

## 01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

### 01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

#### FprEN 13965-2

Identne FprEN 13965-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Characterization of waste - Terminology - Part 2: Management related terms and definitions

This European Standard EN 13965-2, Characterization of waste – Terminology - Part 2: Management related terms and definitions, gives a compilation of selected and up-dated 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 (see Annex C), national terms and definitions where such needs have been expressed. It does not include terms related to detailed activities.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13965-2:2004

#### FprEN 14588

Identne FprEN 14588:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Solid biofuels – Terminology, definitions and descriptions

This European Standard defines terms concerned in all standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 335. According to CEN/TC 335 this European Standard is applicable to solid biofuels originating from the following sources: - products from agriculture and forestry; - vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry; - vegetable waste from the food processing industry; - wood waste, with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating, and which includes in particular such wood waste from construction- and demolition waste; - cork waste; - fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is co-incinerated at the place of production and heat generated is recovered.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 14588:2003

#### prEN 1089-3

Identne prEN 1089-3:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Transporditavad gaasiballoonid. Balloonide eristamine (välja arvatud vedelgaas). Osa 3: Värvide kodeerimine

This Standard specifies a colour coding system for the secondary method of identification of the contents of cylinders for industrial gases and gases for medical use with particular reference to the property of the gas or gas mixture. Cylinder labels are the primary method of indicating cylinder contents. This Standard does not apply to cylinders containing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or to fire extinguishers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1089-3:2004

#### prEN ISO 9092

Identne prEN ISO 9092:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 9092:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Tekstiil. Lausrüie. Määratlus

This International Standard establishes a definition for nonwovens.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 29092:1999

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

#### prEN 16082

Identne prEN 16082:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Provision of aviation security services

This service standard specifies requirements for quality in organisation, processes, personnel and management of a security service provider and/or its independent branches and establishments under commercial law and trade as a provider with regard to civil aviation security services. It lays down quality criteria for the delivery of civil aviation security services requested by public and private clients or buyers. This standard is suitable for the selection, attribution, awarding and reviewing of the most suitable provider of civil aviation security services.

Keel en

## 11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

### prEN 1865-3

Identne prEN 1865-3:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Patient handling equipment used in road ambulances - Part 3: Heavy duty stretcher

This European Standard defines minimum requirements for the design and performance of heavy duty stretchers used in road ambulances for the treatment and transportation of patients. It aims to ensure patient safety and minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel en

Asendab prEN 1865-3

### prEN 1865-4

Identne prEN 1865-4:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Patient handling equipment used in road ambulances - Part 4: Mechanical assisted transfer chair

This European Standard defines minimum requirements for the design and performance of foldable patient transfer chairs, which are used for the conveyance of patients to and/or from road ambulances. It aims to ensure patient safety and minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel en

Asendab prEN 1865-3

### prEN 1865-5

Identne prEN 1865-5:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Patient handling equipment used in road ambulances - Part 5: Stretcher support

This part of the European Standard EN 1865 defines the minimum requirements for the design and performance of stretcher supports that are installed in road ambulances to hold the main stretcher in accordance to part 1 and part 2. The purpose is to ensure patient and operators safety and to minimise the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment. In this standard, reference is made to EN 1789.

Keel en

Asendab prEN 1865-3

## 13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

### FprEN 13965-2

Identne FprEN 13965-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Characterization of waste - Terminology - Part 2: Management related terms and definitions

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Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13965-2:2004

### prEN 16081

Identne prEN 16081:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Hyperbaric chambers - Specific requirements for fire extinguishing systems - Performance, installation and testing

This European Standard is applicable to the performance and safety requirements of fire extinguishing systems and their associated test methods for multi-place pressure chambers designed for pressures in excess of ambient atmospheric pressure and employed in medical installations for therapeutic purposes, in the following referred to as pressure chambers.

Keel en

### prEN 16082

Identne prEN 16082:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Provision of aviation security services

This service standard specifies requirements for quality in organisation, processes, personnel and management of a security service provider and/or its independent branches and establishments under commercial law and trade as a provider with regard to civil aviation security services. It lays down quality criteria for the delivery of civil aviation security services requested by public and private clients or buyers. This standard is suitable for the selection, attribution, awarding and reviewing of the most suitable provider of civil aviation security services.

Keel en

**prEN 50130-5**

Identne prEN 50130-5:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - Part 5: Environmental test methods**

This European Standard specifies environmental test methods to be used for testing the system components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings: - intruder alarm systems; - hold-up alarm systems; - social alarm systems; - CCTV systems, for security applications; - access control systems, for security applications; - alarm transmission systems 2). This European Standard specifies three equipment classes (Fixed, Movable & Portable equipment) and four environmental classes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50130-5:2002

**prEN 50132-5-3**

Identne prEN 50132-5-3:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-3: Video transmission - Analogue and digital video transmission**

The purpose of the transmission system in a closed circuit television (CCTV) installation is to provide reliable transmission of video signals between the various CCTV equipments in security, safety and monitoring applications. Next to the high-resolution video interfaces and transmission, today the analogue video signals are still in use for video transmission and offer interlaced scanning and the film aspect ratio of 4:3. The complexity of a video transmission system varies in accordance with the requirements of the installation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50132-5:2002

**prEN 50136-1-7**

Identne prEN 50136-1-7:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 1-7: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using packet switched network**

This European Standard specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms and faults, as well as communications monitoring, between a Supervised Premises Transceiver and a Receiving Centre Transceiver using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data. These include Ethernet, xDSL, GPRS, WiFi, UMTS and WIMAX. The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50136-1 and EN 50136-1-5. The performance characteristics of the supervised premises equipment shall comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms including, but not limited to, fire, intrusion, access control and social alarms.

Keel en

**17 METROLOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED****FprEN 60865-1**

Identne FprEN 60865-1:2010

ja identne IEC 60865-1:201X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Short-circuit currents - Calculation of effects - Part 1: Definitions and calculation methods**

This International Standard is applicable to the mechanical and thermal effects of short-circuit currents. It contains procedures for the calculation of: - the electromagnetic effect on rigid conductors and flexible conductors, - the thermal effect on bare conductors. For cables and insulated conductors reference is made, for example, to IEC 60949 and IEC 60986. For the electromagnetic and thermal effects in d.c. auxiliary installations of power plants and substations reference is made to IEC 61660-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60865-1:2003

**23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD****prEN 1089-3**

Identne prEN 1089-3:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Transporditavad gaasiballoonid. Balloonide eristamine (välja arvatud vedelgaas). Osa 3: Värvide kodeerimine**

This Standard specifies a colour coding system for the secondary method of identification of the contents of cylinders for industrial gases and gases for medical use with particular reference to the property of the gas or gas mixture. Cylinder labels are the primary method of indicating cylinder contents. This Standard does not apply to cylinders containing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or to fire extinguishers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1089-3:2004

### **prEN ISO 6224**

Identne prEN ISO 6224:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 6224:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

### **Thermoplastics hoses, textile-reinforced, for general-purpose water applications - Specification**

This International Standard specifies the requirements for three types of general-purpose textile-reinforced plastic water-discharge hose with an operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: - ambient temperatures: -10 °C to +60 °C - water temperature during operation: 0 °C to +60 °C

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6224:2009

## 25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

### **prEN ISO 22825**

Identne prEN ISO 22825

ja identne ISO/DIS 22825:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

### **Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Testing of welds in austenitic steels and nickel-based alloys**

This International Standard specifies the approach to be followed when developing procedures for the ultrasonic testing of the following welds: - welds in austenitic stainless steels; - welds in nickel-based alloys; - welds in duplex steels; - dissimilar metal welds. The purposes of the testing can be very different, e.g.: - for the assessment of quality level (manufacturing); - for the detection of specific indications induced in service. Acceptance levels are not included in this International Standard, but can be applied in accordance with the scope of the testing (see Clause 5). The requirements of this International Standard are applicable to both manual and mechanized testing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 22825:2006

## 29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

### **EN 50085-2-1:2006/prAA**

Identne EN 50085-2-1:2006/prAA:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

### **Elektripaigaldiste kaablirenni- ja kaablitorusüsteemid. Osa 2-1: Seinale ja lakke paigaldatavad kaablirenni- ja kaablitorusüsteemid**

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. The maximum voltage of these installations is 1 000 V a.c. and 1 500 V d.c.

Keel en

### **FprEN 60865-1**

Identne FprEN 60865-1:2010

ja identne IEC 60865-1:201X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

### **Short-circuit currents - Calculation of effects - Part 1: Definitions and calculation methods**

This International Standard is applicable to the mechanical and thermal effects of short-circuit currents. It contains procedures for the calculation of: - the electromagnetic effect on rigid conductors and flexible conductors, - the thermal effect on bare conductors. For cables and insulated conductors reference is made, for example, to IEC 60949 and IEC 60986. For the electromagnetic and thermal effects in d.c. auxiliary installations of power plants and substations reference is made to IEC 61660-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60865-1:2003

**FprEN 61534-1**

Identne FprEN 61534-1:2010

ja identne IEC 61534-1:201X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Lattmagistraalsüsteemid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded**

1.1 This part of IEC 61534 specifies general requirements and tests for powertrack (PT) systems with a rated voltage not exceeding 277 V a.c. single phase, or 480 V a.c. two or three phase 50 Hz/60 Hz with a rated current not exceeding 63 A. These systems are used for distributing electricity in household, commercial and industrial premises. 1.2 Powertrack systems, according to this standard, are intended for use under the following conditions: an ambient temperature in the range -5°C to + 40°C, the average value over a 24 h period not exceeding 35°C, a situation not subject to a source of heat likely to raise temperatures above the limits specified above, an altitude not exceeding 2000 m above sea level, an atmosphere not subject to excessive pollution by smoke, chemical fumes, prolonged periods of high humidity or other abnormal conditions. In locations where special conditions prevail, as in ships, vehicles and the like and in hazardous locations, for instance, where explosions are liable to occur, special constructions may be necessary. This standard does not apply to: cable trunking systems and cable ducting systems covered by IEC 61084. [8] 2), busbar trunking systems covered by IEC 60439-2. [5], electrical supply track systems for luminaires covered by IEC 60570. [6].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61534-1:2004

**prEN 50130-5**

Identne prEN 50130-5:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - Part 5: Environmental test methods**

This European Standard specifies environmental test methods to be used for testing the system components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings: - intruder alarm systems; - hold-up alarm systems; - social alarm systems; - CCTV systems, for security applications; - access control systems, for security applications; - alarm transmission systems 2). This European Standard specifies three equipment classes (Fixed, Movable & Portable equipment) and four environmental classes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50130-5:2002

**prEN 50539-11**

Identne prEN 50539-11:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Low-voltage surge protective devices - Surge protective devices for specific application including d.c. - Part 11: Requirements and tests for SPDs in photovoltaic applications**

This draft European Standard defines the requirements and tests for SPDs intended to be installed on the DC side of photovoltaic installations to protect against induced and direct lightning effects. These standard devices are connected to DC power circuits of photovoltaic generators, rated up to 1 500 V. It takes into account that photovoltaic generators • behave like current generators, • that their nominal current depends on the light intensity, • that their short-circuit current is almost equal to the nominal current, • are connected in series and/or parallel combinations leading to a great variety of voltages, currents and powers from a few hundreds of W (in residential installations) to several MW (photovoltaic fields). The very specific electrical parameters of PV installations on the DC side require specific test requirements for SPDs. SPDs with separate input/output terminals that contain a specific series impedance between input and output terminal(s) (so called two port SPDs according to EN 61643-11) are currently not sufficiently covered by the requirements of this standard and require additional consideration.

Keel en

**33 SIDETEHNIKA****prEN 50132-5-3**

Identne prEN 50132-5-3:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 5-3: Video transmission - Analogue and digital video transmission**

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Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50132-5:2002

**prEN 50136-1-7**

Identne prEN 50136-1-7:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 1-7: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using packet switched network**

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Keel en

**35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED****EN ISO 19131:2008/prA1**

Identne EN ISO 19131:2008/prA1:2010

ja identne ISO 19131:2007/DAM 1:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Geographic information - Data product specifications**

This International Standard describes requirements for the specification of geographic data products, based upon the concepts of other ISO 19100 International Standards. It also provides help in the creation of data product specifications, so that they are easily understood and fit for their intended purpose.

Keel en

**43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS****EN 15194:2009/prA1**

Identne EN 15194:2009/prA1:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Cycles - Electrically power assisted cycles - EPAC bicycle**

This European Standard is intended to cover electrically power assisted cycles of a type which have a maximum continuous rated power of 0,25 kW, of which the output is progressively reduced and finally cut off as the vehicle reaches a speed of 25 km/h, or sooner, if the cyclist stops pedalling. This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for the assessment of the design and assembly of electrically power assisted bicycles and sub-assemblies for systems using battery voltage up to 48 VDC or integrated a battery charger with a 230 V input. This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for engine power management systems, electrical circuits including the charging system for the assessment of the design and assembly of electrically power assisted cycles and sub-assemblies for systems having a voltage up to and including 48 VDC or integrated a battery charger with a 230 V input.

Keel en

**47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED****prEN 16083**

Identne prEN 16083:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Paddles and oars for recreational boats - Safety requirements and test methods**

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for paddles and oars for non-rigid hull water crafts. Paddles and oars are classified in two performance levels A and B. This standard is not applicable for paddles and oars for - sports, training and competition, - white water and - items covered by EN 71-1.

Keel en

**49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA****FprEN 2997-009**

Identne FprEN 2997-009:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Pistikühendused, elektrilised, ümmargused, ühendatud keerrestatud rõngaga, tulekindlad või mittetulekindlad, töötemperatuurid 175 °C pidevalt, 200 °C pidevalt, 260 °C tippväärtusega. Osa 9: Pistikupesa kaitsekate. Tootestandard**

This standard specifies the characteristics of protective covers for receptacles in the family of circular electrical connectors coupled by threaded ring. It applies to the class defined in Table 2. For receptacles associated with these protective covers, see EN 2997-003 to EN 2997-007.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2997-009:2006

**FprEN 2997-010**

Identne FprEN 2997-010:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Pistikühendused, elektrilised, ümmargused, ühendatud keermestatud rõngaga, tulekindlad või mittetulekindlad, töötemperatuurid 175 °C pidevalt, 200 °C pidevalt, 260 °C tippväärtusega. Osa 10: Pistiku kaitsekate. Tootestandard**

This standard specifies the characteristics of protective covers for plugs in the family of circular electrical connectors coupled by threaded ring. It applies to the class defined in Table 2. For plugs associated with these protective covers, see EN 2997-008.

Keel en

Asendab FprEN 2997-010

**FprEN 2997-011**

Identne FprEN 2997-011:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Pistikühendused, elektrilised, ümmargused, ühendatud keermestatud rõngaga, tulekindlad või mittetulekindlad, töötemperatuurid 175 °C pidevalt, 200 °C pidevalt, 260 °C tippväärtusega. Osa 11: Summutav pistikupesa. Tootestandard**

This standard specifies the characteristics of dummy receptacles in the family of circular electrical connectors coupled by threaded ring. It applies to the class defined in Table 3. For plugs associated with these dummy receptacles, see EN 2997-008.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2997-011:2006

**FprEN 3660-010**

Identne FprEN 3660-010:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 010: Cable outlet, style K, straight, shielded, sealed, for heat shrinkable boot - Product standard**

This product standard defines a range of cable outlets, style K, straight, shielded, sealed for heat shrinkable boots, for use under the following conditions. Associated electrical connector(s) : EN 3660-002 Temperature range Class N : - 65 °C to 200 °C Class W : - 65 °C to 175 °C Class K : - 65 °C to 260 °C

Keel en

**FprEN 3660-011**

Identne FprEN 3660-011:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 011: Cable outlet, style K, 90°, shielded, sealed, for heat shrinkable boot - Product standard**

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-002**

Identne FprEN 4673-002:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 002: Design standard**

This standard specifies the applications and installation hole dimensions for EN standard, self-locking, self-broaching key, UNJ threads inserts and provisions for component salvage, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-003**

Identne FprEN 4673-003:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 003: Technical specification**

This standard specifies the characteristics, qualification and acceptance requirements for self-locking inserts, self-broaching keys with UNJ threads, for aerospace applications. It is applicable whenever referenced.

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-004**

Identne FprEN 4673-004:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 004: In heat resisting nickel base alloy NI-P100HT (Inconel 718), silver plating**

This standard specifies the characteristics of self-locking, inserts for Inch series, self-broaching keys, in NI-P100HT, silver plated, for aerospace applications. Classification: 1 270 MPa 1) / 600 °C 2)

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-005**

Identne FprEN 4673-005:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 005: In heat resisting nickel base alloy NI-P101HT (WASPALLOY), silver plating**

This standard specifies the characteristics of self-locking, inserts for Inch series, self-broaching keys, in NI-P101HT, silver plated, for aerospace applications. Classification: 1 210 MPa 1) / 760 °C 2)

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-006**

Identne FprEN 4673-006:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 006: In heat resisting steel FE-PA2601 (A286), MoS2 coated**

This standard specifies the characteristics of self-locking, inserts for Inch series, self-broaching keys, in FE-PA2601, MoS2 coated, for aerospace applications. Classification: 900 MPa 1) / 315 °C 2)

Keel en

**FprEN 4673-001**

Identne FprEN 4673-001:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Aerospace series - Inserts, UNJ threads, self-locking, with self-broaching keys - Part 001: Installation and removal procedure**

This standard specifies the installation and removal procedure (hole profile, tools) of self-locking, self-broaching key, UNJ thread inserts defined by EN standards, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

**59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA****FprEN ISO 1833-1**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-1:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-1:2006+Corr 1:2009

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 1: General principles of testing**

This International Standard contains the common method for the quantitative chemical analysis of various binary mixtures of fibres. The common method given and the methods described in the series of ISO 1833 are applicable in general to fibres in any textile form. Where certain textile forms are excepted, these are listed in the "scope" clause of the individual method. 20 0

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-2**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-2:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-2:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies methods of quantitative chemical analysis of various ternary mixtures of fibres. The field of application of each method for analysing binary mixtures, specified in the parts of ISO 1833, indicates the fibres to which the method is applicable.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-3**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-3:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-3:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using acetone, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - acetate and - wool, animal hair, silk, regenerated protein, cotton (scoured, kiered, or bleached), flax, hemp, jute, abaca, alfa, coir, broom, ramie, cupro, viscose, modal, polyamide, polyester, acrylic and glass fibres. It is not applicable to mixtures containing modacrylic fibres, nor to mixtures containing acetate fibres that have been deacetylated on the surface.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-4**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-4:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-4:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using hypochlorite, to determine the percentage of protein fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of certain non-protein fibres and one protein fibre, as follows: - wool, chemically-treated wool, other animal-hair fibres, silk, regenerated protein fibres based on casein, and - cotton, cupro, viscose, modal, acrylic, chlorofibres, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, glass and elastane. If several protein fibres are present, the method gives the total of their amounts but not their individual quantities.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-5**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-5:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-5:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using sodium zincate, to determine the percentage of viscose, cupro or modal fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - viscose or most of the current cupro or modal fibres and - raw, scoured, kiered or bleached cotton. Where a cupro or modal fibre is present, a preliminary test should be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent. The method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro or modal fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-6**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-6:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-6:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using a mixture of formic acid and zinc chloride, to determine the percentage of cotton, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - viscose or some cupro, modal and lyocell fibres, with - cotton. If a cupro or modal or lyocell fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test is carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent. The method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro, modal or lyocell fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely. **WARNING** — This part of ISO 1833 calls for the use of substances/procedures that may be injurious to the health/environment if appropriate conditions are not observed. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety/environment at any stage.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-7**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-7:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-7:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using formic acid, to determine the percentage of polyamide fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - polyamide and - cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, polyester, polypropylene, chlorofibre, acrylic or glass fibre. It is also applicable to mixtures with wool and animal hair, but when the wool content exceeds 25 %, the method described in ISO 1833-4 should be used.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-8**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-8:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-8:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using acetone, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - acetate and - triacetate fibres.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-9**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-9:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-9:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using benzyl alcohol, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - acetate and - triacetate fibres.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-10**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-10:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-10:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using dichloromethane, to determine the percentage of triacetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - triacetate or polylactide and - wool, regenerated protein, cotton (scoured, kiered, or bleached), viscose, cupro, modal, polyamide, polyester, acrylic and glass fibres. Triacetate fibres which have received a finish leading to partial hydrolysis cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, this method is not applicable.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-11**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-11:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-11:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 11: Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (method using sulfuric acid)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the proportion of cellulose fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of - natural and regenerated cellulose fibres and - polyester fibre.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-12**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-12:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-12:2006

Tähtaeg 29.10.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using dimethylformamide, to determine the percentage of acrylic, modacrylic, chlorofibre or elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and - animal fibres, cotton (scoured, kiered or bleached), viscose, cupro, modal, polyamide, polyester or glass fibres. It is applicable to animal hair, wool and silk dyed with pre-metallized dyes, but not to those dyed with after-chrome dyes.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-13**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-13:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-13:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using carbon disulfide/acetone, to determine the percentage of chlorofibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of - certain chlorofibres, whether after-chlorinated or not, and - wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, polyamide, polyester, acrylic and glass fibres. When the wool or silk content of a mixture exceeds 25 %, the method described in ISO 1833-4 should be used. When the polyamide content of a mixture exceeds 25 %, the method described in ISO 1833-7 should be used.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-14**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-14:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-14:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using acetic acid, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of - acetate and - certain chlorofibres or after-chlorinated chlorofibres.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-15**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-15:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-15:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, by determining the nitrogen content, to calculate the proportion of each component, after the removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - jute and - animal fibres. The animal-fibre component may consist solely of hair or wool, or of any mixtures of the two. This part of ISO 1833 is not applicable to products in which dyestuffs or finishes contain nitrogen.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-16**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-16:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-16:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and certain other fibres (method using xylene)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using xylene, to determine the percentage of polypropylene, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - polypropylene fibres and - wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, acrylic and glass fibres.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-17**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-17

ja identne ISO 1833-17:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the percentage of chlorofibres, after removal of non-fibrous material, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - chlorofibres based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride (after-chlorinated or not) and - cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, certain acrylic and certain modacrylic fibres. [The modacrylics concerned are those which give a limpid solution when immersed in concentrated sulfuric acid ( $\rho = 1,84 \text{ g/ml}$ ).] This method can be used, particularly in place of the methods described in ISO 1833-12 and ISO 1833-13, in all cases where a preliminary test shows that the chlorofibres do not dissolve completely either in dimethylformamide or in the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-18**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-18:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-18:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the percentage of silk, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - silk and - wool or animal hair.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-19**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-19:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-19:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, by heating, to determine the percentage of cellulosic fibre in textiles made of binary mixtures of - cotton or regenerated cellulose and - chrysotile and crocidolite asbestos. This method may be applicable to other types of asbestos, subject to agreement between the interested parties.

Keel en

**FprEN ISO 1833-20**

Identne FprEN ISO 1833-20:2010

ja identne ISO 1833-20:2009

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)**

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method using dimethylacetamide to determine the percentage of elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of certain elastane fibres with cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, polyamide, polyester or wool fibres. This method is not applicable when acrylic fibres are present.

Keel en

**prEN 12226**

Identne prEN 12226:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Geotekstiil ja geotekstiilitaolised tooted. Üldkatsed edasise vastupidavuse hindamiseks**

This European Standard describes test methods for determining the change in specific properties of aged geosynthetics.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12226:2001

**prEN ISO 5403-1**

Identne prEN ISO 5403-1:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 5403-1:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Leather - Determination of water resistance of flexible leather - Part 1: Repeated linear compression (penetrometer)**

This Standard specifies a method to determine the dynamic water resistance of leather by means of repeated linear compression. It is applicable to all flexible leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers intended for footwear applications.

Keel en

**prEN ISO 5403-2**

Identne prEN ISO 5403-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 5403-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Leather - Determination of water resistance of flexible leather - Part 2: Repeated angular compression (Maeser)**

This Standard specifies a method to determine the dynamic water resistance of leather by means of repeated angular compression. It is applicable to all flexible leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers intended for footwear applications. It uses a Maeser-type machine and includes an option for electronic detection.

Keel en

**prEN ISO 9092**

Identne prEN ISO 9092:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 9092:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Tekstiil. Lausriie. Määratlus**

This International Standard establishes a definition for nonwovens.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 29092:1999

**61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS****prEN ISO 5403-1**

Identne prEN ISO 5403-1:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 5403-1:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Leather - Determination of water resistance of flexible leather - Part 1: Repeated linear compression (penetrometer)**

This Standard specifies a method to determine the dynamic water resistance of leather by means of repeated linear compression. It is applicable to all flexible leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers intended for footwear applications.

Keel en

**prEN ISO 5403-2**

Identne prEN ISO 5403-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 5403-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

**Leather - Determination of water resistance of flexible leather - Part 2: Repeated angular compression (Maeser)**

This Standard specifies a method to determine the dynamic water resistance of leather by means of repeated angular compression. It is applicable to all flexible leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers intended for footwear applications. It uses a Maeser-type machine and includes an option for electronic detection.

Keel en

## 65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

### prEN 690

Identne prEN 690:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Pöllumajandusmasinad. Sönnikulaoturid. Ohutus

This European Standard, to be used together with ISO 4254-1, specifies safety requirements and their verification for design and construction of self-propelled, mounted and trailed manure spreaders, provided with vertical or horizontal axes rotors rear spreader device or with horizontal or vertical axes disc lateral spreader device. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices to be provided by the manufacturer (the residual risks are enclosed). When requirements of this document are different from those which are stated in EN ISO 4254-1, the requirements of this document take precedence over the requirements of EN ISO 4254-1 for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this document.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 690:2003+A1:2009

## 75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

### EN ISO 17078-1:2005/prA1:2010

Identne EN ISO 17078-1:2004/A1:2010

ja identne ISO 17078-1:2004/Amd 1:2010

Tähtaeg 19.06.2010

#### Petroleum and natural gas industries - Drilling and production equipment - Part 1: Side-pocket mandrels

This part of ISO 17078 provides requirements for side-pocket mandrels used in the petroleum and natural gas industry. This part of ISO 17078 includes specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing, and preparation for shipping of side-pocket mandrels. This part of ISO 17078 does not address nor include requirements for end connections between the side-pocket mandrels and the well conduit. The installation and retrieval of side-pocket mandrels is outside the scope of this part of ISO 17078. Additionally, this part of ISO 17078 does not include specifications for centre-set mandrels, or mandrels that employ or support tubing-retrievable flow control devices. This part of ISO 17078 does not include gas-lift or any other flow-control valves or devices, latches, and/or associated wire line equipment that can or cannot be covered in other ISO specifications. The side-pocket mandrels to which this part of ISO 17078 refers are independent devices that can accept installation of flow-control or other devices down-hole.

Keel en

### FprEN 14588

Identne FprEN 14588:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Solid biofuels – Terminology, definitions and descriptions

This European Standard defines terms concerned in all standardisation work within the scope of CEN/TC 335. According to CEN/TC 335 this European Standard is applicable to solid biofuels originating from the following sources: - products from agriculture and forestry; - vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry; - vegetable waste from the food processing industry; - wood waste, with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating, and which includes in particular such wood waste from construction- and demolition waste; - cork waste; - fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is co-incinerated at the place of production and heat generated is recovered.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 14588:2003

### prEVS-ISO 7507-4

ja identne ISO 7507-4:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Toornafta ja vedelad naftatooted. Vertikaalsete silindriliste mahutite kalibreerimine. Osa 4: Elektro-optiline sisemiste kauguste mõõtemetod

Käesolev osa standardist ISO 7507 määratleb üle viie meetrise läbimõõduga vertikaalsete silindriliste mahutite kalibreerimismeetodi koos mahuti mahutabelite arvutamise, mille korral mõõdetakse mahutit seestpoolt, kasutades elektro-optilist kauguse mõõteseadet (electro-optical distance-ranging (EODR) instrument). Käesolev meetod sobib kasutamiseks vertikaalsihist kuni 3% kaldega mahutite korral tingimusel, et arvutustes rakendatakse standardis ISO 7507-1 peatükis 11 kirjeldatud kalde mõõtetulemusele vastavat parandit. Käesolev osa standardist ISO 7507 on kasutatav ka ujuva katusega või sisemise ujuva kattega mahutite korral.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 7507-4:2006

### prEN ISO 10426-2

Identne prEN ISO 10426-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 10426-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### Petroleum and natural gas industries - Cements and materials for well cementing - Part 2: Testing of well cements

This part of ISO 10426 specifies methods and gives recommendations for the testing of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004; EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004/A1:2005; EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004/AC:2007

## 91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS

### **EVS 894:2008/prA1**

Tähtaeg 29.05.2010

#### **Loomulik valgustustus elu- ja bürooruumides**

Standardis esitatakse soovitused päevalguse projekteerimiseks elu- ja büroofoonetes. Soovitused on antud ka elektervalgustuse projekteerimiseks, kui seda kasutatakse koos päevalgusega.

Keel et

### **prEN 997**

Identne prEN 997:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### **Hüdrolokuga WC potid ja seadmed**

This standard specifies constructional and performance requirements together with test methods for close-coupled suites, one-piece and independent WC pans with integral trap used for personal hygiene manufactured from glazed ceramics or stainless steel. This standard does not apply to squatting toilets, WC pans without integral trap or flushing cisterns as separate appliances. In the case of independent WC pans, the associated flushing cisterns and pressure valves are covered by other standards and the reference to cisterns in this standard is related only to the definition and requirements of flushing volume. In the case of close-coupled suites and one-piece WCs, this standard also specifies design, performance requirements and the test methods for designated flushing cisterns with flushing mechanisms, inlet valves and overflows. For these products, this standard covers flushing cisterns designed to be connected to drinking water installations inside buildings. Before installation of WCs, EN 12056-2 and national requirements shall be taken into consideration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 997:2003; EVS-EN 997:2003/A1:2007

### **prEN ISO 10426-2**

Identne prEN ISO 10426-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 10426-2:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Cements and materials for well cementing - Part 2: Testing of well cements**

This part of ISO 10426 specifies methods and gives recommendations for the testing of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004; EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004/A1:2005; EVS-EN ISO 10426-2:2004/AC:2007

## 97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

### **prEN ISO 20126**

Identne prEN ISO 20126:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 20126:2010

Tähtaeg 29.06.2010

#### **Dentistry - Manual toothbrushes - General requirements and test methods**

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the physical properties of manual toothbrushes in order to promote the safety of these products for their intended use. Specifically excluded are manual interdental brushes and powered oral hygiene devices as these instruments are covered by separate International Standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20126:2005