of IEC 61169 which is a sectional specification (SS) provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for RBMA series RF coaxial connectors, with characteristic impedance of 50 Ω, with threaded coupling and operating frequency limit up to 12,4 GHz, used in wireless, microwave, telecommunication, 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 RBMA 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).

Keel en

EVS-EN 61169-44:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61169-44:2013

ja identne IEC 61169-44:2012

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 44: Sectional specification for series SMP push-on radio-frequency coaxial connectors (IEC 61169-44:2012)

This part of IEC 61169 which is a sectional specification (SS) provides information and rules for preparation of detail specification of SMP series push-on RF coaxial connectors together with the pro-forma blank detail specification. The SMP push-on series connectors with characteristic impedance of 50 Ω are used with RFF cables or micro-strips in microwave, telecommunication, wireless and other fields. The operating frequency limit is up to 40 GHz. It also prescribes mating face dimensions for general purpose connectors – grade 1, dimensional details of standard test connectors – grade 0, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to series SMP RF 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. NOTE Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61300-3-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61300-3-4:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-3-4:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements - Attenuation (IEC 61300-3-4:2012)

This part of IEC 61300 describes the various methods available to measure the attenuation of optical components. It is not, however, applicable to dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM) components, for which IEC 61300-3-29 should be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-3-4:2002

EVS-EN 61300-3-49:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 61300-3-49:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-3-49:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-49: Measurement: Guide pin retention force for rectangular ferrule multi-fibre connectors (IEC 61300-3-49:2013)

The purpose of this part of IEC 61300 is to describe the procedure required to measure the guide pin retention force for rectangular ferrule multi-fibre connectors in order to ensure that the pins remain in place during mating / unmating.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-058-2:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61753-058-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-058-2:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-058-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which an optical power limiter needs to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter used in controlled environments. Optical performance specified in this standard relates to in-line type configuration power limiters only.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-059-2:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61753-059-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-059-2:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 059-2: Single mode fibre plug-receptacle style optical power limiter for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-059-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which an optical power limiter needs to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of single mode fibre plug-receptacle style optical limiter used in controlled environments. IEC 60869-1, contains the generic specification of the optical limiter. Optical performances specified in this standard relate to plug-receptacle style configurations optical power limiters only.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-088-2:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61753-088-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-088-2:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components -Performance standard - Part 088-2: Non connectorised single-mode fibre optic LAN WDM devices with channel spacing of 800 GHz for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-088-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which a non-connectorized single-mode fibre optic Local Area Network Wavelength Division Multiplexing (LAN WDM) device with channel spacing of 800 GHz needs to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of Category C – Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1:2007. The applications of LAN WDM devices are optical MUX and DEMUX for 100GBASE-LR4 (required operating range of 2 m to 10 km) and 100GBASE-ER4 (required operating range of 2 m to 30 km) defined in IEEE P802.3ba, as shown in Annex D. The requirements cover both an integrated 1 × 4 LAN WDM device and an individual 1 × 2 LAN WDM device for cascaded module construction.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-089-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 61753-089-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-089-2:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 089-2: Non-connectorised single-mode bidirectional OTDR monitoring WWDM devices for Category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-089-2:2013)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial performance, test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic pigtailed wide wavelength division multiplexing (WWDM) device for monitoring passive optical networks (PON) using an optical time-domain reflectometer (OTDR) satisfies in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C (controlled environments), as defined in annex A of IEC 61753-1. Annex B of this standard provides information concerning the principle and function of the OTDR monitoring WWDM.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61850-10:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61850-10:2013

ja identne IEC 61850-10:2012

Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 10: Conformance testing (IEC 61850-10:2012)

This part of IEC 61850 specifies standard techniques for testing of conformance of client, server and sampled value devices and engineering tools, as well as specific measurement techniques to be applied when declaring performance parameters. The use of these techniques will enhance the ability of the system integrator to integrate IEDs easily, operate IEDs correctly, and support the applications as intended.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61850-10:2005

EVS-EN 61968-11:2013

Hind 27,7

Identne EN 61968-11:2013

ja identne IEC 61968-11:2013

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 11: Common information model (CIM) extensions for distribution (IEC 61968-11:2013)

This part of IEC 61968 specifies the distribution extensions of the Common Information Model (CIM) specified in IEC 61970-301. It defines a standard set of extensions of common information model (CIM), which support message definitions in Parts 3 to 9 of IEC 61968, IEC 61968-13 and IEC 61968-143). The scope of this standard is the information model that extends the base CIM for the needs of distribution networks, as well as for integration with enterprise-wide information systems typically used within electrical utilities. The information model is defined in UML which is platform-independent and electronically processable language that is then used to create message payload definitions in different required formats. In this way, this standard will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation infrastructures, either through the use of standards or proprietary means. For the purposes of this part of IEC 61968, the distribution CIM (DCIM) model refers to the IEC CIM model as defined by IEC 61970-301 and this part of IEC 61968. The common information model (CIM) is an abstract model of the major objects in an electric utility enterprise typically involved in utility operations. By providing a standard way of representing power system resources as object classes and attributes, along with their relationships, the CIM facilitates the integration of software applications developed independently by different vendors. The CIM facilitates integration by defining a common language (i.e., semantics and syntax) based on the CIM to enable these applications or systems to access public data and exchange information independent of how such information is represented internally. IEC 61970-301 defines a core CIM for energy management system (EMS) applications, including many classes that would be useful in a wider variety of applications. Due to its size, the CIM classes are grouped into logical packages, and collections of these packages are maintained as separate International Standards. This document extends the core CIM with packages that focus on distribution management systems (DMS) including assets, work, customers, load control, metering, and others. IEC 62325-3013 extends the CIM with packages that focus on market operations and market management applications. Other CIM extensions may be published as International Standards, each maintained by a separate group of domain experts. Depending on a project's needs, the integration of applications may require classes and packages from one or more of the CIM standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61968-11:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50288-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 1: Üldliigitus

When used together with EN 50290 and EN 50289, this European Standard covers cables for instrumentation, inter-connection of equipment and information technology cabling applications. Cables for information technology cabling systems, covered by this standard are suitable for use in digital and analogue data systems meeting the requirements, for example, of EN 50090-2-1, EN 50090-3-1, EN 50098-1, EN 50098-2 and EN 50173.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-2-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-2-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 2-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 100 MHz, to be used in horizontal floor and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. The electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the screened cables, related to their reference test methods, are detailed. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-2-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-2-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-2-2:2004

Identne EN 50288-2-2:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 2-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 100 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-2-2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-2-2:2013

EVS-EN 50288-3-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-3-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 3-1: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

This sectional specification covers unscreened cables, characterised up to 100 MHz, to be used in horizontal floor and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. The electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the unscreened cables, related to their reference test methods, are detailed. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-3-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-3-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-3-2:2004

Identne EN 50288-3-2:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 3-2: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 100 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

This sectional specification covers unscreened cables, characterised up to 100 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-3-2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-3-2:2013

EVS-EN 50288-4-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-4-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 4-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 600 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 600 MHz, to be used in horizontal floor and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. The electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the screened cables, related to their reference test methods, are detailed. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1, which contains the essential provisions for its application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-4-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-4-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-4-2:2004

Identne EN 50288-4-2:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 4-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 600 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 600 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50288-4-2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-4-2:2013

EVS-EN 50288-5-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-5-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 5-1: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 250 MHz, to be used in horizontal floor and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. The electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the screened cables, related to their reference test methods, are detailed. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-5-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-5-2:2004

Identne EN 50288-5-2:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 5-2: Varjestatud, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

This sectional specification covers screened cables, characterised up to 250 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-5-2:2013

EVS-EN 50288-6-1:2004

Identne EN 50288-6-1:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 6-1: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Horisontaalsed ja ehitiste katuseharjakaablid

This sectional specification covers unscreened cables, characterised up to 250 MHz, to be used in horizontal floor and building backbone wiring as defined in EN 50173. The electrical, mechanical, transmission and environmental performance characteristics of the unscreened cables, related to their reference test methods, are detailed. This sectional specification is to be read in conjunction with EN 50288-1 which contains the essential provisions for its application.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-6-1:2013

EVS-EN 50288-6-2:2004

Identne EN 50288-6-2:2003

Analoog- ja digitaalkommunikatsioonis ja -juhtimises kasutatavad mitmeelemendilised metallkaablid. Osa 6-2: Varjestamata, sagedusega kuni 250 MHz iseloomustatavate kaablite liigitus. Tööpiirkonna ja lühi-nöörkaablid

This sectional specification covers unscreened cables, characterised up to 250 MHz, to be used as work area cables to connect a telecommunications outlet to the terminal equipment and for patch cord cables to establish connections on a patch panel as defined in EN 50173. Work area cables may also be used as patch cord cables in any distributor of a generic building wiring system to interconnect with equipment or to cross-connect between cabling systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50288-6-2:2013

EVS-EN 55013:2002

Identne EN 55013:2001

ja identne CISPR 13:2001

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

Applies to the emission of broadband and narrowband electromagnetic energy which may cause interference to radio reception and which is emitted from: a) vehicles propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both; b) boats propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both. c) devices equipped with internal combustion engines. This standard includes limits and test methods for both broadband and narrowband emissions. The limits are designed to provide protection for broadcast receivers in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1000 MHz when used in a residential environment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 55013:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 55013:2013

EVS-EN 55013:2002/A2:2006

Identne EN 55013:2001/A2:2006
ja identne CISPR 13:2001/A2:2006

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

Applies to the emission of broadband and narrowband electromagnetic energy which may cause interference to radio reception and which is emitted from: a) vehicles propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both; b) boats propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both. c) devices equipped with internal combustion engines. This standard includes limits and test methods for both broadband and narrowband emissions. The limits are designed to provide protection for broadcast receivers in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1000 MHz when used in a residential environment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55013:2013

EVS-EN 55013:2001/IS1:2009

Identne EN 55013:2001/IS1:2009

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

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55013:2013

EVS-EN 55013:2002/A1:2003

Identne EN 55013:2001/A1:2003
ja identne CISPR 13:2001/A1:2003

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

Applies to the emission of broadband and narrowband electromagnetic energy which may cause interference to radio reception and which is emitted from: a) vehicles propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both; b) boats propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both. c) devices equipped with internal combustion engines. This standard includes limits and test methods for both broadband and narrowband emissions. The limits are designed to provide protection for broadcast receivers in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1000 MHz when used in a residential environment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55013:2013

EVS-EN 60268-3:2002

Identne EN 60268-3:2000
ja identne IEC 60268-3:2000

Sound System Equipment - Part 3: Amplifiers

This standard applies to analogue amplifiers, and the analogue parts of analogue/digital amplifiers, which form part of a sound system for professional or household applications. It specifies the characteristics which should be included in specifications of amplifiers and the corresponding methods of measurements. It is intended to be used in conjunction with: IEC 60268-1 (1985): Sound system equipment - Part 1: General, IEC 60268-2 (1987) and IEC 60268-2 Am 1 (1991): Sound system equipment - Part 2: Explanation of general terms and calculation methods.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60268-3:2013

EVS-EN 60793-2-50:2008

Identne EN 60793-2-50:2008
ja identne IEC 60793-2-50:2008

Optical fibres -- Part 2-50: Product specifications - Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres

This part of IEC 60793 is applicable to optical fibre types B1.1, B1.2, B1.3, and categories B2, B4, B5 and B6. A map illustrating the connection of IEC designations to ITU-T designations is shown in Annex I. These fibres are used or can be incorporated in information transmission equipment and optical fibre cables.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60793-2-50:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 60793-2-50:2013

EVS-EN 60794-3-12:2006

Identne EN 60794-3-12:2006
ja identne IEC 60794-3-12:2005

Optical fibre cables Part 3-12: Outdoor cables - Detailed specification for duct and directly buried optical telecommunication cables for use in premises cabling

Presents the detailed requirements specific to duct and directly buried optical telecommunication cables for use in premises cabling to ensure compatibility with ISO 11801. The requirements of the family specification IEC 60794-3-10 are applicable to cables covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60794-3-12:2013

EVS-EN 60869-1:2003

Identne EN 60869-1:2000
ja identne IEC 60869-1:1999

Fibre optic attenuators - Part 1: Generic specification

This specification applies to fibre optic attenuators. These have all of the following general features: - they are passive in that they contain no opto-electronic or other transducing elements; - they have two ports for the transmission of optical power and attenuate the transmitted power in a fixed or variable fashion; - the ports are optical fibres or optical fibre connectors. This standard establishes uniform requirements for the following: - attenuator requirements; - quality assessment procedures.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60869-1:2013

EVS-EN 61300-3-4:2002

Identne EN 61300-3-4:2001
ja identne IEC 61300-3-4:2001

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-4: Examination and measurements - Attenuation

This part of IEC 61300 defines methods for measuring attenuation. This measurement of attenuation aims to provide a value for the decrease of useful power, expressed in decibels, resulting from the insertion of a device under test (DUT) within a length of optical fibre cable. The term insertion loss is sometimes used in place of attenuation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61300-3-4:2013

EVS-EN 61850-10:2005

Identne EN 61850-10:2005

ja identne IEC 61850-10:2005

Communication networks and systems in substations Part 10: Conformance testing

Specifies standard techniques for testing of conformance of implementations, as well as specific measurement techniques to be applied when declaring performance parameters. The use of these techniques will enhance the ability of the system integrator to integrate IEDs easily, operate IEDs correctly, and support the applications as intended.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61850-10:2013

EVS-EN 61968-11:2010

Identne EN 61968-11:2010

ja identne IEC 61968-11:2010

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 11: Common Information Model (CIM) extensions for distribution

This International Standard specifies the distribution extensions of the Common Information Model (CIM) specified in IEC 61970-301. It defines a standard set of extensions of common information model (CIM), which support message definitions in Parts 3 to 9 of IEC 61968, IEC 61968-13 and IEC 61968-141). The scope of this document is the information model that extends the base CIM for the needs of distribution networks, as well as for integration with enterprise-wide information systems typically used within electrical utilities. The information model is defined in UML which is platform-independent and electronically processable language that is then used to create message payload definitions in different required formats. In this way, this standard will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation infrastructures, either through the use of standards or proprietary means.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61968-11:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 55013:2013/FprA1

Identne EN 55013:2013/FprA1:2013

ja identne CISPR 13:2009/A1:201X (CISPR/1/439/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

This International Standard applies to the generation of electromagnetic energy from sound and television receivers for the reception of broadcast and similar transmissions and from associated equipment. The frequency range covered extends from 9 kHz to 400 GHz. No measurements need be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified. Receiving systems for collective reception, in particular: – cable distribution head ends (Community Antenna Television, CATV); – community reception systems (Master Antenna Television, MATV) are covered by IEC 60728-2. Broadcast receivers for digital signals are covered by Annex A and Annex B. Information technology equipment (ITE) is excluded, even if intended to be connected to a television broadcast receiver. The telecommunication port of broadcast receivers, intended to be connected to a tele-communication network, is covered by CISPR 22. In addition, measurements at the telecommunication port are performed with the broadcast reception functions, which are independent from the telecommunication function, disabled during the measurement. PC tuner cards are measured according to the relevant clauses of this standard. This standard describes the methods of measurement applicable to sound and television receivers or associated equipment and specifies limits for the control of disturbance from such equipment. For multifunction equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards, details are given in 4.1.

Keel en

FprEN 61000-4-19

Identne FprEN 61000-4-19:2013

ja identne IEC 61000-4-19:201X (77A/815/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-19: Testing and measurement techniques - Test for immunity to conducted, differential mode disturbances and signalling in the frequency range 2 kHz to 150 kHz at a.c. power ports

This part of IEC 61000 relates to the immunity requirements and test methods for electrical and electronic equipment to conducted, differential mode disturbances and signalling in the range 2 kHz up to 150 kHz at a.c. power ports. The object of this standard is to establish a common and reproducible basis for testing electrical and electronic equipment with the application of differential mode disturbances and signalling to a.c. power ports. This standard defines: – test waveforms; – range of test levels; – test equipment; – test set-up; – test procedures; – verification procedures. These tests are intended to demonstrate the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment operating at a mains supply voltage up to 280 V (from phase to neutral or phase to earth, if no neutral is used) and a frequency of 50 or 60 Hz when subjected to conducted, differential mode disturbances such as those originating from power electronics and power line communication systems (PLC). NOTE: In some countries, the maximum voltage may be as much as 350V from phase to neutral. The immunity to harmonics and interharmonics, including mains signalling, on a.c. power ports up to 2 kHz in differential mode is covered by IEC 61000-4-13. Emissions in the frequency range 2 kHz - 150 kHz often have both differential mode and common mode components. This standard provides immunity tests only for differential mode disturbances and signalling. It is recommended to perform common mode tests as well, which are covered by IEC 56 61000-4-16.

Keel en

FprEN 61196-10-1

Identne FprEN 61196-10-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61196-10-1:201X (46A/1153/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

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

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

Keel en

FprEN 61290-10-5

Identne FprEN 61290-10-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61290-10-5:201X (86C/1142/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 10-5: Multichannel parameters - Distributed Raman amplifier gain and noise figure

This part of IEC 61290 applies to distributed Raman amplifiers (DRAs). DRAs are based on the process whereby Raman pump power is introduced into the transmission fibre, leading to signal amplification within the transmission fibre through stimulated Raman scattering. A detailed overview of the technology and applications of DRAs can be found in IEC/TR 61292-6. A fundamental difference between these amplifiers and discrete amplifiers, such as erbium doped fibre amplifiers (EDFAs), is that the latter can be described using a black box approach with well-defined input and output ports. On the other hand, a DRA is basically a pump module, with the actual amplification process taking place along the transmission fibre. This difference means that standard methods described in other parts of IEC 61290 for measuring amplifier parameters, such as gain and noise figure, cannot be applied without modification. The object of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for accurate and reliable measurements, using an optical spectrum analyzer (OSA), of the following DRA parameters: a) Channel on-off gain; b) Pump unit insertion loss; c) Channel net gain; d) Channel signal-spontaneous noise figure. The measurement method is largely based on the interpolated source subtraction (ISS) method using an optical spectrum analyser, as described and elaborated in IEC 61290-10-4, with relevant modifications relating to a DRA. NOTE 1 All numerical values followed by (±) are suggested values for which the measurement is assured. Other values may be acceptable but should be verified. NOTE 2 General aspects of noise figure test methods are reported in IEC 61290-3.

Keel en

FprEN 62104

Identne FprEN 62104:2013

ja identne IEC 62104:201X (100/2143/CDV)

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Characteristics of DAB receivers

This International Standard describes the digital audio broadcasting (DAB) receiver characteristics for consumer equipment intended for terrestrial and cable reception operating in band III and L-band. Dedicated receivers for specific applications are not within the scope of this standard. The characteristics for different classes and categories of DAB receivers are described: standard and multimedia receivers; domestic, automotive and adapter receivers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62104:2008

FprEN 62148-15

Identne FprEN 62148-15:2013
ja identne IEC 62148-15:201X (86C/1131/CDV)
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

**Fibre optic active components and devices -
Package and interface standards - Part 15: Discrete
vertical cavity surface emitting laser packages**

This part of IEC 62148 covers the physical dimension and interface specifications for the discrete vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL) devices in optical telecommunication and optical data transmission applications. The intent of this document is to adequately specify the physical requirements of VCSEL devices that will enable mechanical interchangeability of laser devices or transmitter complying with this standard both at the printed circuit wiring board and for any panel mounting requirement.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62148-15:2010

FprEN 62149-2

Identne FprEN 62149-2:2013
ja identne IEC 62149-2:201X (86C/1146/CDV)
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

**Fibre optic active components and devices -
Performance standards - Part 2: 850 nm discrete
vertical cavity surface emitting laser devices**

This part of IEC 62149 covers the performance specification for 850-nm discrete vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL) devices of transverse multimode types used for fibre optic telecommunication and optical data transmission applications. The performance standard contains a definition of the product performance requirements together with a series of sets of tests and measurements with clearly defined conditions, severities, and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run on a "once-off" basis to prove any product's ability to satisfy the performance standard's requirements. A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of a performance standard can be declared as complying with the performance standard, but should then be controlled by a quality assurance/quality conformance program. Depending on the modulation speeds, subcategorized specifications are defined. Types A1, A2, A3 and A4 correspond to 1,25 Gbit/s, 2,5 Gbit/s, 4,25 Gbit/s and 10 Gbit/s VCSELs, respectively. Each subcategorized specification is also defined by separate details depending on the device types, such as specifications for a VCSEL device without a monitor photodiode (Case a) and for a VCSEL device with a monitor photodiode (Case b).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62149-2:2009

FprEN 62149-8

Identne FprEN 62149-8:2013
ja identne IEC 62149-8:201X (86C/1144/CDV)
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

**Fibre optic active components and devices -
Performance standard - Part 8: Seeded reflective
semiconductor optical amplifier devices**

This part of IEC 62149 covers the performance specification for seeded reflective semiconductor optical amplifier (RSOA) devices used for fibre optic telecommunication and optical data transmission applications. The performance standard contains a definition of the product performance requirements together with a series of sets of tests and measurements with clearly defined conditions, severities, and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run on a "once-off" basis to prove any product's ability to satisfy the performance standard's requirements. A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of a performance standard can be declared as complying with the performance standard, but should then be controlled by a quality assurance/quality conformance program.

Keel en

FprEN 62149-9

Identne FprEN 62149-9:2013
ja identne IEC 62149-9:201X (86C/1145/CDV)
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

**Fibre optic active components and devices -
Performance standards - Part 9: Seeded reflective
semiconductor optical amplifier transceivers**

This part of IEC 62149 covers the performance specification for seeded reflective semiconductor optical amplifier (RSOA) transceivers used for the fibre optic telecommunication and optical data transmission applications. The performance standard contains a definition of the product performance requirements together with a series of sets of tests and measurements with clearly defined conditions, severities, and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run on a "once-off" basis to prove any product's ability to satisfy the performance standard's requirements. A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of a performance standard can be declared as complying with the performance standard, but should then be controlled by a quality assurance/quality conformance program.

Keel en

FprEN 62572-3

Identne FprEN 62572-3:2013
ja identne IEC 62572-3:201X (86C/1143/CDV)
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

**Fibre optic active components and devices -
Reliability standards - Part 3: Laser modules used for
telecommunication**

This part of IEC 62572 deals with reliability assessment of laser modules used for telecommunication. The aim of this standard is – to establish a standard method of assessing the reliability of laser modules in order to minimize risks and to promote product development and reliability; – to establish means by which the distribution of failures with time can be determined. This should enable the determination of equipment failure rates for specified end of life criteria. In addition, guidance is given in IEC/TR 62572-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62572-3:2012

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 16454:2013

Hind 31,07

Identne CEN/TS 16454:2013

Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall end to end conformance testing

This Technical Specification defines the key actors in the eCall chain of service provision as: 1) In-Vehicle System (IVS)/vehicle, 2) Mobile network Operator (MNO), 3) Public safety assistance point [provider](PSAP), in some circumstances may also involve: 4) Third Party Service Provider (TPSP), and to provide conformance tests for actor groups 1) – 4). NOTE Conformance tests are not appropriate nor required for vehicle occupants, although they are the recipient of the service. The Scope covers conformance testing (and approval) of new engineering developments, products and systems, and does not imply testing associated with individual installations in vehicles or locations.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15213-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 15213-1:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 1: Reference architecture and terminology

For many years, consumers, law enforcement agencies and insurers have been confronted with an ever-increasing number of vehicle thefts, both genuine thefts and insurance frauds, as well as the growing problem of increasing violence and threats against vehicle drivers. Manufacturers have and will continue to introduce after-theft systems that will enable the police to recover stolen vehicles. Different techniques are being used for that purpose. This document refers to them by the generic name of After Theft Systems for Vehicle Recovery (ATSVR). Standards for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) and Automatic Equipment Identification (AEI) are being developed by CEN/TC 278/WG 12 in parallel with EN ISO 14814. This ATSVR standard does not prejudice that work and does not seek to establish parameters for future AVI/AEI standards. DSRC and AVI standards are seen as basic technology blocks for types of short-range ATSVR systems. Certain specialised terms and definitions have been used in writing the ATSVR standards. This preliminary document aims to provide the preliminary framework of ATSVR concepts and definitions for the purpose of following ones. It will therefore: - define the concepts and global architecture models for ATSVR and the appropriate terminology; - identify the various elements that may comprise an ATSVR. The events and associated information that are relevant to the situation prior to the registration of the theft are relevant to the total process, but may be subject to the laws of individual countries. Such events and associated information may be described in the standards to give clarity to the technical processes identified, which obviously does not presume on the prevailing legal conditions.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-1:2005

EVS-EN 15213-2:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 15213-2:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 2: Common status message elements

This European Standard specifies the basic structure of the message elements, or items of information, that are put together to form the common message sets used in exchanging information in an After Theft System for Vehicle Recovery. Parts 3, 4 and 5 of EN 15213 define the content of these messages. The design is such that all currently identified information can be included in an unambiguous format, while allowing for additional items to be included should they either be required in the future or become available in the future. These message elements can also be referenced in a unique manner and described in plain language for transmission by voice, fax or e-mail. Similarly the data can be encoded in XML language for electronic transmission. Standards for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) and Automatic Equipment Identification (AEI) are being developed by CEN/TC 278/WG 12 in parallel with EN ISO 14814. This ATSVR standard does not prejudice that work and does not seek to establish parameters for future AVI/AEI standards. DSRC and AVI standards are seen as the basic technology blocks for types of short-range ATSVR systems. This part of EN 15213 aims to identify the main elements and illustrate the data concepts and way forward.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-2:2006

EVS-EN 15213-3:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 15213-3:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 3: Interface and system requirements in terms of short range communication system

This European Standard focuses on Short Range (SR) Interface/Systems Requirements. SR systems use an interface that allows Detection Equipment to operate some ATSVR functions in the direct line of sight of vehicles. SR systems enable LEAs in a particular country, to permit LEA personnel to perform actions on vehicles that are within their immediate vicinity. Such actions can include identification of vehicle data or influencing the vehicle from a remote site. Standards for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) and Automatic Equipment Identification (AEI) are being developed by CEN/TC 278/WG 12 in parallel with ISO/TC 204/WG 4. This ATSVR specification does not prejudice those standards and does not seek to establish parameters for future AVI/AEI standards. DSRC and AVI Standards are seen as basic technology blocks for types of short range ATSVR. This part of EN 15213 describes the structure, bit arrangements, number representation and coding of message elements that are typically transmitted as data. There is no requirement to make the messages as short or as effective as possible. Emphasis is placed on making them as clear and unambiguous as possible. For Short Range Communications, where there is very little time available for the transfer of data between passing vehicles and detection equipment, only a subset of the message elements described in this document can be transmitted. Therefore, in these cases, the data lengths are reduced to an absolute minimum. Data elements such as times, dates, or geographical coordinates need not be transmitted because the ATSVR consists of various equipment elements that communicate and interact through various interfaces in accordance with standard procedures and protocols facilitating the recovery of stolen vehicles. These processes may involve a human operator.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-3:2006

EVS-EN 15213-4:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 15213-4:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 4: Interface and system requirements in terms of long range communication system

This European Standard specifies the characteristics required to operate the Long Range ATSVR Architecture. An ATSVR consists of various elements that communicate and interact through a range of interfaces in accordance with standard procedures and protocols in order to facilitate the recovery of stolen vehicles. These processes may involve a human operator. ATSVR elements include an OBE installed in the vehicles, a range of Detecting Equipment and one or more System Operating Centres. One or more supporting Infrastructure Networks provide communications to support the ATSVR. The ATSVR location function may also include one or more supporting Position Reference Sources. The LR systems use an interface that allows the Detection Equipment to operate some ATSVR Functions at distances greater than the direct line of sight. These LR systems are generally operated with ATSVR Location Functions using long-range communications. This European Standard permits existing proprietary systems to operate using these interface specifications at ATSVR application level. The main subject areas are: a) definition of classes and categories; b) interoperability and compatibility of systems at: 1) functional level; 2) information level; 3) performance level; c) identification of communications supporting infrastructures; d) specification of compatible interfaces for ATSVR applications; e) restriction of specifications to: 1) application level; 2) operating level; 3) user level.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-4:2006

EVS-EN 15213-5:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 15213-5:2013

Intelligent transport systems - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 5: Messaging interface

This European Standard specifies guidelines for co-operation and the procedures to be followed between the LEA and ATSVR System Operating Centers (SOC) in response to alarm signals by ATSVR systems. For purposes of optimum mutual communication, this European Standard also includes suggestions and a format for the electronic exchange of information. ATSVR are electronic systems that enable a communication centre or other authorised facility, such as the LEA, to monitor the location and theft status of a vehicle. Other information may also be available including the speed and direction of the vehicle. These systems may be automatically activated by a signal from an anti-theft security device or upon receipt of a signal from an authorised SOC following confirmation of theft. Systems may be short range or long range and may use different technology to achieve results. Systems may identify the vehicle from on-board data or via reference to data held externally to the vehicle. Nevertheless, the standards of data and speed of communication should be compliant with requirements in this set of standards. System reliability and good, consistent procedures are extremely important. System operators and users will remain aware that the level and timing of any response ultimately remains the responsibility of the LEA where the vehicle is currently located by an ATSVR system. It is implicit that there should be a uniform way of dealing internationally with these systems when a stolen vehicle is in a country other than where the originating SOC is located.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-5:2006

EVS-EN ISO 21549-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 21549-1:2013

ja identne ISO 21549-1:2013

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21549-1:2004

EVS-ISO/IEC 27033-2:2013

Hind 13,22

ja identne ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Võrguturve. Osa 2: Võrguturbe kavandamise ja teostamise juhised

See ISO/IEC 27033 osa annab organisatsioonidele juhiseid võrguturbe plaanimiseks, kavandamiseks, teostamiseks ja dokumenteerimiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-ISO/IEC 18028-2:2007

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 15213-2:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15213-2:2006

Road transport and traffic telematics - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 2: Common status message elements

This document specifies the basic structure of the message elements, or items of information, that are put together to form the common message sets used in exchanging information in an After Theft System for Vehicle Recovery.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15213-2:2013

CEN/TS 15213-3:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15213-3:2006

Road transport and traffic telematics - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 3: Interface and system requirements for short range communication

This Technical Specification focuses on Short Range (SR) Interface/Systems Requirements. SR systems use an interface that allows Detection Equipment to operate some ATSVR functions in the direct line of sight of vehicles.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15213-3:2013

CEN/TS 15213-4:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15213-4:2006

Road transport and traffic telematics - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 4: Interface and system requirements for long range communication

This Technical Specification specifies the characteristics required to operate the Long Range ATSVR Architecture.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15213-4:2013

CEN/TS 15213-5:2006

Identne CEN/TS 15213-5:2006

Road transport and traffic telematics - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 5: Messaging interface

This Technical Specification specifies guidelines for co-operation and the procedures to be followed between the LEA and ATSVR System Operating Centers (SOC) in response to alarm signals by ATSVR systems. For purposes of optimum mutual communication, this Technical Specification also includes suggestions and a format for the electronic exchange of information.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15213-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 21549-1:2004

Identne EN ISO 21549-1:2004

ja identne ISO 21549-1:2004

Health informatics - Patient healthcard data - Part 1: General structure

This part of ISO 21549 is Part 1 of a multi-part standard that defines data structures held on patient healthcards compliant with the physical dimensions of ID-1 cards as defined by ISO/IEC 7810. This part of ISO 21549 does not apply to multiapplication cards. It defines a general structure for the different types of data defined in the other parts of the standard using UML notation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 21549-1:2013

EVS-ISO/IEC 18028-2:2007

ja identne ISO/IEC 18028-2:2006

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid.

Infotehnoloogiavõrkude turve. Osa 2: Võrguturbe arhitektuur

ISO/IEC 18028 see osa määratleb võrguturbe arhitektuuri, millega tagada võrgu turvalisus otspunktist otspunktini. Seda arhitektuuri saab rakendada mitmesugust tüüpi võrkudes, kus probleemiks on turvalisus otspunktist otspunktini, ja sõltumatult võrgu aluseks olevast tehnoloogiast. ISO/IEC 18028 selle osa eesmärk on olla aluseks üksikasjalike soovitude väljatöötamisel otspunktide vahelise turbe kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-ISO/IEC 27033-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 50600-2-3

Identne prEN 50600-2-3:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-3: Environmental control

This European Standard addresses environmental control within data centres based upon the criteria and classifications for availability, "security" and "energy efficiency enablement" within EN 50600-1. This European Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the following: a) temperature control b) fluid movement control c) humidity control d) particulate control e) vibration f) floor layout and equipment locations g) energy saving practices h) physical security of environmental control systems. For issues related to electromagnetic environment see EN 50600-2-5. 1.2 Conformance For a data centre to conform to this European Standard: a) it shall feature an environmental control solution that meets the requirements of Clause 4 for each identified space, which is predicted to meet the relevant availability requirements of Clause 5 where the space has scalable requirements; b) it shall feature an approach to physical security in relation to the environmental control solution that meets the requirements of Clause 6; c) it shall feature an energy efficiency enablement solution that meets the requirements of the relevant Complexity Level of Clause 7; d) local regulations, including safety, shall be met.

Keel en

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13776:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 13776:2013

LPG equipment and accessories - Filling and discharge procedures for LPG road tankers

This European Standard specifies filling, discharge and emergency procedures for road tankers used for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). This standard also covers routine maintenance procedures for LPG equipment of road tankers. This standard applies to road tankers equipped in accordance with EN 12252. This standard does not apply to "batteries of receptacles".

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13776:2002

EVS-EN ISO 11439:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN ISO 11439:2013

ja identne ISO 11439:2013

Gas cylinders - High pressure cylinders for the on-board storage of natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles (ISO 11439:2013)

This International Standard specifies minimum requirements for serially produced light-weight refillable gas cylinders intended only for the on-board storage of high pressure compressed natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles to which the cylinders are to be fixed. The service conditions do not cover external loadings that can arise from vehicle collisions, etc. This International Standard covers cylinders of any steel, aluminium or non-metallic material construction, using any design or method of manufacture suitable for the specified service conditions. This International Standard does not cover cylinders of stainless steel or of welded construction. Although this standard uses 200 bar as a reference working pressure, other working pressures can be used. Cylinders covered by this International Standard are designated Type 1, Type 2, Type 3 and Type 4.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11439:2001

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 15213-1:2005

Identne CEN/TS 15213-1:2005

Road transport and traffic telematics - After-theft systems for the recovery of stolen vehicles - Part 1: Reference architecture and terminology

For many years, consumers, law enforcement agencies and insurers have been confronted with an ever-increasing number of vehicle thefts, both genuine thefts and insurance frauds, as well as the growing problem of increasing violence and threats against vehicle drivers.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15213-1:2013

EVS-EN 13776:2002

Identne EN 13776:2002

Vedelgaasi (LPG) veoanumate täitmise ja tühjendamise protseduurid

Euroopa standard määratleb vedelgaasi (LPG) transpordiks kasutatavate veoanumate täitmise, tühjendamise ja hädaolukorras käitamise protseduurid. Standard käsitleb ka veoanumate LPG seadmete tavahoolduse protseduure.

See standard rakendub veoanumatele, mis on varustatud seadmetega vastavalt standardile EN 12252. Standard ei kehti ballooni kogumitele.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 13776:2013

EVS-EN ISO 11439:2001

Identne EN ISO 11439:2000

ja identne ISO 11439:2000

Gas cylinders - High pressure cylinders for the on-board storage of natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles²

This standard sets out minimum requirements for serially produced light-weight refillable gas cylinders intended only for the on-board storage of high pressure compressed natural gas as a fuel for automotive vehicles to which the cylinders are to be fixed. The service conditions do not cover external loadings which may arise from vehicle collisions, etc.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11439:2013

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-1:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 50382-2:2008/A1:2013

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

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

Keel en

ASEDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-ENV 13481-6:2004

Identne ENV 13481-6:2002

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.

Keel en

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 62287-2:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 62287-2:2013

ja identne IEC 62287-2:2013

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) - Part 2: Self-organising time division multiple access (SOTDMA) techniques (IEC 62287-2:2013)

This part of IEC 62287 specifies operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for Class B "SO" shipborne AIS equipment using Self-organised TDMA (SOTDMA) techniques as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.1371. This Standard takes into account other associated IEC International Standards and existing National Standards, as applicable. The main differences between Class B "CS" (IEC 62287-1) and Class B "SO" units are that the Class B "SO": - covers all 25 kHz channels listed in Recommendation ITU-R M.1084-4; - only uses the internal GNSS, no position sensor input is allowed; - uses VDL Message 17 for correction of the internal GNSS; - has a presentation interface; - has additional reporting intervals, down to 5 s; - has two power settings, with a high level of 5 W; - has the capability to transmit binary messages; - has the capability to transmit the long-range broadcast message. It is applicable for AIS equipment used on craft that are not covered by a mandatory carriage requirement of AIS under SOLAS Chapter V.

Keel en

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 2043:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 2043:2013

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - General requirements for semi-finished product qualification (excluding forgings and castings)

This European Standard defines the general requirements for semi-finished product qualification of EN metallic materials (excluding forgings and castings). Specific requirements are given in the material standards and/or relevant technical specification.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4262:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4262:2013

Aerospace series - Heat resisting alloy FE-PA4901 (X12CrNiCoMoW21-20) - As forged - Forging stock - a or D ≤ 200 mm - 690 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 880MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Heat resisting alloy FE-PA4901 (X12CrNiCoMoW21-20) As forged Forging stock a or D 200 mm 690 MPa < Rm < 880 Mpa for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4263:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4263:2013

Aerospace series - Heat resisting alloy FE-PA4901 (X12CrNiCoMoW21-20) - As forged - Forging stock - a or D ≤ 200 mm - 690 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 960MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Heat resisting alloy FE-PA4901 (X12CrNiCoMoW21-20) As forged Forging stock a or D ≤ 200 mm 690 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 960 Mpa for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4503:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 4503:2013

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Textiles - Test method - Determination of water soluble chloride and sulfate of aqueous extracts

This European Standard specifies the determination of water soluble chloride and sulphate of aqueous extracts of textile materials. This method has been written in response to an aerospace requirement for a method of extraction using hot water, this method should be used in conjunction with EN 4426.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4505:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 4505:2013

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Textiles - Test method - Determination of dimensional stability

This European Standard specifies the procedure for the determination of dimensional stability of narrow fabrics.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4507:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4507:2013

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Textiles - Test method - Determination of water extractable matter

This European Standard specifies the procedure for the determination of water extractable matter of textile material. This method has been written in response to an aerospace requirement for a method of extraction using hot water.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 2267-010

Identne FprEN 2267-010:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 010: DR family, single UV laser printable - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable electrical lightweight wires DR family for use in the on-board 115 V (phase to neutral) or 230 V (phase to phase) electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between - 65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant in sizes 26 to 14 (115/230 V). In addition, cables in sizes 12 AWG and larger may be suitable for use at 230/400 V in pressurised zones when installed to take account of possible short circuit effects (at the discretion of the user). It shall also be possible to mark these cables by qualified compatible marking. These markings shall satisfy the requirements of EN 3838.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2267-010:2005

FprEN 2346-005

Identne FprEN 2346-005:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, fire resistant - Operating temperatures between - 65 °C and 260 °C - Part 005: DW family, single UV laser printable and multicore assembly - Light weight - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of light weight fire proof, unscreened, electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperature between - 65 °C and 260 °C. This cable has not been demonstrated to be arc resistance at a.c.voltages above 200 V rms (network 115/200 V rms). Single core is UV Laser printable in accordance with EN 3838; UV laser markability is not mandatory for multicore cables.

Keel en

FprEN 2648

Identne FprEN 2648:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Kadmeeritud, legeeritud terasest nõgusseibid

This standard specifies the characteristics of concave washers, in alloy steel, cadmium plated, maximum operating temperature 235 °C. They are intended to be used with nuts to EN 2647.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2648:2000

FprEN 2665-001

Identne FprEN 2665-001:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated current 20 A to 50 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the three-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers without signal contacts, rated from 20 A to 50 A and used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2665-001:2000

FprEN 2665-004

Identne FprEN 2665-004:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated current 20 A to 50 A - Part 004: UNC thread terminals - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of three-pole circuit breakers, temperature compensated with a rated current from 20 A to 50 A, used in aircraft on-board circuits at a temperature between - 55 °C and 90 °C at an altitude of 15 000 m max. These circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single pushbutton (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2665-004:2000

FprEN 2794-001

Identne FprEN 2794-001:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated current 20 A to 50 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the single-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers rated from 20 A to 50 A and used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282 (all categories).

Keel en

FprEN 2794-004

Identne FprEN 2794-004:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 20 A to 50 A - Part 004: UNC thread terminals - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of single-pole circuit breakers, temperature compensated with a rated current from 20 A to 25 A, used in aircraft on-board circuits at a temperature between - 55 °C and 125 °C and at an altitude of 15 000 m max. These circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single push button (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel en

FprEN 3155-065

Identne FprEN 3155-065:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 065: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S, size 8 - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male electrical contacts, type A, crimp, class S, size 8, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-066.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3155-065:2006

FprEN 3155-066

Identne FprEN 3155-066:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 066: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S, size 8 - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts, type A, crimp, class S, size 8, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-065.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3155-066:2006

FprEN 3375-012

Identne FprEN 3375-012:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for digital data transmission - Part 012: Single braid - Star Quad 100 ohms - 260 °C - Type KH - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances, required characteristics and the mass of an AWG 24 shielded quad cable, type KH, intended for high speed (100 Mbit/s) full duplex Ethernet networks. Linked to this particular application, the operating temperatures of the cable are between – 65 °C and 260 °C. This cable is laser markable, this marking satisfies the requirements of EN 3838. The characteristics impedance must be (100 ± 15) Ω.

Keel en

FprEN 16603-10-03

Identne FprEN 16603-10-03:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Space engineering - Testing

This standard addresses the requirements for performing verification by testing of space segment elements and space segment equipment on ground prior to launch. The document is applicable for tests performed on qualification models, flight models (tested at acceptance level) and protoflight models. The standard provides: Requirements for test programme and test management, Requirements for retesting, Requirements for redundancy testing, Requirements for environmental tests, General requirements for functional and performance tests, NOTE Specific requirements for functional and performance tests are not part of this standard since they are defined in the specific project documentation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14824:2004

FprEN 16603-10-04

Identne FprEN 16603-10-04:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Space engineering - Space environment

This standard applies to all product types which exist or operate in space and defines the natural environment for all space regimes. It also defines general models and rules for determining the local induced environment. Project-specific or project-class-specific acceptance criteria, analysis methods or procedures are not defined. The natural space environment of a given item is that set of environmental conditions defined by the external physical world for the given mission (e.g. atmosphere, meteoroids and energetic particle radiation). The induced space environment is that set of environmental conditions created or modified by the presence or operation of the item and its mission (e.g. contamination, secondary radiations and spacecraft charging). The space environment also contains elements which are induced by the execution of other space activities (e.g. debris and contamination). This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14092:2002

FprEN 16603-10-06

Identne FprEN 16603-10-06:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Space engineering - Technical requirements specification

This Standard provides an overview of the purposes and positions of the technical requirements specification, defines the different types of requirements, and defines requirements on the TS and on its requirements. This Standard is applicable to all types of space systems, all product elements, and projects. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21351:2005

FprEN 16603-10-09

Identne FprEN 16603-10-09:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Space engineering - Reference coordinate system

The objective of the Coordinate Systems Standard is to define the requirements related to the various coordinate systems, as well as their related mutual inter-relationships and transformations, which are used for mission definition, engineering, verification, operations and output data processing of a space system and its elements. This Standard aims at providing a practical, space-focused implementation of Coordinate Systems, developing a set of definitions and requirements. These constitute a common reference or "checklist" of maximum utility for organising and conducting the system engineering activities of a space system project or for participating as customer or supplier at any level of system decomposition. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel en

FprEN 16603-10-11

Identne FprEN 16603-10-11:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Space engineering - Human factors engineering

This Standard forms part of the System engineering branch of the Engineering area of the ECSS system. As such it is intended to assist in the consistent application of human factors engineering to space products by specifying normative provisions for methods, data and models to the problem of ensuring crew safety, well being, best performance, and problem avoidance in space system and payload operations. This Standard ECSS-E-ST-10-11 belongs to the human factors discipline, as identified in ECSS-E-ST-10, and defines the human factors engineering and ergonomics requirements applicable to elements and processes. This Standard is applicable to all flight and ground segments for the integration of the human in the loop for space system (this includes hardware and software or a combination of the two) products. When viewed in a specific project context, the requirements defined in this Standard should be tailored to match the genuine requirements of a particular profile and circumstances of a project. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 16851:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 16851:2013

ja identne ISO 16851:2012

Textile conveyor belts - Determination of the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt (ISO 16851:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt. It applies to all types of construction of conveyor belting with the exception of belts containing steel cord reinforcement. It is not suitable or valid for light conveyor belts described in ISO 21183-1[3].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16851:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 16851:2005

Identne EN ISO 16851:2004

ja identne ISO 16851:2004

Textile conveyor belts - Method of test for the determination of the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt. It applies to all types of construction of conveyor belting with the exception of belts containing steel cord reinforcement. It is not suitable or valid for light conveyor belts described in EN 873

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16851:2013

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13683:2004+A2:2011/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 13683:2003+A2:2011/AC:2013

Aiapidamisseadmed. Integreeritud jõuallikaga hekseldid/veskid. Ohutus

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19932-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 19932-1:2013

ja identne ISO 19932-1:2013

Taimekaitsevadmed. Seljas kantavad pritsid. Osa 1: Ohutus ja keskkonnanõuded

This part of ISO 19932 specifies the safety and environmental requirements and their verification for the design and construction of knapsack sprayers carried on the back or shoulder of the operator for use with plant protection products. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. It is applicable to lever-operated knapsack sprayers, knapsack compression sprayers and knapsack sprayers driven by an engine or electric motor using hydraulic pressure atomisation of spray liquid, with a nominal volume of more than 3 l, for their intended use in, for example, agriculture and horticulture. It does not apply to knapsack mistblowers. This part of ISO 19932 deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to knapsack sprayers when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Annex A), excepting the hazards arising from: - static electricity; - explosion or fire from chemicals for spraying; and - insufficient structural integrity. - This document is not applicable to knapsack sprayers which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19932-2:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 19932-2:2013

ja identne ISO 19932-2:2013

Taimekaitsevadmed. Seljas kantavad pritsid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

This part of ISO 19932 specifies test methods for the verification of requirements of ISO 19932-1 for knapsack sprayers carried on the back or shoulder of the operator for use with plant protection products. It is applicable to lever-operated knapsack sprayers, knapsack compression sprayers and knapsack sprayers driven by an engine or electric motor using hydraulic pressure atomization of the spray liquid, with a nominal volume of more than 3 l for their intended use primarily in agriculture and horticulture. It does not apply to knapsack mistblowers covered by ISO 28139.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS-ISO 10315

ja identne ISO 10315:2013

Tähtaeg 13.09.2013

Sigaretid. Nikotiini sisalduse määramine suitsukondensaatides. Gaaskromatograafilise meetodi

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab, kuidas määrata nikotiini sisaldust sigaretsuitsu kondensaatides gaaskromatograafilisel meetodil. Sigarettide suitsetamine ja suitsuvoo kogumine käib tavaliselt vastavalt ISO 4387 standardile.

MÄRKUS 1 Selles rahvusvahelises standardis kirjeldatud meetod kehtib ka ebaseandardset suitsetamisel kogutud sigaretsuitsu kondensaatides nikotiini sisalduse kindlaks määramisel.

MÄRKUS 2 Riikides, kus ei kasutata gaaskromatograafilist meetodit, tuleks nikotiinsete alkaloidide kogusisalduse määramisel lähtuda standardist ISO 3400. Sellistel juhtudel võib standardis ISO 3400 kirjeldatud meetodil kogutud väärtusi kasutada tulemuste esitamisel koos vastava lisamärkusega.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 10315:2006

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 5536:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 5536:2013

ja identne ISO 5536:2009

Milk fat products - Determination of water content - Karl Fischer method (ISO 5536:2009)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of milk fat products by the Karl Fischer (KF) method. The method is applicable to butteroil (anhydrous butteroil, anhydrous butterfat, anhydrous milk fat) with a water content not exceeding 1,0 % mass fraction.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9233-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 9233-1:2013

ja identne ISO 9233-1:2007 + Amd 1:2012

Cheese, cheese rind and processed cheese - Determination of natamycin content - Part 1: Molecular absorption spectrometric method for cheese rind (ISO 9233-1:2007 including Amd 1:2012)

This part of ISO 9233 IDF 140 specifies a method for the determination in cheese rind of natamycin mass fraction of above 0,5 mg/kg and surface-area-related natamycin mass of above 0,03 mg/dm². NOTE It is possible that the method may be suitable for detecting migration of natamycin into the cheese.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9233-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 9233-2:2013

ja identne ISO 9233-2:2007 + Amd 1:2012

Cheese, cheese rind and processed cheese - Determination of natamycin content - Part 2: High-performance liquid chromatographic method for cheese, cheese rind and processed cheese (ISO 9233-2:2007 including Amd 1:2012)

This part of ISO 9233|IDF 140 specifies a method for the determination of natamycin mass fraction in cheese, cheese rind and processed cheese of above 0,5 mg/kg and of the surface-area-related natamycin mass in cheese rind of above 0,03 mg/dm².

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12779:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 12779:2013

ja identne ISO 12779:2011

Lactose - Determination of water content - Karl Fischer method (ISO 12779:2011)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the water content of lactose by Karl Fischer (KF) titration.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 24276:2006/A1:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 24276:2006/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 24276:2006/Amd 1:2013

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - General requirements and definitions (ISO 24276:2006/Amd 1:2013)

This International Standard specifies how to use the standards for nucleic acid extraction (ISO 21571), qualitative nucleic acid analysis (ISO 21569), quantitative nucleic acid analysis (ISO 21570) and protein-based methods (ISO 21572), and explains their relationship in the analysis of genetically modified organisms in foodstuffs.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 8586

Identne FprEN ISO 8586:2013

ja identne ISO 8586:2012

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Sensory analysis - General guidelines for the selection, training and monitoring of selected assessors and expert sensory assessors (ISO 8586:2012)

This International Standard specifies criteria for the selection and procedures for the training and monitoring of selected assessors and expert sensory assessors. It supplements the information given in ISO 6658.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8586-2:2008

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14205:2004

Identne EN 14205:2003

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.

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16514:2013

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TR 16514:2013

Automotive fuels - Unleaded petrol containing more than 3,7 % (m/m) oxygen - Roadmap, test methods, and requirements for E10+ petrol

This Technical Report presents an overview and time plan for test methods and requirements that could be expected for future unleaded petrol and petrol blends in Europe. This means unleaded petrol with an ethanol/oxygenates level higher than allowed in the Fuels Quality Directive, Annex I [4], which is petrol containing up to 3,7 % (m/m) of oxygen, more familiarly known as E10. Specific issues that may apply for certain levels or types of oxygenates are highlighted where appropriate in the appropriate sections of this report. This report does not take into account all issues related to vehicles that are specially designed to run on a much wider range of oxygenate contents above E10+, for example up to E85. The report covers fuels and vehicle concepts for both E10+-capable (without engine efficiency gains) and E10+-optimised (with engine efficiency gains). NOTE 1 Following the large possible combinations and levels of oxygenates, the work focuses on unleaded petrol with a nominal ethanol content between 10 % (V/V) and 25 % (V/V). Once the ethanol is higher than approximately 20 % to 25 % (depending on the vehicle) more engine and vehicle measures would likely be needed. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this document, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent the mass fraction, μ , and the volume fraction, φ , respectively. NOTE 3 Although EN 228 speaks about and defines "unleaded petrol", the wording "petrol" is used throughout this document for the sake of readability.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16569:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TR 16569:2013

Automotive fuels - Assessing the effects of E10 petrol on vehicle emissions and performance

This Technical Report describes a study executed to evaluate the performance of representative vehicles of current and recent production when operating on petrol fuels containing up to 10 % (V/V) ethanol. Vehicle performance evaluations included regulated and evaporative emissions as well as hot and cold weather driveability. The testing procedures used in each of the three main vehicle studies were adapted to the requirements of the testing facilities. The studies were designed to demonstrate whether a relaxation in the E70max, E100max, and VLI limits in EN 228 would introduce unacceptable vehicle driveability or regulated emissions performance problems. The results were used to advise CEN/TC 19/WG 21 on the revision of the EN 228 petrol specification [1]. A procedure for future revision of EN 228 (see Annex A) was also developed.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1360:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 1360:2013

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements and test methods for verification for three types of hoses in two grades and two classes of hose assemblies used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds). The assemblies are intended for use at ambient temperatures between $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for normal temperature class and $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for low temperature class at a working pressure $\leq 16\text{ bar}$ (1). As part of the certification of a new dispenser, testing of fuel samples in accordance with EN 228 and EN 590 should be carried out at least eight weeks after the first use of the equipment to avoid unrepresentative sulphur content results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1360:2005

EVS-EN 1429:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 1429:2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of residue on sieving of bituminous emulsions, and determination of storage stability by sieving

This European Standard specifies methods utilizing sieving for the determination of the quantity of coarse particles of binder present in bitumen emulsions, and for the determination of storage stability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1429:2009

EVS-EN 13179-1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 13179-1:2013

Tests for filler aggregate used in bituminous mixtures - Part 1: Delta ring and ball test

This European Standard specifies the procedure used to determine the stiffening effect of filler aggregate when mixed with bitumen.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13179-1:2001

EVS-EN 13483:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 13483:2013

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies with internal vapour recovery for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for verification for hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations. The hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations need to be capable of withstanding anticipated mechanical, thermal and chemical stressing and be resistant to the combustible liquids used in these applications as well as their vapour and vapour air mixtures. It is imperative that the assemblies be constructed in such a way that actions during normal operation cannot give rise to dangerous electrostatic charges nor that there will be any reduction in the performance of the vapour recovery. The assemblies are intended for use at ambient temperatures between -30 °C and +55 °C for normal temperature class and -40 °C and +55 °C for low temperature class at a working pressure ≤ 16 bar¹). Hoses can be constructed from rubber or thermoplastic elastomer (TPE) and this document specifies the requirements for three types of hoses in two grades and two classes of hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems, including oxygenated fuels (≤ 15 % oxygenated compounds) with internal vapour recovery tubing or hose. NOTE This European Standard is not applicable to multi chamber fuel dispensing hoses. As part of the certification of a new dispenser, testing of fuel samples in accordance with EN 228 should be carried out at least eight weeks after the first use of the equipment to avoid unrepresentative sulphur content results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13483:2005

EVS-EN 14125:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 14125:2013

Thermoplastic and flexible metal pipework for underground installation at petrol filling stations

This European Standard specifies requirements for underground pipework systems used to transfer liquid fuels and their vapours at petrol filling stations. Minimum performance requirements covering fitness for purpose, safety and environmental protection are given. This document applies to pipework made from thermoplastics, which may include some degree of reinforcement, and to flexible metal pipework. It does not apply to fibre reinforced thermosets, commonly referred to as glass fibre reinforced plastic (GRP), nor to rigid metals. This document applies to: - delivery pipes from tanks to dispensers, including positive pressure, vacuum suction and siphon modes; - fill pipes from road tankers to tanks; - vapour recovery and vent pipework; - pipework for Secondary Containment; - connectors. It does not apply to pipework for use with liquefied petroleum gas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14125:2005; EVS-EN 14125:2005/A1:2006

EVS-EN 14141:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14141:2013

Valves for natural gas transportation in pipelines - Performance requirements and tests

This European Standard applies to all valves (plug, ball, gate and check valves) used in onshore transmission pipelines for transport of natural gas in accordance with EN 1594, but with a differing temperature range according to the following three classes in accordance with EN 682: 1) - 10 °C to 60 °C; 2) - 20 °C to 60 °C; 3) the range stated by the purchaser for special design. This European Standard comprises all valves which are components of the pipeline. This European Standard specifies valves for pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar. Control valves and safety valves are excluded from the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard specifies requirements and appropriate verification tests carried out during production and for certification purposes to verify that the valves conform to the requirements. A summary of the product and type tests is given in Annex H. This European Standard makes reference to EN 13942. All the requirements of EN 13942 should be met unless otherwise stated. Paragraphs marked with a dot [] indicate requirements which are identical to EN 13942. Additional national requirements and tests in accordance with individual national legal regulations not yet harmonized may be necessary and are to be advised in the purchase order.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14141:2004

EVS-EN ISO 13686:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 13686:2013

ja identne ISO 13686:2013

Natural gas - Quality designation (ISO 13686:2013)

This International Standard specifies the parameters required to describe finally processed and, where required, blended natural gas. Such gas is referred to subsequently in this text simply as "natural gas". The main text of this International Standard contains a list of these parameters, their units and references to measurement standards. Informative annexes give examples of typical values for these parameters, with the main emphasis on health and safety. In defining the parameters governing composition, physical properties and trace constituents, consideration has also been given to existing natural gases to ensure their continuing viability. The question of interchangeability is dealt with in Annex A (see Clause A.2).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13686:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 1360:2005**

Identne EN 1360:2005

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for three types of hoses in two categories and two classes of hose assemblies used for measured fuel dispensing, including oxygenated fuels (up to a maximum of 15 % oxygenated compounds).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1360:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1360:2013

EVS-EN 1429:2009

Identne EN 1429:2009

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of residue on sieving of bitumen emulsions, and determination of storage stability by sieving

This European Standard specifies methods utilizing sieving for the determination of the quantity of coarse particles of binder present in bitumen emulsions, and for the determination of storage stability. **WARNING** — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1429:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1429:2013

EVS-EN 13179-1:2001

Identne EN 13179-1:2000

Bituumensegudes kasutatava fillertäitematerjali katsetamine. Osa 1: Kuulrõnga katse

This European Standard specifies the procedure for testing the stiffening effect of filler aggregate by means of the determination of the softening point of a bitumen/filler aggregate mixture. The stiffening effect is used to evaluate the influence of the filler aggregate on the mechanical behaviour of bituminous mixtures. The test procedure is applicable to filler aggregate used in bituminous mixtures.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13179-1:2013

EVS-EN 13483:2005

Identne EN 13483:2005

Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies with internal vapour recovery for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification

This document specifies the requirements for hose assemblies with vapour recovery for delivery systems on petrol filling stations.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13483:2013

EVS-EN 14125:2005

Identne EN 14125:2004

Thermoplastic and flexible metal pipework for underground installation at petrol filling stations

This document specifies requirements for underground pipework systems used to transfer liquid fuels and their vapours at petrol filling stations. Minimum performance requirements covering fitness for purpose, safety and environmental protection are given.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14125:2013

EVS-EN 14125:2005/A1:2006

Identne EN 14125:2004/A1:2006

Thermoplastic and flexible metal pipework for underground installation at petrol filling stations

This document specifies requirements for underground pipework systems used to transfer liquid fuels and their vapours at petrol filling stations. Minimum performance requirements covering fitness for purpose, safety and environmental protection are given.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14125:2013

EVS-EN 14141:2004

Identne EN 14141:2003

Valves for natural gas transportation in pipelines - Performance requirements and tests

This European Standard applies to all valves (plug valves, ball valves, gate valves and check valves) used in onshore transmission pipelines for transport of natural gas in accordance with EN 1594. It comprises all valves which are components of the pipeline.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14141:2013

EVS-EN ISO 13686:2005

Identne EN ISO 13686:2005

ja identne ISO 13686:1998

Natural gas - Quality designation

This International Standard specifies the parameters required to describe finally processed and, where required, blended natural gas. Such gas is referred to subsequently in this text simply as "natural gas".

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13686:2013

77 METALLURGIA**UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID****EVS-EN 10209:2013**

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 10209:2013

Cold rolled low carbon steel flat products for vitreous enamelling - Technical delivery conditions

This European Standard applies to cold rolled non-coated low carbon steel flat products in rolled widths equal to or over 600 mm and in thicknesses equal to or less than 3 mm, delivered in sheet, wide strip, slit wide strip or cut lengths obtained from slit wide strip or sheet. It does not apply to cold rolled narrow strip (rolling width < 600 mm) nor to cold rolled flat products for which there is a specific standard, in particular the following: - cold-rolled low carbon steel flat products for cold forming (EN 10130); - cold-rolled non oriented electrical steel sheet and strip delivered in fully processed state (prEN 10106); - cold-rolled electrical non-alloyed steel sheet and strip delivered in semi-processed state (prEN 10126); - cold-rolled electrical alloyed steel sheet and strip delivered in semi-processed state (prEN 10165); - cold reduced blackplate (EN 10205); - steel sheet and strip for welded gas cylinders (prEN 10120); - hot-rolled flat products made of high yield strength steels for cold forming (prEN 10149); - cold-rolled uncoated non-alloy mild steel narrow strip for cold forming (prEN 10139); - cold-rolled structural steels for general purposes. cold-rolled flat products made of high yield strength for cold forming (EN 10268).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10209:2000

EVS-EN 12496:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 12496:2013

Galvanic anodes for cathodic protection in seawater and saline mud

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements and gives recommendations for the chemical composition, the electrochemical properties, the physical tolerances, and the test and inspection procedures for cast galvanic anodes of aluminium, magnesium and zinc based alloys for cathodic protection in sea water and saline mud. This European Standard is applicable to the majority of galvanic anodes used for seawater and saline mud applications, i.e. cast anodes of trapezoidal, "D", or circular cross section and bracelet type anodes. The general requirements and recommendations of this European Standard may also be applied to other anode shapes, e.g. half-spherical, button, etc., which are sometimes used for seawater applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13600:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 13600:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Seamless copper tubes for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for seamless drawn copper tubes for electrical purposes, delivered in straight lengths or alternatively in level wound coils with the cross-sections and size ranges below: - for round tubes in straight lengths with outside diameters from 3 mm up to and including 450 mm and wall thicknesses from 0,3 mm; - for round tubes in level wound coils with outside diameters from 3 mm up to and including 30 mm and wall thicknesses from 0,3 mm; - for square and rectangular tubes with major outside dimension from 5 mm up to and including 150 mm and wall thicknesses from 0,5 mm up to and including 10 mm. The sampling procedures and the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13600:2002

EVS-EN 13601:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 13601:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes. Cross-sections and size ranges are: - round, square and hexagonal rod with diameters or widths across-flats from 2 mm up to and including 160 mm; - bar with thicknesses from 2 mm up to and including 40 mm and widths from 3 mm up to and including 200 mm; - round, square, hexagonal and rectangular wire with diameters or widths across-flats from 2 mm up to and including 25 mm, as well as thicknesses from 0,5 mm up to and including 12 mm with widths from 1 mm up to and including 200 mm. The sampling procedures and the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard are also specified. NOTE Drawn, round copper wire — plain or tinned, single or multiline — for the manufacture of electrical conductors is specified in EN 13602.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13601:2002

EVS-EN 13602:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 13602:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Drawn, round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and dimensional tolerances for drawn round copper wire from 0,04 mm up to and including 5,0 mm for the manufacture of electrical conductors intended for the production of bare and insulated cables and flexible cords. This standard covers plain or tinned, single or multiline, annealed or hard drawn wire. It does not include wire for enamelling (winding wire, magnet wire), for electronic application and for contact wire for electric traction. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard and the delivery conditions are also specified. NOTE Due to the thermal and/or mechanical treatment involved in cabling processes, the properties of conductors in the final cable or cord differ from those of the original wire supplied. Requirements for conductors taken from cable or cord are given in appropriate cable standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13602:2002

EVS-EN 13603:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 13603:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Test methods for assessing protective tin coatings on drawn round copper wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies methods for assessing the tin coating on drawn round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors, e.g. according to EN 13602. Standard includes test methods for the determination of the following characteristics: a) thickness of the unalloyed tin coating; b) continuity of the tin coating; c) adherence of the tin coating. **WARNING** - This standard can involve the use of hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with their use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13603:2002

EVS-EN 13604:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 13604:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Semiconductor devices, electronic and vacuum products made from high conductivity copper

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties and tolerances on dimensions and form of, semiconductor devices, electronic and vacuum products in two copper grades Cu-OFE (CW009A) and Cu-PHCE (CW022A), in the form of wrought products, e.g. plate, sheet, strip, seamless tube, rod, bar, wire, profiles. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard, and the delivery conditions are also specified. This European Standard applies to the wrought copper products as delivered to the device manufacturer, i.e. for further fabrication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13604:2002

EVS-EN 13605:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 13605:2013

Copper and copper alloys - Copper profiles and profiled wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper profiles and profiled wire for electrical purposes which would fit within a circumscribing circle of maximum 180 mm diameter. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard, and the delivery conditions are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13605:2002

EVS-EN ISO 377:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 377:2013

ja identne ISO 377:2013

Steel and steel products - Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing (ISO 377:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for the identification, location and preparation of samples and test pieces intended for mechanical tests on steel sections, bars, rod, flat products and tubular products as defined in ISO 6929. If agreed in the order this standard may also apply to other metallic products. These samples and test pieces are for use in tests which are carried out in conformity with the methods specified in the product or material standard or, in the absence of this, in the test standard. Where the requirements of the order or product standard differ from those given in this International Standard, then the requirements of the order or product standard apply.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 377:2001

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 10209:2000**

Identne EN 10209:1996

Külmvaltsitud madalsüsinikterasest tasapinnalised tooted emailimiseks. Tehnilised tarnetingimused

See Euroopa standard kehtib nende külmvaltsitud pinnakatteta madalsüsinikterasest tasapinnaliste toodete kohta, mille laius valtsitud kujul on 600 mm või üle selle ning mille paksus on 3 mm või alla selle. Neid tasapinnalisi tooteid tarnitakse lehe, laia riba ja laia ribarulli kujul või laia ribarullist või lehest teatud pikkusesse lõigatud kujul.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 10209:2013

EVS-EN 13600:2002

Identne EN 13600:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Seamless copper tubes for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for seamless drawn copper tubes for electrical purposes, delivered in straight lengths with the cross-sections and size ranges below: for round tubes with outside diameters from 5 mm up to and including 150 mm and wall thicknesses from 0,5 mm up to and including 20 mm; for square and rectangular tubes with major outside dimension from 5 mm up to and including 150 mm and wall thicknesses from 0,5 mm up to and including 10 mm. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard, and the delivery conditions are also specified.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13600:2013

EVS-EN 13601:2002

Identne EN 13601:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper rod, bar and wire for general electrical purposes. Cross-sections and size ranges are: round, square and hexagonal rod with diameters or widths across-flats from 2 mm up to and including 80 mm; rectangular bar with thicknesses from 2 mm up to and including 40 mm and widths from 3 mm up to and including 200 mm; round, square, hexagonal and rectangular wire with diameters or widths across-flats from 2 mm up to and including 25 mm, as well as thicknesses from 0,5 mm up to and including 12 mm with widths from 1 mm up to and including 200 mm. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard and the delivery conditions are also specified.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13601:2013

EVS-EN 13602:2002

Identne EN 13602:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Drawn, round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and dimensional tolerances for drawn round copper wire from 0,04 mm up to and including 5,0 mm for the manufacture of electrical conductors intended for the production of bare and insulated cables and flexible cords. This standard covers plain or tinned, single or multilined, annealed or hard drawn wire. It does not include wire for enamelling (winding wire, magnet wire), for electronic application and for contact wire for electric traction. The sampling procedures, the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this standard and the delivery conditions are also specified.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13602:2013

EVS-EN 13603:2002

Identne EN 13603:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Test methods for assessing protective tin coatings on drawn round copper wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies methods for assessing the tin coating on drawn round copper wire for the manufacture of electrical conductors, e.g. according to EN 13602. Standard includes test methods for the determination of the following characteristics: a) thickness of the unalloyed tin coating; b) continuity of the tin coating; c) adherence of the tin coating.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13603:2013

EVS-EN 13604:2002

Identne EN 13604:2002

Copper and copper alloys - Products of high conductivity copper for electronic tubes, semiconductor devices and vacuum applications

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties and tolerances on dimensions and form of two copper grades Cu-OFE (CW009A) and Cu-PHCE (CW022A), for electronic and semiconductor devices as well as for vacuum applications, in the form of wrought products, e.g. plate, sheet, strip, seamless tube, rod, bar, wire, profiles

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13604:2013

EVS-EN 13605:2002

Identne EN 13605:2002+AC:2004

Copper and copper alloys - Copper profiles and profiled wire for electrical purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements including electrical properties, and tolerances on dimensions and form for copper profiles and profiled wire for electrical purposes which would fit within a circumscribing circle of maximum 180 mm diameter

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13605:2013

EVS-EN ISO 377:2001

Identne EN ISO 377:1997

ja identne ISO 377 + Cor.:1997

Steel and steel products - Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing

This International Standard specifies requirements for the identification, location and preparation of samples and test pieces intended for mechanical tests on steel sections, bars, rod, flat products and tubular products as defined in ISO 6929.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 377:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**FprEN ISO 8492**

Identne FprEN ISO 8492:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 8492:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Metallic materials - Tube - Flattening test (ISO/FDIS 8492:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic tubes of circular cross-section to undergo plastic deformation by flattening. It may also be used to reveal the defects in the tubes. This International Standard is applicable to tubes having an outside diameter no greater than 600 mm and a thickness no greater than 15 % of the outside diameter. The range of the outside diameter or thickness, for which this International Standard is applicable, may be more exactly specified in the relevant product standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8492:2004

FprEN ISO 8494

Identne FprEN ISO 8494:2013
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8494:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Metallic materials - Tube - Flanging test (ISO/FDIS 8494:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic tubes of circular cross-section to undergo plastic deformation during flange formation. This International Standard is intended for tubes having an outside diameter no greater than 150 mm and a wall thickness no greater than 10 mm, although the range of diameters or wall thickness for which this International Standard is applicable may be more exactly specified in the relevant product standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8494:2004

FprEN ISO 8495

Identne FprEN ISO 8495:2013
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8495:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Metallic materials - Tube - Ring-expanding test (ISO/FDIS 8495:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for a ring-expanding test on tubes, that is used to reveal defects both on the surfaces and within the tube wall by expanding the test piece using a conical mandrel until fracture occurs. It may be also used to assess the ability of tubes to undergo plastic deformation. The ring-expanding test is applicable to tubes having an outside diameter from 18 mm up to and including 150 mm and a wall thickness from 2 mm up to and including 16 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8495:2004

FprEN ISO 8496

Identne FprEN ISO 8496:2013
ja identne ISO/FDIS 8496:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Metallic materials - Tube - Ring tensile test (ISO/FDIS 8496:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method for a ring tensile test of tubes to reveal surface and internal defects by subjecting the test piece to strain until fracture occurs. This test may also be used to assess the ductility of tubes. The ring tensile test is applicable to tubes having an outside diameter exceeding 150 mm and a wall thickness no greater than 40 mm. The inside diameter shall be greater than 100 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8496:2004

FprEN ISO 20482

Identne FprEN ISO 20482:2013
ja identne ISO/FDIS 20482:2013
Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Metallic materials - Sheet and strip - Erichsen cupping test (ISO/FDIS 20482:2013)

This International Standard specifies a standard test method for determining the ability of metallic sheets and strips having a thickness from 0,1 mm up to 2 mm and a width of 90 mm or greater to undergo plastic deformation in stretch forming. For materials that are thicker and when only narrower strips are available, tools of specified dimensions are provided, in which case subscripts are used, as shown in Table 1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20482:2004

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12871:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 12871:2013

Wood-based panels - Determination of performance characteristics for load bearing panels for use in floors, roofs and walls

This European Standard specifies: - concentrated load test and assessment methods for floor and roof decking; - soft body impact assessment methods and classification system for floors, roofs and walls. This standard does not include racking testing or uniformly distributed loads as these are covered by testing according to EN 594 or calculation according to EN 1995-1-1 respectively. This European Standard specifies the procedure for determining the performance characteristics through type testing, of load-bearing wood-based panels fitted on: a) structural joists for decking; - in flooring applications in load categories A, B, C and D; - in roof applications in load categories H and I; for which type testing involves: - punching shear under concentrated loading; - vertical soft body impact; b) studs for walling application for which type testing involves: - pendular soft body impact. Annex A (normative) lists modifications to EN 1195, particularly the contact area of the loading head that may be used for concentrated loading. Annex B (informative) provides proposals for national performance requirements. Annex C (informative) provides examples for a decking application in a floor and a roof.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12871:2010

EVS-EN 14080:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 14080:2013

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Laudliimpuit ja plankliimpuit. Nõuded

This European Standard sets the performance requirements and minimum requirements for the production of the following glued laminated products for use in buildings and bridges, having deviation in sizes as specified in this Standard: a) Glued laminated timber (glulam); b) Glulam with large finger joints; c) Block glued glulam; d) Glued solid timber. It lays down also minimum requirements for the production, provisions for evaluation of conformity and marking of glued laminated products. This European Standard is applicable for glued laminated timber made of coniferous timber species listed in this standard or poplar consisting of two or more laminations having a thickness between 6 mm and 45 mm. This European Standard is applicable for block glued glulam having solid rectangular cross sections. This European Standard also gives the requirements for glued laminated products treated against biological attack. Glued laminated products treated with fire retardants are not covered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 390:2000; EVS-EN 392:2004; EVS-EN 1194:2000; EVS-EN 386:2002; EVS-EN 385:2004; EVS-EN 387:2001; EVS-EN 391:2004; EVS-EN 14080:2005

EVS-EN 14342:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 14342:2013

Puidust põrandakate. Omadused, vastavushindamine ja märgistamine

This European Standard defines and specifies the relevant characteristics, requirements and appropriate test methods for determination of the suitability of wood products for use as internal flooring including in fully enclosed public transport premises. The European Standards for specific wood flooring products to which this European Standard relates, and which provide product definitions and requirements for dimensional tolerances, are the following: - Solid parquet elements with tongues and grooves (EN 13226); - Solid lamparquet products (EN 13227); - Solid wood overlay elements including blocks with an interlocking system (EN 13228); - Mosaic parquet elements (EN 13488); - Multi-layer parquet elements (EN 13489); - Solid pre-assembled hardwood board (EN 13629); - Solid softwood floor boards (EN 13990); - Wood veneer floor coverings (EN 14354); - Solid wood parquet – Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick (EN 14761). This European Standard may also apply to other wood flooring products than those standards above. However, it does not specify any requirements for dimensional limits of tolerances of such products. This European Standard provides also for the evaluation of conformity and the requirements for marking the wood flooring products. This European Standard covers wood flooring products which may or may not be treated to improve their reaction to fire performance or their durability against biological agents. This European Standard does not apply to: wood flooring products specifically manufactured for enhanced tactile and recognition; bamboo flooring products; laminate flooring products; product made with plants such as aloe or cork or coconut. This European Standard covers wood flooring products with or without paint, lacquer, wax, oil.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14342:2005+A1:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 385:2004**

Identne EN 385:2001

Sõrmjätkatud ehituspuit. Teostusnõuded ja miinimumnõuded toodetele

Standard spetsifitseerib nõuded liimitud sõrmseotistele ja miinimumnõuded freesitud, seostatud ja liimitud sõrmseotiste valmistamiseks ehituspuidu elementides. Nõuded on antud puidule, liimile, puidu niiskusele, freesimisele ja liimimisele. Standard kehtib ainult samast puiduliigist detailide vahelistele sõrmseotistele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 385:1999

Asendatud prEN 15497; EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 386:2002

Identne EN 386:2001

Liimpuit. Teostusnõuded ja põhilised tootmisnõuded

Käesolev standard määrab nõuded liimpuidu komponentidele ning miinimumtingimused liimpuidust konstruktsioonielementide valmistamiseks. Standard kehtib toodetele, mille lamellide lõplik paksus ei ületa 45 mm. Kuigi liimpuit valmistatakse enamasti okaspuidust, kehtib käesolev standard ka lehtpuidule eeldusel, et on olemas piisavalt teavet rahuldava liimliite saamiseks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 386:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 387:2001

Identne EN 387:2001

Glued laminated timber - Large finger joints - Performance requirements and minimum production requirements

This Standard specifies requirements for large finger joints and minimum requirements for the production of these in structural members of glued laminated timber also with corner pieces of laminated veneer lumber or plywood with a finger length of at least 45 mm.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 390:2000

Identne EN 390:1994

Lamell-liimpuit. Mõõtmed. Lubatud hälbed

This standard specifies tolerances on sizes of glued laminated timber for structural use and the reference moisture content at which sizes are established. It also gives a method for the calculation of corrected sizes for glued laminated timber with a moisture content differing from that of the reference moisture content. It is applicable to glued laminated timber with rectangular cross sections having sizes in the range of: width: 50 mm to 300 mm, Depth: 100 mm to 2500 mm

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 391:2004

Identne EN 391:2001

Liimpuit. Liimliidete lahutuskatse

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks kolm lahutuskatse meetodit liimpuidu liimliidete terviklikkuse pidevaks kontrolliks.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 391:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 392:2004

Identne EN 392:1995

Liimpuit. Liimliite nihketugevuse määramine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks liimliite nihketugevuse määramise meetodi kiududega paralleelsel nihkel.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 1194:2000

Identne EN 1194:1999

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Liimpuit. Tugevusklassid ja normväärtuste määramine

Käesolev standard esitab tugevusklasside süsteemi rõhtvuukidega liimpuidule, milles lamellide arv on 4 või rohkem. Määratud on tugevusklasside arv ning antud normtugevused, jäikusomadused ja tihedused. Käesolev standard kehtib okaspuidust valmistatud liimpuidu kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 12871:2010

Identne EN 12871:2010

Puitplaadid. Teostusspetsifikatsioonid ja nõuded põrandates, seintes ja katustes kasutatavatele kandetarindiplaatidele

This European Standard specifies the performance requirements and the procedure for demonstrating compliance, through type testing, of load-bearing wood-based panels fitted on: a) structural joists for decking: - in flooring applications in categories of use A, B, C and D; - in roof applications in categories of use H and I; for which type testing involves: - punching shear under concentrated loading; - vertically dropped soft body impact; b) studs for walling application for which type testing involves: - racking behaviour; - pendular soft body impact. This European Standard also provides a calculation method related to soft overlays that may be installed on roofs or floors with uniform loading.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12871:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 12871:2013

EVS-EN 14080:2005

Identne EN 14080:2005

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Lamineeritud liimpuit. Nõuded

This European Standard specifies the requirements for glued laminated timber for use in load bearing structures.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 14342:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 14342:2005+A1:2008

Puidust põrandakate. Näitajad, vastavushindamine ja märgistus KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard defines and specifies for wood and parquet flooring products the relevant characteristics, requirements and appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics when used as internal flooring, including enclosed public transport premises

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14342:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14342:2013

91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS**UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID****EVS 920-2:2013**

Hind 19,05

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 2: Metallkatused

See standard määrab kindlaks nõuded isekandvatele katuseoodetele, mis on valmistatud kuumtsingitud õhukesest lehtterasest, tsingitud, või tsingitud ja kaetud polümeersete pinnakatetega. Standard määratleb nõuded metallist katuste ehitamiseks ning nõuded metallist katusekattetoodele, mis on vastavuses standardite EVS-EN 14782 ning EVS-EN 14783 nõuetega.

Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele, lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele toodete kasutamiseks normaalses eksploatatsioonitingimustes. Standard määratleb nõuded kuumtsingitud teraslehest toodetud ja paigaldatud valtsplekk-katusele. Standard määratleb nõuded õhukesest tsingitud lehtterasest ja tsingitud ning polümeersete katetega kaetud katusekatetele. Nende alla liigituvad kõik katusekatetena kasutatavad profiilplekid (katusekiviprofiiliga, trapetsprofiilid, siinusprofiiliga, peitkinnitusega plekid ja analoogid). Standardis esitatud viited seinakatetele on tingitud nende sagedasest kooskasutamisest katusekatetega. Standardis esinevad viited teistele metallidele, mida on oluline käsitleda kuumtsingitud ja kuumtsingitud ning pinnakatetega kaetud katusekatete seisukohast. See standard määratleb nõuded tööstuslikult toodetud kuumtsingitud ning kuumtsingitud ja polümeerse kattega terasest vihmaveesüsteemidele. Standard ei käsitle käsitööna valmistatud vihmaveesüsteemide osi. Standard esitab nõuded kuni maapinnani, ega puuduta maa-aluseid drenaažisüsteeme ja -lahendusi. Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ega arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Selle standardi ainukesed nõuded kandekonstruktsioonidele on roovitusele metallkatustel.

Keel et

EVS-EN 33:2011/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 33:2011/AC:2013

WC pans and WC suites - Connecting dimensions

Keel en

EVS-EN 196-2:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 196-2:2013

Method of testing cement - Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement

This European Standard specifies the methods for the chemical analysis of cement. This document describes the reference methods and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered to be equivalent. In the case of a dispute, only the reference methods are used. An alternative performance-based method using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) is described for SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, SO₃, K₂O, Na₂O, TiO₂, P₂O₅, Mn₂O₃, SrO, Cl and Br. When correctly calibrated according to the specified procedures and reference materials, it provides a method equivalent to the reference methods but has not been validated for use yet as a reference procedure for conformity and dispute purposes. It can be applied to other relevant elements when adequate calibrations have been established. This method is based on beads of fused sample and analytical validation using certified reference materials, together with performance criteria. A method based on pressed pellets of un-fused sample can be considered as equivalent, providing that the analytical performance satisfies the same criteria. Any other methods may be used provided they are calibrated, either against the reference methods or against internationally accepted reference materials, in order to demonstrate their equivalence. This document describes methods which apply principally to cements, but which can also be applied to their constituent materials. They can also be applied to other materials, the standards for which call up these methods. Standard specifications state which methods are to be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 196-2:2005

EVS-EN 845-1:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 845-1:2013

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Müüriankrud, tõmbelindid, talakingad ja konsolid

This European Standard specifies requirements for wall ties, tension straps, hangers and brackets for interconnecting masonry and for connecting masonry to other parts of works and buildings including walls, floors, beams, and columns. Where anchors or fasteners are supplied or specified as part of an ancillary component, the requirements including performance requirements apply to the complete product. This European Standard is not applicable to: a) anchors and fasteners other than as part of an ancillary component; b) shelf angles; c) wall starter plates for tying into existing walls; d) products formed from materials other than: 1) austenitic stainless steel (molybdenum chrome nickel alloys or chrome nickel alloys); 2) austenitic ferritic stainless steel 3) ferritic stainless steel; 4) copper; 5) phosphor bronze; 6) aluminium bronze; 7) zinc-coated-steel with or without organic coating; 8) polypropylene; 9) polyamide (for expansion plugs only). NOTE The resistance to fire performance of the products included herein cannot be assessed separately from the masonry element of which they are part and is therefore not covered under the scope of this part of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 845-1:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1097-6:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1097-6:2013

Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates - Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption

This European Standard specifies the reference methods used for type testing and in case of dispute, for the determination of the particle density and water absorption of normal weight and lightweight aggregates. Other methods may be used for other purposes, such as factory production control, provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established. For convenience, some of these other methods are also described in this standard. The reference methods for normal weight aggregates specified are: a) a wire basket method for aggregate particles retained on the 31,5 mm sieve (clause 7 or Annex B); b) a pycnometer method for aggregate particles passing the 31,5 mm test sieve and retained on the 4 mm test sieve (clause 8); c) a pycnometer method for aggregate particles passing the 4 mm test sieve and retained on the 0,063 mm test sieve (clause 9). In Clauses 7, 8 and 9, three different particle density parameters (oven-dried particle density, saturated and surface dried particle density and apparent particle density) and water absorption are determined after a soaking period of 24 h. In annex B, the oven-dried particle density parameter is determined after soaking in water to constant mass. The reference method for lightweight aggregates (annex C) is a pycnometer method for aggregate particles passing the 31,5 mm test sieve and retained on the 4 mm test sieve. Three different particle density parameters and water absorption are determined after pre-drying and a soaking period of 24 h. Three other methods for normal weight aggregates can be used to determine the pre-dried particle density: a) a wire basket method for aggregate particles passing the 63 mm test sieve and retained on the 31,5 mm test sieve (A.3); b) a pycnometer method for aggregate particles passing the 31,5 mm test sieve and retained on the 0,063 mm test sieve (A.4); c) a pycnometer method for aggregate particles passing the 31,5 mm test sieve, including the 0/0,063 mm size fraction (Annex G). The quick method in Annex E can be used in factory production control to determine the apparent particle density of lightweight aggregates. Guidance on the significance and use of the various density and water absorption parameters is given in annex H.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1097-6:2007

EVS-EN 1429:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 1429:2013

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of residue on sieving of bituminous emulsions, and determination of storage stability by sieving

This European Standard specifies methods utilizing sieving for the determination of the quantity of coarse particles of binder present in bitumen emulsions, and for the determination of storage stability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1429:2009

EVS-EN 1932:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 1932:2013

External blinds and shutters - Resistance to wind loads - Method of testing and performance criteria

The European Standard specifies the test methods to evaluate the wind resistance of external blinds and shutters to be fitted to buildings, in front of windows, doors or façades and delivered as a complete unit. This European Standard applies to: - shutters: roller shutter, external venetian blind, wing shutter, venetian shutter, concertina shutter, flat closing concertina shutter and sliding panel shutter (including those with projection systems); - external blinds: folding arm awning, trellis arm awning, pivot arm awning, marquiselette, vertical awning, façade awning, conservatory awning, roof window awning, Pergola awning and insect screen whatever the nature of the constituent materials, under normal operating conditions and installed in compliance with the manufacturer's installations instructions. This European Standard does not cover non retractable shutters, external blinds and awnings such as Dutch awnings and brise-soleil as well as the structural part of Pergolas. NOTE The wind resistance of such products can be evaluated by calculations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1932:2001

EVS-EN 12316-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 12316-2:2013

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Determination of peel resistance of joints - Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to peeling of joints between two adjacent sheets of the same plastic or rubber sheets for waterproofing. This test method will be used mainly for testing the joints in mechanically fastened plastic or rubber sheets for waterproofing. The peel strength characterises the optimum joint strength which can be reached for a membrane and a joint technique under laboratory conditions. On roofs the joint strength could be clearly reduced due to the non-optimal conditions (e.g. pressure, temperature, humidity, pollution, workmanship etc.). The requirement for the joint technique at the site is to ensure a permanently tight joint.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12316-2:2001

EVS-EN 13330:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13330:2013

Shutters - Hard body impact and prevention of access - Test methods

This European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the resistance of shutters under the application of a conventional hard body impact and test methods of the prevention of access by shutters. Shutters covered by this European Standard are: - external venetian blind, roller shutter, venetian shutter, flat closing concertina shutter, concertina shutter, wing shutter, sliding panel shutter.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13330:2003

EVS-EN 14063-2:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 14063-2:2013

Thermal insulation products for buildings - In-situ formed expanded clay lightweight aggregate products - Part 2: Specification for the installed products

This European Standard specifies the requirements for loose-fill expanded clay lightweight aggregate (LWA) products installed in roofs, ceilings, floors and ground floors. This Part 2 is a specification for the installed product. Part 2 of this European Standard describes, when taken together with Part 1, the product characteristics that are linked to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Directive. Part 2 also specifies the checks and tests to be used for the declarations made by the installer of the product. Part 2 of this European Standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application are to be found in national regulations or non conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made expanded clay lightweight aggregate products or in-situ products intended to be used for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations. This European Standard does not specify performance requirements for airborne sound insulation and for acoustic absorption applications

Keel en

EVS-EN 15286:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 15286:2013

Paakunud kivi. Seinaplaadid (sise- ja välistöödeks)

This European Standard specifies requirements and appropriate test methods for cladding slabs and tiles of agglomerated stone of length or width up to 3 500 mm which are made for use as internal and external wall finishes and are either fixed mechanically or glued by adhesive or mortar. It also provides provisions for the evaluation of conformity and marking of these products. This standard does not cover cladding slabs and tiles of agglomerated stone used for internal and external ceiling finishes. In addition, it does not cover also slabs and tiles of agglomerated stone intended to be used in suspended ceilings. Products covered by the standards EN 14992, EN 13198, EN 13748-1 and EN 13748-2 are also excluded of the scope of the present standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16205:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16205:2013

Laboratory measurement of walking noise on floors

This European Standard specifies a laboratory measurement method to determine noise radiated from a floor covering on a standard concrete floor when excited by a standard tapping machine.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16314:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 16314:2013

Gas meters - Additional functionalities

This European Standard specifies the additional requirements and tests for gas meters with a maximum capacity of 40 m³/h and a maximum operating pressure of not exceeding 500 mbar, conforming to EN 1359, EN 12261, EN 12480, EN 12405 and EN 14236, which have battery powered devices providing additional functionalities that form part of the gas meter (hereafter referred to as meter) or contained in an Additional Functionality Device. It also covers the additional requirements when an electronic index is used rather than a mechanical one. Where the option of an integral valve to the meter is specified, this standard only gives requirements for meters having a maximum capacity not exceeding 10 m³/h. This European Standard is applicable to 1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases according to EN 437. This European Standard specifies the construction requirements for electronic components but communication protocols are dealt within other European standards, e.g. appropriate parts of EN 13757. NOTE This European Standard covers connections to auxiliary devices but not the requirements for these devices. This European Standard applies to AFDs that are installed in locations with vibration and shocks of low significance and in: — closed locations (indoor or outdoor with protection as specified by the manufacturer) with condensing or with non-condensing humidity; or, if specified by the manufacturer: — open locations (outdoor without any covering) with condensing humidity or with non-condensing humidity; — locations liable to temporary saturation, and in locations with electromagnetic disturbances corresponding to those likely to be found in residential, commercial buildings or similar buildings. This European Standard does not cover the changing of metrological software within the meter or the upload/download of metrological software. This European Standard only covers valves integral to the meter.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10545-9:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 10545-9:2013

ja identne ISO 10545-9:2013

Ceramic tiles - Part 9: Determination of resistance to thermal shock

This part of ISO 10545 specifies a test method for determining the resistance to thermal shock of all ceramic tiles under normal conditions of use. Depending on the water absorption of the tiles, different procedures (tests with or without immersion) are used unless there is an agreement to the contrary. NOTE ISO 13006 provides property requirements for tiles and other useful information on these products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10545-9:2000

EVS-EN ISO 11297-3:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 11297-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11297-3:2013

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11297-3:2013)

This part of ISO 11297, in conjunction with ISO 11297-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure. It is applicable to pipes and fittings, as manufactured, as well as to the installed lining system. It is applicable to polyethylene (PE) pipe for both independent and interactive pressure pipe liners as well as associated fittings and joints for the construction of the lining system.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12570:2000/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 12570:2000/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 12570:2000/Amd 1:2013

Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of moisture content by drying at elevated temperature - Amendment 1 (ISO 12570:2000/Amd 1:2013)

This standard, which is applicable to porous water permeable materials, specifies a general method for determining the free water content of building materials by drying at elevated temperature. The standard does not specify the method for sampling.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 196-2:2005**

Identne EN 196-2:2005

Tsemendi katsetamine. Osa 2: Tsemendi keemiline analüüs

This document specifies the methods for the chemical analysis of cement. This document describes the reference methods and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered to be equivalent. In the case of a dispute, only the reference methods are used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 196-21:1997; EVS-EN 196-2:1997

Asendatud EVS-EN 196-2:2013

EVS-EN 845-1:2005+A1:2008

Identne EN 845-1:2003+A1:2008

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Müüriankrud, tõmbelindid, talakingad ja konsoolid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

See standard esitab nõuded müüriankrutele, tõmbelintidele, kingadele ja konsoolidele, mida kasutatakse müüritisestistes ühendustes ja müüritise ühendamiseks rajatiste ja hoonete teiste osadega, kaasa arvatud seinad, põrandad, talad ja postid.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 845-1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 845-1:2013

EVS-EN 1097-6:2007

Identne EN 1097-6:2000+AC:2002+A1:2005

Täitematerjalide mehaaniliste ja füüsikaliste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 6: Terade tiheduse ja veeimavuse määramine KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks täitematerjali terade tiheduse ja veeimavuse määramise meetodid. Esimesed viis meetodit on kasutatavad tavalise täitematerjali ja kuues meetod kergtäitematerjali puhul. Tähtsamad meetodid on: a) traatkorvimeetod täitematerjalile, mis läbib 63 mm avadega sõela ja jääb 31,5 mm avadega sõelale; b) püknomeetrimetod täitematerjalile, mis läbib 31,5 mm avadega sõela ja jääb 0,063 mm avadega sõelale.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1097-6:2013

EVS-EN 1194:2000

Identne EN 1194:1999

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Liimpuit. Tugevusklassid ja normväärtuste määramine

Käesolev standard esitab tugevusklasside süsteemi rõhtvuukidega liimpuidule, milles lamellide arv on 4 või rohkem. Määratud on tugevusklasside arv ning antud normtugevused, jäikusomadused ja tihedused. Käesolev standard kehtib okaspuidust valmistatud liimpuidu kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 14080:2013

EVS-EN 1429:2009

Identne EN 1429:2009

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of residue on sieving of bitumen emulsions, and determination of storage stability by sieving

This European Standard specifies methods utilizing sieving for the determination of the quantity of coarse particles of binder present in bitumen emulsions, and for the determination of storage stability. WARNING — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1429:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1429:2013

EVS-EN 1932:2001

Identne EN 1932:2001

External blinds and shutters - Resistance to wind loads - Methods of testing

The current standard defines the test methods to be applied to evaluate the wind resistance of blinds and shutters designed to be used in front window/doors or facades and delivered as a complete unit.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1932:2013

EVS-EN 12316-2:2001

Identne EN 12316-2:2000

Flexible sheets of waterproofing - Determination of peel resistance of joints - Part 2: Plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to peeling of joints between two adjacent sheets of the same plastic or rubber sheets for roof waterproofing. This test method will be used mainly for testing the joints in mechanically fastened plastic or rubber sheets for roof waterproofing.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12316-2:2013

EVS-EN 13330:2003

Identne EN 13330:2002

Shutters - Hard body impact - Test method

This European Standard specifies tests to be done for determining behaviour, under conventional hard body impact, of the shutters, these are: -external venetian blind, roller shutter, venetian shutter, flat closing concertina shutter, concertina shutter, wing shutter, sliding panel shutter. The requirements relate only to the preservation of performances of shutters, namely functioning and appearance

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13330:2013

EVS-EN 14205:2004

Identne EN 14205:2003

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.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10545-9:2000

Identne EN ISO 10545-9:1996

ja identne ISO 10545-9:1994

Kahlid. Osa 9: Termolöögikindluse määramine

See standardi EN ISO 10545 osa määrab kindlaks katsemeetodi kõigi kahlite termolöögikindluse määramiseks tavalistes kasutustingimustes. Sõltuvalt plaatide veeimavusest kasutatakse mitmesuguseid menetlusi (katsed sukeldamisega või ilma), kui pole teisiti kokku lepitud.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10545-9:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60335-2-95/prAA

Identne FprEN 60335-2-95:2010/prAA:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-95: Erinõuded olmekasutuslikele vertikaalselt liikuvatele garaažiustele

This clause of part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for garage doors for residential use that open and close in a vertical direction, the rated voltage of the drives being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of these electrically driven garage doors. NOTE Z101 Examples of garage doors are shown in Figure 101. NOTE Z102 The drive may be supplied with a garage door. NOTE Z103 This standard also applies to entrapment protection devices for use with drives. NOTE Z104 Within the standard the terms drive and appliance are interchangeable. This standard deals with the reasonably foreseeable hazards presented by drives that are encountered by all persons in and around the installation place. However, in general, it does not take into account: children playing with the appliance; the use of the appliance by very young children; the use of the appliance by young children without supervision. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard. NOTE Z105 Attention is drawn to the fact that in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. This standard also covers automatic drives. NOTE Z106 This standard does not apply to drives – for rolling shutters, awnings and similar equipment (EN 60335-2-97); – for garage doors for use by more than one household (EN 60335-2-103); – for commercial and industrial purposes; – intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas). Products covered by this standard do not create a noise hazard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16170

Identne prEN ISO 16170:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16170:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

In situ test methods for very high efficiency filter systems in industrial facilities (ISO/DIS 16170:2013)

This standard applies for HEPA and ULPA users that want to control in-situ the performances of these filters implemented in their applications, in particular in some technical fields for which the aerosol filters are used to limit releases towards the environment (e.g. nuclear facilities or facilities with aerosol toxic or biological releases). This standard excludes the application already covered by ISO 14644-3 (Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments — Part 3: Test methods). The scope of this standard includes detail of the method or methods which must be applied to the periodic testing of HEPA and ULPA filters which are used in demanding applications aiming at protecting the environment such as the nuclear industry. This will include examples of applicable and non-applicable uses of filters as well as specification of the test interval, aerosol type, aerosol mixing and measurement methods.

i.e.

Keel en

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1537:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 1537:2013

Execution of special geotechnical work - Ground anchors

1.1 This European Standard covers ground anchors grouted into the ground which are stressed and tested. They can be used for permanent or temporary applications. NOTE For the purpose of this standard the term 'anchor(s)' refers to 'ground anchor(s)'. 1.2 The anchors are designed in accordance with EN 1997-1 and are tested in accordance with prEN ISO 22477-5. 1.3 Typical bond and compression type anchors are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. 1.4 The term "ground" is taken to encompass soil, rock and fill already in place or existing prior to the execution of the construction work. 1.5 The planning and design of ground anchors calls for experience and knowledge in this specialised field. 1.6 The installation and testing phases require skilled, qualified labour and supervision. 1.7 This standard cannot replace the knowledge of specialist personnel and the expertise of experienced contractors required to apply this standard. 1.8 This standard does not address systems such as tension piles, screw anchors, mechanical anchors, soil nails, dead-man anchors or expander anchors as these do not fulfil the requirements of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1537:2000

EVS-EN 50578:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 50578:2013

Railways applications - Direct current signalling relays

This European Standard gives requirements for direct current relays intended for safety-related applications in railway signalling installations. This European Standard is applicable to monostable relays. However it can also be used as a guide for other relays such as with bistable relays.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11297-3:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 11297-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11297-3:2013

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11297-3:2013)

This part of ISO 11297, in conjunction with ISO 11297-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure. It is applicable to pipes and fittings, as manufactured, as well as to the installed lining system. It is applicable to polyethylene (PE) pipe for both independent and interactive pressure pipe liners as well as associated fittings and joints for the construction of the lining system.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1537:2000

Identne EN 1537:1999+ AC:2000

Execution of special geotechnical work - Ground anchors

This standard is applicable to the installation, testing and monitoring of permanent and temporary ground anchors where the load capacity is tested. An anchor consists of an anchor head, A free anchor length and A fixed anchor length which is bonded to the ground by grout. The term "ground" is taken to encompass both soil and rock.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1537:2013

EVS-EN 13481-8:2006

Identne EN 13481-8:2006

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Nõuded rööpakinnitussüsteemide töomadustele. Osa 8: Suure teljekoormusega rööbastee rööpakinnitussüsteemid

Käesolev 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.

Keel et

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 71-3:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 71-3:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the migration of aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, chromium (III), chromium (VI), cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, strontium, tin, organic tin and zinc from toy materials and from parts of toys. Packaging materials are not considered to be part of the toy unless they have intended play value. NOTE 1 See guidance document of the European Commission guidance document no. 12 [2] on the application of the Directive on the safety of toys – packaging. The standard contains requirements for the migration of certain elements from the following categories of toy materials: Category I: Dry, brittle, powder like or pliable materials; Category II: Liquid or sticky materials; Category III: Scraped-off materials. The requirements of this standard do not apply to toys or parts of toys which, due to their accessibility, function, volume or mass, clearly exclude any hazard due to sucking, licking or swallowing or prolonged skin contact when the toy or part of toy is used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this standard, for the following toys and parts of toys the likelihood of sucking, licking or swallowing toys is considered significant (see H.2 and H.3): – All toys intended to be put in the mouth or to the mouth, cosmetics toys and writing instruments categorised as toys can be considered to be sucked, licked or swallowed; – All the accessible parts and components of toys intended for children up to 6 years of age can be considered to come into contact with the mouth. The likelihood of mouth contact with parts of toys intended for older children is not considered significant in most cases (see H.2).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 71-3:1999+A1:2000

EVS-EN 71-5:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 71-5:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 5: Keemilised mänguasjad (komplektid), välja arvatud katsekomplektid

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the substances and materials used in chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets. These substances and mixtures are: - those classified as dangerous by the EC-legislation applying to dangerous substances and dangerous mixtures [1]; - substances and mixtures which in excessive amounts could harm the health of the children using them and which are not classified as dangerous by the above mentioned legislation; and - any other chemical substance(s) and mixture(s) delivered with the chemical toy. NOTE The terms "substance" and "preparation" as used in Directives 67/548/EEC [2] and 1999/45/EC [3] are also used in the "REACH Regulation" Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [4]. This latter regulation requires that account be taken of the emerging international standards in the regulation of chemicals such as the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals. The EU has already repealed Directive 67/548/EEC [2] and it is expected that Directive 1999/45/EC [3] will be repealed on 1 June 2015. In the GHS regulation the term 'mixture' rather than 'preparation' is used. Preparations and mixtures should be considered synonymous; both are mixtures or solutions of substances that do not react with each other. Additionally, requirements are specified for markings, warnings, safety rules, contents list, instructions for use and first aid information. This Part of EN 71 applies to: plaster of Paris (gypsum) moulding sets; ceramic and vitreous enamelling materials supplied in miniature workshop sets; oven-hardening plasticized PVC modelling clay sets; plastic moulding sets; embedding sets; adhesives, paints, lacquers, varnishes, thinners and cleaning agents (solvents), supplied or recommended in model sets.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 71-5:1999+A1:2006+A2:2009

EVS-EN 71-12:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 71-12:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 12: N-nitrosamiinid ja N-nitrosamiinideks muutuvad ained

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for determining N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances restricted in toys intended for use by children under 36 months or in other toys and parts of toys intended to be placed in the mouth. This document describes the analytical methods to be used for the following types of toys: - migration of N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from elastomeric toys and parts of toys. - N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances content in finger paints. EXAMPLES Examples of toys made from elastomeric materials are balloons and teethers.

Keel en

EVS-EN 131-7:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 131-7:2013

Ladders - Part 7: Mobile ladders with platform

This European Standard defines terms and specifies the general design characteristics of mobile ladders with platform. It applies to mobile ladders with a working platform, with a maximum area of 1 m², and a maximum platform height of 5 m, to be used only by one person at the time. The maximum load is 150 kg which includes a maximum combined load of the user and any tools, equipment and materials. It does not apply to portable ladders according to EN131-1, to portable ladders according to EN131-4, to portable ladders for fire service use according to EN 1147, to loft ladders according to EN 14795, to step stools according to EN 14183, to Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails according to EN ISO 14122-3 and to insulating ladders according to EN 50528.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1728:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 1728:2012/AC:2013

Mööbel. Istmed. Katsemeetodid tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks

Keel en

EVS-EN 14342:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 14342:2013

Puidust põrandakate. Omadused, vastavushindamine ja märgistamine

This European Standard defines and specifies the relevant characteristics, requirements and appropriate test methods for determination of the suitability of wood products for use as internal flooring including in fully enclosed public transport premises. The European Standards for specific wood flooring products to which this European Standard relates, and which provide product definitions and requirements for dimensional tolerances, are the following: - Solid parquet elements with tongues and grooves (EN 13226); - Solid lamparquet products (EN 13227); - Solid wood overlay elements including blocks with an interlocking system (EN 13228); - Mosaic parquet elements (EN 13488); - Multi-layer parquet elements (EN 13489); - Solid pre-assembled hardwood board (EN 13629); - Solid softwood floor boards (EN 13990); - Wood veneer floor coverings (EN 14354); - Solid wood parquet – Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick (EN 14761). This European Standard may also apply to other wood flooring products than those standards above. However, it does not specify any requirements for dimensional limits of tolerances of such products. This European Standard provides also for the evaluation of conformity and the requirements for marking the wood flooring products. This European Standard covers wood flooring products which may or may not be treated to improve their reaction to fire performance or their durability against biological agents. This European Standard does not apply to: wood flooring products specifically manufactured for enhanced tactile and recognition; bamboo flooring products; laminate flooring products; product made with plants such as aloe or cork or coconut. This European Standard covers wood flooring products with or without paint, lacquer, wax, oil.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14342:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 16139:2013/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 16139:2013/AC:2013

Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic seating

Keel en

EVS-EN 16337:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 16337:2013

Hardware for Furniture - Strength and loading capacity of shelf supports

This European Standard specifies test methods for the verification of the loading capacity of shelf supports. This standard does not apply to ceiling attached shelf support systems. The tests consist of the application of vertical loads and forces simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse that might reasonably be expected to occur. With the exception of the corrosion test in 6.4, the tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The strength tests include only the shelf supports and their components as well as the attachment to the cabinet and/or to the wall. If the shelf support has additional functions, e.g. as a connector or as an extension element, these are not covered by this standard. The test results are only valid for the shelf supports tested. The results may be used to represent the performance of production models provided that the tested model is representative of the production model. The test results can only be used as a guide to the performance of the shelf supports. With the exception of the corrosion test, ageing and influences of temperature and humidity are not included. Annex A (normative) includes requirements for product information. Annex B (normative) includes test parameters. Annex C (informative) includes method for the determination of loading capacity.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60312-1:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 60312-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60312-1:2010 + A1:2011

Vacuum cleaners for household use - Part 1: Dry vacuum cleaners - Methods for measuring the performance (IEC 60312-1:2010, modified + A1:2011, modified)

This International Standard is applicable for measurements of the performance of dry vacuum cleaners for household use in or under conditions similar to those in households. The purpose of this standard is to specify essential performance characteristics of dry vacuum cleaners being of interest to the users and to describe methods for measuring these characteristics. NOTE 1 Due to influence of environmental conditions, variations in time, origin of test materials and proficiency of the operator, most of the described test methods will give more reliable results when applied for comparative testing of a number of appliances at the same time, in the same laboratory and by the same operator. NOTE 2 This standard is not intended for battery-operated vacuum cleaners. For safety requirements, reference is made to IEC 60335-1 and IEC 60335-2-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60312:2008

EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 60335-2-34:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-34:2012

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektriseadmete ohutus. Osa 2-34: Erinõuded mootorkompressorite

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors, their protection and control systems, if any, which are intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions that may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003; EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A11:2005; EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A1:2005; EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A2:2009

EVS-EN 60350-1:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 60350-1:2013

ja identne IEC 60350-1:2011+ corrigendum Feb. 2012

Household electric cooking appliances - Part 1: Ranges, ovens, steam ovens and grills - Methods for measuring performance (IEC 60350-1:2011, modified + corrigendum Feb. 2012)

This part of IEC 60350 specifies methods for measuring the performance of electric cooking ranges, ovens, steam ovens, and grills for household use. The ovens covered by this standard may be with or without microwave function. Manufacturers should define the primary cooking function of the appliance – microwave function or thermal heat. The primary cooking function has to be measured with an existing method according to energy consumption. If the primary cooking function is declared in the instruction manual as a microwave function, IEC 60705 is applied for energy consumption measurement. If the primary cooking function is declared as a thermal heat, then IEC 60350-1 is applied for energy consumption measurement.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50304:2009; EVS-EN 50304:2009/A1:2010

EVS-EN 60350-2:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60350-2:2013

ja identne IEC 60350-2:2011

Household electric cooking appliances - Part 2: Hobs - Methods for measuring performance (IEC 60350-2:2011, modified)

This part of IEC 60350 defines methods for measuring the performance of electric hobs for household use. NOTE 1 Appliances covered by this standard may be built-in or for placing on a working surface or the floor. The hob can also be a part of a cooking range. NOTE 2 This standard does not apply to – portable appliances for cooking, grilling and similar functions (IEC 61817). This standard defines the main performance characteristics of these appliances which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics. NOTE 3 Some of the tests which are specified in this standard are not considered to be reproducible since the results may vary between laboratories. They are therefore intended for comparative testing purposes only. This standard does not specify requirements for performance. NOTE 4 This standard does not deal with safety requirements (IEC 60335-2-6 and IEC 60335-2-9).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50304:2009; EVS-EN 50304:2009/A1:2010

EVS-EN 60704-2-14:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60704-2-14:2013

ja identne IEC 60704-2-14:2013

Kodumajapidamises ja sarnastes oludes kasutatavad elektriseadmed. Katsenormid õhumüra määramiseks. Osa 2-14: Erinõuded külmikutele, külmkambritele ja sügavkülmutitele

These particular requirements apply to refrigerators, frozen-food storage cabinets and food freezers (fitted with their accessories) for household and similar use, supplied from the mains or from batteries.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 28960:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 71-3:1999+A1:2000

Identne EN 71-

3:1994+A1:2000+A1:2000/AC:2000+AC:2002

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon (konsolideeritud tekst)

Standardi käesolev osa määrab nõuded ja katsemeetodid elementide-antimon, arseen, baarium, kaadmium, kroom, plii, elavhõbe ja seleen - migratsioonile mänguasjade materjalidest ja osadest, v.a kättesaamatud materjalid (vt käesoleva standardi osa 1). Pakkematerjalid, väljaarvatud juhul, kui nad on mänguasja osaks või kui nad on mõeldud mängimiseks, ei kuulu nende nõuete alla. (vt lisa D). Kui vajalik, tehakse mänguasjaga käesoleva standardi osas 1 kindlaksmääratud asjakohased katsed, määramaks kättesaadavust.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 71-3:1999; EVS-EN 71-3:1999/A1:2000; EVS-EN 71-3:1999/AC:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 71-3:2013

EVS-EN 71-5:1999+A1:2006+A2:2009

Identne EN 71-5:1993+EN 71-5:1993/A1:2006+EN 71-5:1993/A2:2009

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 5: Keemilised mänguasjad (komplektid), välja arvatud katsekomplektid (konsolideeritud tekst)

Standardi EN 71 käesolev osa määrab nõuded ja katsemeetodid keemilistes mänguasjades (komplektides), välja arvatud katsekomplektid, kasutatavatele ainetele ja materjalidele. Need on: - ained ja materjalid, mis on ohtlikke aineid [1] ja ohtlikke valmistisi [2] käsitlevates direktiivides klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks; - ained ja valmistised, mille ülemäärased kogused võivad kahjustada neid kasutavate laste tervist ja mis ei ole ülalmärgitud direktiivides klassifitseeritud; - mingi muu koos mänguasjaga väljastatav keemiline aine või valmistis. MÄRKUS: Terminid "aine" ja "valmistis" on sarnaselt direktiividele 67/548/EMÜ [1] ja 1999/45/EÜ [2] kasutusel ka "REACH määruses" Määrus (EÜ) Nr 1907/2006 [3]. See hilisem määrus nõuab, et arvesse tuleb võtta kemikaalide määruuses, sellises nagu kemikaalide klassifitseerimise ja märgistamise Globaalselt Harmoniseeritud Süsteem (GHS), esile kerkinud rahvusvahelised standardid. EL on praeguseks esitanud GHS süsteemi rakendamise ajalise kava ja loodetakse, et kaks ülalnimetatud direktiivi tühistatakse 1. juunil 2015. GHS määruuses kasutatakse pigem terminit 'segu' kui terminit 'valmistis'. Terminid valmistised ja segud peaks vaatlema samatähenduslikena; mõlemad on selliste ainete segud või lahused, mis teineteisega ei reageeri. Lisaks määratakse nõuded märgistusele, hoiatustele, ohutusreeglitele, sisu loetelule, kasutusjuhenditele ja esmaabi teabe kohta. EN 71 käesolevat osa kohaldatakse: - kipsivalukomplektidele; - minitöökoja komplektis olevatele keraamilistele ja klaasemalmaterjalidele; - ahjus kõvenevast plastifitseeritud PVC-st voolimismaterjalide komplektidele; - säilituskomplektidele; - foto-ja filmiilmutuskomplektidele; - mudelikomplektides sisalduvatele või soovitatud liimidele, värvidele, lakkidele, värnitsatele, vedelditele ja puhastusainetele (lahustitele).

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 71-5:1999; EVS-EN 71-5:1999/A1:2006; EVS-EN 71-5:1999/A2:2009

Asendatud EVS-EN 71-5:2013

EVS-EN 28960:2000

Identne EN 28960:1993

ja identne ISO 8960:1991

Külmikud, külmkambrid ja sügavkülmutid koduseks ja samalaadseks kasutamiseks. Õhumüra mõõtmine

Standard määrab kindlaks meetodid sellise õhumüra mõõtmiseks, mida tekitavad kodumajapidamises ja samalaadisel kasutamisel elektrikülmikud, külmkambrid, toidu-sügavkülmutid ja nende ühendused, mis saavad elektritoite vooluvõrgust või patareidelt. Termin samalaadne kasutamine tähendab kasutamist tingimustel, mis on samalaadsed kui kodused, nt kohvikutes, restoranides, hotellides jts asutustes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60704-2-14:2013

EVS-EN 50304:2009

Identne EN 50304:2009

Kodumajapidamises kasutamiseks ettenähtud keeduseadmed, pliivid, ahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid

This European Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and grills for household use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60350:2001; EVS-EN 50304:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60350-1:2013; EVS-EN 60350-2:2013

EVS-EN 50304:2009/A1:2010

Identne EN 50304:2009/A1:2010 / EN 60350:2009/A11:2010

Kodumajapidamises kasutamiseks ettenähtud keeduseadmed, pliivid, ahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid

This European Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and grills for household use. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of these appliances which are of interest to the user and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics. This standard does not specify requirements for performance.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60350-1:2013; EVS-EN 60350-2:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A1:2005

Identne EN 60335-2-34:2002/A1:2005

ja identne IEC 60335-2-34:2002/A1:2004

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-34: Erinõuded mootorkompressoritele

Deals with the safety of sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors, their protection and control systems, if any, which are intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase and 480 V for other motor-compressors. Some examples of equipment which contain motor-compressors are refrigerators, food freezers, ice makers, air-conditioners, electric heat pumps and dehumidifiers.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2003/A2:2009

Identne EN 60335-2-34:2002/A2:2009

ja identne IEC 60335-2-34:2002/A2:2008

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektriseadmete ohutus. Osa 2-34: Erinõuded mootorkompressoritele

This standard applies to sealed (hermetic and semi-hermetic type) motor-compressors intended for use in equipment for household and similar purposes and which conform with the standards applicable to such equipment. It applies to motor-compressors tested separately, under the most severe conditions which may be expected to occur in normal use, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase motor-compressors and 480 V for other motor-compressors.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-34:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**prEN 16630**

Identne prEN 16630:2013

Tähtaeg 29.09.2013

Permanently installed outdoor fitness equipment - Safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies general safety requirements for the manufacture, installation, inspection and maintenance of permanently installed, freely accessible outdoor fitness equipment. This European Standard does not cover electrically powered or assisted equipment. The equipment is intended for persons from the age of 14 years or having an overall height greater than 1 400 mm to promote fitness by using the equipment to exercise. Equipment covered by this European Standard is not playground equipment for children (EN 1176), indoor stationary training equipment (EN 957) or free access multi-sports equipment (EN 15312) even if it meets requirements of each of these European Standards.

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 01.09.2013

EVS-EN 14227-1:2013

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

Euroopa standard kirjeldab maanteedel, lennuväljadel ja muudel liiklusaladel kasutatavaid tsemendiga seotud segusid ja kehtestab nende koostisosadele, koostisele ning laboratoorse toimivuse klassifikatsiooni nõuded.

Identne: EN 14227-1:2013

EVS-EN 14227-3:2013

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

Euroopa standard kirjeldab maanteedel, lennuväljadel ja muudel liiklusaladel kasutatavaid tsemendiga seotud segusid ja kehtestab nende koostisosadele, koostisele ning laboratoorse toimivuse klassifikatsiooni nõuded. Selles Euroopa Standardis on arvestatud räni- või lubjarikka lendtuhaga, mis vastab standardile EN 14227-4. Kui lendtuhk on standardile EN 197-1 vastava tsemendi või EN 13282-1 ja EN 13282-2 vastava hüdraulilise teesideaine osa, tuleks viidata vastavalt standardile EN 14227-1 või EN 14227-5.

Identne: EN 14227-3:2013

EVS-EN 15821:2010

Jätkukütmisega tahke kütusega saunaahjud. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Euroopa standard käsitleb jätkukütmisega saunaahje, milles kerisekivid on kaudselt köetavad ja eraldatud koldest ja suitsugaasidest ning milliseid võib järjestikusest kütta mitme ahjutäie puudega. See Euroopa standard määrab nõuded halgudega mitmekordselt järjestikku köetavate saunaahjude projektile, konstruktsioonile, valmistamisele, ohutusele ja talitlusele (efektiivsus ja emissioon) ning esitab juhised selle saavutamiseks. Enamgi, standard annab eeldused vastavushindamiseks (sh esmased tüübikatsetused (ETK) ja tehase tootmisohje (TTO)) ning toodete markeerimiseks. See standard kohaldub käsitsi köetavatele vahelduva põlemisega saunaahjudele, mis annavad soojuse ruumi, kuhu nad on paigaldatud. Need jätkukütmisega saunaahjud võivad olla tarnitud kas koostatud tootena või tootja poolt projekteeritud üksikute koostisosadena, mis monteeritakse vahetult paigalduskohas vastavalt tootja määratud koostejuhistele. Standard ei kehti krohvitud ahjudele. Nendes jätkukütmisega saunaahjudes võib kütta üksnes puuhalge vastavalt tootja käitusjuhistele. Ühekordse kütmisega soojust salvestavad saunaahjud, milles kive kuumutatakse vahetult leegi ja suitsugaasidega, mis läbivad kerisekive, ei ole haaratud selle Euroopa standardiga. See standard ei rakendu ka automatiseeritud/mehhaniseeritud kütmisega saunaahjudele, põlemisõhu ventilaatoriga või sisseehitatud veeboileri/katlagahjudele, sisseehitatud lõõridega või elektriühendusega saunaahjudele.

Identne: EN 15821:2010

EVS-EN 482:2012

Töökoha õhu kvaliteet. Üldnõuded keemiliste toimeainete mõõteprotseduuride suutlikkusele

Euroopa standard esitab üldised suutlikkusnõuded töökoha õhus keemiliste toimeainete määramiseks kasutatavatele protseduuridele, nagu nõuab Euroopa Nõukogu direktiiv 98/24/EÜ. Need nõuded kehtivad kõikidele mõõteprotseduuridele, sõltumata toimeaine füüsilisest olekust (gaas, aur, õhus suspendeeritud e aerosoolsed osakesed) ega proovivõtu- või analüüsimeetodist. See Euroopa standard kehtib: kõikidele sammudele mõõteprotseduuris, mõõteprotseduuridele, kus proovivõtt ja analüüs viiakse läbi eraldi, ja otselugemiga seadmetele.

Identne: EN 482:2012

EVS-EN 60079-0:2013

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 0: Seadmed. Üldnõuded

Standardi IEC 60079 käesolev osa määrab plahvatusohtlikes keskkondades kasutamiseks ettenähtud elektriseadmete ja Ex-komponentide konstruktsiooni, katsetamise ja tähistamise üldnõuded. Elektriseadmete talitluse eeldatavad standardsed keskkonnaolud (arvestades keskkonna plahvatusohtu) on:

- temperatuurivahemik -20 °C kuni $+60\text{ °C}$;
- rõhk 80 kPa (0,8 baari) kuni 110 kPa (1,1 baari) ja
- õhk, mille mahuline hapnikusisaldus on tavaliselt 21 % v/v.

Identne: IEC 60079-0:2011; EN 60079-0:2012

FprEN ISO 14065

Kasvuhoonegaasid. Nõuded kasvuhoonegaaside heitkoguste valideerimis- ja tõendamisasutustele, kasutamiseks akrediteerimisel või muul moel tunnustamisel

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb põhimõtted ja nõuded asutustele, kes teostavad kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) hinnangute valideerimist või tõendamist. See on KHG-de programmi suhtes neutraalne. Kui mõni KHG-de programm on kohaldatav, siis selle KHG-de programmil nõuded lisanduvad käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi nõuetele. ISO 14065:2013

Identne: EN ISO 14065:2013

prEVS-ISO 10004

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendi rahulolu. Juhised kliendi rahulolu seireks ja mõõtmiseks

See rahvusvaheline standard annab juhised klientide rahulolu seire ja mõõtmise protsesside määratlemiseks ja elluviimiseks. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks organisatsioonidele, sõltumata nende liigist, suuruselt või pakutavast kaubast. Standardi keskmes on organisatsioonivälised kliendid.

Identne: ISO 10004:2012

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, koosõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne.

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

Alljärgnevalt on ülevaatusel järgmised standardid:

EVS 891:2008

Töökohtade tehisvalgustuse mõõtmine ja hindamine

Standard sätestab nõuded sise- ja välistöökohtade elektrivalgustuse kvantiteedi- ja kvaliteedinäitajate mõõtmisele ja hindamisele, kui selle eesmärk seisneb valgustuspaigaldise vastavuse kontrollimises Euroopa töövalgustus-standardites esitatud valgussuuruste vähimalt nõutavatele või enamalt lubatavatele väärtustele ning ehitus- ja käidunõuetele. Standardi sätteid saab põhimõtteliselt laiendada ka muudele (nt petrooli- või gaasilampidel põhinevatele) tehisvalgustus-paigaldistele. Standardis esitatud mõõtemetodeid saab rakendada ka töökohtade loomuliku valgustuse kontrollimisel. Selle standardi nõuete järgimine annab võimaluse tagada ühtne mõõtmis- ja hindamismenetlus

- uute valgustuspaigaldiste kasutuselevõtul ja valgustehniliste projektlahenduste kontrollil,

- olemasolevate valgustuspaigaldiste tegeliku seisundi uurimisel, et kindlaks teha nende vastavus valgustusstandarditele ja töötervishoiunõuetele ning tarbe korral suunitleda paigaldise või selle hooldamiskorra muudatusi,
- ühesuguse otstarbega, kuid erisuguse ehitusega valgustuspaigaldiste võrdlemisel, et valida tehniliselt ning majanduslikult otstarbekaimaid valgustehnilisi lahendusi.

Ettepanek: pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2014.

Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 24 „Valgus- ja valgustustehnika“ kiri 02.08.2013.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtpäev: 1.09.2013.

EVS kontaktisik on Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee).

EVS 895:2008

Rahvusvaheline telekommunikatsiooni (kõneaja) maksekaart. ITU-T soovitus E.118 rakendamine Eestis

Kõneaja laadimiskaarte väljastavad opereerivad ettevõtted (OA), et kliendid saaksid kasutada oma kaarti erinevateks rahvusvahelisteks teenusteks sobivate tasudega igaks toiminguks ja et arved esitataks klientidele riigis, kus OA on (kõneaja)laadimiskaardi väljastanud. OA poolt väljastatud kaardid, kooskõlas käesoleva standardiga, on vastavuses asjakohaste ISO standarditega.

Ettepanek: pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018.

Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 3 „Telekommunikatsioonitehnika“ kiri 19.06.2013.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtpäev: 1.09.2013.

EVS kontaktisik on Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee).

EVS 897:2008

Rahvusvaheliste signalisatsioonipunkti koodide määramisprotseduurid. ITU-T soovitus Q.708 rakendamine Eestis

Standard kirjeldab ISPC formaadi rahvusvahelise signaliseerimissüsteemi nr. 7 sidevõrgus, mis on kirjeldatud sidevõrgu indikaatoriga NI=00. Lisaks sisaldab see põhimõtteid ja protseduure nii signaliseerimispiirkonna/-võrgu koodide (SANC) kui ISPC-de määramiseks.

Ettepanek: pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.08.2018.

Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 3 „Telekommunikatsioonitehnika“ kiri 19.06.2013.

Arvamuste esitamise tähtpäev: 1.09.2013.

EVS kontaktisik on Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee).

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 **01.09.2013**.

EVS-EN 718:2000

Elastsed põrandakatted. Polüvinüülkloriid-põrandakatete aluskihi või sarruse massi määramine pinnaühiku kohta / Resilient floor coverings - Determination of mass per unit area of a reinforcement or a backing of polyvinyl chloride floor coverings

See standard esitab meetodi massi määramiseks pinnaühiku kohta polüvinüülkloriid-põrandakatte aluskihil või sarrusel.

Identne: EN 718:1995

Keel: en

EVS-EN 13965-1:2004

Characterization of waste - Terminology - Part 1: Material related terms and definitions

This part of the European Standard EN 13965, Characterization of waste-Terminology, Part 1: Material related terms and definitions, concerns concepts which are related to different types of waste. It gives a compilation of selected and updated terms and definitions for use by for example producers, waste industry and legislators in the waste management field. It is harmonized with the current language used in management as well as in regulation. It includes, with references, national terms and definitions where such needs have been expressed. It does not include terms related to specialized activities. The scope of TC 292 excludes radio active wastes. Therefore such concepts are not included in this standard. Definitions in other standard with a scope different from the scope of this European Standard can be different from the definitions in this standard.

Identne: EN 13965-1:2004

Keel: en

EVS-EN 50394-1:2004

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

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

Identne: EN 50394-1:2004

Keel: en

JUULIKUUS KOOSTATUD STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuskorralduse laadi vigade (trükkivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõpu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

Koostatud standardiparandused ja konsolideeritud väljaanded:

EVS-EN 1423:2012/AC:2013

Teemärgistusmaterjalid. Pealepuistematerjalid. Klaaskuulid, libisemisvastased materjalid ja nende kahe segud

Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS-EN 1423:2012

Keel: et ja en

JUULIKUUS KINNITATUD JA AUGUSTIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSE STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13162:2012

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud mineraalvillatooted (MW).

Spetsifikatsioon 16,10

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13162:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard esitab nõuded hoonete soojustamiseks kasutatavatele tehases toodetud kattekihiga või ilma kattekihita, pealiskihiga või ilma pealiskihita mineraalvillast toodetele. Tooted valmistatakse mattide, tahvlite või plaatidena.

Selles standardis käsitletavaid tooteid kasutatakse ka monteeritavates soojustussüsteemides ja liitpaneelides; kuid neid tooteid sisaldavate süsteemide toimivust selles standardis ei käsitleta.

See standard kirjeldab toodete omadusi ja esitab katsetamise, vastavushindamise, märgistamise ja tähistamise menetlused.

See standard ei spetsifitseeri antud omaduse nõutavat taset, mille saavutamine näitaks toote sobivust konkreetseks kasutusotstarbeks. Konkreetse kasutusotstarbe puhul nõutavad tasemed on toodud õigusaktides või sobivates standardites.

Tooted, mille deklareeritud soojustakistus on alla 0,25 m²K/W või deklareeritud soojuserijuhtivus temperatuuril 10 °C on suurem kui 0,060 W/(mK), ei kuulu selle standardi käsituslasse.

Selle standardi käsituslasse ei kuulu ka kasutuskohas valmistatavad soojustustooted (kaetud standardi EN 14064 osades 1 ja 2) ega tooted, mis on ette nähtud seadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste soojustamiseks (kaetud standardiga EN 14303).

EVS-EN 13163:2012

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud polüstüreenist tooted (EPS). Spetsifikatsioon 18,00

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13163:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard esitab nõuded hoonete soojustamiseks kasutatavatele tehases toodetud jäiga või painduva kattekihiga või ilma kattekihita paisutatud polüstüreenist toodetele. Tooted valmistatakse kas plaatidena, rullikujulisena või mõnel muul kujul (tasapinnalised, koonilised, punniga, soveldatud, sulunditega, profileeritud jne).

Selles standardis käsitletavaid tooteid kasutatakse ka heliisolatsioonina, samuti tööstuslikult valmistatud soojustussüsteemides ning liitpaneelides; neid tooteid sisaldavate süsteemide toimivust selles standardis ei käsitleta.

See standard kirjeldab toodete omadusi ja esitab katsetamise, vastavushindamise, märgistamise ja tähistamise protseduurid.

Standard ei spetsifitseeri antud omaduse nõutavat taset, mille saavutamine näitaks toote sobivust konkreetseks kasutusotstarbeks. Konkreetse kasutusotstarbe puhul nõutavad tasemed ja klassid on toodud õigusaktides või sobivates standardites.

Tooted, mille deklareeritud soojustakistus on alla $0,25 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K}/\text{W}$ või deklareeritud soojuserijuhtivus temperatuuril $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ on suurem kui $0,060 \text{ W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$, ei kuulu selle standardi käsituslusalasse.

Selle standardi käsituslusalasse ei kuulu kasutuskohas valmistatavad isolatsioonitooted (kaetud standarditega FprEN 16025-1 ja -2), tehnoseadmete ja tööstuspaigaldiste isoleerimiseks ettenähtud tooted (kaetud standardiga EN 14309), rajatistes kasutamiseks ettenähtud tooted (kaetud standardiga EN 14933) ja põrandate tala-plokk süsteemides kasutamiseks ettenähtud tooted (kaetud standardiga EN 15037-4).

EVS-ISO/IEC 27033-2:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Võrguturve. Osa 2: Võrguturve kavandamise ja teostamise juhised 13,22

Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See ISO/IEC 27033 osa annab organisatsioonidele juhiseid võrguturve plaanimiseks, kavandamiseks, teostamiseks ja dokumenteerimiseks.

EVS 920-2:2013

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 2: Metallkatused 19,05

See standard määrab kindlaks nõuded isekandvatele katuseetodetele, mis on valmistatud kuumtsingitud õhukesest lehtterasest, tsingitud, või tsingitud ja kaetud polümeersete pinnakatetega. Standard määratleb nõuded metallist katuste ehitamiseks ning nõuded metallist katusekattetoodetele, mis on vastavuses standardite EVS-EN 14782 ning EVS-EN 14783 nõuetega.

Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele, lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele toodete kasutamiseks normaalses eksploatatsioonitingimustes. Standard määratleb nõuded kuumtsingitud teraslehest toodetud ja paigaldatud valtsplekk-katusele. Standard määratleb nõuded õhukesest tsingitud lehtterasest ja tsingitud ning polümeersete katetega kaetud katusekatetele. Nende alla liigituvad kõik katusekatetena kasutatavad profiilplekid (katusekiviprofiiliga, trapetsprofiilid, siinusprofiiliga, peitkinnitusega plekid ja analoogid). Standardis esitatud viited seinakatetele on tingitud nende sagedasest kooskasutamisest katusekatetega. Standardis esinevad viited teistele metallidele, mida on oluline käsitleda kuumtsingitud ja kuumtsingitud ning pinnakatetega kaetud katusekatete seisukohast.

See standard määratleb nõuded tööstuslikult toodetud kuumtsingitud ning kuumtsingitud ja polümeerse kattega terasest vihmaveesüsteemidele. Standard ei käsitle käsitööna valmistatud vihmaveesüsteemide osi. Standard esitab nõuded kuni maapinnani, ega puuduta maa-aluseid drenaažisüsteeme ja -lahendusi.

Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ega arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Selle standardi ainukesed nõuded kandekonstruktsioonidele on roovitusele metallkatustel.

EVS-EN 1730:2012

Mööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks 13,22

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1730:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks meetodid kõigi laua- ja pulditüüpide konstruktsiooni püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks olenemata kasutamisest, materjalidest, disainist/konstruktsioonist või valmistamisprotsessist.

See Euroopa standard ei rakendu muutuvatele esemetele, mis on kaetud teiste Euroopa standarditega.

Vananemise, destruktsiooni ja elektrilise talitluse hindamise katsemeetodeid ei ole sisse võetud.

See Euroopa standard ei rakendu ühegi mahutuskoha tugevusele ja vastupidavusele, mis on kaetud teiste Euroopa standarditega.

See Euroopa standard ei sisalda nõudeid. Nõuded erinevateks lõppkasutusteks võib leida teistest standarditest.

EVS-EN ISO 3834-3:2006

Keevituse kvaliteedinõuded metallide sulakeevitusel. Osa 3: Standardised kvaliteedinõuded 8,72

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3834-3:2005 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Standardi ISO 3834 see osa määrab standardised kvaliteedinõuded metalsete materjalide sulakeevituseks nii töökodades kui ka välitingimustes paigalduseks.

EVS-ISO 29990:2013

Õppeteenused mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses. Põhinõuded teenusepakkujatele 10,19

Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 29990:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb põhinõuded õppeteenuste pakkujatele mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses.

MÄRKUS 1 Kui õppeteenuse pakkuja on lisaks õppeteenustele muid tooteid (kaupu ja teenuseid) pakkuva organisatsiooni osa, rakendub see standard ainult õppeteenuseid osutavale üksusele.

MÄRKUS 2 Mitteformaalse hariduse ja koolituse näited võivad hõlmata kutsealast koolitust, elukestvat õpet ja ettevõttesisest koolitust (kas sisseostetud või sisekoolitust).

ISO/TS 80004-4:2011

Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 4: Nanostruktuur-materjalid 6,47

See väljaanne on ISO tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni ISO/TS 80004-4:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Tehniline spetsifikatsioon annab termineid ja määratlusi nanotehnoloogia valdkonna materjalidele, milles üks või mitu komponenti on nanoskaalas ning mis näitavad nende nanoskaala piirkondade olemasolust tingitud omadusi. See on kavandatud organisatsioonide ja tööstusnimeste vahelise sidepidamise hõlbustamiseks ja neile, kes nendega suhtlevad.

Materjalidel on topograafilisi või kompositsioonilisi nanoskaalas väljenduvaid erilisusi, kuid see pole piisav nende nanostruktuur-materjalide hulka liigitamiseks. Nanostruktuurseteks klassifitseeruvatel materjalidel on sisemine või pindmine struktuur, milles olulise osa moodustavad nanoskaalas iseärasused, terad, õõnsused või pretsipitaadid. Artiklid, mis sisaldavad nanoobjekte või nanostruktuur-materjale ei pruugi ise tingimata nanostruktuur-materjalid olla.

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon hõlmab nanodispersiooni.

EVS-EN 13674-1:2011

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbas. Osa 1: Laiatallalised (Vignole'i) raudteerööpad lineaarmassiga 46 kg/m ja üle selle 23,62

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13674-1:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See standard käsitleb laiatallalisi raudteerööpaid lineaarmassiga 46 kg/m ja üle selle, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks tavaraudteede ning kiirraudteede rööbastees.

Käsitletud on üheksat perliitterase tüüpi kõvadusvahemikus 200 HBW kuni 440 HBW, sh termiliselt töötlemata süsinikmangaantereaseid, termiliselt töötlemata legeeritud teraseid ja termiliselt töödeldud süsinikmangaan- ja madallegeertereaseid.

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.

EVS-EN 14587-2:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbaste sulatuspõkk-keevitus (elekterkontaktkeevitus). Osa 2: Uute R220, R260, R260Mn ja R350HT klassi rööbaste keevitamine mobiilsete keevitusseadmetega väljaspool statsionaarseid töökodasid 15,40

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14587-2:2009 teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks väljaspool statsionaarseid töökohti läbiviidava MFBW seadme keevitusprotsessi heakskiitmise nõuded, samuti nõuded keevitustööde teostajale koos tingimustega hilisemale tootmiskeevitusele. Kui MFBW seadet kasutatakse lühiajaliselt statsionaarsetes tingimustes, peab rakendama selle standardi nõudeid.

See kehtib uutele laiatallalistele (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.

EVS-EN 13230-2:2009

Raudteelased rakendused. Rööbaste. Betoonliiprid ja pöörmeprussid. Osa 2: Eelpingestatud monoliitliiprid 13,22

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13230-2:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Standardi EN 13230 see osa määratleb pingebetoonist monoliitliiprite projekteerimisega ja valmistamisega seonduvad täiendavad tehnilised kriteeriumid ja kontrollimeetodid.

EVS-EN 12889:2000

Äravoolu- ja kanalisatsioonitorude kaevikuta paigaldamine ja katsetamine 11,67

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12889:2000 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

See Euroopa standard on rakendatav uute äravoolutorude ja uute kanalisatsioonitorude, mis harilikult töötavad monteeritud torudest ja toruühendustest paigaldatud isevoolsete torustikena, pinnases kaevikuta paigaldamisel ja katsetamisel. See Euroopa standard, vajadusel koos standardiga prEN 805:1999, hõlmab samuti surve all töötavate äravoolu- ja kanalisatsioonitorude kaevikuta paigaldamist ja katsetamist.

Samuti kehtib see Euroopa standard kaevikuta väljavahetamise tehnikatele. Olemasolevate kanalisatsiooni- ja äravoolutorude renoveerimise tehnikaid see Euroopa standard ei hõlma.

Kaevikuta paigalduse meetodid hõlmavad:

- mehitatud ja mehitamata tehnikaid;
- juhitavaid ja juhtimiseta tehnikaid.

MÄRKUS 1 Kaevandamine või läbindamine (nt ehitamine kohapeal või kasutades kokkupandavaid sektsioone) ei ole selle Euroopa standardiga hõlmatud, kuigi mõnda osa standardist võib nendele meetoditele kohaldada. Äravoolu- ja kanalisatsioonitorude paigaldamiseks kehtivad kaevandamise ja läbindamise meetoditele täiendavad nõuded.

Täiendavalt tuleb arvestada teiste kohalike ja rahvuslike õigusaktidega, nt nendega, mis puudutavad tervist ja ohutust, teekatte paigaldamist, suuna ja taseme (kõrgusmärgi) kõrvalekaldumise tolerantse ja nõudeid lekkeheduse katsetamisele.

MÄRKUS 2 Nõuded juurdekuuluvale torupaigaldustööle, v.a kaevikuta ehitusele, nt hooldus- ja kontrollkaevudele, on esitatud standardis EN 1610 „Construction and testing of drains and sewers“.

JUULIKUUS 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 61029-2-9:2012	Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2: Erinõuded pendelsaagidele	Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2-9: Erinõuded pendelsaagidele
EVS-EN 60580:2003	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Annuse tsooni toote mõõturid	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Doospindalamõõtur
EVS-EN ISO 3834-3:2006	Keevituse kvaliteedinõuded. Metallide sulakeevitus. Osa 3: Standardsed kvaliteedinõuded	Keevituse kvaliteedinõuded metallide sulakeevitusel. Osa 3: Standardsed kvaliteedinõuded
EVS-EN 1730:2012	Mööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid stabiilsuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks	Mööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks
EVS-EN 13163:2012	Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud vahtpolüstüreenitooted (EPS). Spetsifikatsioon	Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud polüstüreenist tooted (EPS). Spetsifikatsioon
EVS-EN 14587-2:2009	Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbaste eelkuumutusega kontaktkeevitus. Osa 2: Uute R220, R260, R260Mn ja R350HT klassi rööbaste keevitamine mobiilsete keevitusseadmetega väljaspool statsionaarseid töökodasid	Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbaste sulatuspökk-keevitus (elektrokontaktkeevitus). Osa 2: Uute R220, R260, R260Mn ja R350HT klassi rööbaste keevitamine mobiilsete keevitusseadmetega väljaspool statsionaarseid töökodasid
EVS-EN 13230-2:2009	Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Betoonliiprid ja prussid. Osa 2: Eelpingestatud monoplokk-liiprid	Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Betoonliiprid ja pöörmeprussid. Osa 2: Eelpingestatud monoliitliiprid

Eesti standardi ingliskeelse pealkirja muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN 60335-2-103:2003	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-81: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

Eesti standardite ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimine:

Standardi tähis	Pealkiri (en)	Pealkiri (et)
EVS-EN ISO 19250:2013	Water quality - Detection of Salmonella spp. (ISO 19250:2010)	Vee kvaliteet. Salmonella spp. määramine