

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

FprEN ISO 4063

Identne FprEN ISO 4063:2010

ja identne ISO 4063:2009

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Welding and allied processes - Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers (ISO 4063:2009, Corrected version 2009-11-15)

This International Standard establishes a nomenclature for welding and allied processes, with each process identified by a reference number. This International Standard covers the main groups of processes (one digit), groups (two digits) and subgroups (three digits). The reference number for any process has a maximum of three digits. This system is intended as an aid in computerization, drawings, the drafting of working papers, welding procedure specifications, etc

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4063:2009

prEN ISO 10209

Identne prEN ISO 10209:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 10209:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Technical product documentation - Vocabulary - Terms relating to technical drawings, product definition and related products

This part of ISO 10209 establishes and defines terms used in technical product documentation relating to technical drawings, product definition and related documentation in all fields of application. This documentation includes all terms contained within ISO/TC 10 standards that are relevant to technical product documentation irrespective of disciplines. The terms have been classified into specific fields of application. New terms required by ISO/TC 10 Sub Committees and Working Groups for new or revised standards shall be ratified by the ISO/TC 10 Vocabulary maintenance team and included in future amendments of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10209-2:1999

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

prEVS 875-12

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Vara hindamine. Osa 12: Hindamine hüvitamise eesmärgil

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamise seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenu tagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidi asutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Standard EVS 875-12 „Hindamine hüvitamise eesmärgil“ käsitleb vara hindamise erisusi, mis tavaliselt on seotud avalike huvide, kuid mitte ainult, teostamisega. Hüvitamise küsimus võib tõstatada seondult sundvõõrandamise, kindlustuse kahjukäsitluste jms. juhtumitega. Käesolev standard keskendub küsimustele, mis on seotud avalike huvide teostamisega ja ei anna detailseid juhtnõure hüvitusväärtuse leidmiseks muid hindamise eesmarke silmas pidades.

Keel et

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

FprEN ISO 20072

Identne FprEN ISO 20072:2010

ja identne ISO 20072:2009

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerosol drug delivery device design verification - Requirements and test methods

This International Standard applies to the design, labelling, instructions for use and testing requirements for hand-held single- and multi-use aerosol drug delivery devices (ADDDs) intended to deliver a metered or pre-metered aerosolized medication to or by means of the human respiratory tract (including nasal, oral, tracheal, bronchial and alveolar sites). This International Standard applies to both refillable and disposable devices intended for personal use. This International Standard is intended for device design verification and not for drug product quality assessment. The objective of this International Standard is to verify, by laboratory (in-vitro) testing, that the ADDD design consistently meets the manufacturer's design specification by satisfying a device functionality profile and system verification test both of which are determined from a risk assessment and evaluated in accordance with the instructions for use. This International Standard excludes continuous or semi-continuous aerosolization devices covered in ISO 27427, aerosolization devices which do not emit active pharmaceutical ingredient (API), general purpose aerosolization devices (for use with ventilators) and atomizers. This International Standard does not apply to manufacturers of single parts or components of the ADDDs [e.g. (spray) pumps, valves, containers, etc.].

Keel en

prEN 50527-2-1

Identne prEN 50527-2-1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 2-1: Specific assessment for workers with cardiac pacemakers

This European Standard provides the procedure for the specific assessment required in Annex A of EN 50527-1 for AIMD-Employees with a pacemaker. The purpose of the specific assessment is to determine the risk of workplace exposure for an AIMD Employee with a pacemaker. The assessment includes the likelihood of clinically significant effects and takes account of both transient and long term exposure within specific areas of the workplace. The frequency range to be observed is from 0 Hz to 3 GHz. Above 3 GHz no interference with the pacemaker occurs when the exposure limits given in 2004/40/EC are not exceeded.

Keel en

prEN ISO 3630-5

Identne prEN ISO 3630-5:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 3630-5:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Dentistry - Root-canal instruments - Part 5: Shaping and cleaning instruments (ISO/DIS 3630-5:2010)

This part of ISO 3630 specifies requirements and test methods for root canal instruments used for hand or mechanically operated instruments used to perform root canal procedures not cited in ISO 3630-1, 3630-2, 3630-3, or 3630-4. This document specifies requirements for size, marking, product designation, safety considerations, and their labelling and packaging, including the instructions for use.

Keel en

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS**EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2**

Identne EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for the product recognition device

Amendment to EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1999-1-5/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-5: Koorikkonstruktsioonid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-5 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

prEVS-ISO 5667-6

ja identne ISO 5667-6:2005
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Vee kvaliteet — Proovi võtmine — Osa 6: Proovide võtmise juhend jõgedest ja vooluveekogudest

Käesolev ISO 5667 osa määratleb põhimõtted, mis rakenduvad jõgede ja vooluveekogude proovivõtukavade väljatöötamisele, proovikogumistehnikale ja proovide käsitlemisele vee füüsikaliseks ja keemiliseks hindamiseks. See ei ole rakendatav proovide võtmiseks suudmealal või rannikuvetes ning on piiratud rakendatavusega mikrobioloogiliseks proovivõtuks. MÄRKUS Mikrobioloogilised proovivõtumeetodid on esitatud standardis ISO 19458. Käesolev ISO 5667 osa ei ole rakendatav setete, hõljuvainete või elustiku uurimiseks. Kui looduslikud või tehislised tammid põhjustavad mitmeid päevi või rohkem vee kinnihoidmist või säilitamist, võib olla parem proovivõtu eesmärgil käsitleda jõe või vooluveekogu paisutatud osa seisva veekoguna. Sellistel juhtudel annab juhseid proovivõtuks ISO 5667-4. HOIATUS — Käesoleva ISO 5667 osa tähelepanu keskmes on veeproovide võtmine ja nende terviklikkus. Selliste proovide võtmine võib olla ohtlik ning seepärast juhitakse tähelepanu seadusandlike nõuete olemasolule mõnedes riikides töötajate ohutuse tagamiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 5667-6:2007

FprEN 15998

Identne FprEN 15998:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Glass in building - Safety in case of fire, fire resistance - Glass testing methodology for the purpose of classification

This document specifies the testing methodology to be used for glass products that are claiming fire resistance. The methodology covers Initial Type Testing as defined in the relevant glass product standard. NOTE This document provides guidance with the declaration of the characteristic, Safety in case of fire - Resistance to fire (for glass for use in a glazed assembly intended specifically for fire resistance) for the CE marking. The same methodology can also be used to determine the performance classification for market applications (see Annex B). The methodology covers all glass product types that may require testing and classification for fire resistance. Fire resistance testing covers end use applications for example: - doors; - partitions, walls (including curtain walling); - floors, roofs; - ceilings.

Keel en

prEN 16088

Identne prEN 16088:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Soil improvers and growing media - Determination of Aerobic biological activity - Self heating test for compost

This European Standard describes a method to determine the aerobic biological activity using a self-heating test. This method is only applicable to composted material.

Keel en

prEN 45545-5

Identne prEN 45545-5:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 5: Fire safety requirements for electrical equipment including that of trolley buses, track guided buses and magnetic levitation vehicles

This Part 5 specifies the fire safety requirements for electrical equipment on railway vehicles, including that of trolley buses, track guided buses and magnetic levitation vehicles. The measures and requirements, specified in this European Standard meet the objective of protecting passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by – minimizing the risk of starting a fire both during operation and as a result of technical defect and/or malfunction of the electrical equipment, – ensuring that electrical emergency equipment continues to be available until evacuation is complete. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the electrical equipment in the event of a fire on board.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

prEN 50130-4

Identne prEN 50130-4:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Product family standard - Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder and social alarm systems

This EMC product-family standard, for immunity requirements, applies to the components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings in residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments: – access control systems, for security applications; – alarm transmission systems 1); – CCTV systems, for security applications; – fire detection and fire alarm systems; – hold-up alarm systems; – intruder alarm systems; – social alarm systems; The tests and severities to be used are the same for indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment. The levels do not cover extreme cases, which may occur in any location, but with an extremely low probability of occurrence, or in special locations close to powerful emitters (e.g. radar transmitters) Equipment within the scope of this standard should be designed in order to operate satisfactorily in the environmental electromagnetic conditions of residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments. This implies particularly that it should be able to operate correctly within the conditions fixed by the electromagnetic compatibility levels for the various disturbances on the low voltage public supply system as defined by EN 61000-2-2. The immunity tests in this standard only concern the most critical disturbance phenomena. For equipment using radio signalling, mains signalling or with connections to the public telephone system, additional requirements, from other standards specific to these signalling media, might apply. This standard does not specify basic safety requirements, such as protection against electrical shocks, unsafe operation, insulation coordination and related dielectric tests. This standard does not cover EMC emission requirements. These are covered by other appropriate standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50130-4:2001; EVS-EN 50130-4:2001/A2:2003

prEN 50131-9

Identne prEN 50131-9:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold up systems - Part 9: Alarm verification - Methods and principles

This European Standard describes methods available and principles for their application in order to provide verification of the validity of an alarm condition notified to an ARC by Intrusion and Hold-up Alarm Systems installed in buildings and meeting the requirements of EN 50131-1. It details applicable system design and equipment requirements, as well as guidelines for design and installation of I&HAS using these methods. It does not detail methods relying solely on ARC procedures. The associated guidelines for use in ARCs to monitor notification from such I&HAS are contained in EN 50518-3.

Keel en

prEN ISO 8253-3

Identne prEN ISO 8253-3:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 8253-3:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Acoustics - Audiometric test methods - Part 3: Speech audiometry

This part of ISO 8253 specifies basic methods for speech recognition tests for audiological applications. In order to assure minimum requirements of precision and comparability between different test procedures including speech recognition tests in different languages, this part of ISO 8253 describes requirements for the composition, validation and evaluation of speech test materials and the realisation of speech recognition tests. This part of ISO 8253 does not specify the contents of the speech material because of the variety of languages. Furthermore, this part of ISO 8253 describes how reference values shall be determined and which requirements for the realisation and manner of presentation shall be fulfilled. This part of ISO 8253 specifies procedures and requirements for speech audiometry with the recorded test material being presented by air conduction through an earphone, or from a loudspeaker for sound field audiometry. Methods for using noise either for masking the non-test ear or as a competing sound are described. Some test subjects, for example children, may require amended test procedures not specified in this part of ISO 8253. Specialized tests such as those used for evaluating directional hearing and dichotic hearing are not included in this part of ISO 8253.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8253-3:1999

prEN ISO 10870

Identne prEN ISO 10870:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 10870:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Water quality - Guidelines for the selection of sampling methods and devices for benthic macroinvertebrates in fresh waters

This International Standard describes the selection of sampling devices and methods (operation and performance characteristics) used to evaluate benthic macroinvertebrate populations in fresh waters (rivers, canals lakes and reservoirs). The devices and methods considered in this standard are suitable for sampling all major components of the benthic assemblage. They are not suitable for sampling meio-fauna.

Keel en

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED**FprEN ISO 7779**

Identne FprEN ISO 7779:2010
ja identne ISO/FDIS 7779:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Acoustics - Measurement of airborne noise emitted by information technology and telecommunications equipment (ISO/FDIS 7779:2010)

This International Standard specifies procedures for measuring and reporting the noise emission of information technology and telecommunications equipment. The basic emission quantity is the A-weighted sound power level which may be used for comparing equipment of the same type but from different manufacturers, or for comparing different equipment. Three basic noise emission standards for determination of the sound power levels are specified in this International Standard in order to avoid undue restriction on existing facilities and experience. ISO 3741 specifies comparison measurements in a reverberation test room; ISO 3744 and ISO 3745 specify measurements in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane. Any one of these three basic noise emission standards can be selected and used exclusively according to this International Standard when determining sound power levels of a machine. The A-weighted sound power level is supplemented by the A-weighted emission sound pressure level determined at the operator position(s) or the bystander positions, based on basic noise emission standard ISO 11201. This sound pressure level is not a worker's immission rating level, but it can assist in identifying any potential problems that could cause annoyance, activity interference, or hearing damage to operators and bystanders. Methods for determination of whether the noise emission includes prominent discrete tones or is impulsive in character are specified in Annexes D and E, respectively. This International Standard is suitable for type tests and provides methods for manufacturers and testing laboratories to obtain comparable results. The methods specified in this International Standard allow the determination of noise emission levels for a unit tested individually. The procedures apply to equipment which emits broad-band noise, narrow-band noise and noise which contains discrete-frequency components, or impulsive noise. The sound power and emission sound pressure levels obtained can serve noise emission declaration and comparison purposes (see ISO 9296). If sound power levels obtained are determined for a number of units of the same production series, they can be used to determine a statistical value for that production series (ISO 9296).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7779:2002

prEN 50527-2-1

Identne prEN 50527-2-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 2-1: Specific assessment for workers with cardiac pacemakers

This European Standard provides the procedure for the specific assessment required in Annex A of EN 50527-1 for AIMD-Employees with a pacemaker. The purpose of the specific assessment is to determine the risk of workplace exposure for an AIMD Employee with a pacemaker. The assessment includes the likelihood of clinically significant effects and takes account of both transient and long term exposure within specific areas of the workplace. The frequency range to be observed is from 0 Hz to 3 GHz. Above 3 GHz no interference with the pacemaker occurs when the exposure limits given in 2004/40/EC are not exceeded.

Keel en

prEN ISO 1119

Identne prEN ISO 1119:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 1119:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Series of conical tapers and taper angles

This International Standard gives a series of cones or conical tapers, ranging from 120° to less than 1°, or ratios from 1:0,289 to 1:500, intended for general use in technical engineering. It applies only to plain conical surfaces, and excludes prismatic pieces, taper threads, bevel gears, etc.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1119:2003

prEN ISO 14405-2

Identne prEN ISO 14405-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 14405-2:2010

14405-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional tolerancing - Part 2: Dimensions other than linear sizes

This part of ISO 14405 defines the use of geometrical tolerances for dimensions that are not linear sizes to avoid the ambiguity that the use of \pm tolerances on this type of dimensions causes. Both linear and angular dimensions, except size, are covered by this document. Dimensional tolerancing can be indicated by \pm tolerancing or geometrical tolerancing. The ambiguity caused by using \pm tolerances for dimensions other than linear sizes (for individual tolerances and general tolerances according to, e.g. ISO 2768-1 and ISO 8062-3) is explained in Annex A. For indications of size tolerances, see: - ISO 14405-1 for linear size; - ISO 2538 for wedges; - ISO 3040 for cones. The figures, as shown in this part of ISO 14405, merely illustrate the text and are not intended to reflect actual usage. The figures are consequently simplified to indicate only the relevant principles.

Keel en

prEN ISO 25178-3

Identne prEN ISO 25178-3:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 25178-3:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 3: Specification operators (ISO/DIS 25178-3:2010)

This part of ISO 25178 specifies the complete specification operator for surface texture (scale limited surfaces) by areal methods.

Keel en

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD**EN ISO 898-1:2009/prA1**

Identne EN ISO 898-1:2009/prA1:2010

ja identne ISO 898-1:2009/DAM 1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread (ISO 898- 1:2009/DAM1:2010)

Amendment 1 to EN ISO 898-1:2009.

Keel en

prEN ISO 898-5

Identne prEN ISO 898-5:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 898-5:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel - Part 5: Set screws and similar threaded fasteners with specified hardness classes - Coarse thread and fine pitch thread

This part of ISO 898 specifies mechanical and physical properties of set screws and similar threaded fasteners made of carbon steel or alloy steel when tested at an ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C. Fasteners — the term used when set screws and similar threaded fasteners are considered all together — that conform to the requirements of this part of ISO 898 are evaluated at that ambient temperature range. Fasteners according to this part of ISO 898 are classified to specified hardness classes and are intended for use under compressive stress only. NOTE Fasteners conforming to the requirements of this part of ISO 898 are used in applications ranging from - 50 °C to +150 °C. Users are advised to consult an experienced fastener metallurgist for temperatures outside the range of - 50 °C to +150 °C and up to a maximum temperature of +300 °C when determining appropriate choices for a given application. This part of ISO 898 applies to set screws and similar fasteners a) made of carbon steel or alloy steel; b) having a triangular ISO metric screw thread according to ISO 68-1; c) with a coarse pitch thread M1,6 to M30, and fine pitch thread M8×1 to M30×2; d) with diameter/pitch combinations according to ISO 261 and ISO 262; e) having thread tolerances according to ISO 965-1, ISO 965-2 and ISO 965-4. It does not specify requirements for such properties as - tensile strength (see ISO 898-1); - shear strength; - weldability; -corrosion resistance; - ability to withstand temperatures above + 150 °C or below - 50 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 898-5:1999

prEN ISO 4753

Identne prEN ISO 4753:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 4753:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Fasteners - Ends of parts with external ISO metric thre

This International Standard specifies the form and dimensions of ends of parts with external ISO metric screw thread (e.g., bolt and screw ends) recommended for use. They apply to standardized or non-standardized threaded parts if they are specified at the time of order. For each end type a symbol is specified and it is recommended to use these symbols when specifying one of the ends for threaded fasteners.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4753:2000

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD**EN 12666-1:2006/prA1**

Identne EN 12666-1:2005/prA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

Amendments to EN 12666-1:2006.

Keel en

EN 13611:2007/prA2

Identne EN 13611:2007/prA2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas burning appliances - General requirements

Shall be according to Clause 1 with the following addition: This Annex is only applicable to pneumatic, hydraulic, electromechanical controls and multifunctional controls which are declared to comply with performance level requirements (PL) according to EN ISO 13849-1:2008, clauses 1, 2, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and annexes C.4, E, and F. This Annex specifies a set of additional requirements to EN 13611:2007 to determine the probability of dangerous failures per hour for continuous or high demand mode (PFHD) and the performance level (PL) for pneumatic, hydraulic, and electromechanical controls or multifunctional controls used in commercial, industrial and thermoprocessing applications (e. g. EN 746-2). This Annex also specifies relations between performance level (PL) and safety integrity level (SIL). This Annex specifies requirements for performance levels PL d or PL e (according to SIL 2 or SIL 3).

Keel en

EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2

Identne EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for the product recognition device

Amendment to EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008.

Keel en

EN ISO 21003-2:2008/prA1

Identne EN ISO 21003-2:2008/prA1:2010

ja identne ISO 21003-2:2008/DAM 1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings - Part 2: Pipes (ISO 21003-2:2008/DAM 1:2010)

Amendment 1 to EN ISO 21003-2:2008

Keel en

prEN 1971-2

Identne prEN 1971-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Copper and copper alloys - Eddy current test for measuring defects on seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes - Part 2: Test with an internal test coil on the inner surface

This part of this European Standard specifies a procedure for the eddy current test with an internal test coil for measuring defects on the inner surface of seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes. The eddy current test method(s) required, together with the size range and acceptance level, are defined in the relevant product standard. The choice of the method for eddy current test: - with an encircling test coil on the outer surface according EN 1971-1; or - with an internal test coil on the inner surface according EN 1971-2; is at the discretion of the manufacturer if there are no other agreements between the purchaser and the supplier. Especially for finned tubes according to EN 12452 with high fins it is recommended to use eddy current test with internal sensor as described in this standard.

Keel en

prEN 12842

Identne prEN 12842:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Ductile iron fittings for PVC-U or PE piping systems - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the requirements and associated test methods applicable to ductile iron fittings and mild steel couplings and flange adaptors and their joints to be used with poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes or polyethylene (PE) pipes, in conformity with EN 1452-1 to 7 and EN 12201-1 to 5 respectively, for the construction of pipelines: - to convey water (e.g. water intended for human consumption); - with or without pressure; - to be installed below or above ground, inside or outside buildings. This standard is not intended to cover sewerage applications, where additional requirements may be necessary. This standard is applicable to fittings which are: - manufactured with socketed, flanged or spigot ends; - supplied externally and internally coated; - suitable for PE and PVC-U pipes with fluid temperatures between 0°C and 25°C, excluding frost, and for pressures up to 16 bar (PFA). For higher temperatures (up to 45°C for PVC-U or 40°C for PE) the PFA is derated as given in EN 1452 and EN 1220; - not intended for use in areas subjected to fire regulations. NOTE 1 This does not preclude special arrangements for the products to be used at higher temperatures. Temperature limitations and pressure limitations are those coming from the PVC-U or PE pipes. This standard covers ductile iron fittings, couplings and flange adaptors cast by any type of foundry process or manufactured by fabrication of cast components, as well as corresponding joints, in a size range extending from DN 60 to DN 700, to be used with pipes of external diameter from 63 mm to 710 mm. This standard also covers couplings and flange adaptors, for use with PVC-U and PE pipes, fabricated from mild steel as well as corresponding joints, in a size range extending from DN 60 to DN 700, to be used with pipes of external diameter from 63 mm to 710 mm. This standard specifies requirements for materials, dimensions and tolerances, mechanical properties and standard coatings. It also gives performance requirements for all components, including restrained and nonrestrained flexible joints. Joint design and gasket shapes are outside the scope of this standard. This standard does not cover fittings intended to be used with different pipe materials other than PVC-U and PE. NOTE 2 In this standard, all pressures are relative pressures, expressed in bars (100 kPa = 1 bar).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12842:2000

prEN ISO 21049

Identne prEN ISO 21049:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 21049:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Pumps - Shaft-sealing systems for centrifugal and rotary pumps (ISO/DIS 21049:2010)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for sealing systems for centrifugal and rotary pumps used in the petroleum, natural gas and chemical industries. It is applicable mainly for hazardous, flammable and/or toxic services where a greater degree of reliability is required for the improvement of equipment availability and the reduction of both emissions to the atmosphere and life-cycle sealing costs. It covers seals for pump shaft diameters from 20 mm (0,75 in) to 110 mm (4,3 in). This International Standard is also applicable to seal spare parts and can be referred to for the upgrading of existing equipment. A classification system for the seal configurations covered by this International Standard into categories, types, arrangements and orientations is provided. This International Standard is a stand-alone seal standard and is referenced normatively in ISO 13709. It is applicable to both new and retrofitted pumps, and to pumps other than ISO 13709 pumps (e.g. ASME B73.1, ASME B73.2 and API 676 pumps). This International Standard might also be referenced by other machinery standards such as other pumps, compressors and agitators. Users are cautioned that this International Standard is not specifically written to address all of the potential applications that a purchaser may specify. This is especially true for the size envelope specified for ISO 21049 seals. The purchaser and seal vendor shall mutually agree on the features taken from this International Standard and used in the application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21049:2005

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

FprEN ISO 4063

Identne FprEN ISO 4063:2010

ja identne ISO 4063:2009

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Welding and allied processes - Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers (ISO 4063:2009, Corrected version 2009-11-15)

This International Standard establishes a nomenclature for welding and allied processes, with each process identified by a reference number. This International Standard covers the main groups of processes (one digit), groups (two digits) and subgroups (three digits). The reference number for any process has a maximum of three digits. This system is intended as an aid in computerization, drawings, the drafting of working papers, welding procedure specifications, etc

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4063:2009

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

FprEN 16084

Identne FprEN 16084:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Qualification of tightness of components and joints

This European Standard is intended to describe the qualification procedure for type approval of the tightness of hermetically sealed and closed components, joints and parts used in refrigerating systems and heat pumps as described in EN 378. The sealed and closed components, joints and parts concerned are, in particular, fittings, bursting discs, flanged or fitted assemblies. The tightness of flexible piping made from non metallic materials is dealt with in EN 1736. Metal flexible piping are covered by this standard. The requirements contained in this document are applicable to joints of maximum DN 50 and components of maximum 5 l and maximum weight of 50 kg.

This document is intended to characterise their tightness, stresses met during their operations, following the fitting procedure specified by the manufacturer, and to specify the minimal list of necessary information to be provided by the supplier of a component to the person in charge of carrying out this procedure. It specifies the level of tightness of the component, as a whole, and its assembly as specified by its manufacturer. It applies to the hermetically sealed and closed components, joints and parts used in the refrigerating installations, including those with seals, whatever their material and their design are. This document specifies additional requirements for mechanical joints that can be recognised as hermetically sealed joints.

Keel en

prEN 12953-1

Identne prEN 12953-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Shell boilers - Part 1: General

1.1 This European Standard applies to shell boilers with volumes in excess of 2 litres for the generation of steam and/or hot water at an allowable pressure greater than 0,5 bar and with a temperature in excess of 110 °C. The purpose of this European Standard is to ensure that the hazards associated with the operation of shell boilers are reduced to a minimum and that adequate protection is provided to contain the hazards that still prevail when the shell boiler is put into service. This protection will be achieved by the proper application of the design, manufacturing, testing and inspection methods and techniques incorporated in the various parts of this European Standard. Where appropriate, adequate warning of residual hazards and the potential for misuse are given in the training and operating instructions and local to the equipment concerned (see EN 12953-7 and EN 12953-8). NOTE Further requirements relating to operating instructions in EN 12953-13 should be taken into consideration and further requirements relating to hazard analysis in CEN/TS 764-6 should be taken into consideration. This European Standard specifies requirements for both directly fired and electrically heated boilers including low pressure boilers (LPB, see 3.7) as well as for waste-heat boilers with a gas-side pressure not exceeding 0,5 bar¹ of cylindrical design, constructed from carbon or carbon manganese steels by fusion welding and a design pressure not exceeding 40 bar. The boilers covered by this European Standard are intended for land use for providing steam or hot water (typical examples are shown in Figures 3.1 to 3.6). NOTE For boilers operating at pressure greater than those stated the rules of this standard equally apply. However, it is generally considered that additional design analysis, inspection and testing may be necessary. Where a particular boiler is a combination of shell and water-tube design then the water-tube standard series EN 12952 is used in addition to this European Standard. One such example of this combination is shown in Figure 3.3. This European Standard applies to the generator, from the feed-water inlet connection to the steam outlet connection and to all other connections, including the valves and steam and water fittings. If welded ends are used, the requirements specified herein begin or end at the weld where flanges, if used, would have been fitted. For Low Pressure Boilers (LPB) less stringent requirements concerning design and calculation are acceptable. Details are defined in the respective clauses.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12953-1:2002

prEN 12953-2

Identne prEN 12953-2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Shell boilers - Part 2: Materials for pressure parts of boilers and accessories

This European Standard covers the following materials for the pressure bearing parts of shell boilers and equipment of shell boilers (e.g. valves) subjected to internal and external pressure including integral attachments (non pressure bearing parts): - flat products (plate) and parts formed from flat products (e.g. shell, furnace, dished ends); - tubes and parts formed from tubes (e.g. bending, elbows, reducers, fittings); - forgings and cast products (e.g. valves); - bolting materials; - welding consumables.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12953-2:2002

prEN 12953-13

Identne prEN 12953-13:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Shell boilers - Part 13: Operating instructions

This part of this European standard identifies the requirements for operating instructions for shell boilers when placed on the market.

Keel en

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA**prEN 50130-4**

Identne prEN 50130-4:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Product family standard - Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder and social alarm systems

This EMC product-family standard, for immunity requirements, applies to the components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings in residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments: – access control systems, for security applications; – alarm transmission systems 1); – CCTV systems, for security applications; – fire detection and fire alarm systems; – hold-up alarm systems; – intruder alarm systems; – social alarm systems; The tests and severities to be used are the same for indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment. The levels do not cover extreme cases, which may occur in any location, but with an extremely low probability of occurrence, or in special locations close to powerful emitters (e.g. radar transmitters) Equipment within the scope of this standard should be designed in order to operate satisfactorily in the environmental electromagnetic conditions of residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments. This implies particularly that it should be able to operate correctly within the conditions fixed by the electromagnetic compatibility levels for the various disturbances on the low voltage public supply system as defined by EN 61000-2-2. The immunity tests in this standard only concern the most critical disturbance phenomena. For equipment using radio signalling, mains signalling or with connections to the public telephone system, additional requirements, from other standards specific to these signalling media, might apply. This standard does not specify basic safety requirements, such as protection against electrical shocks, unsafe operation, insulation coordination and related dielectric tests. This standard does not cover EMC emission requirements. These are covered by other appropriate standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50130-4:2001; EVS-EN 50130-4:2001/A2:2003

prEN 50557

Identne prEN 50557:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Automatic reclosing devices for circuit breakers-RCBOs-RCCBs for household and similar uses (ARDs)

This European Standard applies to automatic-reclosing devices (hereinafter referred to as "ARD") for household and similar uses, for rated voltage not exceeding 440 V a.c. intended to be used in combination with circuit breakers and/or RCCBs and/or RCBOs. They can be designed for factory assembly or for assembly on site. These devices are intended to reclose main protective devices (hereinafter referred to as "MPD") as circuit breakers complying to EN 60898-1 and/or EN 60898-2, RCCBs complying to EN 61008-1 and RCBOs complying to EN 61009-1 after a tripping of those devices in order to re-establish the continuity of service.

Keel en

31 ELEKTROONIKA**FprEN 50556**

Identne FprEN 50556:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Road traffic signal systems

This European Standard specifies requirements for Road Traffic Signal Systems, including their development, design, testing, installation and maintenance. In particular, it forms the electrotechnical part of the following two standards issued by CEN: EN 12368 Traffic control equipment – Signal heads EN 12675 Traffic signal controllers – Functional safety requirements. Each of these standards above shall be used with this standard either singly or together to define an operational equipment or system. This shall be achieved by using the electrotechnical methods and testing defined in this standard. Where Road Traffic Signal Systems are to be used with other systems e.g. public lighting or railway signalling and communication, this standard shall comply with the other respective standard to ensure that overall safety is not compromised. Only permanently or temporarily installed Road Traffic Signal Systems are included in this standard. Central office and portable signalling systems are not covered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 638 S1:2002/A1:2008; EVS-HD 638 S1:2002

FprHD 60269-2/FprAA

Identne FprHD 60269-2:2010/FprAA:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Low-voltage fuses - Part 2: Supplementary requirements for fuses for use by authorized persons (fuses mainly for industrial application) -examples of standardized systems of fuses A to J

IEC 60269-2:2010 provides fuses for use by authorized persons are generally designed to be used in installations where the fuse-links are accessible to, and may be replaced by, authorized persons only. This standard is divided into fuse systems,(A thru I), each dealing with a specific example of standardized fuses for use by authorized persons. This fourth edition of IEC 60269-2 cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2006 and constitutes a minor revision. This part is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60269-1:2006, Low-voltage fuses - Part 1: General requirements and its Amendment 1 (2009). This Part 2 supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses or subclauses of Part 1. Where no change is necessary, this Part 2 indicates that the relevant clause or subclause applies. Tables and figures which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 101. Additional annexes are numbered AA, BB, etc.

Keel en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED**EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2**

Identne EN 14116:2007+A1:2008/FprA2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for the product recognition device

Amendment to EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 7779

Identne FprEN ISO 7779:2010

ja identne ISO/FDIS 7779:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Acoustics - Measurement of airborne noise emitted by information technology and telecommunications equipment (ISO/FDIS 7779:2010)

This International Standard specifies procedures for measuring and reporting the noise emission of information technology and telecommunications equipment. The basic emission quantity is the A-weighted sound power level which may be used for comparing equipment of the same type but from different manufacturers, or for comparing different equipment. Three basic noise emission standards for determination of the sound power levels are specified in this International Standard in order to avoid undue restriction on existing facilities and experience. ISO 3741 specifies comparison measurements in a reverberation test room; ISO 3744 and ISO 3745 specify measurements in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane. Any one of these three basic noise emission standards can be selected and used exclusively according to this International Standard when determining sound power levels of a machine. The A-weighted sound power level is supplemented by the A-weighted emission sound pressure level determined at the operator position(s) or the bystander positions, based on basic noise emission standard ISO 11201. This sound pressure level is not a worker's immission rating level, but it can assist in identifying any potential problems that could cause annoyance, activity interference, or hearing damage to operators and bystanders. Methods for determination of whether the noise emission includes prominent discrete tones or is impulsive in character are specified in Annexes D and E, respectively. This International Standard is suitable for type tests and provides methods for manufacturers and testing laboratories to obtain comparable results. The methods specified in this International Standard allow the determination of noise emission levels for a unit tested individually. The procedures apply to equipment which emits broad-band noise, narrow-band noise and noise which contains discrete-frequency components, or impulsive noise. The sound power and emission sound pressure levels obtained can serve noise emission declaration and comparison purposes (see ISO 9296). If sound power levels obtained are determined for a number of units of the same production series, they can be used to determine a statistical value for that production series (ISO 9296).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 7779:2002

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS**FprEN 1493**

Identne FprEN 1493:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Vehicle lifts

This standard applies to stationary, mobile and movable vehicle lifts, which are not intended to lift persons but which are designed to raise vehicles totally, for the purpose of examining and working on or under the vehicles whilst in a raised position. The vehicle lift may consist of one or more lifting-units. Power supply to the vehicle lift by internal combustion engines is not considered. The floor or ground supporting the vehicle lift in use is assumed to be horizontal. This document is not applicable to vehicle lifts which are manufactured ½ year after the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1493:1999+A1:2009

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA**prEN 45545-5**

Identne prEN 45545-5:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 5: Fire safety requirements for electrical equipment including that of trolley buses, track guided buses and magnetic levitation vehicles

This Part 5 specifies the fire safety requirements for electrical equipment on railway vehicles, including that of trolley buses, track guided buses and magnetic levitation vehicles. The measures and requirements, specified in this European Standard meet the objective of protecting passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by – minimizing the risk of starting a fire both during operation and as a result of technical defect and/or malfunction of the electrical equipment, – ensuring that electrical emergency equipment continues to be available until evacuation is complete. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the electrical equipment in the event of a fire on board.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA**FprEN 4660-004**

Identne FprEN 4660-004:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 004: Final Draft of Proposed Standards for Packaging

The purpose of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for Packaging for the Common Functional Modules (CFM) within an Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) system, as defined per ASAAC. It comprises the module physical properties and the Module Physical Interface (MPI) definitions together with guidelines for IMA rack and the operational environment. The characteristics addressed by the Packaging Standard are: a) Interchangeability: 1) For a given cooling method all modules conforming to the packaging standard will function correctly when inserted into any rack slot conforming to the standard for the cooling method. 2) All modules conforming to the Module Physical Interface (MPI) definitions for connector, IED and cooling interface will function correctly when inserted into any rack slot conforming to the same MPI definition. b) Maintainability: 1) All modules are easily removable at first line. 2) No special tools required at first line. 3) No manual adjustment is necessary when installing modules. No tool is required for installation or removal of the modules.

4) Mechanical keying is provided that prevents insertion of a module into a rack slot that may cause an unsafe condition. The Module Physical Interface definition, contained within this standard, does not include the properties of the signalling used in the optical interface (e.g. wavelength). These are covered in EN 4660-003.

Keel en

FprEN 4660-003

Identne FprEN 4660-003:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 003: Final Draft of Proposed Standards for Communications/Network

1.1 General. This standard details the functionality and principle interfaces for the ASAAC (Allied Standard Avionics Architecture Council) Network to ensure the interoperability of Common Functional Modules and design guidelines to assist in implementation of such a network. It is one of a set of standards that define an ASAAC Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA) System. The purpose of this standard is to establish by means of well defined interfaces and functionality, a network design that is technology transparent, that is open to a multi-vendor market and that can make the best use of Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) technologies. Therefore, the associated data communication network topology, protocols and technologies are not identified in this document. For these items the document identifies the issues that should be considered when defining a specific network implementation to support the ASAAC architecture and provides guidelines to assist. Although the physical organisation and implementation of the network shall remain the System Designers choice, in accordance with the best use of the current technology, it is necessary to define interfaces and parameter sets in order to achieve a logical definition of the network with a defined functionality. This definition includes: - The generic functionality applicable to all networks. - The logical interfaces to the Operating System and Module Support Layers. - The physical interfaces to the Common Functional Modules (CFM). The ASAAC Standards are intended to be independent of specific technologies, including network technologies. This document identifies the principle interfaces for the Network, in Clause 4, and where appropriate, provides requirements on network parameters to be defined. The interfaces relevant to the network are the Module Support Layer to Operating System (MOS), Module Physical Interface (MPI) and Module Logical Interface (MLI). The MOS and MPI are generically defined elsewhere (Standards for Software, see EN 4660-005, and Packaging, see EN 4660-004). The MLI is clearly a function of the selected network. The MOS and MPI definitions are generic and will need to be supported by network specific information. There is no network-dependent information in the Software or Packaging standards. So a future network specification will not only define the particular MLI, but will also need to define the specific aspects of the MPI, topologies, system properties, etc.

Keel en

FprEN 2481

Identne FprEN 2481:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16) - 1 250 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 400 MPa - Forgings - De ≤ 75 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16) 1 250 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 400 MPa Forgings De ≤ 75 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2482

Identne FprEN 2482:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16) - 1 100 Mpa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa - Bars - De ≤ 100 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16) 1 100 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa Bars; De ≤ 100 mm; for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 2483

Identne FprEN 2483:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16) - 1 100 Mpa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa - Forgings - De ≤ 100 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PL2108 (35NiCrMo16); 1 100 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa; Forgings De ≤ 100 mm; for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 3155-026

Identne FprEN 3155-026:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 026: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to male electrical contacts 026, type A, crimp, class R, 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 3155-027.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3155-026:2006

FprEN 4023

Identne FprEN 4023:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 8°30' in titanium alloy - Elbows 45°

This standard specifies the characteristics of elbows 45°, for pipe couplings 8°30', in titanium alloy, for aerospace applications. Nominal pressure: up to 28 000 kPa. Temperature range: – 55 °C to 135 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4023:2002

FprEN 4025

Identne FprEN 4025:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 8°30' in titanium alloy - Elbows 45°, bulkhead

This standard specifies the characteristics of elbows 45°, bulkhead, for pipe couplings 8°30', in titanium alloy, for aerospace applications. Nominal pressure: up to 28 000 kPa. Temperature range: – 55 °C to 135 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4025:2002

FprEN 4641-103

Identne FprEN 4641-103:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Part 103: Semi-loose, ruggedized simplex construction 62,5/125 µm GI fibre nominal 2,74 mm, outside diameter - Product standard

This product standard specifies the general characteristics, conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance for a fibre optic cable with a 62,5/125 µm single mode fibre core, 2,74 mm outside cable diameter and of semi-loose construction. The basic construction is the cable defined in EN 4641-102 with added sheaths for ruggedized usages.

Keel en

FprEN 4641-104

Identne FprEN 4641-104:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Cables, optical 125 µm diameter cladding -- Part 104: Semi-loose, ruggedized duplex construction 62,5/125 µm GI fibre nominal, 4,95 mm outside diameter - Productstandard

This product standard specifies the general characteristics, conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance for a fibre optic cable with two 62,5/125 µm graded index fibre cores, 4,95 mm nominal outside diameter and of semi-loose construction. The basic construction is a pair of the cables defined in EN 4641-102 with added sheaths for ruggedized usages.

Keel en

FprEN 4655

Identne FprEN 4655:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM1506 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-10-2) -Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted -Solution treated and precipitation treated - Bars - a or D < 200mm - Rm > 1 400 Mpa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM1506 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-10-2) Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted Solution treated and precipitation treated. Bars a or D ≤ 200 mm, Rm ≥ 1 400 Mpa, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4656

Identne FprEN 4656:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2) - Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted - Solution treated and precipitation treated - Bars - a or D < 200 mm - Rm > 1 520 Mpa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to:Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2); Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted; Solution treated and precipitation remelted; Bars; a or D ≤ 200 mm; Rm ≥ 1 520 Mpa;for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4657

Identne FprEN 4657:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2) -Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted - Solution treated and precipitation treated - Bars - a or D < 200 mm - Rm > 1 650 Mpa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2). Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted. Solution treated and precipitation remelted. Bars. a or D ≤ 200 mm, Rm ≥ 1 650 Mpa for aerospace applications.

Keel en

FprEN 4660-001

Identne FprEN 4660-001:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 001: Final Draft of Proposed Standards for Architecture

The purpose of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for the architecture for Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) systems as defined by the ASAAC Programme. The IMA architecture can be built by using common components. These components are specified in separate standards. Ways of using these components are described in a set of guidelines. This document gives references to these Standards and Guidelines as well as a short introduction to IMA.

Keel en

FprEN 4660-002

Identne FprEN 4660-002:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 002: Final Draft of Proposed Standards for Common Functional Modules

1.1 General. This standard defines the functionality and principle interfaces for the Common Functional Module (CFM) to ensure the interoperability of Common Functional Modules and provides design guidelines to assist in implementation of such a CFM. It is one of a set of standards that define an ASAAC (Allied Standard Avionics Architecture Council) Integrated Modular Avionics System. This definition of interfaces and functionality allows a CFM design that is interoperable with all other CFM to this standard, that is technology transparent, that is open to a multi-vendor market and that can make the best use of COTS technologies. Although the physical organisation and implementation of a CFM should remain the manufacturer's choice, in accordance with the best use of the current technology, it is necessary to define a structure for each CFM in order to achieve a logical definition of the CFM with a defined functionality. This definition includes: - the Generic CFM, which defines the generic functionality applicable to the complete set of CFMs. The generic functionality is defined in 4.2; - the processing capability, which defines the unique functionality associated with each CFM type within the set. This functionality is defined in 4.4; - the logical and physical interfaces that enable CFMs to be interoperable and interchangeable, these are defined in Clause 6; - the functionality required by a CFM to support the operation of the System is defined in Clause 6.

Keel en

FprEN 4660-005

Identne FprEN 4660-005:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 005: Final Draft of Proposed Standards for Software

The purpose of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for design and development of software architecture for modular avionics systems as defined per ASAAC.

Keel en

FprEN 4670

Identne FprEN 4670:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2) - Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted - Softened -Forging stock - a or D ≤ 300 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM1507 (X1CrNiMoAlTi12-11-2); Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted; Softened; Forging stock a or D ≤ 300 mm; for aerospace applications.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED**EN 1175-1:1999/FprA1**

Identne EN 1175-1:1998/FprA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Safety of industrial trucks - Electrical requirements - Part 1: General requirements for battery powered trucks

Amendments to EVS-EN 1175-1:1999.

Keel en

EN 1175-2:1999/FprA1

Identne EN 1175-2:1998/FprA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Safety of industrial trucks - Electrical requirements - Part 2: General requirements of internal combustion engine powered trucks

Amendments to EVS-EN 1175-2:1999.

Keel en

EN 1175-3:1999/FprA1

Identne EN 1175-3:1998/FprA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Safety of industrial trucks - Electrical requirements - Part 3: Specific requirements for the electric power transmission systems of internal combustion engine powered trucks

Amendments to EVS-EN 1175-3:1999.

Keel en

FprEN 1493

Identne FprEN 1493:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Vehicle lifts

This standard applies to stationary, mobile and movable vehicle lifts, which are not intended to lift persons but which are designed to raise vehicles totally, for the purpose of examining and working on or under the vehicles whilst in a raised position. The vehicle lift may consist of one or more lifting-units. Power supply to the vehicle lift by internal combustion engines is not considered. The floor or ground supporting the vehicle lift in use is assumed to be horizontal. This document is not applicable to vehicle lifts which are manufactured ½ year after the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1493:1999+A1:2009

prEN 14985

Identne prEN 14985:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Cranes - Slewing jib cranes

This European Standard applies to power operated slewing jib cranes mounted in one position or free to travel on horizontal rails. It does not apply to wall mounted, pillar or workshop jib cranes. This European Standard is not applicable to erection, dismantling operations, or changing the configuration of the crane. This European Standard gives requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to slewing jib cranes, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). The specific hazards due to potentially explosive atmospheres, ionising radiation, and operation in electromagnetic fields beyond the range of EN 61000-6-2 are not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard does not include requirements for the lifting of persons. This European Standard is applicable to slewing jib cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this European Standard. This European Standard is not applicable to slewing jib cranes which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14985:2007

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID**FprEN 14482**

Identne FprEN 14482:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Postal services - Trays for international letter mail - Test methods and performance requirements

This standard specifies the performance requirements and testing methods for standard letter mail trays, as specified in the classification below. The trays should be used to facilitate the exchange of international mail. The technical specification of the trays should be such that the performance requirements specified herein shall be met and tests specified herein successfully completed. The technical specifications of trays as such however, are beyond the scope of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 14482:2003

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA**FprEN ISO 105-E05**

Identne FprEN ISO 105-E05:2010

ja identne ISO/FDIS 105-E05:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E05: Colour fastness to spotting: Acid

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, and in all forms, to the action of dilute solutions of organic and mineral acids. Four tests differing in severity are provided. Any or all can be used, depending upon the nature of the fibre.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E05:2006

FprEN ISO 1833-21

Identne ISO 1833-21:2006

ja identne FprEN ISO 1833-21:2010

Tähtaeg 29.07.2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using cyclohexanone, to determine the percentage of chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of - acetate, triacetate, chlorofibre, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes and - wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, cupro, modal, viscose, polyamide, acrylic and glass fibre. Where modacrylics or elastanes are present, a preliminary test should be carried out to determine whether the fibre is completely soluble in the reagent. It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-13 or ISO 1833-17.

Keel en

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS**prEN 16086**

Identne prEN 16086:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Soil improvers and growing media - Determination of plant response - Pot growth test with Chinese cabbage

This European Standard describes a method for the routine determination of the effect of soil improvers and growing media or constituents thereof on the growth of Chinese cabbage (and in certain cases spring barley).

Keel en

prEN 16087

Identne prEN 16087:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Soil improvers and growing media - Determination of the aerobic biological activity - Oxygen uptake rate (OUR)

This European Standard describes a method to determine the aerobic biological activity of growing media and soil improvers or constituents thereof by measuring the oxygen uptake rate (OUR). The oxygen uptake rate is an indicator of the extent to which biodegradable organic matter is being broken down within a specified time period. The method is not suitable for material with a content of particle sizes > 10 mm exceeding 20 %.

Keel en

prEN 16089

Identne prEN 16089:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Soil improvers and growing media - Determination of plant response - Petri dish test using cress

This European Standard describes a method for the routine determination of the effect of soil improvers and growing media or constituents thereof on the germination and early root development of cress.

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOGIA**FprEN 15149-1**

Identne FprEN 15149-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Solid biofuels - Determination of particle size distribution - Part 1: Oscillating screen method using sieve apertures of 1 mm and above

This document specifies a method for the determination of the size distribution of particulate biofuels by the horizontally oscillating screen method. It applies to particulate uncompressed fuels with a nominal top size of 1 mm and above as e.g. wood chips, hog fuel, olive stones, etc.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15149-1:2006

FprEN 15149-2

Identne FprEN 15149-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Solid biofuels - Determination of particle size distribution - Part 2: Horizontal screen method using sieve apertures of 3,15 mm and below

This document specifies a method for the determination of the size distribution of particulate biofuels by the vibrating screen method. The method described is meant for particulate biofuels only, namely materials that either have been reduced in size, such as most wood fuels, or are physically in a particulate form. This document applies to particulate uncompressed fuels with a nominal top size of 1 mm and below (e.g. sawdust).

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15149-2:2006

FprEN 15210-2

Identne FprEN 15210-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Solid biofuels - Methods for the determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes

This European Standard aims to define the requirements and method used for testing the mechanical durability of briquettes. It is intended for persons and organisations that manufacture, plan, sell, erect or use machinery, equipment, tools and entire plants related to such briquettes, and to all persons and organisations involved in producing, purchasing, selling and utilising briquettes. The durability is the measure of the resistance of densified fuels towards shocks and/or abrasion as a consequence of handling and transportation processes.

Asendab CEN/TS 15210-2:2005

prEN ISO 6974-1

Identne prEN ISO 6974-1:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 6974-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography - Part 1: General guidelines and calculation of composition (ISO/DIS 6974-1:2010)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for sealing systems for centrifugal and rotary pumps used in the petroleum, natural gas and chemical industries. It is applicable mainly for hazardous, flammable and/or toxic services where a greater degree of reliability is required for the improvement of equipment availability and the reduction of both emissions to the atmosphere and life-cycle sealing costs. It covers seals for pump shaft diameters from 20 mm (0,75 in) to 110 mm (4,3 in). This International Standard is also applicable to seal spare parts and can be referred to for the upgrading of existing equipment. A classification system for the seal configurations covered by this International Standard into categories, types, arrangements and orientations is provided. This International Standard is a stand-alone seal standard and is referenced normatively in ISO 13709. It is applicable to both new and retrofitted pumps, and to pumps other than ISO 13709 pumps (e.g. ASME B73.1, ASME B73.2 and API 676 pumps). This International Standard might also be referenced by other machinery standards such as other pumps, compressors and agitators. Users are cautioned that this International Standard is not specifically written to address all of the potential applications that a purchaser may specify. This is especially true for the size envelope specified for ISO 21049 seals. The purchaser and seal vendor shall mutually agree on the features taken from this International Standard and used in the application. This Part of this Standard gives guidelines for the quantitative analysis of natural gas and describes the data processing requirements to determine component mole fractions. Part 2 of the Standard describes the steps required to calculate the uncertainty in each component mole fraction. A number of analytical configurations, which fulfil the requirements stated in this Part, are presented in Part 3 and subsequent Parts of the Standard. Indicative application ranges for all Parts of this Standard are given in Annex A. This approach is suitable for a range of end applications, for example calibration of gas mixtures or to provide natural gas composition and uncertainty data to be used in the calculation of calorific value and other additive physical properties of the gas. Details of these end applications are provided in Part 3 and subsequent Parts of ISO 6974. The analytical guidelines in this Part of the Standards provide for both single and multiple operation methods and either multi-point calibration or a performance evaluation of the analyser followed by single point calibration. Procedures are given for the calculation of the raw (unprocessed) and processed (e.g. normalised) mole fractions, and their associated uncertainties, for all components. The procedures can be used to handle data obtained from replicate or single analyses of a natural gas sample. Compliance with this Standard requires: If only component mole fractions are required: This Part with a method of analysis that meets the requirements of, and is operated in accordance with this Part. This could be either one of Part 3 or subsequent Parts of this Standard or another chromatographic method of choice. Any chromatographic method not forming Part of this Standard shall be documented in the same manner and to the same detail as used to specify the methods in Part 3 and subsequent Parts of this Standard. If component mole fractions and associated uncertainties are required: This Part with Part 2 and a method of analysis that meets the requirements of, and is operated in accordance with this Part (as described in the above bullet point). This Part of the Standard allows the use of three types of method: single operation, multiple operation with bridging and multiple operation without bridging. The last of these methods is a special case of a single operation method. The main body of this Part of this Standard describes the 'conventional normalisation' approach for calculating processed mole fractions from raw (unprocessed) mole fractions (see Section 5.5). When conventional normalisation is used for multiple operation without bridging methods, the uncertainties in the calculated mole fractions will be conservative. If a more accurate assessment of uncertainty is required, an alternative approach for normalisation using generalised least squares may be used – this is described in Annex B, which must be used with Part 2 of this Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6974-1:2002

prEN ISO 6974-2

Identne prEN ISO 6974-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 6974-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Natural gas - Determination of composition and associated uncertainty by gas chromatography - Part 2: Uncertainty calculations (ISO/DIS 6974-2:2010)

This Part of this Standard gives describes the process required to determine the uncertainty associated with the mole fraction for each component from a natural gas analysis performed using Part 1 of this Standard. This approach is suitable for a range of end applications, for example calibration of gas mixtures or to provide natural gas composition and uncertainty data to be used in the calculation of calorific value and other additive physical properties of the gas. Details of these end applications are provided in Part 3 and subsequent Parts of ISO 6974. Compliance with this Standard for the purpose of reporting mole fractions and associated uncertainties

requires the use of this Part with a Part 1 and a method of analysis that meets the requirements of, and is operated in accordance with this Part. This could be either one of Part 3 or subsequent Parts of this Standard, or another chromatographic method of choice. Any chromatographic method not forming Part of this Standard shall be documented in the same manner and to the same detail as used to specify the methods in Part 3 and subsequent Parts of this Standard. Section 5.5 of Part 1 of this Standard describes the 'conventional normalisation' approach for calculating processed mole fractions from raw (unprocessed) mole fractions. When conventional normalisation is used for multiple operation without bridging methods, the uncertainties in the calculated mole fractions will be conservative. If a more accurate assessment of uncertainty is required, an alternative approach for normalisation using generalised least squares may be used – this is described in Annex B. NOTE: Alternative analytical approaches are available including methane-by-difference (Annex C of Part 1 of this Standard) and data harmonisation [1].

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6974-2:2002

prEN ISO 13628-16

Identne prEN ISO 13628-16:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 13628-16:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Design and operation of subsea production systems - Part 16: Specification for flexible pipe ancillary equipment

This part of ISO 13628 defines the technical requirements for safe, dimensionally and functionally interchangeable flexible pipe ancillary equipment that is designed and manufactured to uniform standards and criteria. Minimum requirements are specified for the design, material selection, manufacture, testing, documentation, marking and packaging of flexible pipe ancillary equipment, with reference to existing codes and standards where applicable. See ISO/WD 13628-17 for guidelines on the use of ancillary equipment. The applicability relating to a specific item of ancillary equipment is stated at the beginning of the particular clause for the ancillary equipment in question. This part of ISO 13628 applies to the following flexible pipe ancillary equipment: a) bend stiffeners, b) bend restrictors, c) bellmouths, d) buoyancy modules and ballast modules, e) subsea buoys, f) tethers for subsea buoys and tether clamps, g) riser and tether bases, h) clamping devices, i) piggy-back clamps, j) repair clamps, k) I/J-tube seals, l) pull-in heads/installation aids, m) connectors, n) load-transfer devices, o) mechanical protection, p) fire protection.

Keel en

prEN ISO 13628-17

Identne prEN ISO 13628-17:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 13628-17:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Design and operation of subsea production systems - Part 17: Guidelines for flexible pipe ancillary equipment

This part of ISO 13628 provides guidelines for the design, materials selection, analysis, testing, manufacture, handling, transportation, installation and integrity management of flexible pipe ancillary equipment. It supplements ISO 13628-16, which specifies minimum requirements for the design, material selection, manufacture, documentation, testing, marking and packaging of flexible pipe ancillary equipment. This part of ISO 13628 presents the current best practice for design and procurement of ancillary equipment, and gives guidance on the implementation of the specification for standard flexible pipe products. In addition, this part of ISO 13628 presents guidelines on the qualification of prototype products. The applicability relating to a specific item of ancillary equipment within this part of ISO 13628 is stated at the beginning of the clause dedicated to that item of ancillary equipment. This part of ISO 13628 applies to the following flexible pipe ancillary equipment: a) bend stiffeners; b) bend restrictors; c) bellmouths; d) buoyancy modules and ballast modules; e) subsea buoys; f) tethers for subsea buoys and tether clamps; g) riser and tether bases; h) clamping devices; i) piggy-back clamps; j) repair clamps; k) I/J-tube seals; l) pull-in heads/installation aids; m) connectors; n) load-transfer devices; o) mechanical protection; p) fire protection.

Keel en

prEN ISO 15546

Identne prEN ISO 15546:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 15546:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Aluminium alloy drill pipe

This International Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries. A typical drill-pipe configuration is given, showing main elements and lengths (see Figures 1-4). The main dimensions and masses of the grades of drill-pipe are given in SI units and in USC units (see Annex A). This International Standard does not consider performance properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15546:2007

prEN ISO 21809-1

Identne prEN ISO 21809-1:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 21809-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 1: Polyolefin coatings (3-layer PE and 3-layer PP) (ISO/DIS 21809-1:2010)

This part of ISO 21809 specifies requirements of plant applied external three layer polyethylene and polypropylene based coatings for corrosion protection of welded and seamless steel pipes for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

Keel en

77 METALLURGIA**FprEN ISO 148-1**

Identne FprEN ISO 148-1:2010

ja identne ISO 148-1:2009

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 148-1:2009)

This part of ISO 148 specifies the Charpy pendulum impact (V-notch and U-notch) test method for determining the energy absorbed in an impact test of metallic materials. This part of ISO 148 does not apply to instrumented impact testing, which is specified in ISO 14556.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10045-1:2000

prEN 1971-1

Identne prEN 1971-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Copper and copper alloys - Eddy current test for measuring defects on seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes - Part 1: Test with an encircling test coil on the outer surface

This part of this European Standard specifies a procedure for the eddy current test with an encircling test coil for measuring defects on the outer surface of seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes. The eddy current test method(s) required, together with the size range and acceptance level, are defined in the relevant product standard. The choice of the method for eddy current test - with an encircling test coil on the outer surface according EN 1971-1; or - with an internal test coil on the inner surface according EN 1971-2; is at the discretion of the manufacturer if there are no other agreements between the purchaser and the supplier.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1971:1999

prEN 1971-2

Identne prEN 1971-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Copper and copper alloys - Eddy current test for measuring defects on seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes - Part 2: Test with an internal test coil on the inner surface

This part of this European Standard specifies a procedure for the eddy current test with an internal test coil for measuring defects on the inner surface of seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes. The eddy current test method(s) required, together with the size range and acceptance level, are defined in the relevant product standard. The choice of the method for eddy current test: - with an encircling test coil on the outer surface according EN 1971-1; or - with an internal test coil on the inner surface according EN 1971-2; is at the discretion of the manufacturer if there are no other agreements between the purchaser and the supplier. Especially for finned tubes according to EN 12452 with high fins it is recommended to use eddy current test with internal sensor as described in this standard.

Keel en

prEN 12452

Identne prEN 12452:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Copper and copper alloys - Rolled, finned, seamless tubes for heat exchangers

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements and tolerances on dimensions and form for rolled, finned, seamless copper and copper alloy tubes for heat exchangers supplied in the size range from 6 mm up to and including 35 mm outside diameter and from 1 mm up to and including 3 mm wall thickness of the unfinned section with fin height up to and including 1,5 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 12452:2000

prEN 16090

Identne prEN 16090:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Copper and copper alloys - Estimation of average grain size by ultrasound

This European Standard specifies a method for the estimation of the average grain size of copper and copper alloy products by ultrasound. This standard can be applied for seamless round tubes as well as for flat products. This method can be used in place of test methods according to EN ISO 2624, mentioned in the relevant product standards. As reference method and in case of doubt the intercept procedure or planimetric procedure has to be used.

Keel en

prEN ISO 15546

Identne prEN ISO 15546:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 15546:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Aluminium alloy drill pipe

This International Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions manufacturing process, material requirements, configuration and dimensions, and verification and inspection procedures for aluminium alloy drill pipes with or without attached steel tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries. A typical drill-pipe configuration is given, showing main elements and lengths (see Figures 1-4). The main dimensions and masses of the grades of drill-pipe are given in SI units and in USC units (see Annex A). This International Standard does not consider performance properties.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15546:2007

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA**FprEN 1534**

Identne FprEN 1534:2010

Tähtaeg 29.07.2010

Wood flooring - Determination of resistance to indentation (Brinell) - Test method

This European Standard specifies a method, derived from the Brinell test, for determining the resistance to indentation of wood and parquet flooring.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1534:2000

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS**FprEN 15998**

Identne FprEN 15998:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Glass in building - Safety in case of fire, fire resistance - Glass testing methodology for the purpose of classification

This document specifies the testing methodology to be used for glass products that are claiming fire resistance. The methodology covers Initial Type Testing as defined in the relevant glass product standard. NOTE This document provides guidance with the declaration of the characteristic, Safety in case of fire - Resistance to fire (for glass for use in a glazed assembly intended specifically for fire resistance) for the CE marking. The same methodology can also be used to determine the performance classification for market applications (see Annex B). The methodology covers all glass product types that may require testing and classification for fire resistance. Fire resistance testing covers end use applications for example: - doors; - partitions, walls (including curtain walling); - floors, roofs; - ceilings.

Keel en

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS**prEN ISO 21049**

Identne prEN ISO 21049:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 21049:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Pumps - Shaft-sealing systems for centrifugal and rotary pumps (ISO/DIS 21049:2010)

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for sealing systems for centrifugal and rotary pumps used in the petroleum, natural gas and chemical industries. It is applicable mainly for hazardous, flammable and/or toxic services where a greater degree of reliability is required for the improvement of equipment availability and the reduction of both emissions to the atmosphere and life-cycle sealing costs. It covers seals for pump shaft diameters from 20 mm (0,75 in) to 110 mm (4,3 in). This International Standard is also applicable to seal spare parts and can be referred to for the upgrading of existing equipment. A classification system for the seal configurations covered by this International Standard into categories, types, arrangements and orientations is provided. This International Standard is a stand-alone seal standard and is referenced normatively in ISO 13709. It is applicable to both new and retrofitted pumps, and to pumps other than ISO 13709 pumps (e.g. ASME B73.1, ASME B73.2 and API 676 pumps). This International Standard might also be referenced by other machinery standards such as other pumps, compressors and agitators. Users are cautioned that this International Standard is not specifically written to address all of the potential applications that a purchaser may specify. This is especially true for the size envelope specified for ISO 21049 seals. The purchaser and seal vendor shall mutually agree on the features taken from this International Standard and used in the application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21049:2005

prEN ISO 527-1

Identne prEN ISO 527-1:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 527-1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General principles

1.1 This part of ISO 527 specifies the general principles for determining the tensile properties of plastics and plastic composites under defined conditions. Several different types of test specimen are defined to suit different types of material which are detailed in subsequent parts of ISO 527. 1.2 The methods are used to investigate the tensile behaviour of the test specimens and for determining the strength, tensile modulus and other aspects of the stress/strain relationship under the conditions defined. 1.3 The methods are selectively suitable for use with the following range of materials: - rigid and semi rigid thermoplastics (see NOTE) moulding, extrusion and cast materials, including filled and reinforced compounds in addition to unfilled types; rigid and semi rigid thermoplastics sheets and films; - rigid and semi rigid thermosetting moulding materials, including filled and reinforced compounds; rigid and semi rigid thermosetting sheets, including laminates; - fibre-reinforced thermoset and thermoplastics composites incorporating unidirectional or nonunidirectional reinforcements such as mat, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combination and hybrid reinforcement, rovings and milled fibres; sheet made from pre-impregnated materials (prepregs), - thermotropic liquid crystal polymers. The methods are not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials or sandwich structures containing cellular material. For rigid cellular materials see ISO 1926. Testing conditions of sandwich structures shall be agreed upon by experts. NOTE Semi rigid plastic: plastic that has a modulus of elasticity in flexure or, if that is not applicable, then in tension, between 70 MPa and 700 MPa under stated conditions; rigid plastic: plastic that has a modulus of elasticity in flexure or, if that is not applicable, then in tension, greater than 700 MPa under stated conditions. 1.4 The methods are applied using specimens which may be either moulded to the chosen dimensions or machined, cut or punched from finished and semifinished products such as mouldings, laminates, films and extruded or cast sheet. The types of test specimen and their preparation are described in the relevant part of ISO 527 typical for the material. In some cases a multipurpose test specimen (See Normative references, ISO 3167 or ISO 20753) may be used. Miniaturized specimens are described in ISO 20753 (See Normative references) 1.5 The methods specify preferred dimensions for the test specimens. Tests which are carried out on specimens of different dimensions, or on specimens which are prepared under different conditions, may produce results which are not comparable. Other factors, such as the speed of testing and the conditioning of the specimens, can also influence the results. Consequently, when comparative data are required, these factors must be carefully controlled and recorded. 1.6 For the purpose of this standard, the term "tensile" has been deleted for all stresses and strains throughout the text. However, it shall be added when reporting data to avoid confusion with similar properties obtained by different modes of deformation like bending or compression.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 527-1:2000

prEN ISO 527-2

Identne prEN ISO 527-2:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 527-2:2010
2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics

1.1 This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for determining the tensile properties of moulding and extrusion plastics, based upon the general principles given in ISO 527-1. 1.2 The methods are selectively suitable for use with the following range of materials: - rigid and semi rigid thermoplastics moulding, extrusion and cast materials, including compounds filled and reinforced by e.g. Short fibres, small rods, plates or granules but excluding textile fibres (see ISO 527-4 and ISO 527-5). See also ISO 527-1 for the definition of "rigid" and "semi-rigid". - rigid and semi rigid thermosetting moulding and cast materials, including filled and reinforced compounds but excluding textile fibres as reinforcement (see ISO 527-4 and ISO 527-5); - thermotropic liquid crystal polymers. The methods are not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials or sandwich structures containing cellular material. For rigid cellular materials see ISO 1926. Testing conditions of sandwich structures shall be agreed upon by experts. The methods are not suitable for flexible films and sheets, of thickness smaller than 1 mm, see ISO 527-3. 1.3 The methods are applied using specimens which may be either moulded to the chosen dimensions or machined, cut or punched from injection- or compression-moulded plates. The multipurpose test specimen is preferred (see ISO 3167 and/or ISO 20753).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 527-2:2000

prEN ISO 1183-1

Identne prEN ISO 1183-1:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 1183-1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics - Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method

This part of ISO 1183 specifies three methods for the determination of the density of non-cellular plastics in the form of void-free moulded or extruded objects, as well as powders, flakes and granules. Method A: Immersion method, for solid plastics (except for powders) in void-free form. Method B: Liquid pycnometer method, for particles, powders, flakes, granules or small pieces of finished parts. Method C: Titration method, for plastics in any void-free form. NOTE This part of ISO 1183 is applicable to pellets as long as they are void-free. Density is frequently used to follow variations in physical structure or composition of plastic materials. Density may also be useful in assessing the uniformity of samples or specimens. Often the density of plastic materials will depend upon the choice of specimen preparation method. When this is the case, precise details of the specimen preparation method will have to be included in the appropriate material specification. This note is applicable to all three methods.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1183-1:2004

prEN ISO 1874-2

Identne prEN ISO 1874-2:2010
ja identne ISO/DIS 1874-2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Polyamide (PA) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

This part of ISO 1874 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of polyamide moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given. Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods that are suitable and necessary to characterize polyamide moulding and extrusion materials are listed. The properties have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350-1. Other test methods in wide use for, or of particular significance to, these moulding and extrusion materials are also included in this part of ISO 1874, as are the designatory properties (viscosity number and tensile modulus of elasticity) found in ISO 1874-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1874-2:2007

prEN ISO 14910-1

Identne prEN ISO 14910-1:2
ja identne ISO/DIS 14910-1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers for moulding and extrusion - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

This part of ISO 14910 establishes a system of designation for thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers, which may be used as the basis for specifications. The types of thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomer are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) hardness; b) melting temperature; c) tensile/flexural modulus of elasticity; and on information about the intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colour, fillers and reinforcing materials. This part of ISO 14910 is applicable to all thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers. It applies to materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets, unmodified or modified by colourants, fillers or other additives, etc. It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This part of ISO 14910 does not provide engineering data, performance data or data on processing conditions which may be required to specify a material for a particular application and/or method of processing. If such additional properties are required, they shall be determined in accordance with the test methods specified in part 2 of ISO 14910, if suitable. In order to specify a thermoplastic polyester/ester or polyether/ester elastomer for a particular application or reproducible processing, additional requirements shall be given in Data Block 5 (3.1, 3.6).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14910-1:2006

prEN ISO 14910-2

Identne prEN ISO 14910-2:2010
ja identne (ISO/DIS 14910-2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers for moulding and extrusion - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

This part of ISO 14910 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the standard test methods to be used in determining the properties of thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and/or conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given here. Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens in a specified state and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester (TPC) moulding and extrusion materials, are listed. The properties have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350-1. Other test methods in wide use for or of particular significance to these moulding and extrusion materials are also included in this part of ISO 14910, as are the designatory properties specified in part 1 (hardness, melting temperature and tensile modulus of elasticity). In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of preparation and conditioning, the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified herein. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14910-2:2006

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS**prEN ISO 2409**

Identne prEN ISO 2409:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 2409:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Paints and varnishes - Cross-cut test

This International Standard specifies a test method for assessing the resistance of paint coatings to separation from substrates when a right-angle lattice pattern is cut into the coating, penetrating through to the substrate. The property measured by this empirical test procedure depends, among other factors, on the adhesion of the coating to either the preceding coat or the substrate. This procedure is not to be regarded, however, as a means of measuring adhesion. Where a measurement of adhesion is required, attention is drawn to the method described in ISO 4624. The method described may be applied either as a pass/fail test or, where circumstances are appropriate, as a six-step classification test. When applied to a multi-coat system, assessment of the resistance to separation of individual layers of the coating from each other may be made. The test may be carried out on finished objects and/or on specially prepared test specimens. Although the method is applicable to paint on hard (e.g. metal) and soft (e.g. wood and plaster) substrates, these different substrates need a different test procedure (see Clause 6). The method is not suitable for coatings of total thickness greater than 250 µm or for textured coatings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2409:2007

prEN ISO 3233

Identne prEN ISO 3233:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 3233:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Paints and varnishes - Determination of percentage volume of non-volatile matter by measuring the density of a dried coating

This standard describes a procedure for determining the non-volatile matter by volume (NVv) of coating materials and related products by measuring the density of the dried coating for any specified temperature range and period of drying or curing. This standard is not applicable to coating materials which exceed the critical pigment volume concentration (CPVC).

Keel en

prEN ISO 4628-6

Identne prEN ISO 4628-6:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 4628-6:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method (ISO/DIS 4628-6:2010)

This part of ISO 4628 provides pictorial reference standards for designating the degree of chalking of paint coatings. It also describes a method by which the degree of chalking is rated. In using this method, it is essential that care be taken to distinguish between true degradation products and adhering dirt, particularly when chalking is slight.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4628-6:2007

prEN ISO 4628-8

Identne prEN ISO 4628-8:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 4628-8:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 8: Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe or other artificial

This part of ISO 4628 specifies a method for assessing delamination and corrosion around a scribe or artificial defect on a coated panel or other coated test specimen, caused by a corrosive environment. This standard does not cover evaluation of pitting corrosion, pit depth etc.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4628-8:2005

prEN ISO 6272-1

Identne prEN ISO 6272-1:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS 6272-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Paints and varnishes - Rapid-deformation (impact resistance) tests - Part 1: Falling-weight test, large-area indenter

This part of ISO 6272 describes a method for evaluating the resistance of a dry film of paint, varnish or related product to cracking or peeling from a substrate when it is subjected to a deformation caused by a falling weight, with a 20-mm-diameter spherical indenter, dropped under standard conditions. NOTE The term "impact resistance" is included in the title of this part of ISO 6272, but one important characteristics of the apparatus used is that it should produce rapid deformation rather than a true impact. The method described can be applied - either as a pass/fail test, the test being carried out from one drop height and with a specified mass, so as to test compliance with a particular specification; - or as a classification test, to determine the minimum mass and/or drop height for which the coating cracks or peels from its substrate by gradually increasing the drop height and/or the mass.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6272-1:2004

prEN ISO 6272-2

Identne prEN ISO 6272-2:2010

ja identne ISO/DIS
6272-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Paints and varnishes - Rapid-deformation (impact resistance) tests - Part 2: Falling-weight test, small-area indenter

This part of ISO 6272 describes a method for evaluating the resistance of a dry film of paint, varnish or related product to cracking or peeling from a substrate when it is subjected to a deformation caused by a falling weight, dropped under standard conditions.

NOTE The term "impact resistance" is included in the title of this part of ISO 6272, but one important characteristics of the apparatus used is that it should produce rapid deformation rather than a true impact. This test method should be restricted to testing in only one laboratory when numerical values are used because of the poor reproducibility of the method. Interlaboratory agreement is improved when ranking is used in place of numerical values.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6272-2:2006

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS**EN 12405-1:2005/FprA2**

Identne EN 12405-1:2005/FprA2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Gas meters - Conversion devices - Part 1: Volume conversion

This European Standard specifies the requirements and tests for the construction, performance, safety and conformity of gas-volume electronic conversion devices associated to gas meters, used to measure volumes of fuel gases of the 1st and 2nd families according to EN 437.

Keel en

EN 15287-1:2007/FprA1

Identne EN 15287-1:2007/FprA1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Chimneys - Design, installation and commissioning of chimneys - Part 1: Chimneys for non-roomsealed heating appliances

Amendments to EVS-EN 15287-1:2007.

Keel en

EN ISO 21003-2:2008/prA1

Identne EN ISO 21003-2:2008/prA1:2010

ja identne ISO 21003-2:2008/DAM 1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings - Part 2: Pipes (ISO 21003-2:2008/DAM 1:2010)

Amendment 1 to EN ISO 21003-2:2008

Keel en

EVS-EN 1999-1-1/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid ja reeglid hoonete projekteerimiseks. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-1 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1999-1-2/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Tulepüsimisvõime. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-2 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1999-1-3/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-3: Väsimustundlikud konstruktsioonid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-3 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1999-1-4/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-4: Külmaltsitud lehtmaterjal. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-4 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

EVS-EN 1999-1-5/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Eurokoodeks 9: Alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-5: Koorikkonstruktsioonid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Standardi EVS-EN 1999-1-5 Eesti rahvuslik lisa.

Keel et

prEN 450-1

Identne prEN 450-1:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Fly ash for concrete - Part 1: Definition, specifications and conformity criteria

This European Standard specifies requirements for the chemical and physical properties as well as quality control procedures for siliceous fly ash, as defined in 3.2, for use as a type II addition for production of concrete, including in particular cast-in-situ or prefabricated structural concrete conforming to EN 206-1. Fly ash according to this document may also be used in mortars and grouts. Fly ash produced with other types or higher percentages of co-combustion materials than those provided for in clause 4 is outside the scope of this standard. It is, however, beyond the scope of this standard to specify provisions governing the practical application of fly ash in the production of concrete, i.e. requirements concerning composition, mixing, placing, curing etc. Of concrete containing fly ash. As regards such provisions, reference should be made to other European or national standards for concrete, such as EN 206-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007

prEN 450-2

Identne prEN 450-2:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Fly ash for concrete - Part 2: Conformity evaluation

This European standard specifies the scheme for the evaluation of conformity of fly ash according to EN 450-1. The standard provides technical rules for the production control by the producer, including autocontrol testing of samples. It also provides rules for actions to be followed in the event of non-conformity, the procedure for the certification of conformity and requirements for dispatching centres.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 450-2:2005

prEN 13172

Identne prEN 13172:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Thermal insulation products - Evaluation of conformity

This European Standard specifies the procedures and the criteria for the evaluation of the conformity of a thermal insulating product with the relevant European product specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13172:2008

prEN 15643-3

Identne prEN 15643-3:2010

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Sustainability of Construction Works - Assessment of Buildings - Part 3: Framework for the assessment of social performance

This European Standard provides the specific principles and requirements, expressed through a suite of standards, for the assessment of social performance of buildings, taking into account the technical characteristics and functionality of the construction works being assessed. The assessment will quantify the contribution, in social terms, of the assessed construction works to sustainable construction and sustainable development. NOTE 1 Assessment of social performance is one aspect of sustainability assessment of buildings under the general framework of prEN 15643-1. The framework applies to all types of buildings, both new and existing, and it is relevant for the assessment of the social performance of new buildings over the use stage of the life cycle, and of existing buildings over their remaining service life. NOTE 2 Future revisions of this standard may include the assessment of social performance for other stages of the building life cycle. The social dimension of sustainability concentrates, in this first generation of standards, on the assessment of impacts of a building related to its occupants and other users expressed with the quantifiable indicators. The social performance measures will be represented through indicators for: - Health and Comfort; - Accessibility; - Maintenance; - Safety / Security; - Loadings on the neighbourhood. Construction and deconstruction stages of the building life cycle including health and safety aspects related to construction workers are not part of the first generation of standards. The standards developed under this framework do not set the rules for how the different assessment methodologies may provide valuation methods, and nor do they prescribe levels, classes or benchmarks for measuring performance. NOTE 3 Evaluation methods, levels, classes or benchmarks may be prescribed in the requirements for social performance in the client's brief, building regulations, national standards, national codes of practice, certification schemes, etc. The rules for assessment of social aspects of organisations are not included within this framework. However, the consequences of decisions or actions that influence the social performance of the object of assessment, are taken into account.

Keel en

prEN 15643-4

Identne prEN 15643-4:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Sustainability of Construction Works - Assessment of Buildings - Part 4: Framework for the assessment of economic performance

This European Standard provides the general principles and requirements, expressed through a suite of standards, for the assessment of buildings in terms of economic performance taking into account technical characteristics and functionality of a building. The economic assessment will quantify the contribution in economic terms of the assessed construction works to sustainable construction and sustainable development. The framework applies to all types of buildings and it is relevant for the assessment of the economic

performance of new buildings over their life cycle and of existing buildings over their remaining service life and end of life stage. The economic performance assessment of a building addresses the life cycle costs and other economic aspects, all expressed through quantitative indicators. It excludes the economic risk assessment of a building and return on investment calculations. It includes economic aspects of a building relating to the built environment within the area of the building site, it does not include economic aspects beyond the area of the building site, e.g. such as economic impacts of construction of local infrastructure or economic impacts resulting from transportation of the users of the building or economic impacts of a construction project on local community. NOTE 1 Assessment of economic performance is one aspect of sustainability assessment of buildings under the general framework of prEN 15643-1. The standards developed under this framework do not set the rules for how the different assessment methodologies may provide valuation methods nor do they prescribe levels, classes or benchmarks for measuring performance. NOTE 2 Valuation methods, levels, classes or benchmarks may be prescribed in the requirements for economic performance in the client's brief, building regulations, national standards, national codes of practice etc. The rules for assessment of economic aspects of organizations are not included within this framework. However, the consequences of decisions or actions that influence the economic performance of the object of assessment are taken into account.

Keel en

prEN 16012

Identne prEN 16012:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Thermal insulation for buildings - Reflective insulation products - Determination of the declared thermal performance

This standard describes a set of procedures for using existing standardised CEN or ISO test and calculation methods to determine the declared thermal performance of reflective insulation products. This standard supports and does not replace existing CEN or ISO test methods. This standard applies to any thermal insulation product that derives a substantial portion of its claimed thermal properties from the presence of one or more reflective or low emissivity surfaces together with any associated airspaces. It does not replace the existing procedures for the determination of the thermal performance of products already standardised under CEN/TC 88 where the declared value of these products does not specifically include any claims attributable to the emissivity of the facing.

Keel en

93 RAJATISED**EN 12666-1:2006/prA1**

Identne EN 12666-1:2005/prA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

Amendments to EN 12666-1:2006.

Keel en

EN 14982:2006/FprA1

Identne EN 14982:2006/FprA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Plastics piping and ducting systems - Thermoplastics shafts or risers for inspection chambers and manholes - Determination of ring stiffness

Amendment to EVS-EN 14982:2006.

Keel en

prEVS 875-12

Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Vara hindamine. Osa 12: Hindamine hüvitamise eesmärgil

Standardiseeria EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusala on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenu tagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajateks on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidi asutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardite olemasolu loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui avaliku sektori vajadusi. Standard EVS 875-12 „Hindamine hüvitamise eesmärgil“ käsitleb vara hindamise erisusi, mis tavaliselt on seotud avalike huvide, kuid mitte ainult, teostamisega. Hüvitamise küsimus võib tõstatada seonduvalt sundvõõrandamise, kindlustuse kahjukäsitluste jms. juhtumitega. Käesolev standard keskendub küsimustele, mis on seotud avalike huvide teostamisega ja ei anna detaileid juhtnööre hüvitusväärtuse leidmiseks muid hindamise eesmarke silmas pidades.

Keel et

prEN 13848-4

Identne prEN 13848-4:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Railway applications - Track - Track geometry quality - Part 4: Measuring systems - Manual and lightweight devices

This part of the European Standard specifies the minimum requirements that shall be met by measuring systems fitted on track recording trolleys and manually operated devices to give an evaluation of track geometry quality when using one or more of the parameters described in EN 13848-1. It sets out the acceptable differences from EN 13848-1 when using track recording trolleys and manually operated devices to measure track geometry. It applies to all track geometry measuring systems fitted to track recording trolleys and manually operated devices after the date of implementation of this standard.

Keel en

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT**EN 13869:2002/prA1**

Identne EN 13869:2002/prA1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Lighters - Child-resistance for lighters - Safety requirements and test methods

Modification to EVS-EN 13869:2007.

Keel en

prEN 747-1

Identne prEN 747-1:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Furniture - Bunk beds and high beds - Part 1: Safety, strength and durability requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements for the safety, strength and durability of bunk beds and highbeds. The loads and forces in the strength and durability tests apply to beds with an internal length greater than 140 cm and a maximum bed base width of 120 cm. The dimensional requirements are particularly intended to minimise the risk of accidents happening to children. The strength and durability requirements are intended to represent use of a bed by one occupant only. Safety requirements for other products included in a bunk bed/high bed, e.g. a table or storage furniture, are not included in this standard. This European Standard does not apply to bunk beds and high beds for special purposes, including but not limited to prison, military and fire brigades.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13453-1:2004; EVS-EN 747-1:2008

prEN 747-2

Identne prEN 747-2:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Furniture - Bunk beds and high beds - Part 2: Test methods

This European Standard specifies test methods for the safety, strength and durability of bunk beds and high beds. The loads and forces in the strength and durability tests apply to beds with an internal length greater than 140 cm and a maximum bed base width of 120 cm. This European standard does not apply to bunk beds and high beds for special purposes, including but not limited to prison, military and fire brigades. The tests are designed to be applied to a bed that is fully assembled and ready for use. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are to be applied to other similar articles, the test sample shall be representative of the production model. The corresponding safety requirements are given in prEN 747-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13453-2:2004; EVS-EN 747-2:2008

prEN 16085

Identne prEN 16085:2010
Tähtaeg 30.07.2010

Conservation of Cultural property - Methodology for sampling from materials of cultural property - General rules

This standard provides a methodology and criteria for sampling cultural property materials for their scientific investigation, for example to characterize the type of material(s), assess the condition, determine the deterioration causes and/or mechanism(s), decide on and/or evaluate the conservation treatment(s). This document also provides requirements for documentation, handling of sample(s), and sampling process.

Keel en