EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

04/2013

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

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SISUKORD

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HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDEID ÜLEVÕTVAD EESTI STANDARDID

Direktiiv 94/25/EÜ
Väikelaevad
(EL Teataja 2013/C 74/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 10133:2012 Väikelaevad. Elektrisüsteemid. Väikepinge alalisvoolupaigaldised (ISO 10133:2012) / *Small craft - Electrical systems - Extra-low-voltage d.c. installations (ISO 10133:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 10133:2001 Märkus 2.1	30.06.2013
EVS-EN ISO 13297:2012 Väikelaevad. Elektrisüsteemid. Vahelduvvoolupaigaldised (ISO 13297:2012) / *Small craft - Electrical systems - Alternating current installations (ISO 13297:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 13297:2001 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2013

EVS-EN ISO 21487:2012 Väikelaevad. Püsipaigaldatud bensiini- ja diislikütuse paagid (ISO 21487:2012) / *Small craft - Permanently installed petrol and diesel fuel tanks (ISO 21487:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 21487:2007 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2013
EVS-EN ISO 25197:2012 Väikelaevad. Rooli, käiguvahetuse ja seguklapi elektrilised/elektroonilised juhtimissüsteemid (ISO 25197:2012) / *Small craft - Electrical/electronic control systems for steering, shift and throttle (ISO 25197:2012)*	13.03.2013		

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

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

Direktiiv 89/686/EMÜ
Isikukaitsevahendid
(EL Teataja 2013/C 74/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN 397:2012+A1:2013 Tööstuslikud kaitsekiivrid / *Industrial safety helmets*	20.12.2012	EVS-EN 397:1999 Märkus 2.1	30.04.2013
EVS-EN 966:2012+A1:2013 Kiivrid õhuspordialadele / *Helmets for airborne sports*	20.12.2012	EVS-EN 966:1999 Märkus 2.1	30.04.2013
EVS-EN 1078:2012+A1:2013 Kiivrid jalgratturitele ja rulade ning rulluiskude kasutajatele / *Helmets for pedal cyclists and for users of skateboards and roller skates*	20.12.2012		
EVS-EN 1621-1:2012 Kaitserõivad mootorratturitele mehaaniliste löökide eest. Osa 1: Löögikaitsed mootorratturi jäsemeliigestele. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid / *Motorcyclists' protective clothing against mechanical impact - Part 1: Motorcyclists' limb joint impact protectors - Requirements and test methods*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN 1621-1:1999 Märkus 2.1	30.06.2013
EVS-EN ISO 13287:2012 Isikukaitsevahendid. Jalanõud. Libisemiskindluse katsemeetod (ISO 13287:2012) / *Personal protective equipment - Footwear - Test method for slip resistance (ISO 13287:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 13287:2007 Märkus 2.1	30.04.2013
EVS-EN 14052:2012+A1:2013 Suure vastupidavusega tööstuslikud kiivrid / *High performance industrial helmets*	21.12.2012	EVS-EN 14052:2005 Märkus 2.1	

EVS-EN ISO 15027-1:2012 Kaitserõivad külma vee eest. Osa 1: Tööülikonnad. Nõuded, sealhulgas ohutusnõuded (ISO 15027-1:2012) / *Immersion suits - Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-1:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 15027-1:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2013
EVS-EN ISO 15027-2:2012 Kaitserõivad külma vee eest. Osa 2: Päästeülikonnad. Nõuded, sealhulgas ohutusnõuded (ISO 15027-2:2012) / *Immersion suits - Part 2: Abandonment suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-2:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 15027-2:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2013
EVS-EN ISO 15027-3:2012 Kaitserõivad külma vee eest. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid (ISO 15027-3:2012) / *Immersion suits - Part 3: Test methods (ISO 15027-3:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 15027-3:2002 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2013

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

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

Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu määrus 765/2008, Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu otsus 768/2008 ja Euroopa Parlamendi ja nõukogu määrus 1221/2009

(EL Teataja 2013/C 74/03)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	**Kuupäev, millal Eesti standardi aluseks oleva Euroopa standardi kohta on avaldatud viide EL Teatajas**	**Viide asendatavale Eesti standardile**	**Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**
EVS-EN ISO 15189:2012 Meditsiinilaborid. Kvaliteedi ja kompetentsuse erinõuded (ISO 15189:2012) / *Medical laboratories - Requirements for quality and competence (ISO 15189:2012)*	13.03.2013	EVS-EN ISO 15189:2008 Märkus 2.1	30.11.2015

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

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

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

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

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

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

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

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

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

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS 812-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

See standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted, mis on kasutusel standardisarjas EVS 812 ning Vabariigi Valitsuse 27. oktoobri 2004. a määruses nr 315 (RT I 2004, 75, 525) „Ehitisele ja selle osale esitatavad tuleohutusnõuded“.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2005

EVS-EN ISO 5526:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 5526:2013

ja identne ISO 5526:2013

Cereals, pulses and other food grains - Nomenclature (ISO 5526:2013)

This International Standard lists the botanical names of the main species of: a) cereals (Clause 3); b) pulses (Clause 4); c) other food grains (Clause 5). NOTE In addition to terms used in English and French, two of the three official ISO languages, this document gives the equivalent terms in Chinese and German; these are published under the responsibility of the member bodies for China (SAC) and Germany (DIN), and are given for information only. Only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms. It also lists the stabilized plant names of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). Various commonly met synonyms of the botanical names are indicated in an annex.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 14451-1:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-1:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 1: Terminoloogia

This part of ISO 14451 establishes a terminology related to test methods and requirements for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles. NOTE In addition to terms used in English and French, two of the three official ISO languages, this document gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN), and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

Keel en

EVS-IEC 60050-131:2013

Hind 25,03

ja identne IEC 60050-131:2002+IEC 60050-131:2002/A1:2008

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 131: Ahelate teooria

IEC 60050 selles osas on esitatud elektri- ja magnetahelate teoorias kasutatavad põhiterminid, samuti aga ka ahelaelementide ja nende omaduste, võrgutopoloogia, n-port- ja kaksportahelate ning ahelate teooria meetodite juurde kuuluvad põhiterminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eriosades kasutusele võetud terminitega. Mitmefaasilisi ahelaid käsitlevat jaotist, mis oli olemas selle standardi esimeses väljaandes „Elektri- ja magnetahelad“, on kavas laiendada ja esitada IEC 60050 omaette osas.

Keel et,en

EVS 882-1:2013

Hind 15,4

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumendielemendid ja vorminõuded. Osa 1: Kiri

Standard esitab kirja elementide loetelu, elementide määratlused ja selgitused, elementide vormistamise reeglid ning elementide asukoha kirja A4 plangil. Standard ei hõlma kirja koostamisel või sissetulnud kirja lahendamisel tehtavate toimingute fikseerimist ega paberdokumendile või digitaaldokumendi metaandmetesse tehtavaid märkeid (kavandi kooskõlastamine, registreerimine, saabumismärke tegemine, täitja ja täitmistähtaja määramine jms).

Keel et

Asendab EVS 882-1:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 812-1:2005

ja identne EVS 812-1:2005

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

Käesolev standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2002

Asendatud EVS 812-1:2013

EVS 882-1:2006

ja identne EVS 882-1:2006

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumendielemendid ja vorminõuded. Osa 1: Kiri

Standard esitab kirja kui dokumendi elementide loetelu, elementide määratlused ja selgitused, elementide vormistamise nõuded ja asukoha kirjal. Standard käsitleb kirjana paberkandjal kirja, e-kirja ja sellele manusena lisatavat kirja. Standard ei hõlma kirja koostamisel ning sissetulnud kirja lahendamisel toimuvate tööprotsesside ehk menetlustoimingute (kavandi kooskõlastamine, registreerimine, saabumismärke tegemine, täitja ja täitmistähtaja määramine jm) käigus tekkivaid metaandmeelemente.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 882-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 1101:2013/prA1

Identne EN ISO 1101:2013/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 1101:2012/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Geometrical tolerancing - Tolerances of form, orientation, location and runout (ISO 1101:2012/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard contains basic information and gives requirements for the geometrical tolerancing of workpieces. It represents the initial basis and defines the fundamentals for geometrical tolerancing. NOTE Other International Standards referenced in Clause 2 and in Table 2 provide more detailed information on geometrical tolerancing.

Keel en

FprEN 10049

Identne FprEN 10049:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Measurement of roughness average Ra and peak count RPc on metallic flat products

This European Standard defines the measurement conditions for surface roughness parameters of metallic flat products, both uncoated (cold and hot rolled pickled steel) and coated with metallic coatings (e.g. zinc, aluminium, tin, chromium) (see 3.1).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10049:2005

prEN 16575

Identne prEN 16575:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Bio-based products - Vocabulary

This European Standard defines general terms to be used in the field of bio-based products, including horizontal aspects relevant for bio-based product standards.

Keel en

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CWA 16558:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne CWA 16558:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - BII Architecture

National and European authorities have been promoting the use of electronic processes in public procurement for decades because increased efficiency and transparency will give improved and more efficient use of public procurement budgets. Electronic processes involving different systems and various partners depend on the use of common standards for information exchange between systems; however, it should be emphasised that there are different levels of openness that can be created by the use of technology standards. Increasing use of electronic systems is calling for higher levels of openness. Interoperability requires common use of standards; there are several groups, like finance, health insurance, customs, that are maintaining and using agreed versions of standards for pan-European communication between members of the group. Trade is regulated by national legislation on accounting, VAT and other excises, and electronic exchange of trade data has been implemented by use of standards that are implemented and maintained on national level. The intention with the BII set of CWAs is to create specifications that can be specified and maintained on European level, and thereby contribute to increased electronic exchange of trade information across European borders. Increased use of standards for electronic transfer of information in procurement processes meets the following challenges: The existence of different standards creates uncertainty about which common one to migrate to. Differences between national implementations of common standards. Lacking functionality covering cross-border requirements. WS/BII2 has addressed these challenges by: Describing business process profiles in a way that is independent of but consistent with existing e-Business standards within OASIS and UN/CEFACT. Examining cross border trade and to open for identification and description of differences between implementations of system elements governed by national legislation. Identifying additional specification of requirements and functionality needed for exchange of information used in different countries under constraints of their legislation and procedures. Preparing a tool-box for how to use the profiles for implementation.

Keel en

CWA 16559:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne CWA 16559:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - Tender Notification

This profile supports a process of submitting procurement notices by a Contracting Authority to a Publication Body. It is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in semi-automated processes by the receiver. The legal requirements that were taken into account are requirements from European legislation, in particular the EU directives, mentioned in Clause 5 of this profile. The intended scope for this profile is Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Business (G2B), depending on legal requirements for publication, to support Business to Government (B2G) contracting. The transactions, specified in this profile are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of Contracting Authorities and Publication Bodies. This means that it is expected that the parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax. The content model of the transactions can also be used in platforms or portals, so that these platforms are based on the same information and process models, which makes them more interoperable. Even if platforms are not technically interoperable, the content model facilitates understanding the tendering documents and to participate in the publication process.

Keel en

CWA 16560:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne CWA 16560:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - Use of profiles in the tendering process

The profiles referenced in this guideline support a process of electronic tendering. It is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing by the receiver. The legal requirements that were taken into account are requirements from European legislation, in particular the directives with relation to public procurement. The profiles may also be used for tenders below the thresholds that are defined in the directives. The intended scope for the profiles includes: Business to Government (B2G); Common business processes for local and pan European tendering; Mainly for tendering of works, goods and/or services whether these are listed in catalogues or not. The transactions, specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of contracting authorities, economic operators, publishing bodies and specialized service providers such as tendering portals. This means that it is expected that parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax.

Keel en

CWA 16561:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne CWA 16561:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - eCatalogue profiles

The eCatalogue profiles are intended to support the synchronization of catalogues between the selling and the buying side in a business relationship, whereas the selling side is the source of the catalogue and the buying side the receiver. In the profiles the selling side can be any Economic Operator and the buying side any Contracting Authority. The intended scope for the profiles includes B2G and B2B relationships. The transactions, specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the procurement systems of contracting authorities and systems for catalogue management of economic operators. This means that it is expected that the parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax. In the eCatalogue profiles, synchronization of catalogues includes the submission of a new catalogue as well as updating an existing catalogue. Profile BII01 Catalogue Only is used to submit a new catalogue, to replace a catalogue completely or to add or replace individual catalogue lines. For updating parts of the catalogue, the profile BII02 Catalogue Update with its corresponding transactions can be used. BII02 Catalogue Update allows changing the specifications and/or prices of individual catalogue items. To suspend completely the usage of a catalogue the profile BII16 Catalogue Deletion can be used.

Keel en

CWA 16562:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne CWA 16562:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for public procurement in Europe - Post award profiles

BII profiles are intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in semi automated processes by the receiver. The intended scope includes: B2B and B2G; Common business processes for purchasing goods and/or services across industries and across borders; Regional procurement within EU and EEA. The profiles are expected to be applicable to other regions following a review of regional requirements. The transactions specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of customers and suppliers. This means that it is expected that customers and suppliers have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9104-001:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 9104-001:2013

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Part 001: Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defence Quality Management System Certification Programs

This European Standard defines the requirements and industry-accepted practices for managing the ICOP scheme, which provides confidence to aviation, space, and defence customers and organizations that their suppliers with certification of their quality management systems, issued by accredited CBs, meet the applicable AQMS standard requirements. The requirements established in this standard are applicable to the IAQG and its three sectors for managing AQMS certification and associated activities. The requirements are applicable to IAQG working groups [e.g. SMS, Other Party Management Team (OPMT)], IAQG member companies, ABs, CBs, Certification Body Management Committees (CBMCs), AABs, TPABs, Training Providers (TPs), and organizations seeking/obtaining AQMS standard certification. The AQMS standard adopted by the organization should be EN 9100, EN 9110, and/or EN 9120, as appropriate to the organization's activities; these standards are referred to throughout this writing as 'AQMS standards'. IAQG member companies have committed to recognize the certification of a supplier's quality management system to all equivalent AQMS standards (e.g. AS, EN, JISQ, NBR). IAQG sectors may expand the application of the requirements defined in this standard for other standards approved by the IAQG and its three sectors [i.e., Americas Aerospace Quality Group (AAQG), European Aerospace Quality Group (EAQG), Asia/Pacific Aerospace Quality Group (APAQG)].

Keel en

EVS-EN 16352:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 16352:2013

Logistika. Juhised andmete esitamiseks kuriteojuhtumite kohta

This European Standard specifies a model for reporting crime incidents related to transport services. The standard specifies common rules for incident reporting data, data collection and securing process independently whether the reporter/collector is a private company, association or public authority.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16372

Identne prEN 16372:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Aesthetic surgery and aesthetic non-surgical medical services

This European Standard addresses the requirements for clinical aesthetic practice: This covers both surgical and non-surgical medical services to patients to change physical appearance. This European Standard provides recommendations for procedures for clinical treatment, including the ethical framework and general principles according to which clinical services are provided by all aesthetic practitioners. These recommendations apply before, during and after the procedure. Dentistry1) procedures are excluded from the scope of this European Standard. Aesthetic non-medical procedures (e.g. tattoos, piercing) provided by non physicians (e.g. beauticians, masseurs, hairdressers) in non-medical facilities (such as spas, salons) are excluded from the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN 301549

Identne prEN 301549:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe

The present document specifies the functional accessibility requirements applicable to ICT products and services, together with a description of the test procedures and evaluation methodology for each accessibility requirement in a form that is suitable for use in public procurement within Europe. The present document is intended to be used as the basis for an online procurement toolkit. It will primarily be useful for public procurers to identify the requirements for their purchases, and also for manufacturers to employ it within their design, build and quality control procedures. It reflects the needs of users of ICT and documents the accessibility features that are required in publicly procured ICT. The present document contains all of the necessary functional requirements and provides a reference document such that if procedures are followed by different actors, the results of testing are similar and the interpretation of those results is clear. The test descriptions and evaluation methodology included in the present document are elaborated to a level of detail compliant with ISO/IEC 17007:2009 [i.13], so that conformance testing can give conclusive results. The inherent nature of certain situations makes it impossible to make reliable and definitive statements that accessibility requirements have been met. For this reason, the requirements in the present document are not applicable: to the situation in which the party claiming accessibility exerts no control on the functionality or content; when the product is in a failure, repair or maintenance state where the ordinary set of input or output functions are not available; during those parts of start-up, shutdown, and other state transitions that can be completed without user interaction.
NOTE: Even in the above situations, it is best practice to apply requirements in the present document wherever it is feasible and safe to do so.

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 29990

ja identne ISO 29990:2010

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Õppeteenused mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses. Põhinõuded teenusepakkujatele.

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määratleb põhinõuded teenusepakkujatele mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses. MÄRKUS 1 Kui õppeteenuse osutaja on lisaks õppeteenustele tooteid (kaupu ja teenuseid) pakkuva organisatsiooni osa, rakendub käesolev standard ainult õppeteenuseid osutavale üksusele. MÄRKUS 2 Mitteformaalse hariduse ja koolituse näited võivad sisaldada kutsealast koolitust, elukestvat õpet ja ettevõttesisest koolitust (kas sisseostetud või sisekoolitust).

Keel et

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Winter maintenance equipment - Road weather information systems - Part 4: Test methods for stationary equipment

This Technical Specification specifies the test methods, the experimental set-up and result analysis for the laboratory qualification of stationary equipment within a RWIS.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 6887-6:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 6887-6:2013

ja identne ISO 6887-6:2013

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination - Part 6: Specific rules for the preparation of samples taken at the primary production stage (ISO 6887-6:2013)

This part of ISO 6887 specifies rules for the preparation of samples taken at all stages from the farm to the slaughterhouse and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require different preparation from the methods described in ISO 6887-1. ISO 6887-1 defines the general rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination. This part of ISO 6887 excludes the preparation of samples for both enumeration and detection test methods where preparation details are specified in the relevant International Standards. This part of ISO 6887 is applicable to various samples taken from the hatchery, the farm, from the vehicle or the animals during transportation, or from animals or their carcasses in the slaughterhouse, to indicate the microbiological status of the animals in relation to zoonotic agents. This part of ISO 6887 does not apply to samples taken to assess the hygiene of meat. This part of ISO 6887 does not consider samples taken from the aquatic environment (marine or freshwater) at the primary production stage. These are covered by ISO 6887-3.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13307:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 13307:2013

ja identne ISO 13307:2013

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Primary production stage - Sampling techniques (ISO 13307:2013)

This International Standard specifies sampling techniques within the primary food-animal production stage, for detection or enumeration of viable microorganisms with particular reference to food borne pathogens. This standard is not intended for use in diagnosis of animal disease

Keel en

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61674:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 61674:2013

ja identne IEC 61674:2012

Medical electrical equipment - Dosimeters with ionization chambers and/or semi- conductor detectors as used in X-ray diagnostic imaging (IEC 61674:2012)

This International Standard specifies the performance and some related constructional requirements of DIAGNOSTIC DOSIMETERS intended for the measurement of AIR KERMA, AIR KERMA LENGTH PRODUCT or AIR KERMA RATE, in photon radiation fields used in RADIOGRAPHY, including mammography, RADIOSCOPY and COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT), for X-radiation with generating potentials not greater than 150 kV. This International Standard is applicable to the performance of DOSIMETERS with VENTED IONIZATION CHAMBERS and/or SEMICONDUCTOR DETECTORS as used in X-ray diagnostic imaging.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61674:2002; EVS-EN 61674:2002/A1:2003

EVS-EN ISO 1797-3:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 1797-3:2013

ja identne ISO 1797-3:2013

Dentistry - Shanks for rotary instruments - Part 3: Shanks made of ceramics (ISO 1797-3:2013)

This part of ISO 1797 specifies ceramic shanks of rotary instruments used in dentistry and gives measurement methods for the verification of the dimensions.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 5840-3:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN ISO 5840-3:2013

ja identne ISO 5840-3:2013

Kardio-vaskulaarsed implantaadid. Klapiproteesid südamele. Osa 3: Kateetri kaudu implanteeritavad asendusklapid

This part of ISO 5840 outlines an approach for verifying/validating the design and manufacture of a transcatheter heart valve substitute through risk management. The selection of appropriate verification/validation tests and methods are to be derived from the risk assessment. The tests may include those to assess the physical, chemical, biological and mechanical properties of heart valve substitutes and of their materials and components. The tests can also include those for preclinical in vivo evaluation and clinical evaluation of the finished heart valve substitute. This part of ISO 5840 defines operational conditions and performance requirements for transcatheter heart valve substitutes where adequate scientific and/or clinical evidence exists for their justification. This part of ISO 5840 is applicable to all devices intended for implantation in human hearts as a transcatheter heart valve substitute. This part of ISO 5840 is applicable to both newly developed and modified transcatheter heart valve substitutes and to the accessory devices, packaging and labelling required for their implantation and for determining the appropriate size of heart valve substitute to be implanted. This part of ISO 5840 excludes heart valve substitutes designed for implantation in artificial hearts or heart assist devices. This part of ISO 5840 excludes valve-in-valve configurations and homografts. This part of ISO 5840 does not specifically address non-traditional surgically implanted heart valve substitutes (e.g. sutureless). For these devices, the requirements of both this part of ISO 5840 and ISO 5840:2005 might be relevant and can be considered. NOTE A rationale for the provisions of this part of ISO 5840 is given in Annex A.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 7396-1:2007/A3:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 7396-1:2007/A3:2013

ja identne ISO 7396-1:2007/Amd 3:2013

Medical gas pipeline systems - Part 1: Pipeline systems for compressed medical gases and vacuum - Terminology relating to alarm systems (ISO 7396-1:2007/Amd 3:2013)

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN ISO 7396-1:2007.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 8536-4:2013/A1:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN ISO 8536-4:2013/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 8536-4:2010/Amd 1:2013

Infusion equipment for medical use - Part 4: Infusion sets for single use, gravity feed (ISO 8536-4:2010/Amd 1:2013)

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN ISO 8536-4:2010.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 10524-3:2006/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 10524-3:2006/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 10524-3:2005/Amd 1:2013

Pressure regulators for use with medical gases - Part 3: Pressure regulators integrated with cylinder valves - Amendment 1: Filtration and information to be supplied by the manufacturer (ISO 10524-3:2005/Amd 1:2013)

This part of ISO 10524 applies to pressure regulators integrated with cylinder valves (as defined in 3.16) intended for the administration of medical gases in the treatment, management, diagnostic evaluation and care of patients for use with the following medical gases: - oxygen; - nitrous oxide; - air for breathing; - helium; - carbon dioxide; - xenon; - specified mixtures of the gases listed above; - air for driving surgical tools; - nitrogen for driving surgical tools.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13408-6:2011/A1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 13408-6:2011/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 13408-6:2005/Amd 1:2013

Tervishoiutoodete aseptiline töötlemine. Osa 6: Isolaatorsüsteemid (ISO 13408-6:2005/Amd 1:2013)

This part of ISO 13408 specifies the requirements for isolator systems used for aseptic processing and offers guidance on qualification, bio-decontamination, validation, operation and control of isolator systems used for aseptic processing of health care products. This part of ISO 13408 is focused on the use of isolator systems to maintain aseptic conditions; this may include applications for hazardous materials. This part of ISO 13408 does not supersede or replace national regulatory requirements, such as Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and/or compendial requirements that pertain in particular to national or regional jurisdictions.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 19001:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 19001:2013

ja identne ISO 19001:2013

In vitro diagnostic medical devices - Information supplied by the manufacturer with in vitro diagnostic reagents for staining in biology (ISO 19001:2013)

This International Standard specifies requirements for information supplied by the manufacturer with reagents used in staining in biology. It applies to producers, suppliers and vendors of dyes, stains, chromogenic reagents and other reagents used for staining in biology. The requirements for information supplied by the manufacturer specified in this International Standard are a prerequisite for achieving comparable and reproducible results in all fields of staining in biology.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN ISO 20795-1:2013

ja identne ISO 20795-1:2013

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 1: Denture base polymers (ISO 20795-1:2013)

1.1 This part of ISO 20795 classifies denture base polymers and copolymers and specifies their requirements. It also specifies the test methods to be used in determining compliance with these requirements. It further specifies requirements with respect to packaging and marking the products and to the instructions to be supplied for use of these materials. Furthermore, it applies to denture base polymers for which the manufacturer claims that the material has improved impact resistance. It also specifies the respective requirement and the test method to be used. 1.2 Although this part of ISO 20795 does not require manufacturers to declare details of the composition, attention is drawn to the fact that some national or international authorities require such details to be provided. 1.3 This part of ISO 20795 is applicable to denture base polymers such as those listed below: a) poly(acrylic acid esters); b) poly(substituted acrylic acid esters); c) poly(vinyl esters); d) polystyrene; e) rubber modified poly(methacrylic acid esters); f) polycarbonates; g) polysulfones; h) poly(dimethacrylic acid esters); i) polyacetals (polyoxymethylene); j) copolymers or mixtures of the polymers listed in a) to i).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2008; EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2008/AC:2009

EVS-EN ISO 20795-2:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 20795-2:2013

ja identne ISO 20795-2:2013

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 2: Orthodontic base polymers (ISO 20795-2:2013)

This part of ISO 20795 is applicable to orthodontic base polymers and copolymers used in the construction of both active and passive orthodontic appliances and specifies their requirements. It also specifies test methods to be used in determining compliance with these requirements. It further specifies requirements with respect to packaging and marking the products and to the instructions to be supplied for use of these materials.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 20795-2:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61674:2002

Identne EN 61674:1997

ja identne IEC 61674:1997

Medical electrical equipment - Dosimeters with ionization chambers and/or semi-conductor detectors as used in x-ray diagnosis imaging

This standard specifies the performance requirements of diagnostic dosemeters, as defined in 3.1, intended for the measurement of AIR KERMA, AIR KERMA LENGTH or AIR KERMA RATE, in photon radiation fields as used in radiography, including mammography, radioscopy and computed tomography (CT), for X-rays with generating potentials not greater than 150 kV.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61674:2013

EVS-EN 61674:2002/A1:2003

Identne EN 61674:1997/A1:2002

ja identne IEC 61674:1997/A1:2002

Medical electrical equipment - Dosimeters with ionization chambers and/or semi-conductor detectors as used in x-ray diagnosis imaging

This standard specifies the performance requirements of diagnostic dosemeters, as defined in 3.1, intended for the measurement of AIR KERMA, AIR KERMA LENGTH or AIR KERMA RATE, in photon radiation fields as used in radiography, including mammography, radioscopy and computed tomography (CT), for X-rays with generating potentials not greater than 150 kV.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61674:2013

EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2008

Identne EN ISO 20795-1:2008

ja identne ISO 20795-1:2008

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 1: Denture base polymers

This part of ISO 20795 classifies denture base polymers and copolymers and specifies their requirements. It also specifies the test methods to be used in determining compliance with these requirements. It further specifies requirements with respect to packaging and marking the products and to the instructions to be supplied for use of these materials. Furthermore it applies to denture base polymers for which the manufacturer claims that the material has improved impact resistance. It also specifies the respective requirement and the test method to be used.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2008/AC:2009

Identne EN ISO 20795-1:2008/AC:2009

ja identne ISO 20795-1:2008/Cor.1:2009

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 1: Denture base polymers

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20795-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 20795-2:2010

Identne EN ISO 20795-2:2010

ja identne ISO 20795-2:2010

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 2: Orthodontic base polymers

This part of ISO 20795 is applicable to orthodontic base polymers and copolymers used in the construction of both active and passive orthodontic appliances and specifies their requirements. It also specifies test methods to be used in determining compliance with these requirements. It further specifies requirements with respect to packaging and marking the products and to the instructions to be supplied for use of these materials.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20795-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 11607-1:2009/prA1

Identne EN ISO 11607-1:2009/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 11607-1:2006/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Terminaalselt steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadmete pakendid. Osa 1: Nõuded materjalile, steriilsele kaitse- ja pakendamismeetoditele

This part of ISO 11607 specifies the requirements and test methods for materials, preformed sterile barrier systems, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices until the point of use. This part of ISO 11607 is applicable to industry, to health care facilities, and wherever medical devices are placed in sterile barrier systems and sterilized. This part of ISO 11607 does not cover all requirements for sterile barrier systems and packaging systems for medical devices that are manufactured aseptically. Additional requirements might also be necessary for drug/device combinations. This part of ISO 11607 does not describe a quality assurance system for control of all stages of manufacture.

Keel en

EN ISO 11607-2:2006/prA1

Identne EN ISO 11607-2:2006/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 11607-2:2006/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Terminaalselt steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadmete pakendid. Osa 2: Valideerimisnõuded vormimisele, hermetiseerimisele ja koosteprotsessile

This part of ISO 11607 specifies the requirements for development and validation of processes for packaging medical devices that are terminally sterilized. These processes include forming, sealing, and assembly of preformed sterile barrier systems, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems.

Keel en

FprEN 61910-1

Identne FprEN 61910-1:2013

ja identne IEC 61910-1:201X (62B/906/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Medical Electric Equipment - Radiation dose documentation - Part 1: Radiation dose structured reports for radiography and radioscopy

This International Standard applies to RADIATION DOSE STRUCTURED REPORTS produced by X-RAY EQUIPMENT that falls within the scope of IEC 60601-2-43:2010 or IEC 60601-2-54:2009. NOTE 1 The intent is to develop and publish similar documents for other X-ray imaging modalities capable of producing RDSRs. NOTE 2 This document does not impose specific requirements on the accuracy of the reported or displayed data. Existing standards or regulations can have applicable requirements for accuracy and precision. This standard provides specific units and quantities and prescribes data storage formats. NOTE 3 The data formats are specified such that the numerical uncertainty attributable to the format is likely to be small compared to other data uncertainties. NOTE 4 This document does not present any requirements on the form of display of dose information to OPERATORS or other individuals. The objective of this International Standard is to specify the minimum data-set to be used for reporting dosimetric and related information associated with the production of projection RADIOLOGICAL IMAGES. NOTE 5 The data fields and report structure are intended to facilitate the collection of dosimetric data useful for: management of procedures delivering significant dose, facility quality programs, establishment of reference levels, education. NOTE 6 A public structure facilitates data analysis by any appropriate individual or organization.

Keel en

prEN 16372

Identne prEN 16372:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Aesthetic surgery and aesthetic non-surgical medical services

This European Standard addresses the requirements for clinical aesthetic practice: This covers both surgical and non-surgical medical services to patients to change physical appearance. This European Standard provides recommendations for procedures for clinical treatment, including the ethical framework and general principles according to which clinical services are provided by all aesthetic practitioners. These recommendations apply before, during and after the procedure. Dentistry1) procedures are excluded from the scope of this European Standard. Aesthetic non-medical procedures (e.g. tattoos, piercing) provided by non physicians (e.g. beauticians, masseurs, hairdressers) in non-medical facilities (such as spas, salons) are excluded from the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 80601-2-70

Identne prEN ISO 80601-2-70:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 80601-2-70:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2-70: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of sleep apneoa breathing therapy equipment (ISO/DIS 80601-2-70:2013)

IEC 60601-1:2005+A1:2012, 1.1 is replaced by:This particular standard is applicable to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of SLEEP APNOEA BREATHING THERAPY EQUIPMENT, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT, intended to alleviate the symptoms of PATIENTS who suffer from obstructive sleep apnoea by delivering a therapeutic breathing pressure to the PATIENT. SLEEP APNOEA BREATHING THERAPY EQUIPMENT is intended for use in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT by LAY OPERATORS as well as in professional healthcare institutions. This particular standard excludes SLEEP APNOEA BREATHING THERAPY EQUIPMENT intended for use with neonates. This particular standard is applicable to ME EQUIPMENT or an ME SYSTEM intended for those PATIENTS who are not dependent on mechanical ventilation such as PATIENTS with central sleep apnoea. This particular standard is also applicable to those ACCESSORIES intended by their MANUFACTURER to be connected to SLEEP APNOEA BREATHING THERAPY EQUIPMENT, where the characteristics of those ACCESSORIES can affect the BASIC SAFETY or ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of the SLEEP APNOEA BREATHING THERAPY EQUIPMENT. MASKS and application ACCESSORIES intended for use during sleep apnoea breathing therapy also are addressed by ISO 17510. 3) Refer to Figure AA.1 for items covered under this standard. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. NOTE 4 See also 4.2 of the General Standard. This particular standard is not applicable to HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT ventilators, ventilatory support ME EQUIPMENT, emergency and transport ventilators, anaesthetic ventilators, high-frequency jet ventilators (HFJVs), critical care ventilators or high-frequency oscillatory ventilators (HFOVs).[15] This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ME EQUIPMENT that is intended solely to augment the ventilation of spontaneously breathing PATIENTS. This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ventilators or ACCESSORIES intended for critical care ventilators for ventilator-dependent PATIENTS which are given in ISO 80601-2-12. This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ventilators or ACCESSORIES intended for anaesthetic applications which are given in IEC 80601-2-13. This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ventilators or ACCESSORIES intended for home care ventilators for ventilator-dependent PATIENTS which are given in ISO 10651-24) . This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ventilators or ACCESSORIES intended for emergency and transport which are given in ISO 10651-35) . This particular standard does not specify the requirements for ventilators or ACCESSORIES intended for home care ventilatory support devices which are given in ISO 10651-66) . This particular standard is a particular standard in the 60601-1 series of standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17510-1:2009

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Winter maintenance equipment - Road weather information systems - Part 4: Test methods for stationary equipment

This Technical Specification specifies the test methods, the experimental set-up and result analysis for the laboratory qualification of stationary equipment within a RWIS.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16429:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TS 16429:2013

Stationary source emissions - Sampling and determination of hydrogen chloride content in ducts and stacks - Infrared analytical technique

This Technical Specification specifies an automatic method for determination of the mass concentration of hydrogen chloride (HCl) in ducts and stacks emitting to atmosphere. It describes the infrared analytical technique, including the sampling and gas conditioning system. The method should fulfil the performance characteristics requirements of this Technical Specification and the expanded uncertainty is less than 20 % relative at the daily Emission Limit Value (ELV). In order to use an alternative method to this method, it is necessary to demonstrate equivalence according to the Technical Specification CEN/TS 14793. It is necessary that the capability to demonstrate equivalence is officially recognised by the national accreditation body or law.

Keel en

EVS 812-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

See standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted, mis on kasutusel standardisarjas EVS 812 ning Vabariigi Valitsuse 27. oktoobri 2004. a määruses nr 315 (RT I 2004, 75, 525) „Ehitisele ja selle osale esitatavad tuleohutusnõuded“.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2005

EVS-EN 45545-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 45545-1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 1: Üldeeskiri

The measures and requirements specified in EN 45545 are intended to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board. EN 45545 specifies: - fire protection measures for railway vehicles; - verification methods for these measures. The protection of passengers and staff is essentially based on measures to: - prevent fires occurring due to technical faults and due to equipment design or vehicle layout (Part 1, Part 4, Part 5 and Part 7); - minimise the possibility of ignition of materials installed on railway vehicles due to accidents or vandalism (Part 1 and Part 2); - detect a fire should it occur (Part 6); - limit the spread of fire by specification of materials according to their operational categories (Part 2) and by measures for containment (Part 3); - minimise the effects of fire in terms of heat, smoke and toxic gases on passengers or staff through the specification of materials installed on railway vehicles (Part 2); - control and manage a fire, for example by means of fire detection, suppression and/or emergency shut down (Part 6). The ultimate objective in the event of a fire on board is to allow passengers and staff to evacuate the railway vehicle and reach a place of safety. The present European Standard describes the measures to be taken in the design of the vehicles in the context of the infrastructure on which they operate. It is not within the scope of EN 45545 to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire beyond what is required to fulfil the objective to protect passengers and staff. This European Standard is valid for railway vehicles as defined in Clause 3. Freight transportation vehicles are not covered by EN 45545. This part of EN 45545 covers: principal definitions; Operation Categories; Design Categories; fire safety objectives; general requirements for fire protection measures and their evaluation of conformity.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-1:2009

EVS-EN 45545-2:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 45545-2:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 2: Nõuded materjalide ja komponentide käitumisele

This part of EN 45545 specifies the reaction to fire performance requirements for materials and products used on railway vehicles as defined in EN 45545-1. The operation and design categories defined in EN 45545-1 are used to establish hazard levels that are used as the basis of a classification system. For each hazard level, this part specifies the test methods, test conditions and reaction to fire performance requirements. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-2:2009

EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 45545-3:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Nõuded tuletõkkebarjääride ja vaheseinte tulekindlusele

This part of EN 45545 specifies the fire resistance requirements and testing methods for fire barriers for railway vehicles. The objective of the measures and requirements, specified in this part of EN 45545, is to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a developing fire on board. It is not within the scope of this part of EN 45545 to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-3:2009

EVS-EN 45545-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 45545-4:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 4: Tuleohutusnõuded raudteeveeremi projekteerimisel

This part specifies fire safety requirements for railway vehicle design to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this part of EN 45545 aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by minimizing the risk of a fire starting, delaying the fire development and controlling the spread of fire products through the railway vehicle, thus aiding evacuation. It is not within the scope of this standard to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

EVS-EN 45545-5:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 45545-5:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 5: Tuleohutusnõuded elektriseadmetele, kaasa arvatud trollibusside, rööbasbusside ja magnethõljukrongide elektriseadmed

This Part of EN 45545 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: - lowering 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 functional until evacuation is complete (see FprEN 45545-6).

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

EVS-EN 45545-6:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 45545-6:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuleohutuse järelevalve ja juhtimissüsteemid

information and communication systems, emergency lighting, emergency brake systems and fire fighting systems to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this European Standard aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by alerting staff and passengers to a fire, delaying the fire development and controlling the movement of smoke. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire. This part is valid for railway vehicles defined in EN 45545-1.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-6:2009

EVS-EN 45545-7:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 45545-7:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 7: Tuleohutusnõuded põlevvedelike ja -gaaside paigaldistele

This part of EN 45545 specifies requirements for flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gas installations, e. g. for traction, auxiliary power units, heating or cooking, to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. This part is not applicable to technical liquids themselves, e. g. hydraulic liquid and transformer oil, except where guidance is given as to dealing with spillages, leakage and spray generation. The measures and requirements specified in this European Standard aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles by preventing a fire from occurring and spreading by leakage of flammable liquids or gases. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures for flammable gases, other than liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs). It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-7:2009

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele (IEC 60335-2-17:2012)

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads, clothing and other flexible appliances that heat the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also applies to control units supplied with the appliance. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used in beauty parlours or by persons in cold ambient temperatures, are within the scope of this standard. Requirements and tests for clothing are given in Annex CC. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account - persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; - children playing with the appliance. NOTE 101 Children are considered to be old enough to use an appliance without supervision when they have been adequately instructed by a parent or guardian and are deemed competent to use the appliance safely. NOTE 102 Attention is drawn to the fact that – for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; – in many countries, additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. NOTE 103 This standard does not apply to – appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas); – rigid bed warmers, such as those of metal or ceramic material; – water bed heaters (IEC 60335-2-66); – heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals (IEC 60335-2-71); – foot warmers and heating mats (IEC 60335-2-81); – appliances specifically intended for use under medical supervision (IEC 60601-2-35).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003; EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A1:2006; EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A2:2009

EVS-EN ISO 11206:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 11206:2013

ja identne ISO 11206:2011

Water quality - Determination of dissolved bromate - Method using ion chromatography (IC) and post column reaction (PCR) (ISO 11206:2011)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromate in water (e.g. drinking water, mineral water, raw water, surface water, partially treated water or swimming pool water). Appropriate pretreatment of the sample (e.g. dilution) allows determination of bromate at concentrations ≥0,5 µg/l. The working range is restricted by the ion-exchange capacity of the separator column. Dilution of the sample to the bromate working range can be necessary.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11553-3:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 11553-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11553-3:2013

Masinate ohutus. Lasertöötlusseadmed. Osa 3: Lasertöötluspinkide, käeshoitavate lasertöötlusseadmete ja seonduvate abiseadmete müra vähendamine ja müra mõõtmismeetodid (2. täpsusklass)

This part of ISO/IEC 11553 describes the requirements to deal with noise hazards and specifies all the information necessary to carry out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of airborne noise emission from laser processing machines and hand-held laser processing devices within the scope of ISO/IEC 11553-1 and ISO/IEC 11553-2. It specifies the safety requirements relating to noise hazards. It specifies noise measurement methods, installation and operating conditions to be used for the test, together with the information to be supplied by manufacturers of such equipment. This part of ISO/IEC 11553 applies to those laser processing machines and hand-held laser processing devices included in the scope of ISO/IEC 11553-1 and ISO/IEC 11553-2. Noise emission characteristics include emission sound pressure levels at work stations and the sound power level. Declared noise emission values permit comparison of laser processing machines and handheld laser processing devices on the market. The use of this noise test code (see Annex A) ensures the reproducibility of the determination of the characteristic noise emission values within specific limits. These limits are determined by the accuracy grade of the noise emission measuring method used. Noise emission measurements specified by this part of ISO/IEC 11553 meet the requirements of an engineering method (accuracy grade 2).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14644-10:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 14644-10:2013

ja identne ISO 14644-10:2013

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 10: Classification of surface cleanliness by chemical concentration (ISO 14644-10:2013)

This part of ISO 14644 defines the classification system for cleanliness of surfaces in cleanrooms with regard to the presence of chemical compounds or elements (including molecules, ions, atoms and particles). This part of ISO 14644 is applicable to all solid surfaces in cleanrooms and associated controlled environments such as walls, ceilings, floors, working environment, tools, equipment and devices. NOTE 1 For the purpose of this part of ISO 14644, consideration is only given to the chemical characteristics of a particle. The physical properties of the particle are not considered and this part of ISO 14644 does not cover the interaction between the contamination and the surface. NOTE 2 This part of ISO 14644 does not include the contamination generation process and any time-dependent influences (deposition, sedimentation, ageing, etc.) or process-dependent activities such as transportation and handling. Neither does it include guidance on statistical quality control techniques to ensure compliance.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16911-1:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN ISO 16911-1:2013

ja identne ISO 16911-1:2013

Paiksete saasteallikate heited. Gaasi kiiruse ja mahtkulu manuaalne ja automaatne määramine gaasikäikudes. Osa 1: Manuaalne võrdlusmeetod

EN ISO 16911-1 specifies a method for periodic determination of the axial velocity and volume flow rate of gas within emissions ducts and stacks. It is applicable for use in circular or rectangular ducts with measurement locations meeting the requirements of EN 15259. Minimum and maximum duct sizes are driven by practical considerations of the measurement devices described within EN ISO 16911-1. EN ISO 16911-1 requires all flow measurements to have demonstrable metrological traceability to national or international primary standards. To be used as a standard reference method, the user is required to demonstrate that the performance characteristics of the method are equal to or better than the performance criteria defined in EN ISO 16911-1 and that the overall uncertainty of the method, expressed with a level of confidence of 95 %, is determined and reported. The results for each method defined in EN ISO 16911-1 have different uncertainties within a range of 1 % to 10 % at flow velocities of 20 m/s. Methods further to these can be used provided that the user can demonstrate equivalence, based on the principles of CEN/TS 14793.[1]

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16911-2:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN ISO 16911-2:2013

ja identne ISO 16911-2:2013

Paiksete saasteallikate heited. Gaasi kiiruse ja mahtkulu manuaalne ja automaatne määramine gaasikäikudes. Osa 2: Automaatsed mõõtesüsteemid

EN ISO 16911-2 describes specific requirements for automated measuring system (AMS) flow monitoring. It is partly derived from EN 14181 which is the general document on the quality assurance of AMSs and is applicable in conjunction with that document. EN ISO 16911-2 specifies conditions and criteria for the choice, mounting, commissioning and calibration of AMSs used for determining the volume flow rate from a source in ducted gaseous streams. EN ISO 16911-2 is applicable by correlation with the manual reference methods described in EN ISO 16911-1. EN ISO 16911-2 is primarily developed for monitoring emissions from waste incinerators and large combustion plants. From a technical point of view, it can be applied to other processes for which flow rate measurement is required with a defined and minimized uncertainty.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20471:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 20471:2013

ja identne ISO 20471:2013

Kõrgnähtavusega märguriietus. Katsemeetodid ja nõuded

This International Standard specifies requirements for high visibility clothing which is capable of visually signalling the user's presence. The high visibility clothing is intended to provide conspicuity of the wearer in any light condition when viewed by operators of vehicles or other mechanized equipment during daylight conditions and under illumination of headlights in the dark. For further information concerning risk situations, see Annex A. This International Standard is not applicable to medium-risk and low-risk situations. Performance requirements are included for colour and retroreflection as well as for the minimum areas and for the placement of the materials in protective clothing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 471:2004+A1:2008

EVS-ISO 16000-17:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Siseõhk. Osa 17: Hallitusseente avastamine ja loendamine. Külvipõhine meetod

Standardi EVS-ISO 16000-17:2012 eestikeelse verisooni parandus.

Keel et

EVS 812-3:2013

Hind 16,1

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

See standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-3:2007; EVS 812-3:2007/AC:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 4: Tuleohutusnõuded raudteeveeremi projekteerimisel

This part specifies fire safety requirements for railway vehicle design to cover the objectives defined in CEN/TS 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this part of the Technical Specification aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by minimizing the risk of a fire starting, delaying the fire development and controlling the spread of fire products through the vehicle, thus aiding evacuation. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire. This part is valid for railway vehicles defined in CEN/TS 45545-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-4:2013

CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

Identne CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 5: Tuleohutusnõuded elektriseadmetele, kaasa arvatud trollibusside, rööbasbusside ja magnethõljukrongide elektriseadmed

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 Technical Specification 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 Technical Specification to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the electrical equipment in the event of a fire on board.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-5:2013

EVS 812-1:2005

ja identne EVS 812-1:2005

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

Käesolev standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2002

Asendatud EVS 812-1:2013

EVS 812-3:2007/AC:2010

ja identne EVS 812-3:2007

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

Standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 812-3:2013

EVS 812-3:2007

ja identne EVS 812-3:2007+AC:2010

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

Standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-3:2002

Asendatud EVS 812-3:2013

EVS-EN 471:2004+A1:2008

Identne EN 471:2003+A1:2007

Hoiatusrõivad professionaalseks kasutamiseks. Katsemeetodid ja nõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies requirements for protective clothing capable of signalling the user's presence visually, intended to provide conspicuity of the user in hazardous situations under any light conditions by day and under illumination by vehicle headlights in the dark. Performance requirements are included for colour and retroreflection as well as for the minimum areas and for the disposition of the materials in protective clothing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 471:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 20471:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002/A1:2006

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002/A1:2006

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A2:2009

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002/A2:2009

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002/A2:2008

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 54-11

Identne prEN 54-11:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 11: Käsiteadustid

This European Standard specifies the requirements and methods of test for manual call points in fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around buildings. It takes into account indoor and outdoor conditions, the appearance and operation of the manual call points for type A "direct operation" and type B "indirect operation" and covers those which are simple mechanical switches, those which are fitted with simple electronic components (e.g. resistors, diodes) and those which contain active electronic components and which work with the control panels for signalling and identifying, for example, an address or location. This European Standard specifies also requirements for the evaluation of conformity and the marking of manuals call points (see Annex ZA). This European standard does not cover manual call points for special applications, for example flame proof manual call points, or for use in hazardous conditions but can be used in conjunction with additional requirements or tests required for these special applications. Manual call points for special applications, such as ATEX will require testing above and beyond this European standard however should they by design in addition to meeting the specific requirements of their application be compliant with all clauses of this European standard they are considered to be covered by the standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 54-11:2002; EVS-EN 54-11:2002/A1:2006

prEN 13094

Identne prEN 13094:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Metallic tanks with a working pressure not exceeding 0,5 bar - Design and construction

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and construction of metallic tanks with a maximum working pressure not exceeding 50 kPa gauge used for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail for which Tank Code with letter “G” is given in chapter 3.2 of ADR [2]. It also includes requirements for a system of identification of materials used in the construction of these tanks. This European Standard specifies requirements for openings, closures and structural equipment. NOTE 1 This document does not specify requirements for service equipment. This European Standard is applicable to aircraft refuellers that are used on public roads. It is also applicable to inter-modal tanks (e.g. tank containers and tank swap bodies) for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. NOTE 2 This document is not applicable to fixed rail tank wagons.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13094:2008; EVS-EN 13094:2008/AC:2008; EVS-EN 13094:2008/AC:2009

prEN 14432

Identne prEN 14432:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Product discharge and air inlet valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for product discharge and air inlet valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. It is applicable to equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding cryogenic gases.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14432:2006

prEN 15346

Identne prEN 15346:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of PVC recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of recycled PVC to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This European Standard does not cover the characterisation of plastics wastes. See EN 15347. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15346:2008

prEN 15348

Identne prEN 15348:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

This European Standard gives guidelines for the characterisation of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing PET recyclates intended to be used for the production of semi finished/finished products. It is intended for use by the supplier and purchaser of such materials, to assist them in agreeing on specifications. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15348:2008

prEN 16574

Identne prEN 16574:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protective clothing - Protection against liquid chemicals - Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing with liquid-tight connections between different parts of the clothing for emergency teams (Type 3 ET Equipment)

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for the following ventilated and non-ventilated liquid-tight chemical protective suits. Full body protective clothing with liquid-tight connections between different parts of the clothing (Type 3 liquid-tight clothing) and, with liquid-tight connections to component parts, gloves, boots, visors or respiratory protec-tive equipment, which may be specified in other European Standards. Examples of such clothing are one-piece coveralls or two piece suits, with or without hood or visor, with or without boot-socks or over-boots, with gloves attached liquid tight to the suit. It describes personal protective ensembles for use by emergency teams, e.g. first responders or fire brigades, in situations where the chemical hazards are known. Type 3- ET suits are generally used during rescue opera-tions, salvage work, cleanup and decontamination procedures, especially to protect against liquid and solid chemicals. Chemical protective clothing conforming to this standard is not designed to provide protection against gases and vapours, nor substances with a high vapour pressure. Suits described in this standard have to completely cover the body. It is designed with liquid tight connections to suit socks, or booties and liquid tight gloves. They are not designed as respiratory protection, but they need to provide adequate liquid protection (Jet test) where joints to respiratory devices are required. Minimum per-formance classes for mechanical properties are defined. This standard specifies special performance requirements for both the materials of construction of the chemi-cal protective suit and for the suit as a whole, including component parts, such as respiratory protective de-vices, gloves, boots, seams, joins and assemblages. This standard does not establish minimum criteria for protection for non-chemical hazards, e.g. radiological, fire, heat, explosives etc. This type of equipment is not intended for total immersion in liquids. Chemical protective clothing conforming to this standard is not de-signed to provide protection against gases and vapours. The basic performance criteria for the component parts: gloves, boots or respiratory protective equipment are given in other European Standards, (these Type 3-ET garments need to fulfil the requirements of the related product standards for gloves or boots etc, and the minimum requirements defined in this Standard). The chemical protection suits specified in this standard are designed to be used with respiratory protective de-vices.

Keel en

prEN ISO 8030

Identne prEN ISO 8030:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 8030:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kummist ja plastist voolikud. Süttivuse katsemeetod

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore of 50 mm. NOTE 1 The reader is referred to the applicable hose standard for flame/afterglow requirements. NOTE 2 The method of test for flammability of hoses for use with petroleum fuels is given in ISO 13774:1998, Rubber and plastics hoses for fuels for internal-combustion engines ¾ Method of test for flammability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8030:1999

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50566:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 50566:2013

Tootestandard üldkasutatavate käeshoitavate ja kehalekinnitatud raadiosidevahendite (30 MHz kuni 6 GHz) raadiosagedusväljade nõuetekohasuse näitamiseks

This European Standard applies to any wireless communication devices intended to be used with the radiating part in close proximity to the human body (i.e. less than 200 mm) including devices operated in front of the face. The frequency range covered is 30 MHz to 6 GHz. The objective of this product standard is to demonstrate the compliance of such devices with the basic restrictions related to general public exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields. Devices used next to the ear are covered by EN 50360. Low power exclusion criteria are specified in EN 62479.

Keel en

EVS-IEC 60050-131:2013

Hind 25,03

ja identne IEC 60050-131:2002+IEC 60050-131:2002/A1:2008

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 131: Ahelate teooria

IEC 60050 selles osas on esitatud elektri- ja magnetahelate teoorias kasutatavad põhiterminid, samuti aga ka ahelaelementide ja nende omaduste, võrgutopoloogia, n-port- ja kaksportahelate ning ahelate teooria meetodite juurde kuuluvad põhiterminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eriosades kasutusele võetud terminitega. Mitmefaasilisi ahelaid käsitlevat jaotist, mis oli olemas selle standardi esimeses väljaandes „Elektri- ja magnetahelad“, on kavas laiendada ja esitada IEC 60050 omaette osas.

Keel et,en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61674:2002

Identne EN 61674:1997

ja identne IEC 61674:1997

Medical electrical equipment - Dosimeters with ionization chambers and/or semi-conductor detectors as used in x-ray diagnosis imaging

This standard specifies the performance requirements of diagnostic dosemeters, as defined in 3.1, intended for the measurement of AIR KERMA, AIR KERMA LENGTH or AIR KERMA RATE, in photon radiation fields as used in radiography, including mammography, radioscopy and computed tomography (CT), for X-rays with generating potentials not greater than 150 kV.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61674:2013

EVS-EN 61674:2002/A1:2003

Identne EN 61674:1997/A1:2002

ja identne IEC 61674:1997/A1:2002

Medical electrical equipment - Dosimeters with ionization chambers and/or semi-conductor detectors as used in x-ray diagnosis imaging

This standard specifies the performance requirements of diagnostic dosemeters, as defined in 3.1, intended for the measurement of AIR KERMA, AIR KERMA LENGTH or AIR KERMA RATE, in photon radiation fields as used in radiography, including mammography, radioscopy and computed tomography (CT), for X-rays with generating potentials not greater than 150 kV.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61674:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 1101:2013/prA1

Identne EN ISO 1101:2013/prA1:2013

ja identne ISO 1101:2012/DAM 1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Geometrical tolerancing - Tolerances of form, orientation, location and runout (ISO 1101:2012/DAM 1:2013)

This International Standard contains basic information and gives requirements for the geometrical tolerancing of workpieces. It represents the initial basis and defines the fundamentals for geometrical tolerancing. NOTE Other International Standards referenced in Clause 2 and in Table 2 provide more detailed information on geometrical tolerancing.

Keel en

EN ISO 2922:2001/FprA1

Identne EN ISO 2922:2000/FprA1:2013

ja identne ISO 2922:2000/FDAM1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Acoustics - Measurement of airborne sound emitted by vessels on inland waterways and harbours (ISO 2922:2000/FDAM1:2013)

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

Keel en

FprEN 10049

Identne FprEN 10049:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Measurement of roughness average Ra and peak count RPc on metallic flat products

This European Standard defines the measurement conditions for surface roughness parameters of metallic flat products, both uncoated (cold and hot rolled pickled steel) and coated with metallic coatings (e.g. zinc, aluminium, tin, chromium) (see 3.1).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10049:2005

FprEN 50332-1

Identne FprEN 50332-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with portable audio equipment - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology and limit considerations - Part 1: General method for "one package equipment"

The scope of this European Standard is to set up a suitable measuring methodology allowing accurate measurement of the maximum sound pressure level produced by consumer's headphones and earphones when associated with personal music players. NOTE This standard does not apply to acoustically open or acoustically closed headphones associated with mains operated Hi Fi home equipement nor does it apply to headphones for medical purposes (hard of hearing etc.) or to headphones or similar parts being part of active hearing protection systems. Other requirements for safety, e.g. for noise protection in offices and industry are not affected by this standard. Requested features: − The method should be reproducible and easily applicable to every type and shape of headphone or earphone available on the market (good mechanical adaptability). − As safety and health are addressed, the method should faithfully reflect the pressure level effective at the user's ear (good correlation with subjective tests) to support protection against excessive sound pressure from personal music players (the limits themselves are found in EN 60950-1:2006/A12:2011 and EN 60065:2002/A12:2011 respectively). − And finally, it is desirable to establish a global measuring procedure, including each component in the chain: Portable set + specific test signal + associated headphone or earphone. The standard is split into two parts: − Part 1 deals with sets provided as a package equipment by the manufacturer. In this case, "Personal music players" means the association of one set (compact cassette player, FM radio receiver, digital media player, streaming audio player…) with supplied headphones or earphones. − Part 2 gives guidelines to associate portable audio sets (FM radio receiver, digital media player, streaming audio player…) with headphones or earphones provided separately by any source. And the package sets with standardised connectors between the two allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50332-1:2002

FprEN 50332-2

Identne FprEN 50332-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with portable audio equipment - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology and limit considerations - Part 2: Matching of sets with headphones if either or both are offered separately

This Part 2 of EN 50332 specifies methods of measuring the matching values for the use of personal music players and headphones/earphones defined for the use with those and with standardised connectors allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design sold separately in order to avoid possible hearing impairment by excessive sound pressure resulting from them. Compared with “one-package sets“ the sound pressure level at the ear cannot be fixed by only one condition but needs at least two characteristics, one each for player and the headphones/earphones, defined by the matching values for their connection. Requirements for protection against excessive sound pressure from personal music players are given in EN 60950-1:2006/A12:2011 and EN 60065:2002/A12:2011.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50332-2:2003

19 KATSETAMINE

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS-ISO 3310-1:2013

ja identne ISO 3310-1:2000

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Sõelad. Tehnilised nõuded ja katsetamine. Osa 1: Metallist traatvõrksõelad. (Ümbertrüki meetod)

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

Keel en

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16304:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 16304:2013

Automaatsed läbipuhkeklapid gaasipõletitele ja gaasiseadmetele

This European Standard specifies the safety, construction and performance requirements for automatic vent valves for use with gas burners, gas appliances and similar use, hereafter referred to as 'valves'. This European Standard is applicable to valves with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 500 kPa (5 bar) of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 100 for use with one or more fuel gases in accordance with EN 437:2003+A1:2009. This European Standard is applicable to electrically operated valves and to valves actuated by fluids where the control valves for these fluids are actuated electrically, but not to any external electrical devices for switching the control signal or actuating energy. This European Standard is also applicable to valves fitted with open position indicator switches. NOTE Provisions for final product inspection and testing by the manufacturer are not specified.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A1:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A1:1996

Klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamilised torud ja liitmikud ning toruühendused dreenide ja kanalisatsioonitorustike jaoks - Osa 1: Nõuded

Standardi EN 295 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks nõuded drenaaæi- ja kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ehitamisel kasutatavate elastselt ühendatud, muhvidega või ilma muhvideta, klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamiliste torude ja liitmike jaoks. Kuigi need tavaliselt töötavad vaba voolamise tingimustes, võivad käesolevale standardile vastava pinnakattega torud ja liitmikud töötada perioodiliselt survelise voolamise tingimustes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A2:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A2:1996

Klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamilised torud ja liitmikud ning toruühendused dreenide ja kanalisatsioonitorustike jaoks - Osa 1: Nõuded

Standardi EN 295 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks nõuded drenaaæi- ja kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ehitamisel kasutatavate elastselt ühendatud, muhvidega või ilma muhvideta, klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamiliste torude ja liitmike jaoks. Kuigi need tavaliselt töötavad vaba voolamise tingimustes, võivad käesolevale standardile vastava pinnakattega torud ja liitmikud töötada perioodiliselt survelise voolamise tingimustes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A3:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A3:1999

Vitrified clay pipes and fittings and pipe joints for drains and sewers - Part 1: Requirements

This part of EN 295 specifies requirements for flexibly jointed vitrified clay pipes and fittings with or without sockets for the construction of drainage and sewerage systems. Although normally operated under gravity, the pipes and fittings covered by this standard will accept periodic hydraulic surcharge.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1012-3

Identne FprEN 1012-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Compressors and vaccum pumps - Safety requirements - Part 3: Process compressors

This European Standard is applicable to process gas compressors and process gas compressor units having an operating pressure greater than 0,5 bar (gauge), an input shaft power greater than 0,5 kW and designed to compress all gases other than air, nitrogen or inert gases which are covered in Part 1. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the design, installation, operation, maintenance, dismantling and disposal of process gas compressors and process gas compressor units, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This part of EN 1012 includes under the general term compressor units those machines which comprise: the compressor; a drive system including the prime mover; any component or device supplied which is necessary for operation. This part of EN 1012 is not applicable to compressors which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. The requirements of this standard do not take into account the interaction between the compressor/compressor unit and other processes carried out on site. Excluded are: refrigerant compressors used in refrigerating systems or heat pumps for which the safety requirements are given in EN 60335-2-34 or EN 12693. The specification of performance levels and/or safety integrity levels for safety related parts of control systems. Performance levels and/or safety integrity levels are an important aspect of compressor design and should be determined by the manufacturer and the user based on a risk assessment (see Introduction). This standard does not cover those safety aspects of road transport dealt with by EC legislation for trailers.

Keel en

FprEN 13547

Identne FprEN 13547:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Industrial valves - Copper alloy ball valves

This European Standard applies to copper alloy ball valves for general use having, flanged, threaded, capillary or compression or loose nut/union body ends. This European Standard does not apply to copper alloy ball valves for drinking water applications. This European Standard specifies the design and performance requirements including materials, pressure/temperature ratings for the shell and body seats, dimensions, test procedures and marking. For some specific fields of application, for example gas, valves to this European Standard can be used provided the requirements of the relevant performance standards are met. Approval by the relevant regulatory body may be required. The range of nominal sizes is DN 6 to DN 300 and of nominal diameters 6 mm to 110 mm The range of pressure designations covered is PN 6 ; PN 10 ; PN 16 ; PN 20 ; PN 25 ; PN 32 ; PN 40 ; PN 63 ; Class 150 and Class 300. For the applicability of each nominal size/diameter and each pressure designation to the different types of valve end, see 4.1.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 13547:2006

FprEN 61514-2

Identne FprEN 61514-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61514-2:201X (65B/868/FDIS)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Industrial Process Control Systems - Part 2: Methods of evaluating the performance of intelligent valve positioners with pneumatic outputs

This part of IEC 61514 specifies design reviews and tests intended to measure and determine the static and dynamic performance, the degree of intelligence and the communication capabilities of single-acting or double-acting intelligent valve positioners. The tests may be applied to positioners which receive standard analogue electrical input signals (as specified in IEC 60381) and/or digital signals via a data communication link and have a pneumatic output. An intelligent valve positioner as defined in Clause 3 is an instrument that uses for performing its functions digital techniques for data processing, decision-making and bi-directional communication. It may be equipped with additional sensors and additional functionality supporting the main function. The performance testing of an intelligent valve positioner needs to be conducted with the positioner mounted on and connected to the actuator/valve assembly the positioner is to be used on. The specific characteristic parameters of these combinations such as size, stroke, friction (hysteresis), type of packing, spring package and supply pressure for the pneumatic part, should be carefully chosen and reported, since the performance of a positioner is greatly dependent on the used actuator. The methods of evaluation given in this standard are intended for testing laboratories to verify equipment performance specifications. The manufacturers of intelligent positioners are urged to apply this standard at an early stage of development. This standard is intended to provide guidance for designing evaluations of intelligent valve positioners by providing: – a checklist for reviewing their hardware and software design in a structured way; – test methods for measuring and qualifying their performance under various environmental and operational conditions; – methods for reporting the data obtained. When a full evaluation, in accordance with this standard, is not required or possible, the tests which are required should be performed and the results should be reported in accordance with the relevant parts of this standard. In such cases, the test report should state that it does not cover the full number of tests specified herein. Furthermore, the items omitted should be mentioned, to give the reader of the report a clear overview. The standard is also applicable for non-intelligent microprocessor-based valve positioners without means for bi-directional communication. In that case an evaluation should be reduced to a limited programme of performance testing and a short review of the construction.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61514-2:2004; EN 61514-2:2004/FprA1

prEN 13094

Identne prEN 13094:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Metallic tanks with a working pressure not exceeding 0,5 bar - Design and construction

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and construction of metallic tanks with a maximum working pressure not exceeding 50 kPa gauge used for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail for which Tank Code with letter “G” is given in chapter 3.2 of ADR [2]. It also includes requirements for a system of identification of materials used in the construction of these tanks. This European Standard specifies requirements for openings, closures and structural equipment. NOTE 1 This document does not specify requirements for service equipment. This European Standard is applicable to aircraft refuellers that are used on public roads. It is also applicable to inter-modal tanks (e.g. tank containers and tank swap bodies) for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. NOTE 2 This document is not applicable to fixed rail tank wagons.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13094:2008; EVS-EN 13094:2008/AC:2008; EVS-EN 13094:2008/AC:2009

prEN 14432

Identne prEN 14432:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Product discharge and air inlet valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for product discharge and air inlet valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. It is applicable to equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding cryogenic gases.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14432:2006

prEN ISO 8030

Identne prEN ISO 8030:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 8030:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kummist ja plastist voolikud. Süttivuse katsemeetod

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing the flammability of hoses, except for hoses intended for use with petroleum fuels for combustion engines. The method is restricted to hoses of sizes up to and including nominal bore of 50 mm. NOTE 1 The reader is referred to the applicable hose standard for flame/afterglow requirements. NOTE 2 The method of test for flammability of hoses for use with petroleum fuels is given in ISO 13774:1998, Rubber and plastics hoses for fuels for internal-combustion engines ¾ Method of test for flammability.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8030:1999

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 62382:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 62382:2013

ja identne IEC 62382:2012

Control systems in the process industry - Electrical and instrumentation loop check (IEC 62382:2012)

This International Standard describes the steps recommended to complete a loop check, which comprises the activities between the completion of the loop construction (including installation and point-to-point checks) and the start-up of cold commissioning. This standard is applicable for the construction of new plants and for expansion/retrofits (i.e. revamping) of E&I installations in existing plants (including PLC, BAS, DCS, panel-mounted and field instrumentation). It does not include a detailed checkout of power distribution systems, except as they relate to the loops being checked (i.e. a motor starter or a power supply to a four-wire transmitter). For application in the pharmaceutical or other highly specialized industries, additional guidelines (for example, Good Automated Manufacturing Practice (GAMP)), definitions and stipulations should apply in accordance with existing standards, for example, for GMP Compliance 21 CFR (FDA) and the Standard Operating Procedure of the European Medicines Agency (SOP/INSP/2003).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62382:2007

EVS-EN ISO 15609-6:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 15609-6:2013

ja identne ISO 15609-6:2013

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure specification - Part 6: Laser-arc hybrid welding (ISO 15609-6:2013)

This part of ISO 15609 specifies requirements for the content of welding procedure specifications for laser-arc hybrid welding processes. Variables listed in this part of ISO 15609 are those influencing the quality and the properties of the welded joint. NOTE Details of ISO 15609 (all parts) are given in ISO 15607:2003, Annex A.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62382:2007

Identne EN 62382:2007

ja identne IEC 62382:2006

Electrical and instrumentation loop check

This International Standard describes the steps recommended to complete a loop check, which comprises the activities between the completion of the loop construction (including installation and point-to-point checks) and the start-up of cold commissioning. This standard is applicable for the construction of new plants and for expansion/retrofits (i.e. revamping) of E&I installations in existing plants (including PLC, BAS, DCS, panel-mounted and field instrumentation). It does not include a detailed checkout of power distribution systems, except as they relate to the loops being checked (i.e. a motor starter or a power supply to a four-wire
transmitter).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62382:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50580:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 50580:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Elektrimootoriga töötavate käeshoitavate tööriistade ohutus. Erinõuded püstolpihustitele

This European Standard applies to spray guns for non-flammable materials.

Keel en

EN 61029-2-10:2010/FprAA

Identne EN 61029-2-10:2010/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools - Part 2-10: Particular requirements for cutting-off grinders

This European Standard applies to cutting-off grinders, as defined in 2.101, with an abrasive cuttingoff wheel diameter not exceeding 406 mm and a peripheral speed not exceeding 80 m/s.

Keel en

FprEN 61514-2

Identne FprEN 61514-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61514-2:201X (65B/868/FDIS)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Industrial Process Control Systems - Part 2: Methods of evaluating the performance of intelligent valve positioners with pneumatic outputs

This part of IEC 61514 specifies design reviews and tests intended to measure and determine the static and dynamic performance, the degree of intelligence and the communication capabilities of single-acting or double-acting intelligent valve positioners. The tests may be applied to positioners which receive standard analogue electrical input signals (as specified in IEC 60381) and/or digital signals via a data communication link and have a pneumatic output. An intelligent valve positioner as defined in Clause 3 is an instrument that uses for performing its functions digital techniques for data processing, decision-making and bi-directional communication. It may be equipped with additional sensors and additional functionality supporting the main function. The performance testing of an intelligent valve positioner needs to be conducted with the positioner mounted on and connected to the actuator/valve assembly the positioner is to be used on. The specific characteristic parameters of these combinations such as size, stroke, friction (hysteresis), type of packing, spring package and supply pressure for the pneumatic part, should be carefully chosen and reported, since the performance of a positioner is greatly dependent on the used actuator. The methods of evaluation given in this standard are intended for testing laboratories to verify equipment performance specifications. The manufacturers of intelligent positioners are urged to apply this standard at an early stage of development. This standard is intended to provide guidance for designing evaluations of intelligent valve positioners by providing: – a checklist for reviewing their hardware and software design in a structured way; – test methods for measuring and qualifying their performance under various environmental and operational conditions; – methods for reporting the data obtained. When a full evaluation, in accordance with this standard, is not required or possible, the tests which are required should be performed and the results should be reported in accordance with the relevant parts of this standard. In such cases, the test report should state that it does not cover the full number of tests specified herein. Furthermore, the items omitted should be mentioned, to give the reader of the report a clear overview. The standard is also applicable for non-intelligent microprocessor-based valve positioners without means for bi-directional communication. In that case an evaluation should be reduced to a limited programme of performance testing and a short review of the construction.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61514-2:2004; EN 61514-2:2004/FprA1

prEN ISO 5826

Identne prEN ISO 5826:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 5826:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Resistance welding equipment - Transformers - General specifications applicable to all transformers (ISO/DIS 5826:2013)

This International Standard gives specifications applicable to all transformers for resistance welding equipment with or without connected rectifier. The following types are included: - single-phase transformers for alternating welding current, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - single-phase transformers with connected rectifier typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - single-phase inverter welding transformer with connected rectifier typically operating at 600 Hz to 2 kHz; - three-phase transformers with connected rectifier typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - three-phase low frequency converter equipment, typically operating at 5 Hz to 16 Hz. NOTE 1 Typical operating frequencies are given for information only and are not exclusive. For the purposes of this International Standard, a transformer can refer to the transformer alone or combined with other components such as a rectifier, as listed above. This International Standard applies to transformers built to protection class I or II according to IEC 61140. NOTE 2 This International Standard provides fundamental requirements that can be supplemented by other resistance welding transformer standards e.g. ISO 22829 and ISO 10656.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5826:2003

prEN ISO 9453

Identne prEN ISO 9453:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9453:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Madaltemperatuurilised pehmejoodissulamid. Keemiline koostis ja kuju

This International Standard specifies the requirements for chemical composition for soft solder alloys containing two or more of: - tin, lead, antimony, copper, silver, bismuth, zinc, indium and/or cadmium. An indication of the forms generally available is also included.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9453:2006

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 50530:2010/A1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 50530:2010/A1:2013

Overall efficiency of grid connected photovoltaic inverters

This European Standard provides a procedure for the measurement of the accuracy of the maximum power point tracking (MPPT) of inverters, which are used in grid-connected photovoltaic systems. In that case the inverter energizes a low voltage grid of stable AC voltage and constant frequency. Both the static and dynamic MPPT efficiency is considered. Based on the static MPPT efficiency and conversion efficiency the overall inverter efficiency is calculated. The dynamic MPPT efficiency is indicated separately.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61400-11:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 61400-11:2013

ja identne IEC 61400-11:2012

Wind turbines - Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques (IEC 61400-11:2012)

This part of IEC 61400 presents measurement procedures that enable noise emissions of a wind turbine to be characterised. This involves using measurement methods appropriate to noise emission assessment at locations close to the machine, in order to avoid errors due to sound propagation, but far away enough to allow for the finite source size. The procedures described are different in some respects from those that would be adopted for noise assessment in community noise studies. They are intended to facilitate characterisation of wind turbine noise with respect to a range of wind speeds and directions. Standardisation of measurement procedures will also facilitate comparisons between different wind turbines. The procedures present methodologies that will enable the noise emissions of a single wind turbine to be characterised in a consistent and accurate manner. These procedures include the following: - location of acoustic measurement positions; - requirements for the acquisition of acoustic, meteorological, and associated wind turbine operational data; - analysis of the data obtained and the content for the data report; and - definition of specific acoustic emission parameters, and associated descriptors which are used for making environmental assessments. This International Standard is not restricted to wind turbines of a particular size or type. The procedures described in this standard allow for the thorough description of the noise emission from a wind turbine. A method for small wind turbines is described in Annex F.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61400-11:2003; EVS-EN 61400-11:2003/A1:2006

EVS-EN 61513:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 61513:2013

ja identne IEC 61513:2011

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - General requirement for systems (IEC 61513:2011)

I&C systems important to safety may be implemented using conventional hard-wired equip-ment, computer-based (CB) equipment or by using a combination of both types of equipment (see Note 1). This International Standard provides requirements and recommendations (see Note 2) for the overall I&C architecture which may contain either or both technologies. This standard highlights also the need for complete and precise requirements, derived from the plant safety goals, as a pre-requisite for generating the comprehensive requirements for the overall I&C architecture, and hence for the individual I&C systems important to safety. This standard introduces the concept of a safety life cycle for the overall I&C architecture, and a safety life cycle for the individual systems. By this, it highlights the relations between the safety objectives of the NPP and the requirements for the overall architecture of the I&C systems important to safety, and the relations between the overall I&C architecture and the requirements of the individual systems important to safety. The life cycles illustrated in, and followed by, this standard are not the only ones possible; other life cycles may be followed, provided that the objectives stated in this standard are satisfied.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61772:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 61772:2013

ja identne IEC 61772:2009

Nuclear power plants - Control rooms - Application of visual display units (VDUs) (IEC 61772:2009)

This International Standard supplements IEC 60964. It presents design requirements for the application of VDUs in main control rooms of nuclear power plants. For the main control room of a nuclear power plant, IEC 60964 includes general requirements for layout, user needs and verification and validation methods and these aspects are not repeated in this standard. IEC 61227, IEC 61771, IEC 62241 and IEC 61839 should also be read with this standard. This standard assists the designer in specifying VDU applications (including displays on individual workstations and larger displays for group-working or distant viewing) together with or instead of conventional (panel) displays by: - stating principles to take advantage of VDU capability; - giving examples of good practice and guiding the designer to avoid deficiencies of design.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61400-11:2003

Identne EN 61400-11:2003

ja identne IEC 61400-11:2002

Wind turbine generator systems - Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques

Presents measurement procedures that enable noise emissions of a wind tubine to be characterized with respect to a range of wind speeds and directions. Allows comparisons between different wind turbines. May be applied by wind turbine manufacturers, purchasers, operators and planners or regulators

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61400-11:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61400-11:2013

EVS-EN 61400-11:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN 61400-11:2003/A1:2006

ja identne IEC 61400-11:2002/A1:2006

Wind turbine generator systems Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques

Presents measurement procedures that enable noise emissions of a wind tubine to be characterized with respect to a range of wind speeds and directions. Allows comparisons between different wind turbines. May be applied by wind turbine manufacturers, purchasers, operators and planners or regulators

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61400-11:2013

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61199:2011/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 61199:2011/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 61199:2011/A1:2012

Ühepoolse sokeldusega luminofoorlambid. Ohutusnõuded (IEC 61199:2011/A1:2012)

IEC 61199:2011 specifies the safety requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes of all groups havingcaps according to Table 1. It also specifies the method a manufacturer should use to show compliance with the requirements of this standard on the basis of whole production appraisal in association with his test records on finished products. This method can also be applied for certification purposes. Details of a batch test procedure which can be used to make limited assessment of batches are also given in this standard. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1999. It constitutes a technical revision. Main technical changes are the introduction of requirements for high frequency operation, a new temperature measurement position and few new cap-holder fits.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61535:2010/A1:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN 61535:2009/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 61535:2009/A1:2012

Paigaldus-pistikühendused püsivaks ühendamiseks kohtkindlates paigaldistes (IEC 61535:2009/A1:2012)

IEC 61535:2009 applies to two up to five wire installation couplers including earth, if provided, with a rated voltage up to and including 500 V a.c. and a rated connecting capacity up to and including 10 mm² for permanent connection in indoor electrical installations. Installation couplers with additional contacts for voltages other than mains voltages are outside the scope of this standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61558-2-14:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61558-2-14:2013

ja identne IEC 61558-2-14:2012

Trafode, reaktorite, elektritoiteplokkide ja nende kombinatsioonide ohutus. Osa 2-14: Erinõuded ja katsetamisviisid reguleeritavatele trafodele ja reguleeritavaid trafosid sisaldavatele elektritoiteplokkidele

This part of IEC 61558 deals with safety of variable transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal, mechanical and chemical aspects. Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term transformer covers variable transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating variable transformers for general applications. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 000 V a.c., and the rated supply frequency does not exceed 500 Hz. This standard is applicable to transformers and power supply units (linear) with internal operational frequencies not exceeding 500 Hz. This standard used in combination with Part 2-16 for switch mode power supply units (SMPS) is also applicable to power supplies with internal operational frequencies higher than 500 Hz. Where the two requirements are in conflict the most severe take precedence

Keel en

EVS-EN 62133:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 62133:2013

ja identne IEC 62133:2012

Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications (IEC 62133:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements and tests for the safe operation of portable sealed secondary cells and batteries (other than button) containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolyte, under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62133:2004

EVS-EN 62217:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 62217:2013

ja identne IEC 62217:2012

Polymeric HV insulators for indoor and outdoor use - General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria (IEC 62217:2012)

This International Standard is applicable to polymeric insulators whose insulating body consists of one or various organic materials. Polymeric insulators covered by this standard include both solid core and hollow insulators. They are intended for use on HV overhead lines and in indoor and outdoor equipment. The object of this standard is - to define the common terms used for polymeric insulators; - to prescribe common test methods for design tests on polymeric insulators; - to prescribe acceptance or failure criteria, if applicable; These tests, criteria and recommendations are intended to ensure a satisfactory life-time under normal operating and environmental conditions (see Clause 5). This standard shall only be applied in conjunction with the relevant product standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62217:2006; EVS-EN 62217:2006/AC:2006

EVS-EN 62281:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 62281:2013

ja identne IEC 62281:2012

Safety of primary and secondary lithium cells and batteries during transport (IEC 62281:2012)

This International Standard specifies test methods and requirements for primary and secondary (rechargeable) lithium cells and batteries to ensure their safety during transport other than for recycling or disposal. Requirements specified in this standard do not apply in those cases where special provisions given in the relevant regulations, listed in 7.3, provide exemptions. NOTE Different standards may apply for lithium-ion traction battery systems used for electrically propelled road vehicles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62281:2004

EVS-IEC 60050-131:2013

Hind 25,03

ja identne IEC 60050-131:2002+IEC 60050-131:2002/A1:2008

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 131: Ahelate teooria

IEC 60050 selles osas on esitatud elektri- ja magnetahelate teoorias kasutatavad põhiterminid, samuti aga ka ahelaelementide ja nende omaduste, võrgutopoloogia, n-port- ja kaksportahelate ning ahelate teooria meetodite juurde kuuluvad põhiterminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eriosades kasutusele võetud terminitega. Mitmefaasilisi ahelaid käsitlevat jaotist, mis oli olemas selle standardi esimeses väljaandes „Elektri- ja magnetahelad“, on kavas laiendada ja esitada IEC 60050 omaette osas.

Keel et,en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CLC/TS 50217:2005

Identne CLC/TS 50217:2005

Guide for in situ measurements – In situ measurement of disturbance emission

This guide describes analysis methods of disturbance emission to be applied in situ for identification of the disturbance source and resolution of complaint.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 55016-2-3:2010

EVS-EN 60495:2002

Identne EN 60495:1994

ja identne IEC 60495:1993

Single sideband power-line carrier terminals

Establishes recommended values for characteristic input and output quantities of single sideband power line carrier terminals and the definitions essential for an understanding of the requirements.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62488-1:2013

EVS-EN 62133:2004

Identne EN 62133:2003

ja identne IEC 62133:2002

Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications

This International Standard specifies requirements and tests for the safe operation of portable sealed secondary cells and batteries (other than button) containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolyte, under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61809:2002; EVS-EN 61960-1:2002; EVS-EN 61960-2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 62133:2013

EVS-EN 62217:2006

Identne EN 62217:2006

ja identne IEC 62217:2005

Polymeric insulators for indoor and outdoor use with a nominal voltage > 1 000 V - General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria

This International Standard is applicable to polymeric insulators whose insulating body consists of one or various organic materials. Polymeric insulators covered by this standard include both solid core and hollow insulators. They are intended for use on overhead lines and in indoor and outdoor equipment with a rated voltage greater than 1 000 V.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62217:2013

EVS-EN 62217:2006/AC:2006

Identne EN 62217:2006/Corr:2006

Polymeric insulators for indoor and outdoor use with a nominal voltage > 1 000 V - General definitions, test methods and acceptance criteria

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62217:2013

EVS-EN 62281:2004

Identne EN 62281:2004

ja identne IEC 62281:2004

Safety of primary and secondary lithium cells and batteries during transport

Specifies test methods and requirements for primary and secondary (rechargeable) lithium cells and batteries to ensure their safety during transport other than for recycling or disposal. Has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62281:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50123-6:2003/prAA

Identne EN 50123-6:2003/prAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Railway applications - Fixed installations - D.C. switchgear - Part 6: D.C. switchgear assemblies

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN 50123-6:2003.

Keel en

EN 61048:2006/FprA1

Identne EN 61048:2006/FprA1:2013

ja identne IEC 61048:2006/A1:201X (34C/1036/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Lampide abiseadised. Kondensaatorid torukujuliste luminofoorlampide ja muude lahenduslampide ahelatele. Üld- ja ohutusnõuded

This International Standard states the requirements for both self-healing and non-self-healing continuously rated a.c. capacitors of up to and including 2,5 kVAr, and not less than 0,1 µF, having a rated voltage not exceeding 1 000 V, which are intended for use in discharge lamp circuits operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz and at altitudes up to 3 000 m.

Keel en

FprEN 50290-2-23

Identne FprEN 50290-2-23:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kommunikatsioonikaablid. Osa 2-23: Projekteerimise üldjuhised ja konstruktsioon. Polüeteenisolatsioon

This Part 2-23 of EN 50290 gives specific requirements for PE compounds to be used for the insulation of telephone wire for external plant. It will be read in conjunction with Part 2-20 of EN 50290, the product standard EN 50407 and other applicable product standards. Using raw material and type test data as outlined in this standard, the raw material supplier will have sufficient data to demonstrate compliance and warrant that the material is suitable for the specified application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-2-23:2002

FprEN 50290-2-25

Identne FprEN 50290-2-25:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kommunikatsioonikaablid. Osa 2-25: Projekteerimise üldjuhised ja konstruktsioon. Polüpropeen-isoleermaterjalid

This Part 2-25 of EN 50290 gives specific requirements for PP compounds to be used for multi-element metallic data cables for indoor application. Type 1 is typically a copolymer with better low temperature properties. Type 2 is typically a homopolymer with superior hardness giving better crush resistance. It will be read in conjunction with Part 2-20 of EN 50290, the product standard EN 50288 (all parts) and other applicable product standards. Using compound and type test data as outlined in this standard, the compound supplier will have sufficient data to demonstrate compliance and warrant that the material is suitable for the specified application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-2-25:2003

FprEN 60079-18

Identne FprEN 60079-18:2013

ja identne IEC 60079-18:201X (31/1046/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 18: Seadmete kaitse valumasstäitega „m"

This part of IEC 60079 gives the specific requirements for the construction, test ing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components with the type of protection encapsulation "m" intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres or explosive dust atmospheres. This part applies only for encapsulated electrical equipment, encapsulated parts of electrical equipment and encapsulated Ex components (hereinafter always referred to as "m" equipment) where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV. The application of electrical equipment in atmospheres, which may contain explosive gas as well as combustible dust simultaneously, may require additional protective measures. This standard does not apply to dusts of explosives, which do not require atmospheric oxygen for combustion, or to pyrophoric substances This standard does not take account of any risk due to an emission of flammable or toxic gas from the dust. This standard supplements and modifies the general requirements of IEC 60079-0. Where a requirement of this standard conflicts with a requirement of IEC 60079-0, the requirement of this standard takes precedence.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-18:2010

FprEN 62444

Identne FprEN 62444:2013

ja identne IEC 62444:2010

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Elektripaigaldiste läbiviiktihendid

This Standard provides requirements and tests for the construction and performance of cable glands. This standard covers complete cable glands as supplied by the manufacturer or the supplier responsible for placing the product on the market. This standard does not cover cable glands for mineral insulated cables. This standard covers cable glands with IEC 60423 metric entry threads. This standard can be used as a guide for cable glands with other type of entry threads. NOTE Certain cable glands may also be used "in Hazardous Areas." Regard should then be taken of other or additional requirements necessary for the enclosure to be installed in such conditions, for example as specified in the IEC 60079 series.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50262:2002; EVS-EN 50262:2002/A1:2002; EVS-EN 50262:2002/A2:2005

prEN ISO 5826

Identne prEN ISO 5826:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 5826:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Resistance welding equipment - Transformers - General specifications applicable to all transformers (ISO/DIS 5826:2013)

This International Standard gives specifications applicable to all transformers for resistance welding equipment with or without connected rectifier. The following types are included: - single-phase transformers for alternating welding current, typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - single-phase transformers with connected rectifier typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - single-phase inverter welding transformer with connected rectifier typically operating at 600 Hz to 2 kHz; - three-phase transformers with connected rectifier typically operating at 50 Hz or 60 Hz; - three-phase low frequency converter equipment, typically operating at 5 Hz to 16 Hz. NOTE 1 Typical operating frequencies are given for information only and are not exclusive. For the purposes of this International Standard, a transformer can refer to the transformer alone or combined with other components such as a rectifier, as listed above. This International Standard applies to transformers built to protection class I or II according to IEC 61140. NOTE 2 This International Standard provides fundamental requirements that can be supplemented by other resistance welding transformer standards e.g. ISO 22829 and ISO 10656.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5826:2003

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60191-6-22:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 60191-6-22:2013

ja identne IEC 60191-6-22:2012

Mechanical Standardization Of Semiconductor Devices - Part 6-22: General rules for the preparation of outline drawings of surface mounted semiconductor device packages - Design guide for semiconductor packages Silicon Fine-pitch Ball Grid Array and Silicon Fine-pitch Land Grid Array (S-FBGA and S-FLGA) (IEC 60191-6-22:2012)

This part of IEC 60191 provides the outline drawings and dimensions common to siliconbased package structures and materials of ball grid array packages (BGA) and land grid array packages (LGA).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11553-3:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 11553-3:2013

ja identne ISO 11553-3:2013

Masinate ohutus. Lasertöötlusseadmed. Osa 3: Lasertöötluspinkide, käeshoitavate lasertöötlusseadmete ja seonduvate abiseadmete müra vähendamine ja müra mõõtmismeetodid (2. täpsusklass)

This part of ISO/IEC 11553 describes the requirements to deal with noise hazards and specifies all the information necessary to carry out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of airborne noise emission from laser processing machines and hand-held laser processing devices within the scope of ISO/IEC 11553-1 and ISO/IEC 11553-2. It specifies the safety requirements relating to noise hazards. It specifies noise measurement methods, installation and operating conditions to be used for the test, together with the information to be supplied by manufacturers of such equipment. This part of ISO/IEC 11553 applies to those laser processing machines and hand-held laser processing devices included in the scope of ISO/IEC 11553-1 and ISO/IEC 11553-2. Noise emission characteristics include emission sound pressure levels at work stations and the sound power level. Declared noise emission values permit comparison of laser processing machines and handheld laser processing devices on the market. The use of this noise test code (see Annex A) ensures the reproducibility of the determination of the characteristic noise emission values within specific limits. These limits are determined by the accuracy grade of the noise emission measuring method used. Noise emission measurements specified by this part of ISO/IEC 11553 meet the requirements of an engineering method (accuracy grade 2).

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60749-28

Identne FprEN 60749-28:2013

ja identne IEC 60749-28:201X (47/2155/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 28: Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Sensitivity Testing Direct contact charged device model (DC-CDM)

This part of IEC 60749 describes the direct contact charged device model (DC-CDM) for the electrostatic discharge test method which is used to evaluate the sensitivity of integrated circuits to electrostatic discharges. This test method can be used to reproduce and evaluate the effect of the discharge of a charged metal body to a semiconductor device. This test method described is for use on packaged devices. Where it is necessary to evaluate components that are shipped as wafers or bare chips, the components shall be assembled into a package similar to that expected in the final application. There are two types of CDM test methods, DC-CDM and field effect (F-CDM). The detailed specification shall state which test method is to be used. This test method is classified as destructive. NOTE It is intended to describe the F-CDM test method in a separate part of the IEC 60749 series.

Keel en

FprEN 60749-42

Identne FprEN 60749-42:2013

ja identne IEC 60749-42:201X (47/2159/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 42: Temperature humidity storage

This part of IEC 60749 provides a test method to evaluate the endurance of semiconductor devices used in high temperature and high humidity environments. This test method is used to evaluate the endurance against corrosion of the metallic interconnection of chips of semiconductor devices contained in plastic moulded and other types of packages. It is also used as a means of accelerating the leakage phenomena due to the moisture penetration through the passivation film and as a pre-conditioning for various kinds of tests.

Keel en

FprEN 61587-5

Identne FprEN 61587-5:2013

ja identne IEC 61587-5:201X (48D/532/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Mechanical structures for electronic equipment - Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 - Part 5: Seismic tests for chassis, subracks, and plug-in units

This part of IEC 61587 specifies seismic test requirements for chassis, subracks, and plug-in units as defined in the IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series. It applies in whole or in part, only to the mechanical structures of chassis, subracks, and plug-in units for electronic equipment, according to the IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series, and does not apply to electronic components, equipment or systems within the mechanical structures. NOTE: Subracks may be an integral part of a chassis (often called in the industry a shelf or a crate). The object of this standard is to establish a level of physical integrity of chassis, subracks, and plug-in units according to IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series that may provide a level of survivability that will preserve functionality during and after a seismic occurrence. It is intended to provide the user with a high level of confidence in the selection of an equipment practice to meet such needs. Since IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series chassis, subracks, and plug-in units come in many sizes, weights and mechanical complexities, it is not possible to define a single minimum seismic test requirement for all weight categories. Therefore, overall mass categories are defined in this standard. However, the mass distribution inside a chassis and subrack is considered “application-specific” and herein defined as “intended use”. The single-axis or tri-axis acceleration for the seismic testing is selectable.

Keel en

FprEN 62715-1-1

Identne FprEN 62715-1-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62715-1-1:201X (110/441/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Flexible display devices - Part 1-1: Terminology and letter symbols

This standard gives preferred terms, their definitions and symbols for flexible display devices; with the object of using the same terminology when standards are prepared in different countries.

Keel en

FprEN 62715-6-1

Identne FprEN 62715-6-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62715-6-1:201X (110/452/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Flexible display devices - Part 6-1: Mechanical stress test methods

The object of this document is to define the standard test methods to evaluate the mechanical stability of flexible display modules which include the displays such as LCD, e-paper, and OLED. It takes into account, wherever possible, the mechanical test methods outlined in IEC 60068.

Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CLC/TR 50117-8:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CLC/TR 50117-8:2013

Coaxial cables used in cabled distribution networks - Part 8: Repair and substitute of damaged buried cables

This Technical Report describes the procedure to repair damaged CATV cables. The following coaxial cables are considered in this guide: – Coaxial cables with semi air spaced dielectric Outer conductor: copper band, longitudinal welded – Coaxial cables foamed polyethylene or solid polyethylene dielectric Outer conductor: copper band, longitudinal welded – Coaxial cables foamed polyethylene or solid polyethylene dielectric Outer conductor: Overlapped foil of copper or aluminium with braid – Coaxial cables foamed polyethylene or solid polyethylene dielectric Outer conductor: Overlapped foil of copper or aluminium without braid – Coaxial cables foamed polyethylene dielectric Outer conductor: Corrugated copper. This guide is a helpful tool for providers and installers to find out the extend and the effects of damaged cables and to achieve and to evaluate appropriate repair operation. For not buried cables, e.g. indoor cables, the application of this guide is analogous. NOTE The kind respectively the material of the cable sheath makes the coaxial cable an "underground" cable. In the underground area the cable jacket determines the long term behaviour of the cable significantly. For this purpose, only plastics with a high long-term stability are used, usually polyethylene (PE). This material provides protection against ingress of water or water-diffusion with good mechanical properties.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50411-3-6:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 50411-3-6:2013

Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications - Part 3-6: Multimode mechanical fibre splice for use in an outdoor protected environment (Cat U)

This European Standard contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements which a multimode mechanical splice will meet in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. Since different variants and grades of performance are permitted, product marking and identification details are given in 3.5. Although in this document the product is qualified for EN 60793-2-10 type A1a.1, A1a.2, A1a.3 and A1b multimode fibres, it may also be suitable for other fibre types.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50566:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 50566:2013

Tootestandard üldkasutatavate käeshoitavate ja kehalekinnitatud raadiosidevahendite (30 MHz kuni 6 GHz) raadiosagedusväljade nõuetekohasuse näitamiseks

This European Standard applies to any wireless communication devices intended to be used with the radiating part in close proximity to the human body (i.e. less than 200 mm) including devices operated in front of the face. The frequency range covered is 30 MHz to 6 GHz. The objective of this product standard is to demonstrate the compliance of such devices with the basic restrictions related to general public exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields. Devices used next to the ear are covered by EN 50360. Low power exclusion criteria are specified in EN 62479.

Keel en

EVS-EN 55016-2-3:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 55016-2-3:2010/AC:2013

Raadiohäirete ja häiringukindluse mõõteseadmed ja -meetodid. Osa 2-3: Raadiohäirete ja häiringukindluse mõõtemeetodid. Kiirgushäirete mõõtmine

Keel en

EVS-EN 61753-056-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 61753-056-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-056-2:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 056-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical fuse for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-056-2:2012)

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optical fuse must satisfy in order for it to be categorised as meeting the requirements of single mode fibre pigtailed style optical fuse used in controlled environments. Optical performance specified in this document relates to in-line type configurations fuses only.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62037-2:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 62037-2:2013

ja identne IEC 62037-2:2012

Passive RF and microwave devices, intermodulation level measurement - Part 2: Measurement of passive intermodulation in coaxial cable assemblies (IEC 62037-2:2012)

This part of IEC 62037 defines a procedure to measure levels of passive intermodulation generated by a coaxial cable assembly. This test method is applicable to jumper cables, i.e. cable assemblies intended to provide interface flexibility between rigid devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62037:2002

EVS-EN 62075:2012/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 62075:2012/AC:2013

Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Environmentally conscious design

Keel en

EVS-EN 62227:2008/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 62227:2008/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 62227:2008/A1:2012

Multimedia home server systems - Digital rights permission code (IEC 62227:2008/A1:2012)

IEC 62227:2008(E) defines the permission code, a set of permission related information in short code form, primarily intended for home server systems. The permission code is comprised of a common ID system (content ID, issuer ID, receiver ID, device ID, etc.) and a narrowly-defined permission code.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62343-1-3:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 62343-1-3:2013

ja identne IEC 62343-1-3:2012

Dynamic modules - Part 1-3: Performance standards - Dynamic gain tilt equalizer (non-connectorized) (IEC 62343-1-3:2012)

This part of IEC 62343 contains the guideline minimum initialization test and measurement requirements and severities, for a dynamic gain tilt equalizer (DGTE). A DGTE is used in an optical amplifier, which operates in C-band and/or L-band, to control the output power of the amplifier to be nominally flat. The operating wavelength range of a DGTE is wider than or equal to 35 nm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62343-1-3:2007

EVS-EN 62488-1:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 62488-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62488-1:2012

Power line communication systems for power utility applications - Part 1: Planning of analogue and digital power line carrier systems operating over EHV/HV/MV electricity grids (IEC 62488-1:2012)

This part of IEC 62488 applies to the planning of analogue and digital power line carrier systems operating over EHV/HV/MV electricity grids. The object of this standard is to establish the planning of the services and performance parameters for the operational requirements to transmit and receive data efficiently over Power Networks. The transmission media used by the different electricity supply industries will include analogue and digital systems together with more common communication services including national telecommunications authorities, radio links and fibre optic networks and satellite networks. With the developments in communication infrastructures over the last two decades and the ability of devices connected in the electricity communications network to internally and externally communicate, there is a variety of architectures to use in the electricity distribution network to provide efficient seamless communications. These series of standards for the planning of power line carrier systems will also be an integral part of the development of the overall architecture, standard IEC 61850 developed within IEC TC57 which provides the fundamental architecture for the formation of the smart grid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60495:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62343-1-3:2007

Identne EN 62343-1-3:2006

ja identne IEC 62343-1-3:2006

Dynamic modules -- Part 1-3: Performance standards - Dynamic gain tilt equalizer with pigtails for use in controlled environments (Category C)

This standard contains the minimum initialization test and measurement requirements and severities which a dynamic gain tilt equalizer (DGTE) shall satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of a DGTE used in controlled environments. The requirements cover dynamic gain equalizers for category C – Controlled environments.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62343-1-3:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 50289-3-8

Identne FprEN 50289-3-8:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 3-8: Mechanical test methods - Abrasion resistance of cable sheath markings

This Part 3-8 of EN 50289 details the method of test to determine the ability of the sheath markings of a finished cable used in analogue and digital communication systems to withstand abrasion. It will be read in conjunction with EN 50289-3-1, which contains essential provisions for its application. Depending on the kind of marking and as indicated in the relevant cable specification, one of the following two methods shall be used: - Method 1: is suitable for rigid marking types like embossing, indenting and sintering; - Method 2: is applicable to marking types other than embossing, indenting and sintering.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50289-3-8:2002

FprEN 50290-4-1

Identne FprEN 50290-4-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kommunikatsioonikaablid. Osa 4-1: Kaablite kasutamise üldkaalutlused. Keskkonnaolud ja ohutusaspektid

This Part 4-1 of EN 50290 gives the environmental conditions and safety aspects of symmetrical, coaxial and optical cables used for the infrastructure of communication and control networks. It will be read in conjunction with EN 50290-1-1 and is completed by generic, sectional, family and detail specifications, as appropriate, to describe in a detailed manner each type of cable with its specific characteristics.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-4-1:2002

FprEN 50290-4-2

Identne FprEN 50290-4-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Communication cables - Part 4-2: General considerations for the use of cables - Guide to use

The scope of this European Standard is to help installers and cabling designers to understand the range of communication metallic cables available. To help this choice the fundamental and practical rules on how to use these cables are established. The related cables are specified in the documents issued by CLC/TC 46X and its sub-committees. These cables are: − telecom cables used in access network, − data communication twisted pairs cables, − coaxial cables used in CATV.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-4-2:2008

FprEN 50290-2-23

Identne FprEN 50290-2-23:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kommunikatsioonikaablid. Osa 2-23: Projekteerimise üldjuhised ja konstruktsioon. Polüeteenisolatsioon

This Part 2-23 of EN 50290 gives specific requirements for PE compounds to be used for the insulation of telephone wire for external plant. It will be read in conjunction with Part 2-20 of EN 50290, the product standard EN 50407 and other applicable product standards. Using raw material and type test data as outlined in this standard, the raw material supplier will have sufficient data to demonstrate compliance and warrant that the material is suitable for the specified application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-2-23:2002

FprEN 50290-2-25

Identne FprEN 50290-2-25:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Kommunikatsioonikaablid. Osa 2-25: Projekteerimise üldjuhised ja konstruktsioon. Polüpropeen-isoleermaterjalid

This Part 2-25 of EN 50290 gives specific requirements for PP compounds to be used for multi-element metallic data cables for indoor application. Type 1 is typically a copolymer with better low temperature properties. Type 2 is typically a homopolymer with superior hardness giving better crush resistance. It will be read in conjunction with Part 2-20 of EN 50290, the product standard EN 50288 (all parts) and other applicable product standards. Using compound and type test data as outlined in this standard, the compound supplier will have sufficient data to demonstrate compliance and warrant that the material is suitable for the specified application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50290-2-25:2003

FprEN 50332-1

Identne FprEN 50332-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with portable audio equipment - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology and limit considerations - Part 1: General method for "one package equipment"

The scope of this European Standard is to set up a suitable measuring methodology allowing accurate measurement of the maximum sound pressure level produced by consumer's headphones and earphones when associated with personal music players. NOTE This standard does not apply to acoustically open or acoustically closed headphones associated with mains operated Hi Fi home equipement nor does it apply to headphones for medical purposes (hard of hearing etc.) or to headphones or similar parts being part of active hearing protection systems. Other requirements for safety, e.g. for noise protection in offices and industry are not affected by this standard. Requested features: − The method should be reproducible and easily applicable to every type and shape of headphone or earphone available on the market (good mechanical adaptability). − As safety and health are addressed, the method should faithfully reflect the pressure level effective at the user's ear (good correlation with subjective tests) to support protection against excessive sound pressure from personal music players (the limits themselves are found in EN 60950-1:2006/A12:2011 and EN 60065:2002/A12:2011 respectively). − And finally, it is desirable to establish a global measuring procedure, including each component in the chain: Portable set + specific test signal + associated headphone or earphone. The standard is split into two parts: − Part 1 deals with sets provided as a package equipment by the manufacturer. In this case, "Personal music players" means the association of one set (compact cassette player, FM radio receiver, digital media player, streaming audio player…) with supplied headphones or earphones. − Part 2 gives guidelines to associate portable audio sets (FM radio receiver, digital media player, streaming audio player…) with headphones or earphones provided separately by any source. And the package sets with standardised connectors between the two allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50332-1:2002

FprEN 50332-2

Identne FprEN 50332-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with portable audio equipment - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology and limit considerations - Part 2: Matching of sets with headphones if either or both are offered separately

This Part 2 of EN 50332 specifies methods of measuring the matching values for the use of personal music players and headphones/earphones defined for the use with those and with standardised connectors allowing to combine components of different manufacturers or different design sold separately in order to avoid possible hearing impairment by excessive sound pressure resulting from them. Compared with “one-package sets“ the sound pressure level at the ear cannot be fixed by only one condition but needs at least two characteristics, one each for player and the headphones/earphones, defined by the matching values for their connection. Requirements for protection against excessive sound pressure from personal music players are given in EN 60950-1:2006/A12:2011 and EN 60065:2002/A12:2011.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50332-2:2003

FprEN 50599

Identne FprEN 50599:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Balanced communication cabling in accordance with EN 50173-4 screened straight patch cords and straight work area cords for class D applications − detail specification

This detail specification describes screened patch cords and application-specific cords enabling the construction of Class D channels as defined in the EN 50173 series of standards. This detail specification describes cords of which the transmission characteristics are up to 100 MHz for digital communication. The test configuration is detailed in EN 61935-2.

Keel en

FprEN 50601

Identne FprEN 50601:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Balanced communication cabling in accordance with EN 50173-4 unscreened straight patch cords and straight work area cords for class D applications − detail specification

This detail specification describes patch cords and application-specific cords enabling the construction of Class D channels as defined in the EN 50173 series of standards. This detail specification describes cords of which the transmission characteristics are up to 100 MHz for digital communication. The test configuration is detailed in EN 61935-2.

Keel en

FprEN 50602

Identne FprEN 50602:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Balanced communication cabling in accordance with EN 50173-4 unscreened straight patch cords and straight work area cords for class E applications − detail specification

This detail specification describes straight unscreened patch cords and patch cords and application-specific cords enabling the construction of Class E channels as defined in the EN 50173 series of standards. This detail specification describes cords of which the transmission characteristics are up to 250 MHz for digital communication. The test configuration is detailed in EN 61935-2.

Keel en

FprEN 50603

Identne FprEN 50603:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Balanced communication cabling in accordance with EN 50173-4 screened straight patch cords and straight work area cords for class E applications − detail specification

This detail specification describes straight screened patch cords and patch cords and application-specific cords enabling the construction of Class E channels as defined in the EN 50173 series of standards. This detail specification describes cords of which the transmission characteristics are up to 250 MHz for digital communication. The test configuration is detailed in EN 61935-2.

Keel en

FprEN 61300-3-47

Identne FprEN 61300-3-47:2013

ja identne IEC 61300-3-47:201X (86B/3567/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-47: Examinations and measurements - Endface geometry of PC/APC spherically polished ferrules using interferometry

This part of IEC 61300 describes a procedure to measure the endface geometry of a spherically polished ferrule or connector. Within this document the words “ferrule” and “connector” can be used interchangeably.

Keel en

FprEN 61753-031-2

Identne FprEN 61753-031-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-031-2:201X (86B/3562/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 031-2: Non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category C - Controlled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial tests and measurement requirements and severities which a non-wavelength selective branching device (NWBD) should satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard. The requirements cover balanced bidirectional non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for use in an IEC Category C environment (N is the number of branching ports), especially but not exclusively used for PON application. For balanced NWBD two attenuation and uniformity performance classes are considered: Class A (premium class) which meets more restrictive requirements (i.e. for extended reach PON application) and Class B (standard class) for standard application (i.e. normal reach PON application) . The requirements also cover unbalanced bidirectional non-connectorized single-mode non wavelength-selective branching devices, however the specifications of unbalanced branching devices are limited to 1x2 and 2x2 devices because they are the most commonly used .

Keel en

FprEN 61753-031-3

Identne FprEN 61753-031-3:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-031-3:201X (86B/3563/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 031-3: Non-connectorised single-mode 1xN and 2xN non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category U - Uncontrolled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial tests and measurement requirements and severities which a non-wavelength selective branching device (NWBD) should satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard. The requirements cover balanced bidirectional non-connectorised single-mode 1×N and 2×N non-wavelength-selective branching devices for use in an IEC Category U environment (N is the number of branching ports), especially but not exclusively used for PON application. For balanced NWBD two attenuation and uniformity performance classes are considered: Class A (premium class) which meets more restrictive requirements (i.e. for extended reach PON application) and Class B (standard class) for standard application (i.e. for normal reach PON application). The requirements also cover unbalanced bidirectional non-connectorized single-mode non wavelength-selective branching devices, however the specifications of unbalanced branching devices are limited to 1x2 and 2x2 devices because they are the most commonly used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61753-031-3:2009

FprEN 61753-041-2

Identne FprEN 61753-041-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61753-041-2:201X (86B/3571/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 041-2: Non-connectorised single-mode OTDR reflecting device for category C – Controlled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial performance, test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic non-connectorised OTDR reflecting device for monitoring point to point (PTP) or point to multipoint (PTMP) passive optical networks (PON) using an optical time-domain reflectometer (OTDR) should satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C (controlled environments), as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1:2007.

Keel en

FprEN 62379-5-1

Identne FprEN 62379-5-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62379-5-1:201X (100/2107/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Common control interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 5-1: Transmission over networks - General

This International Standard specifies aspects of the Common Control Interface that are common to all network technologies, including setting up and tearing down of sessions and the service provided by the network.

Keel en

FprEN 62608-1

Identne FprEN 62608-1:2013

ja identne IEC 62608-1:201X (100/2111/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Multimedia home network configuration - Basic Reference model - System model

This International Standard specifies the basic reference model to configure devices connected to a home network with a configuration framework for network applications running on the devices. This specification is applicable to devices that are cable-connected and powered on, and support the IP protocol. The reference model covers inside and outside network connectivity. Part 1 specifies the system model and functions that each component should support.

Keel en

FprEN 62753

Identne FprEN 62753:2013

ja identne IEC 62753:201X (100/2108/CDV)

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Digital Terrestrial Television Receivers for the DTMB system

This International Standard specifies the basic functions, interfaces, performance requirements and test methods of the receivers for the DTMB system. This standard can be applied to digital television terrestrial receivers carrying multiple SDTV programs or HDTV programs for both mobile and stationary receptions.

Keel en

prEN 61580-6

Identne EN 61580-6:1997

ja identne IEC 61580:1995

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Methods of measurement for waveguides -- Part 6: Return loss on waveguide and waveguide assemblies

Keel en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne CEN/TS 15518-4:2013

Winter maintenance equipment - Road weather information systems - Part 4: Test methods for stationary equipment

This Technical Specification specifies the test methods, the experimental set-up and result analysis for the laboratory qualification of stationary equipment within a RWIS.

Keel en

CWA 16052-2:2013

Hind 26,5

Identne CWA 16052-2:2013

ICT Certification in Europe - Part 2: ICT Certification in Action

ICT Certification in Action has been one of a series of ICT skills projects conducted be CEN, the European standards body for ICT, under its CEN Workshop Agreement process. It follows the earlier research project HARMONISE led by CEPIS, and the CEN project ICT Certification in Europe which produced CWA 16052 in 2009. The main aim of this follow-on project has been to support implementation of that CWA. The project ran from May 2010 to July 2011, including a two month public consultation period. It covers both vendor and independent qualifications for ICT professionals. 11 million such certifications have been issued by over 100 certification providers covering 1300 types of certification. This situation of many overlapping qualifications has been described as a -certification jungle, with poor information, lack of clarity, confusing to candidates and employers, to the detriment of the labour market. It has also been described as a parallel universe disconnected from national education systems. A third view sees certifications as a part of the vital ecosystem supporting the associated ICT product and labour markets. But these views are now seen as outdated, as there are many examples of successful convergence. The earlier project developed a new view of the market structure for ICT certification, embracing all participants. This new understanding sees education, training, certification, and experience as mutually supporting components of lifelong learning and professionalism. CWA 16052 proposed measures to encourage such convergence and to support operation of the certification market. In particular, certification should be seen as a vital part of education and lifelong learning. This follow-on ICT Certification in Action project aimed to: - Deploy its proven methodology to maintain and extend the series of country maps showing the main certification stakeholders in each market in Europe - Provide updated metrics on the current state of play of the main certifications in those major markets, with a methodology for annual updates - Trial and evaluate the possibilities and options to implement a methodology for positioning ICT certifications onto the e-Competence Framework (e-CF) and the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), and to redevelop a navigation chart positioning the major certifications (including mutual recognition and linkage to the qualification system through accreditation) - Pilot test the proposed European model for ICT certification schemes - Co-operate with ISO and other CEN initiatives in this field More specifically, the ICT Certification in Action project has been structured with seven main objectives: Objective 1: National landscape maps Objective 2: Annual metrics process Objective 3: CompTIA Roadmap Objective 4: Vendor engagement: Compliance with CWA 16052 Objective 5: Consistency with ISO Objective 6: Promotion and dissemination Objective 7: Integration with other CEN projects The remainder of this Final Report describes progress on these seven objectives, followed by some conclusions. The project has put particular emphasis on stakeholder involvement. The e-Skills ILB Certification Council had been a principal sponsor of this project and an important communication channel to the vendors. Its demise in 2010 has made it necessary for the project to develop new direct channels. Individual meetings with vendors were organised such as Microsoft in London, Dublin, and Bonn; CompTIA in London and Bonn; EXIN in the Netherlands and London; Cisco in Spain and Germany; SEI in Frankfurt and Pittsburgh; and ESI in Bilbao and Sofia. A full list of workshops and meetings is included in Annex I

Keel en

Asendab CWA 16052:2009

CWA 16558:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne CWA 16558:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - BII Architecture

National and European authorities have been promoting the use of electronic processes in public procurement for decades because increased efficiency and transparency will give improved and more efficient use of public procurement budgets. Electronic processes involving different systems and various partners depend on the use of common standards for information exchange between systems; however, it should be emphasised that there are different levels of openness that can be created by the use of technology standards. Increasing use of electronic systems is calling for higher levels of openness. Interoperability requires common use of standards; there are several groups, like finance, health insurance, customs, that are maintaining and using agreed versions of standards for pan-European communication between members of the group. Trade is regulated by national legislation on accounting, VAT and other excises, and electronic exchange of trade data has been implemented by use of standards that are implemented and maintained on national level. The intention with the BII set of CWAs is to create specifications that can be specified and maintained on European level, and thereby contribute to increased electronic exchange of trade information across European borders. Increased use of standards for electronic transfer of information in procurement processes meets the following challenges: The existence of different standards creates uncertainty about which common one to migrate to. Differences between national implementations of common standards. Lacking functionality covering cross-border requirements. WS/BII2 has addressed these challenges by: Describing business process profiles in a way that is independent of but consistent with existing e-Business standards within OASIS and UN/CEFACT. Examining cross border trade and to open for identification and description of differences between implementations of system elements governed by national legislation. Identifying additional specification of requirements and functionality needed for exchange of information used in different countries under constraints of their legislation and procedures. Preparing a tool-box for how to use the profiles for implementation.

Keel en

CWA 16559:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne CWA 16559:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - Tender Notification

This profile supports a process of submitting procurement notices by a Contracting Authority to a Publication Body. It is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in semi-automated processes by the receiver. The legal requirements that were taken into account are requirements from European legislation, in particular the EU directives, mentioned in Clause 5 of this profile. The intended scope for this profile is Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Business (G2B), depending on legal requirements for publication, to support Business to Government (B2G) contracting. The transactions, specified in this profile are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of Contracting Authorities and Publication Bodies. This means that it is expected that the parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax. The content model of the transactions can also be used in platforms or portals, so that these platforms are based on the same information and process models, which makes them more interoperable. Even if platforms are not technically interoperable, the content model facilitates understanding the tendering documents and to participate in the publication process.

Keel en

CWA 16560:2013

Hind 13,22

Identne CWA 16560:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - Use of profiles in the tendering process

The profiles referenced in this guideline support a process of electronic tendering. It is intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing by the receiver. The legal requirements that were taken into account are requirements from European legislation, in particular the directives with relation to public procurement. The profiles may also be used for tenders below the thresholds that are defined in the directives. The intended scope for the profiles includes: Business to Government (B2G); Common business processes for local and pan European tendering; Mainly for tendering of works, goods and/or services whether these are listed in catalogues or not. The transactions, specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of contracting authorities, economic operators, publishing bodies and specialized service providers such as tendering portals. This means that it is expected that parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax.

Keel en

CWA 16561:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne CWA 16561:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for Public procurement in Europe - eCatalogue profiles

The eCatalogue profiles are intended to support the synchronization of catalogues between the selling and the buying side in a business relationship, whereas the selling side is the source of the catalogue and the buying side the receiver. In the profiles the selling side can be any Economic Operator and the buying side any Contracting Authority. The intended scope for the profiles includes B2G and B2B relationships. The transactions, specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the procurement systems of contracting authorities and systems for catalogue management of economic operators. This means that it is expected that the parties have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax. In the eCatalogue profiles, synchronization of catalogues includes the submission of a new catalogue as well as updating an existing catalogue. Profile BII01 Catalogue Only is used to submit a new catalogue, to replace a catalogue completely or to add or replace individual catalogue lines. For updating parts of the catalogue, the profile BII02 Catalogue Update with its corresponding transactions can be used. BII02 Catalogue Update allows changing the specifications and/or prices of individual catalogue items. To suspend completely the usage of a catalogue the profile BII16 Catalogue Deletion can be used.

Keel en

CWA 16562:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne CWA 16562:2013

Business Interoperability Interfaces for public procurement in Europe - Post award profiles

BII profiles are intended to support transmission of electronic documents for processing in semi automated processes by the receiver. The intended scope includes: B2B and B2G; Common business processes for purchasing goods and/or services across industries and across borders; Regional procurement within EU and EEA. The profiles are expected to be applicable to other regions following a review of regional requirements. The transactions specified in the profiles are intended to be exchanged between the application systems of customers and suppliers. This means that it is expected that customers and suppliers have connected their systems to the internet, and that they have middleware in place to enable them to send and receive the transactions in a secure way, using an agreed syntax.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16352:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 16352:2013

Logistika. Juhised andmete esitamiseks kuriteojuhtumite kohta

This European Standard specifies a model for reporting crime incidents related to transport services. The standard specifies common rules for incident reporting data, data collection and securing process independently whether the reporter/collector is a private company, association or public authority.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62227:2008/A1:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 62227:2008/A1:2013

ja identne IEC 62227:2008/A1:2012

Multimedia home server systems - Digital rights permission code (IEC 62227:2008/A1:2012)

IEC 62227:2008(E) defines the permission code, a set of permission related information in short code form, primarily intended for home server systems. The permission code is comprised of a common ID system (content ID, issuer ID, receiver ID, device ID, etc.) and a narrowly-defined permission code.

Keel en

EVS-EN 419251-1:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 419251-1:2013

Security requirements for device for authentication - Part 1: Protection profile for core functionality

This European Standard is a Protection Profile that defines the security requirements for an authentication device.

Keel en

EVS-EN 419251-2:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 419251-2:2013

Security requirements for device for authentication - Part 2: Protection profile for extension for trusted channel to certificate generation application

This European Standard is a Protection Profile that defines the security requirements for an authentication device.

Keel en

EVS-EN 419251-3:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 419251-3:2013

Security requirements for device for authentication - Part 3: Additional functionality for security targets

This European Standard contains packages that define security requirements for an authentication device. This document is Part 3. Part 1 and Part 2 are Protections Profiles – PP– based on the packages defined in this document. Packages contained in this document can be added in a Security Target –ST- claiming PP of Part 1 or Part 2.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 21091:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 21091:2013

ja identne ISO 21091:2013

Health informatics - Directory services for healthcare providers, subjects of care and other entities (ISO 21091:2013)

This International Standard defines minimal specifications for directory services for healthcare. It can be used to enable communications between organizations, devices, servers, application components, systems, technical actors, and devices. This International Standard provides the common directory information and services needed to support the secure exchange of healthcare information over public networks where directory information and services are used for these purposes. It addresses the health directory from a community perspective in anticipation of supporting inter-enterprise, inter-jurisdiction, and international healthcare communications. While several options are supported by this International Standard, a given service will not need to include all of the options. In addition to the support of security services, such as access control and confidentiality, this International Standard provides specification for other aspects of communication, such as addresses and protocols of communication entities. This International Standard also supports directory services aiming to support identification of health professionals and organizations and the subjects of care.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 27789:2013

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 27789:2013

ja identne ISO 27789:2013

Health informatics - Audit trails for electronic health records (ISO 27789:2013)

This International Standard specifies a common framework for audit trails for electronic health records (EHR), in terms of audit trigger events and audit data, to keep the complete set of personal health information auditable across information systems and domains. It is applicable to systems processing personal health information which, complying with ISO 27799, create a secure audit record each time a user accesses, creates, updates or archives personal health information via the system. NOTE Such audit records, at a minimum, uniquely identify the user, uniquely identify the subject of care, identify the function performed by the user (record creation, access, update, etc.), and record the date and time at which the function was performed. This International Standard covers only actions performed on the EHR, which are governed by the access policy for the domain where the electronic health record resides. It does not deal with any personal health information from the electronic health record, other than identifiers, the audit record only containing links to EHR segments as defined by the governing access policy. It does not cover the specification and use of audit logs for system management and system security purposes, such as the detection of performance problems, application flaw, or support for a reconstruction of data, which are dealt with by general computer security standards such as ISO/IEC 15408-2[9]. Annex A gives examples of audit scenarios. Annex B gives an overview of audit log services.

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/A4:2013

Hind 13,22

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/Amd 4:2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 4: Fc/8, fc/4 ja fc/2 bitikiirused paketi suurusele 512 baiti kuni 4096 baiti

Keel en

ISO/IEC TR 24748-1:2010_et

Hind 20,74

ja identne ISO/IEC TR 24748-1:2010

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli haldus. Osa 1: Elutsükli halduse juhend

See tehniline aruanne on standarditel ISO/IEC 15288 ja ISO/IEC 12207 põhinev süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükli halduse juhend. See tehniline aruanne
• käsitleb süsteemide mõisteid ja elutsükli mõisteid, mudeleid, järke, protsesse, protsessi rakendamist, keskseid vaatepunkte, sobitamist ja kasutamist mitmesugustes valdkondades;
• loob ühise karkassi elutsüklite ja nende üksikjärkude kirjeldamiseks toodete või teenuste tarnimise või hankimise projektide halduse tarbeks;
• määratleb elutsükli mõiste ja terminoloogia;
• toetab elutsükli protsesside kasutamist organisatsioonis või projektis. Organisatsioonid ja projektid saavad neid elutsükli mõisteid kasutada toodete või teenuste hankimisel või tarnimisel;
• annab juhiseid elutsükli mudeli ning elutsükli või selle osaga seotud sisu sobitamiseks;
• kirjeldab seost elutsüklite ja nende kasutamise vahel standardites ISO/IEC 15288 (süsteemiaspektid) ja ISO/IEC 12207 (tarkvaraaspektid);
• näitab seoseid projektide riistvara, inimtegevuse, teenuste, protsesside, protseduuride, töövahendite ja looduslike olemite aspektide elutsükli mõistete vahel;
• kirjeldab oma mõistete seost üksikasjalike protsessistandarditega, näiteks mõõtmise, projektihalduse ja riskihalduse alal;
• täiendab ISO/IEC TR 19760 ja ISO/IEC TR 15271 valdkonnaspetsiifilisi rakendusjuhiseid.
MÄRKUS Kui ISO/IEC TR 24748-2 ja ISO/IEC 24748-3 on avaldatud, asendavad need vastavalt ISO/IEC TR 19760 ja ISO/IEC TR 15271.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CWA 16052:2009

Identne CWA 16052:2009

ICT Certification in Europe

The formal decision to start work on this CEN Workshop Agreement "ICT certification in Europe" was taken at the CEN ICT Skills Workshop meeting of November 2007 in Brussels. The development of this CEN Workshop Agreement took place in the CEN ICT-Skills Workshop between March 2008 and July 2009. The draft CWA was made available for a 60 days commenting period, which period closed at 1 August 2009. Between 6 August 2009 and 30 September 2009, the paying registered participants of the CEN Workshop were requested to express their opinion on this CWA in a written process. Their validation of the CWA focuses on the main part of the CWA, the CWA's annexes (mostly factual information) may not have received a similar detailed review by the registered participants.

Keel en

Asendatud CWA 16052-2:2013

EVS JUHEND 9:2006

Identne EVS JUHEND 7:2004

ja identne ISO/IEC Guide 73:2002

DUBLIN CORE'i Metaandmeelementide kasutamine

Juhendis esitatakse Dublin Core'i metaandmeelemendid koos täpsustajatega. Põhjalikumalt käsitletakse Dublin Core'i elemenditäpsustajaid ning Dublin Core'i metaandmete kasutamist inforessursside kirjeldamisel.

Keel et

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO/IEC 29160

Identne FprEN ISO/IEC 29160:2013

ja identne ISO/IEC 29160:2012

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Information technology - Radio frequency identification for item management - RFID Emblem (ISO/IEC 29160:2012)

This International Standard specifies the design and use of the RFID Emblem: an easily identified visual guide that indicates the presence of radio frequency identification (RFID). It does not address location of the RFID Emblem on a label. Specific placement requirements are left to application standards developers. It also specifies an RFID Index, which can be included in the RFID Emblem and which addresses the complication added by the wide range of RFID tags (frequency, protocol and data structure). The RFID Index is a two-character code that provides specific information about compliant tags and interrogators. Successful reading of RFID tags requires knowledge of the frequency, protocol and data structure information provided by the RFID Index.

Keel en

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27033-2

ja identne ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

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

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

Keel et

Asendab ISO/IEC 18028-2:2006

prEN 16570

Identne prEN 16570:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Information technology - Notification of RFID - The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application systems

The scope of this European Standard is to define the requirements for a Common European Notification Signage system to be displayed by operators of RFID application systems in areas where radio frequency interrogators are deployed. Additionally this European Standard shall define the notification procedures where RFID devices are attached to, or embedded in, items that may be purchased or used within the EU Member States. In general, the requirement to display Common European RFID notification signs will be a consequence of a RFID Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) undertaken by the operator to evaluate potential risks to personal privacy. Notification signage is a basic tool for mitigating identifiable risk.

Keel en

prEN 419111-5

Identne prEN 416111-5:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protection profiles for signature creation and verification application - Signature verification application - Part 5: Possible extensions

This document contains a set of packages. These packages describe security functions that may be added to the core SVA PP prEN 419111-4:2013 [4]. The following packages are available: Checker package; Certificate management package; Explicit SP management package.

Keel en

prEN 419111-1

Identne prEN 419111-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protection profiles for signature creation and verification application - Part 1: Introduction

This document is an introduction to EN 419111, the European Standard that contains Protection Profiles defining the security requirements for Signature Creation and Signature Verification applications.

Keel en

prEN 419111-2

Identne prEN 419111-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protection profiles for signature creation and verification application - Signature creation application - Part 2: Core PP

This document is a Protection Profile that defines the security requirements for a Signature Creation Application. This is the core document, which means that only the security functions that are mandatory are included. The ST writer can include other security functions in his TOE. For this purpose, he can include some of those described in prEN 419111-3:2013 [2].

Keel en

prEN 419111-3

Identne prEN 419111-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protection profiles for signature creation and verification application - Signature creation application - Part 3: Possible extensions

This document contains a set of packages. These packages describe security functions that may be added to the core SCA PP prEN 419111-2:2013 [2]. The following packages are available: Checker package; Certificate management packag; Secure channel with SSCD package.

Keel en

prEN 419111-4

Identne prEN 419111-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Protection profiles for signature creation and verification application - Signature verification application - Part 4: Core PP

This document is a Protection Profile that defines the security requirements for a Signature Verification Application.

Keel en

37 VISUAALTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 3665:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 3665:2013

ja identne ISO 3665:2011

Photography - Intra-oral dental radiographic film and film packets - Manufacturer specifications (ISO 3665:2011)

This International Standard establishes a system for the classification of intra-oral radiographic film by the speed of the film/process system and by the size of the film. It specifies the sensitometric characteristics of the film/process systems, the physical characteristics of the film and packets, and it describes packaging and labelling requirements. This International Standard is applicable to intra-oral dental radiographic film for manual or automatic processing. It does not apply to films intended to be exposed with fluorescent intensifying screens, or films intended to be viewed primarily by reflected light.

Keel en

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabaajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1949:2011

EVS-EN ISO 14451-1:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 14451-1:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-1:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 1: Terminoloogia

This part of ISO 14451 establishes a terminology related to test methods and requirements for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles. NOTE In addition to terms used in English and French, two of the three official ISO languages, this document gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN), and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-2:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN ISO 14451-2:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-2:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

This part of ISO 14415 establishes uniform test methods for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-3:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 14451-3:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-3:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 3: Etikettimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies labelling requirements for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-4:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 14451-4:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-4:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 4: Nõuded mikrogaasigeneraatoritele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to micro gas generators and sets out the associated acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-5:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 14451-5:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-5:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 5: Nõuded turvapatjade gaasigeneraatoritele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to the airbag gas generators and sets out the acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-6:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 14451-6:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-6:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 6: Nõuded turvapatjade moodulitele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests for application to the airbag modules and sets out the acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commerical blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-7:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 14451-7:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-7:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 7: Nõuded turvavööde eelpingutitele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to the seatbelt pretensioners and sets out the associated acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-8:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 14451-8:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-8:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 8: Nõuded süüteseadmetele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to the igniter and sets out the acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-9:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 14451-9:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-9:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 9: Nõuded täiturseadmetele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to the actuators and sets out the associated acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles conaining military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14451-10:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 14451-10:2013

ja identne ISO 14451-10:2013

Pürotehnilised tooted. Pürotehnilised tooted sõidukitele. Osa 10: Nõuded pooltoodetele ja nende kategoriseerimine

This part of ISO 14451 specifies the types and order of tests to be applied to the semi finished products and sets out the acceptance criteria and means of categorization. This part of ISO 14451 applies to type tests. This part of ISO 14451 is not applicable to articles containing military explosives or commercial blasting agents except for black powder or flash composition.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1949:2011

Identne EN 1949:2011

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabaajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1949:2002; EVS-EN 1949:2002/A1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 15734-1:2010/AC:2013

Hind 0

Identne EN 15734-1:2010/AC:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Kiirraudtee rongi pidurdussüsteemid. Osa 1: Nõuded ja definitsioonid

Keel en

EVS-EN 45545-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 45545-1:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 1: Üldeeskiri

The measures and requirements specified in EN 45545 are intended to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board. EN 45545 specifies: - fire protection measures for railway vehicles; - verification methods for these measures. The protection of passengers and staff is essentially based on measures to: - prevent fires occurring due to technical faults and due to equipment design or vehicle layout (Part 1, Part 4, Part 5 and Part 7); - minimise the possibility of ignition of materials installed on railway vehicles due to accidents or vandalism (Part 1 and Part 2); - detect a fire should it occur (Part 6); - limit the spread of fire by specification of materials according to their operational categories (Part 2) and by measures for containment (Part 3); - minimise the effects of fire in terms of heat, smoke and toxic gases on passengers or staff through the specification of materials installed on railway vehicles (Part 2); - control and manage a fire, for example by means of fire detection, suppression and/or emergency shut down (Part 6). The ultimate objective in the event of a fire on board is to allow passengers and staff to evacuate the railway vehicle and reach a place of safety. The present European Standard describes the measures to be taken in the design of the vehicles in the context of the infrastructure on which they operate. It is not within the scope of EN 45545 to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire beyond what is required to fulfil the objective to protect passengers and staff. This European Standard is valid for railway vehicles as defined in Clause 3. Freight transportation vehicles are not covered by EN 45545. This part of EN 45545 covers: principal definitions; Operation Categories; Design Categories; fire safety objectives; general requirements for fire protection measures and their evaluation of conformity.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-1:2009

EVS-EN 45545-2:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 45545-2:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 2: Nõuded materjalide ja komponentide käitumisele

This part of EN 45545 specifies the reaction to fire performance requirements for materials and products used on railway vehicles as defined in EN 45545-1. The operation and design categories defined in EN 45545-1 are used to establish hazard levels that are used as the basis of a classification system. For each hazard level, this part specifies the test methods, test conditions and reaction to fire performance requirements. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-2:2009

EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 45545-3:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Nõuded tuletõkkebarjääride ja vaheseinte tulekindlusele

This part of EN 45545 specifies the fire resistance requirements and testing methods for fire barriers for railway vehicles. The objective of the measures and requirements, specified in this part of EN 45545, is to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a developing fire on board. It is not within the scope of this part of EN 45545 to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-3:2009

EVS-EN 45545-4:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 45545-4:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 4: Tuleohutusnõuded raudteeveeremi projekteerimisel

This part specifies fire safety requirements for railway vehicle design to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this part of EN 45545 aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by minimizing the risk of a fire starting, delaying the fire development and controlling the spread of fire products through the railway vehicle, thus aiding evacuation. It is not within the scope of this standard to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

EVS-EN 45545-5:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 45545-5:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 5: Tuleohutusnõuded elektriseadmetele, kaasa arvatud trollibusside, rööbasbusside ja magnethõljukrongide elektriseadmed

This Part of EN 45545 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: - lowering 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 functional until evacuation is complete (see FprEN 45545-6).

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

EVS-EN 45545-6:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 45545-6:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuleohutuse järelevalve ja juhtimissüsteemid

information and communication systems, emergency lighting, emergency brake systems and fire fighting systems to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this European Standard aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by alerting staff and passengers to a fire, delaying the fire development and controlling the movement of smoke. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire. This part is valid for railway vehicles defined in EN 45545-1.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-6:2009

EVS-EN 45545-7:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 45545-7:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 7: Tuleohutusnõuded põlevvedelike ja -gaaside paigaldistele

This part of EN 45545 specifies requirements for flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gas installations, e. g. for traction, auxiliary power units, heating or cooking, to cover the objectives defined in EN 45545-1. This part is not applicable to technical liquids themselves, e. g. hydraulic liquid and transformer oil, except where guidance is given as to dealing with spillages, leakage and spray generation. The measures and requirements specified in this European Standard aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles by preventing a fire from occurring and spreading by leakage of flammable liquids or gases. It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures for flammable gases, other than liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs). It is not within the scope of this European Standard to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 45545-7:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TS 45545-1:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-1:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 1: Üldeeskiri

CEN/TS 45545 specifies: - measures on railway vehicles for fire protection; - verification of these measures. CEN/TS 45545 specifies prevention measures. The measures and requirements specified in CEN/TS 45545 are intended to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board. This protection of passenger and staff is essentially based on the ability of the rolling stock to allow for evacuation in safety, satisfying conditions (according to the objectives in Clause 4) in the frame of a guided transportation system which includes in particular vehicles, infrastructure and operation rules. The present Technical Specification describes the measures to be taken in the design of the vehicles in the context of the infrastructure within which they operate.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-1:2013

CEN/TS 45545-2:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-2:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 2: Nõuded materjalide ja komponentide käitumisele

This part specifies the reaction to fire performance requirements for materials and products used on railway vehicles as defined in CEN/TS 45545-1. The operation and design categories defined in CEN/TS 45545-1 are used to establish hazard levels that are used as the basis of a classification system. For each hazard level, this part specifies the test methods, test conditions and reaction to fire performance requirements. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-2:2013

CEN/TS 45545-3:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-3:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Nõuded tuletõkkebarjääride ja vaheseinte tulekindlusele

This part specifies the fire resistance requirements and testing methods for fire barriers for railway vehicles. The objective of the measures and requirements, specified in this part, is to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a developing fire on board. It is not within the scope of this part to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-4:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 4: Tuleohutusnõuded raudteeveeremi projekteerimisel

This part specifies fire safety requirements for railway vehicle design to cover the objectives defined in CEN/TS 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this part of the Technical Specification aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by minimizing the risk of a fire starting, delaying the fire development and controlling the spread of fire products through the vehicle, thus aiding evacuation. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire. This part is valid for railway vehicles defined in CEN/TS 45545-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-4:2013

CEN/TS 45545-6:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-6:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuleohutuse järelevalve ja juhtimissüsteemid

This part specifies requirements for fire detection, alarm systems, equipment shutdown, information and communication systems, emergency lighting, emergency brake systems and fire fighting systems to cover the objectives defined in CEN/TS 45545-1. The measures and requirements specified in this Technical Specification aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a fire on board by alerting staff and passengers to a fire, delaying the fire development and controlling the movement of smoke. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire. This part is valid for railway vehicles defined in CEN/TS 45545-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-6:2013

CEN/TS 45545-7:2009

Identne CEN/TS 45545-7:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 7: Tuleohutusnõuded põlevate vedelike ja gaaside seadmestikele

This part specifies requirements for flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gas installations, e.g. for traction, auxiliary power units, heating or cooking, to cover the objectives defined in CEN/TS 45545-1. This part is not applicable to technical liquids themselves, e.g. hydraulic liquid, transformer oil, except where guidance is given as to dealing with spillages, leakage and spray generation. The measures and requirements specified in this Technical Specification aim to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles by preventing a fire from occurring and spreading by leakage of flammable liquids or gases. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures for flammable gases, other than liquefied petroleum gases. It is not within the scope of this Technical Specification to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-7:2013

CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

Identne CLC/TS 45545-5:2009

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 5: Tuleohutusnõuded elektriseadmetele, kaasa arvatud trollibusside, rööbasbusside ja magnethõljukrongide elektriseadmed

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 Technical Specification 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 Technical Specification to describe measures which ensure the preservation of the electrical equipment in the event of a fire on board.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 45545-5:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 45545-5:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EVS 867:2011/prA1

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Standard käsitleb raudteel reisijate ooteplatvormide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja hooldusele esitatavaid nõudeid, hõlmates nii uusi (ehitatavaid) kui ka olemasolevaid (rekonstrueeritavaid) ooteplatvorme, juurdepääsuteid ooteplatvormidele ning juurdepääsuteel asuvaid ülekäigukohti.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 867:2003+A1:2007+A2:2009

prEN 1909

Identne prEN 1909:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud köisteepaigaldistele. Utiliseerimine ja evakueerimine

This document specifies the safety requirements applicable to the recovery of carriers and the evacuation of passengers from cableway installations designed to carry persons, with the exception of ski-tows. This standard is applicable to various types of installations and takes into account their environment. This document establishes the requirements relating to the methods and equipment to be used to ensure the safety of passengers on cableways in the event of extended stoppage of the installation. It covers only the situation resulting from immobilization of the carriers, even if the passengers are not in immediate danger. It does not cover specific operations resulting from an accident. It includes requirements relating to the prevention of work accidents and to worker protection, without prejudice to the application of national regulations in the construction sector, of provisions of a regulatory nature, or provisions which are intended for the protection of specific groups of people. It does not apply to installations for the transportation of goods by rope or to lifts. It does not deal with design requirements for carriers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1909:2004

prEN 12927

Identne prEN 12927:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud köisteepaigaldistele. Köied

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements applicable to: selection criteria for ropes and their end fixings, safety factors (excluding brake ropes and ropes for installations used for the transportation of goods, nor to inclined lifts), discard criteria, storage, handling, transportation and installation (including tensioning, connecting and/or splicing), long splicing of 6 strand hauling, carrying hauling and towing ropes, end fixings, inspection, repair and maintenance, and the minimum requirements applicable to: MRT and radiographic equipments and procedures for the examination of steel wire ropes. This standard is not applicable to installations for the transportation of goods nor to inclined lifts.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12927-7:2004; EVS-EN 12927-1:2004; EVS-EN 12927-2:2004; EVS-EN 12927-3:2004; EVS-EN 12927-4:2004; EVS-EN 12927-5:2004; EVS-EN 12927-6:2004; EVS-EN 12927-8:2004

prEN 13107

Identne prEN 13107:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud köisteepaigaldistele. Rajatised

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements applicable to civil engineering works for installations for cableway installations designed to carry persons. In doing so, the various types of cableway installations and their environment are taken into consideration. It includes requirements relating to the prevention of accidents and the protection of workers, notwithstanding the application of national regulations. National regulations of a building regulations or federal / state regulations nature or which serve to protect particular groups of people remain unaffected. It does not apply to cableway installations for transportation of goods nor to lifts. This European Standard is applicable to: new cableway installations designed to carry persons; alterations to existing cableway installations, as far as the safety of civil engineering works or parts of them is involved and no contrary specifications apply.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13107:2004

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61924-2:2013

Hind 25,03

Identne EN 61924-2:2013

ja identne IEC 61924-2:2012

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Integrated navigation systems - Part 2: Modular structure for INS - Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results (IEC 61924-2:2012)

This part of IEC 61924 specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, integration, methods of testing and required test results for an integrated navigation system (INS) to comply with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) requirements of Resolution MSC.252(83). In addition, it takes account of IMO Resolution A.694(17) to which IEC 60945 is associated. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement of this standard takes precedence. NOTE 1 IEC 61924:2006 specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, integration, methodsof testing and required test results for an integrated navigation system to comply with the earlier IMO requirements of Resolution MSC 86(70), Annex 3. Integrated navigation systems in accordance with IEC 61924:2006 are not suitable for installation after 1 January 2011. NOTE 2 All text of this standard, whose wording is identical to that in IMO Resolution MSC.252(83) will be printed in italics and the Resolution and paragraph number indicated between brackets.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN ISO 12217-1:2013

ja identne ISO 12217-1:2013

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 1: Mitte purjelaevad, mille kere pikkus on 6 meetrit või rohkem

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum total load. This part of ISO 12217 is principally applicable to boats propelled by human or mechanical power of 6 m up to 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats of under 6 m if they do not attain the desired design category specified in ISO 12217-3 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with ISO 11812. In relation to habitable multihulls, this part of ISO 12217 includes assessment of vulnerability to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. This part of ISO 12217 excludes: - inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of ISO 12217; - personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft; - gondolas and pedalos; - sailing surfboards; - surfboards, including powered surfboards; - hydrofoils and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and - submersibles. NOTE Displacement mode means that the boat is only supported by hydrostatic forces. It does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2002; EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2002/A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 12217-2:2013

Hind 22,15

Identne EN ISO 12217-2:2013

ja identne ISO 12217-2:2013

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 2: Purjelaevad, mille kere pikkus on 6 meetrit või rohkem

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of boats vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (A, B, C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load. This part of ISO 12217 is principally applicable to boats propelled primarily by sail (even if fitted with an auxiliary engine) of 6 m up to and including 24 m hull length. However, it can also be applied to boats less than 6 m if they are habitable multihulls or may be applied if they do not attain the desired design category specified in ISO 12217-3 and they are decked and have quick-draining recesses which comply with ISO 11812. In relation to habitable multihulls, this part of ISO 12217 includes assessment of vulnerability to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. This part of ISO 12217 excludes: - inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of ISO 12217; - gondolas and pedalos; - surfboards including sailing surfboards; and - hydrofoils and foil stabilized boats when not operating in the displacement mode. NOTE Displacement mode means that the boat is only supported by hydrostatic forces. It does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12217-2:2002

EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2013

Hind 20,74

Identne EN ISO 12217-3:2013

ja identne ISO 12217-3:2013

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 3: Laevad, mille kere pikkus on väiksem kui 6 m

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load. This part of ISO 12217 is applicable to boats of hull length less than 6 m, whether propelled by human or mechanical power, except habitable sailing multihulls. Boats of hull length less than 6 m which are fitted with a full deck and quick-draining cockpit(s) complying with ISO 11812 may alternatively be assessed using ISO 12217-1 or ISO 12217-2 (for non-sailing and sailing boats, respectively), in which case higher design categories may be assigned. In relation to habitable multihulls, this part of ISO 12217 includes assessment of vulnerability to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. This part of ISO 12217 excludes: — inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of ISO 12217; — personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft; — aquatic toys; — canoes and kayaks; — gondolas and pedalos; — sailing surfboards; — surfboards, including powered surfboards; — hydrofoils, foil stabilized boats and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and — submersibles. NOTE Displacement mode means that the boat is only supported by hydrostatic forces. It does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2002; EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2002/A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 16180:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 16180:2013

ja identne ISO 16180:2013

Väikelaevad. Navigatsioonituled. Paigaldamine, paigutus ja nähtavus

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives guidelines for the placement, installation and visibility of navigation lights for recreational craft of less than 24 m in length, which are described in COLREG. Annex A lists additional information to be included in the owner’s manual. NOTE Other national regulations may apply for craft on certain waters

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 12217-2:2002

Identne EN ISO 12217-2:2002

ja identne ISO 12217-2:2002

Väikelaevad . Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine . Osa 2: Purjelaevad, mille kere pikkus on 6 meetrit või rohkem

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact boats. The floation characteristics of boats vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12217-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2002

Identne EN ISO 12217-3:2002

ja identne ISO 12217-3:2002

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 3: Laevad, mille kere pikkus on väiksem kui 6 m

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2013

EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2002

Identne EN ISO 12217-1:2002

ja identne ISO 12217-1:2002

Väikelaevad . Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine . Osa 1: Mitte purjelaevad, mille kere pikkus on 6 meetrit või rohkem

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact boats. The flotation characteristics of boats vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2002/A1:2009

Identne EN ISO 12217-1:2002/A1:2009

ja identne ISO 12217-1:2002/Amd 1:2009

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine . Osa 1: Mitte purjelaevad, mille kere pikkus on 6 meetrit või rohkem

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact boats. The flotation characteristics of boats vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12217-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2002/A1:2009

Identne EN ISO 12217-3:2002/A1:2009

ja identne ISO 12217-3:2002/Amd 1:2009

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 3: Laevad, mille kere pikkus on väiksem kui 6 m

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2013

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 2840:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 2840:2013

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Mineral oil resistant - Hardness 50 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), mineral oil resistant, hardness 50 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3102:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3102:2013

Aerospace series - Sealants - Test methods - Determination of low-temperature flexibility

This European Standard defines the test method for the determination of the operability of a cured sealant during and after submission to a bending load at low temperatures (low-temperature flexibility).

Keel en

EVS-EN 3698:2013

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 3698:2013

Aerospace series - Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) - Low temperature resistant - Hardness 70 IRHD

This European Standard specifies the properties of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR) 1), low temperature resistant, hardness 70 IRHD, for aerospace applications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4266:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4266:2013

Aerospace series - Bearing spherical plain, metal to metal, in corrosion resisting steel, cadmium plated - Wide series - Dimensions and loads - Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearings, metal to metal, in corrosion resisting steel, cadmium plated and chromated, wide series, inch series for aerospace applications. They are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure and their control mechanisms. They shall be used in the temperature range − 54 °C to 150 °C. As they are lubricated by means of the following greases: Code A: Grease as per MIL-PRF-23827C, operating temperature range − 73 °C to 121 °C; Code B: Grease as per MIL-PRF-81322G, operating temperature range − 54 °C to 177 °C. The range of application for bearings lubricated with grease per code A is limited to 121 °C. In both cases the spherical surface of the outer or inner ring have to be provided with a dry-film lubricant as per MIL-PRF-46010G or equivalent (anti-seizing protection). The slide hole treatment either at the outer ring or inner ring.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4628:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4628:2013

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 200 mm - 1 150 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 200 mm 1 150 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 Mpa for aerospace applications. NOTE Other designation: Z 8 CND 17-04. Only the chemical composition of this standard must be considered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4628:2008

EVS-EN 4629:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4629:2013

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted - Softened - Forging stock - De ≤ 300 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted Softened Forging stock De ≤ 300 mm for aerospace applications. NOTE Other designation: Z 8 CND 17-04. Only the chemical composition of this standard must be considered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4629:2008

EVS-EN 4631:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 4631:2013

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 200 mm - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 200 mm 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 Mpa for aerospace applications. NOTE Other designation: Z 8 CND 17-04. Only the chemical composition of this standard must be considered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4631:2008

EVS-EN 4632-006:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 4632-006:2013

Aerospace series - Weldability and brazeability of materials in aerospace constructions - Part 006: Homogeneous assemblies of titanium alloys

This European Standard defines degrees of weldability and brazeability for materials or families of materials used in the aerospace applications. It comprises a series of sheets, by materials or by material family, which: - indicate the main titles, the typical chemical composition and the main characteristics, - contain recommendations for welding and brazing, - indicate a degree of weldability or brazeability for a given process under defined conditions. It is applicable without restriction for the manufacturing of new parts or for repair.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9104-001:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 9104-001:2013

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Part 001: Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defence Quality Management System Certification Programs

This European Standard defines the requirements and industry-accepted practices for managing the ICOP scheme, which provides confidence to aviation, space, and defence customers and organizations that their suppliers with certification of their quality management systems, issued by accredited CBs, meet the applicable AQMS standard requirements. The requirements established in this standard are applicable to the IAQG and its three sectors for managing AQMS certification and associated activities. The requirements are applicable to IAQG working groups [e.g. SMS, Other Party Management Team (OPMT)], IAQG member companies, ABs, CBs, Certification Body Management Committees (CBMCs), AABs, TPABs, Training Providers (TPs), and organizations seeking/obtaining AQMS standard certification. The AQMS standard adopted by the organization should be EN 9100, EN 9110, and/or EN 9120, as appropriate to the organization's activities; these standards are referred to throughout this writing as 'AQMS standards'. IAQG member companies have committed to recognize the certification of a supplier's quality management system to all equivalent AQMS standards (e.g. AS, EN, JISQ, NBR). IAQG sectors may expand the application of the requirements defined in this standard for other standards approved by the IAQG and its three sectors [i.e., Americas Aerospace Quality Group (AAQG), European Aerospace Quality Group (EAQG), Asia/Pacific Aerospace Quality Group (APAQG)].

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 4628:2008

Identne EN 4628:2007

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 150 mm - 1 100 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 Mpa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) Air melted Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 150 mm 1 100 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 Mpa for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 4628:2013

EVS-EN 4629:2008

Identne EN 4629:2007

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Forging stock - De ≤ 300 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) Air melted Hardened and tempered Forging stock De ≤ 300 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 4629:2013

EVS-EN 4631:2008

Identne EN 4631:2007

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 200 mm - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 Mpa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM 3504 (X4CrNiMo16-5-1) Air melted Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 200 mm 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 Mpa for aerospace applications.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 4631:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 4618

Identne prEN 4618:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Aerospace series - Aircraft internal air quality standards, criteria and determination methods

This European Standard specifies requirements and determination methods for newly certificated commercial passenger aircraft programmes. This European Standard applies to newly certificated commercial passenger aircraft programmes. It may also apply to current production aircraft if it does not carry significant penalties, i.e. if it can be shown to be technically feasible and economically justifiable. This European Standard covers the period from first crew embarkation to last crew disembarkation. NOTE 1 During embarkation and disembarkation, reduced temperatures in the cabin may be desirable due to increased metabolic activity of the occupants. In some ground cases, the aircraft environmental control system (ECS) may not be able to compensate for the external conditions influencing the cabin comfort conditions, such as open doors, extreme hot/cold ground/air temperatures or radiant heat. In this case, external air-conditioning systems, for example conditioned low-pressure ground air or high-pressure supply, may be used to supplement the aircraft ECS. If the temperature range stated in this European Standard is regularly exceeded (either above or below the stated range), changes to airline and/or airport procedures and/or aircraft design should be introduced. NOTE 2 During ground operations, the external air quality may adversely influence the air quality within the aircraft cabin. Contamination produced as a result of servicing activities or ground operations vehicles may enter the aircraft directly, for example via open doors, and the ECS may not be able to effectively control contaminant levels in the cabin. Airline and airport operational procedures should be organised so as to avoid direct contamination of the cabin from these pollutant sources. If the contaminant ranges stated in this European Standard are regularly exceeded, changes to airline and/or airport procedures and/or aircraft design should be introduced. Outside air quality levels would usually be regulated by national authorities.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 4618:2009

prEN 4666

Identne prEN 4666:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Aerospace series - Aircraft integrated air quality and pressure standards, criteria and determination methods

This European Standard specifies requirements and determination methods for newly certificated commercial civil passenger aircraft programmes regarding integrated air quality parameters and cabin air pressure. This European Standard is intended to apply to newly certificated commercial civil passenger aircraft programmes. It may also apply to current production aircraft if it does not carry significant burden, i.e. if it can be shown to be technically feasible and economically justifiable. This European Standard covers the period for each flight when the first crewmember enters the aircraft until the disembarkation of the last crewmember. NOTE 1 During embarkation and disembarkation, reduced temperatures in the cabin may be desirable due to increased metabolic activity of the occupants. In some ground cases, the aircraft environmental control system (ECS) may not be able to compensate for the external conditions influencing the cabin comfort conditions, such as open doors, extreme hot/cold ground/air temperatures or radiant heat. In this case, external air-conditioning systems, for example conditioned low-pressure ground air or high-pressure supply, may be used to supplement the aircraft ECS. If the temperature range stated in this European Standard is regularly exceeded (either above or below the stated range), changes to airline and/or airport procedures and/or aircraft design should be introduced. NOTE 2 During ground operations, the external air quality may adversely influence the air quality within the aircraft cabin. Contamination produced as a result of servicing activities or ground operations may enter the aircraft directly, for example via open doors, and the ECS may not be able to effectively control contaminant levels in the cabin. Airline and airport operational procedures should be organised so as to avoid direct contamination of the cabin from these pollutant sources. If the contaminant ranges stated in this European Standard are regularly exceeded, changes to airline and/or airport procedures and/or aircraft design should be introduced. Outside air quality levels would usually be regulated by national authorities. Individual predisposition may influence the proposed values and limits. prEN 4666 is a self-standing standard, independent from EN 4618 or any other similar subject documents. This European Standard covers data for: - Pressure Conditions (air pressure rate of change, absolute cabin air pressure); - Thermal Conditions (air temperature, surface temperature, draught); - Humidity Conditions; - Noise and Vibration; - Combined Effects as newly developed by the European study “ICE - Ideal Cabin Environment” (European Contract No. AST4-CT-2005-516131) and its related findings.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A3:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 474-1:2006+A3:2013

Mullatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This European Standard& specifies the general safety requirements for earth-moving machinery1) described in EN ISO 6165:2006, except rollers and horizontal directional drill. NOTE 1 Rollers are covered by EN 500. NOTE 2 Horizontal directional drills are covered by EN 791. This European Standard& also applies to derivative machinery (see 3.1.2) designed primarily for use with equipment to loosen, pick up, move, transport, distribute and grade earth and rock. This European Standard gives the common safety requirements for earth-moving machinery families and is intended to be used in conjunction with one of the EN 474 parts 2 to 12. These machine specific parts (EN 474-2 to -12) do not repeat the requirements from EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009, but add or replace the requirements for the family in question. NOTE 3 The requirements specified in this part of the standard are common to two or more families of earth-moving machinery. Specific requirements in EN 474 parts 2 to 12 take precedence over the respective requirements of EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009. For multipurpose machinery the parts of the standard that cover the specific functions and applications have to be used e.g. a compact loader also used as a trencher shall use the relevant requirements of EN 474 parts 1, 3 and 10. The standard also covers general requirements for attachments intended to be used with earth moving machine families covered in the scope. Except for part 12 this European Standard does not deal" with the electrical hazards related to the main circuits and drives of machinery when the principal source of energy is electrical. This European Standard does not deal with towing of trailers. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to earth-moving machinery, when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during commissioning, operation and maintenance of earth-moving machinery. This European Standard is not applicable to earth moving machines, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A1:2009

EVS-EN 13135:2013

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 13135:2013

Kraanad. Ohutus. Konstruktsioon. Nõuded seadmetele

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and selection of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment used in all types of cranes and their associated fixed load lifting attachments with the objectives of protecting personnel from hazards affecting their health and safety and of ensuring reliability of function. NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of cranes, and for load lifting attachments, are given in the appropriate European standard. The electrical equipment covered by this European Standard commences at the point of connection of the supply to the crane (the crane supply switch) including systems for power supply and control feeders situated outside the crane, e.g. flexible cables, conductor wires or bars, electric motors and cableless controls. The principles to be applied for cranes transporting hazardous loads are given in this standard. Particular requirements are given for cranes transporting hot molten metal. The standard does not cover the detail design of individual items of equipment except with regard to their selection for specific aspects of use. In general, the proof of competence calculations and related strength requirements or safety margins of equipment and components are not covered by this standard. These questions are covered in EN 13001-1 and -2, and in EN 13001-3 -series that is partly under preparation, see Annex A. Exceptionally some safety margins are given here for items not covered in EN 13001-series. Hazards due to noise are not covered by this standard. They are addressed in safety standards specific to each type of crane. 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. The significant hazards covered by this European Standard are identified in Clause 4. This European standard is not applicable to cranes, which are manufactured before the date of publication by CEN of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13135-2:2004+A1:2010; EVS-EN 13135-1:2004+A1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 21179:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 21179:2013

ja identne ISO 21179:2013

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the electrostatic field generated by a running light conveyor belt (ISO 21179:2013)

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the electrostatic field generated by a running light conveyor belt according to ISO 21183-1. This dynamic procedure is required because the antistatic behaviour of light conveyor belts cannot in many cases be sufficiently described by measurement of the electrical resistances in accordance with ISO 21178.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21179:2006

EVS-EN ISO 21180:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 21180:2013

ja identne ISO 21180:2013

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the maximum tensile strength (ISO 21180:2013)

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the maximum tensile strength of light conveyor belts, according to ISO 21183-1, or of other conveyor belts where ISO 283 is not applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21180:2006

EVS-EN ISO 21181:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 21181:2013

ja identne ISO 21181:2013

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the relaxed elastic modulus (ISO 21181:2013)

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the relaxed elastic modulus of light conveyor belts according to ISO 21183-1 or other conveyor belts where ISO 9856 is not applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21181:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A1:2009

Identne EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009

Mullatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This part of EN 474 specifies the general safety requirements for earth-moving machinery1) described in EN ISO 6165:2006, except rollers and horizontal directional drill. NOTE 1 Rollers are covered by EN 500. NOTE 2 Horizontal directional drills are covered by EN 791. This part also applies to derivative machinery (see 3.1.2) designed primarily for use with equipment to loosen, pick-up, move, transport, distribute and grade earth and rock. This part gives the common safety requirements for earth-moving machinery families and is intended to be used in conjunction with one of the EN 474 parts 2 to 12. These machine specific parts (EN 474-2 to -12) do not repeat the requirements from !EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009", but add or replace the requirements for the family in question. NOTE 3 The requirements specified in this part of the standard are common to two or more families of earth- moving machinery.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 474-1:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A3:2013

EVS-EN 13135-1:2004+A1:2010

Identne EN 13135-1:2003+A1:2010

Kraanad. Ohutus. Disain. Nõuded seadmetele. Osa 1: Elektrotehniline varustus

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and selection of low voltage electrotechnical equipment for all type of cranes, with the objectives of ensuring reliability of safety-related function and protecting personnel from hazards affecting their health and safety. NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of cranes, and for load lifting attachments, are given in the appropriate European standard. The equipment covered by this European Standard commences at the point of connection of the supply to the electrical equipment of the crane including systems for power supply and control feeders situated outside the crane, e.g. flexible cables, conductor wires or bars, cableless controls. The standard does not cover individual items of electrical equipment except with regard to their selection for specific aspects of use. Hazards due to noise are not covered by this standard. They are addressed in safety standards specific to each type of crane. The significant hazards covered by this European Standard are identified in clause 4. This standard doesn't deal with voltages over 1000 V a.c. and 1500 V d.c.. This standard does not cover hazards related to the lifting of persons. This document is not applicable to cranes which are manufactured before the date of publication by CEN of this document. Authors of Product-Specific-Standards should copy the relevant clauses of this standard instead of referring to EN 13135, and should refer directly to EN 60204-32 whenever possible.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13135-1:2004; EVS-EN 13135-1:2004/AC:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 13135:2013

EVS-EN 13135-2:2004+A1:2010

Identne EN 13135-2:2004+A1:2010

Kraanad. Seadmed. Osa 2: Mitte-elektrotehnilised seadmed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies requirements for design and selection of non-electrotechnical equipment for all types of crane with the objectives of protecting personnel from hazards affecting their lives and health and of ensuring reliability of function. The fixed load lifting attachments are integral part of the crane and therefore belong also to the scope of this standard. Non-electrotechnical equipment comprises: - Structure and structural equipment; - driving mechanisms; - rope and chain drives; - fixed load lifting attachments; - safety devices; - fluid power systems. The significant hazards covered by this document are identified in clause 4. Hazards due to noise are not covered by this standard. They are addressed in safety standards specific to each type of crane. The principles to be applied for cranes transporting hazardous loads are given in this standard. Particular requirements are given for cranes transporting hot molten metal. This standard does not give the additional requirements for: - equipment requiring a high level of cleanliness for hygiene reasons, e.g. in direct contact with foodstuffs or pharmaceuticals; - equipment operating in clean rooms with a dust controlled environment, (e.g. satellite assembling room, electronic industry, food processing, pharmaceuticals processing); - hazards resulting from handling explosives and radiating material; - hazards caused by operation subject to special regulations (e.g. explosive atmospheres);- the risk related to lifting of persons. This document is applicable to non-electrotechnical equipment which is manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13135-2:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 13135:2013

EVS-EN ISO 21179:2006

Identne EN ISO 21179:2006

ja identne ISO 21179:2005

Kerged konveierilindid. Teimimeetod elektrostaatilise välja, mis tekib kerge konveierilindi liikumisel, mõõtmiseks

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the electrostatic field generated by a running light conveyor belt according to ISO 21183-1. This dynamic procedure is required because the antistatic behaviour of light conveyor belts cannot in many cases be sufficiently described by measurement of the electrical resistances in accordance with ISO 21178.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1718:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 21179:2013

EVS-EN ISO 21180:2006

Identne EN ISO 21180:2006

ja identne ISO 21180:2005

Kerged konveierilindid. Maksimaalse tõmbetugevuse määramine

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the maximum tensile strength of light conveyor belts according to ISO 21183-1, or of other conveyor belts where ISO 283 is not applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1722:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 21180:2013

EVS-EN ISO 21181:2006

Identne EN ISO 21181:2006

ja identne ISO 21181:2005

Kerged konveierilindid. Relakseerumisjärgse elastsusmooduli määramine

This International Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the relaxed elastic modulus of light conveyor belts according to ISO 21183-1, or other conveyor belts where ISO 9856 is not applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1723:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 21181:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1459-1

Identne prEN 1459-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Rough-terrain trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Variable-reach trucks

This European Standard specifies the general safety requirements of non-slewing variable-reach rough-terrain trucks, articulated or rigid chassis, equipped with a telescopic lifting means (pivoted boom), on which a load handling device (e.g., carriage and fork arms) is typically fitted. Fork arms and other integrated attachments are considered to be parts of the truck. For attachments the appropriate clauses of this standard are applicable and other specific standards may also apply. This European Standard does not apply to: slewing variable reach rough terrain trucks covered by prEN 1459-2; industrial variable reach trucks covered by EN ISO 3691-2; lorry-mounted variable reach trucks; variable reach trucks fitted with tilting or elevating operator position; variable reach rough terrain trucks designed for container handling; mobile cranes covered by EN 13000; machines designed primarily for earth moving, such as loaders and dozers, even if their buckets and blades are replaced with forks (see EN 474 series); trucks designed primarily with variable length load suspension elements (e.g., chain, ropes) from which the load may swing freely in all directions covered by prEN 1459-4; trucks fitted with personnel/work platforms, designed to move persons to elevated working positions covered by prEN 1459-3; trucks designed primarily for container handling; trucks incorporating tractor specific devices; trucks on tracks. This European Standard does not address hazards linked to: hybrid power systems; gas power system; battery power systems. This European Standard does not address hazards which may occur: a) during manufacture; b) when handling suspended loads which may swing freely; c) when using trucks on public roads; d) when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; e) when operating underground.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1459:1998+A3:2012

prEN 1755

Identne prEN 1755:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tööstuslike mootorkärude ohutus . Töötamine plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas. Kasutamine süttivas gaasis, aurus, udus ja tolmus

This European Standard applies to self-propelled and pedestrian propelled manual and semi-manual industrial trucks (hereafter often referred to as trucks) for use in potentially explosive atmospheres including their load handling devices and removable attachments. Fork arms, load platforms or integrated attachments are considered to be parts of the truck. Attachments mounted on the load carrier or on fork arms which are removable by the user are not considered to be a part of the truck This European Standard deals only with the prevention of the ignition of an explosive atmosphere by industrial trucks and describes the additional requirements for trucks of equipment group II and equipment category 2G, 3G, 2D and 3D. The relationship between equipment categories and the respective zones is shown in Annex B. This standard does not cover trucks for category 1 and trucks intended for use in explosive atmospheres with hybrid mixtures. All trucks intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres within the scope of this European Standard need to comply with the requirements stated in this European Standard. Where additional hazards could occur, an ignition hazard assessment according to EN 13463-1:2009 will be carried out, taking into consideration these special circumstances and additional requirements contained in EN 13463-1:2009 and if relevant modified by the specific parts of EN 13463 for other types of protection. This European Standard covers the technical requirements necessary to avoid or minimize the significant hazards listed in Annex A , which could occur during normal operation, maintenance or foreseeable misuse (in accordance with the data given by the manufacturer) of industrial trucks. This European standard does not apply to trucks intended for use in hazardous atmospheres with carbon disulfide (CS2), carbonmonoxide (CO) and/or ethylenoxide (C2H4O) due to special properties of these gases. Trucks marked IIB+H2 and/or C2H2 (hydrogen and/or acetylene) are also suitable for IIA or IIB atmospheres. This European Standard is valid for atmospheres with an ambient temperature range of -20 °C to +40 °C, i.e. trucks built to this European Standard will be satisfactory to any service conditions within this range unless otherwise specified. NOTE The ambient temperature range (-20 °C to +40) °C is in line with EN 3691-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1755:2000+A1:2009

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 16210:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 16210:2013

Transportation loads - Measurement and evaluation of climatic and other loads - Data acquisition and general requirements for measuring equipment

This European Standard specifies the documentation of measurements for climatic and other loads (such as sunlight, sand, dust and electromagnetic radiation) during transport, handling and storage.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16289:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16289:2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes for pressure capsules - MCA 7,5 RF finish

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the 28 mm finish for glass containers for pressurised or vacuum liquids designated MCA 7,5 RF.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16291-1:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16291-1:2013

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

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 2 for returnable glass.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16291-2:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 16291-2:2013

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

This European Standard specifies the dimensions of the screw finish for glass containers designated MCA 2 for one way glass.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16292:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 16292:2013

Glass packaging - Screw finishes - Depressed threads

This European Standard specifies the profiles of thread for all the screw deck finishes for metallic, plastic and metallo-plastic closures. The depressed threads could be used on continuous threads finishes to reduce the thread depth at and adjacent to the mould parting line. Depressed threads are only used on ≥ 28 mm Roll-On Pilferproof (ROPP) type finishes where the closure is formed on the neck finish.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16293:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16293:2013

Packaging - Glass Packaging - Deep BVS finishes for still wines

This European Standard specifies dimensions of a series of deep screw finishes for the closure of wines with a CO2 content below 1,2 grams per litre. NOTE Carbonation ≥1,2g/l CO2 requires a suitable container and closure agreed between the glass maker, closure maker and packer/filler.

Keel en

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 105-E01:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 105-E01:2013

ja identne ISO 105-E01:2013

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01:2013)

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 immersion in water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E01:2010

EVS-EN ISO 105-E02:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 105-E02:2013

ja identne ISO 105-E02:2013

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E02: Colour fastness to sea water (ISO 105-E02:2013)

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 immersion in sea water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E02:2000

EVS-EN ISO 105-E04:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 105-E04:2013

ja identne ISO 105-E04:2013

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:2013)

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 human perspiration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E04:2009

EVS-EN ISO 1833-22:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 1833-22:2013

ja identne ISO 1833-22:2013

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride) (ISO 1833-22:2013)

This part of ISO 1833 is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of — viscose or certain types of the current cupro or modal or lyocell fibres with — flax fibres. If a cupro or modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test should be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent. The part of ISO 1833 is not applicable to mixtures in which the flax fibre has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro, modal or lyocell fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 1833-26:2013

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 1833-26:2013

ja identne ISO 1833-26:2013

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid) (ISO 1833-26:2013)

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method using hot formic acid to determine the percentage of melamine fibres after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of melamine fibres with cotton or aramid fibres.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13002-2:2001

Identne EN 13002-2:1999

Carbon fibre yarns - Part 2: Methods of test and general specifications

This standard is applicable to high-performance, high modulus carbon fibre filament yarns as defined in mateterial standards. The carbon fibre filament yarns are used for manufacturing semi-finished products and for reinforcing metallic, plastic and ceramic parts.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 105-E01:2010

Identne EN ISO 105-E01:2010

ja identne ISO 105-E01:2010

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa E01: Värvipüsivus vee toimele

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 immersion in water.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E01:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 105-E01:2013

EVS-EN ISO 105-E02:2000

Identne EN ISO 105-E02:1996

ja identne ISO 105-E02:1994

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa E02: Värvipüsivus merevee toimele

See osa standardist ISO 105 määrab kindlaks meetodi kõigi tekstiililiikide ja -vormide värvipüsivuse määramiseks merevette sukeldamisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 105-E02:2013

EVS-EN ISO 105-E04:2009

Identne EN ISO 105-E04:2009

ja identne ISO 105-E04:2008

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa E04: Värvipüsivus higi toimele

Standardi ISO 105 see osa määrab kindlaks meetodi kõigi tekstiililiikide ja -vormide värvipüsivuse määramiseks inimhigi suhtes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 105-E04:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 105-E04:2013

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16468:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TR 16468:2013

Food analysis - Determination of pesticide residues by GC-MS - Retention times, mass spectrometric parameters and detector response information

This Technical Report lists mass spectrometric parameters which are useful for the application of European Standards for the determination of pesticide residues in foods that use GC-MS, such as the following standards: EN 1528 (all parts), Fatty food — Determination of pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); EN 12393 (all parts), Foods of plant origin — Multiresidue methods for the gas chromatographic determination of pesticide residues; EN 15662, Foods of plant origin — Determination of pesticide residues using GC-MS and/or LC-MS/MS following acetonitrile extraction/partitioning and clean-up by dispersive SPE — QuEChERS-method. To facilitate the determination of pesticides and/or metabolites using GC-MS, Table 1 specifies the diagnostic ions suitable for quantification, which can be used.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16119-1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 16119-1:2013

ja identne ISO 16119-1:2013

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid. Osa 1: Üldist

This part of ISO 16119 specifies general requirements for the design and performance of sprayers, as defined in ISO 5681, with regard to minimizing the potential risk of environmental contamination during use, including misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer. It also specifies the requirements for identification of the sprayer and certain of its components, and the minimum content of the instruction handbook. It is intended to be used with each of the other parts of ISO 16119, which give requirements specific to particular types of sprayers (see Annex A). This part of ISO 16119 is applicable to all types of sprayers used in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and other areas, except knapsack sprayers. It does not cover safety aspects (see ISO 4254-6). NOTE Knapsack sprayers are covered by ISO 19932, which deals with safety as well as environmental aspects. This part of ISO 16119 is not applicable to sprayers manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12761-1:2005

EVS-EN ISO 16119-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 16119-2:2013

ja identne ISO 16119-2:2013

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid. Osa 2: Põllukultuuride pritsid ja sarnased seadmed

This part of ISO 16119 specifies requirements and the means for their verification for the design and performance of horizontal boom sprayers, as defined in 3.1, with regard to minimizing the potential risk of environmental contamination during use, including misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer. It is intended to be used with ISO 16119-1, which gives general requirements common to all the sprayer types covered by ISO 16119. When requirements of this part of ISO 16119 are different from those which are stated in ISO 16119-1, the requirements of this part of ISO 16119 take precedence over the requirements of ISO 16119-1 for machines within the scope of this part of ISO 16119. It does not cover safety aspects (see ISO 4254-6). This part of ISO 16119 is not applicable to sprayers manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12761-2:2005

EVS-EN ISO 16119-3:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 16119-3:2013

ja identne ISO 16119-3:2013

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Nõuded ja katsetusmeetodid. Osa 3: Põõsaste ja viljapuude pneumaatilised pritsid ning sarnased seadmed

This part of ISO 16119 specifies requirements and the means for their verification for the design and performance of sprayers for bush and tree crops, as defined in 3.1, and similar crops, with regard to minimizing the potential risk of environmental contamination during use, including misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer. It is not applicable to human-mounted sprayers for bushes or trees. It is intended to be used with ISO 16119-1, which gives general requirements common to all the sprayer types covered by ISO 16119. When requirements of this part of ISO 16119 are different from those which are stated in ISO 16119-1, the requirements of this part of ISO 16119 take precedence over the requirements of ISO 16119-1 for machines within the scope of this part of ISO 16119. This part of ISO 16119 does not cover safety aspects (see ISO 4254-6). This part of ISO 16119 is not applicable to sprayers manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12761-3:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12761-1:2005

Identne EN 12761-1:2001

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Osa 1: Üldist

Käesolev standard on rakendatav põllumajanduses (põllunduses) ja aianduses kasutatavatele ripp-, haake- ja liikurpritsidele. See esitab üksikasjalikult (spetsifitseerib) nõuded ja nende kontrollimise viisid pritside konstrueerimiseks ja valmistamiseks, osutades tähelepanu keskkonnareostuse potentsiaalse riski vähendamisele. Lisaks esitab see standard nõudeid pritsi määratlemise (identifitseerimise) ja kasutusjuhendi minimaalse sisu kohta. Erinõuded põllukultuuride pritsidele sisalduvad standardis EN 12761-2:2001, ning põõsaste ja viljapuude pneumaatilistele pritsidele standardis EN 12761-3:2001.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16119-1:2013

EVS-EN 12761-2:2005

Identne EN 12761-2:2001

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Osa 2: Põllukultuuride pritsid

Käesolev standard esitab üksikasjalikult nõuded ja nende kontrollimise viisid põllukultuuride pritside konstruktsioonile ja suutlikkusele, eesmärgiga minimeerida keskkonnareostuse riski. Käesolev standard kehtib koos standardiga EN 12761-1, mis sisaldab üldisi juhtnööre põllumajanduslike pritside kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16119-2:2013

EVS-EN 12761-3:2005

Identne EN 12761-3:2001

Põllu- ja metsamajanduse masinad. Taimekaitsepritsid ja vedelväetise laoturid. Keskkonnakaitse. Osa 3: Põõsaste ja viljapuude pneumaatilised pritsid

Käesolev standard esitab üksikasjalikult nõuded ja nende kontrollimise viisid põõsaste ja viljapuude pneumaatiliste pritside konstruktsioonile ja suutlikkusele, eesmärgiga minimeerida keskkonnareostuse riski. Käesolev standard kehtib koos standardiga EN 12761-1:2001, mis sisaldab üldisi juhtnööre põllumajanduslike pritside kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16119-3:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 16317

Identne FprEN 16317:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fertilizers - Determination of trace elements - Determination of arsenic by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after aqua regia dissolution

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of arsenic in fertilizers using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after aqua regia dissolution. Limits of quantification are dependent on the sample matrix as well as on the instrument, but can roughly be expected to be 1,5 mg/kg for As.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 16317:2012

FprEN 16318

Identne FprEN 16318:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fertilisers - Determination of trace elements - Determination of chromium(VI) by photometry (method A) and by ion chromatography with spectrophotometric detection (method B)

This European Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the content of soluble chromate in fertilisers. Method A specifies the determination of chromate after extraction with water by photometry. This method can be used to determine Cr(VI)-mass fractions in solids higher than 1 mg/kg. Method B specifies the determination of chromate by alkaline digestion and ion chromatography with spectrophotometric detection. This method can be used to determine Cr(VI)-mass fractions in solids higher than 0,1 mg/kg. NOTE In case of reducing or oxidising fertiliser matrix, no valid Cr(VI) content can be reported.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 16318:2012

FprEN 16319

Identne FprEN 16319:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fertilizers - Determination of trace elements - Determination of cadmium, chromium, lead and nickel by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after aqua regia dissolution

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of cadmium, chromium, nickel and lead in fertilizers with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after extraction with aqua regia. Limits of quantification are dependent on the sample matrix as well as on the instrument, but can roughly be expected to be 0,3 mg/kg for Cd and 1 mg/kg for Cr, Ni and Pb. NOTE Due to significant interference from Cu, Fe and Mn, no valid results can be reported using this method for fertilizer matrices containing high concentrations (≥ 10 %) of these micro-nutrients.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 16319:2012

FprEN 16320

Identne FprEN 16320:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Fertilizers - Determination of trace elements - Determination of mercury by vapour generation (VG) after aqua regia dissolution

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the content of mercury in fertilizers after extraction with aqua regia and the detection of mercury by vapour generation (VG) coupled to an atomic absorption spectrometer or an inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometer. A limit of quantification of 0,01 mg/kg is to be expected.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 16320:2012

prEN ISO 16119-4

Identne prEN ISO 16119-4:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16119-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Environmental requirements for sprayers - Part 4: Fixed and semi-mobile sprayers (ISO/DIS 16119-4:2013)

This part of ISO 16119 specifies requirements and the means for their verification for the design and performance of fixed and semi-mobile sprayers with regard to minimizing the potential risk of environmental contamination during use, including misuse foreseeable by the manufacturer. This type of spraying systems is generally a combination of separate elements (main tank, pump and application unit) that could be assembled in fixed installations (fixed sprayers) or with moving parts (semi-mobile sprayers). It does not apply for Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application equipment1) (i.e. foggers). It is intended to be used with ISO 16119-1, which gives general requirements common to all the sprayer types covered by ISO 16119. When requirements of this part of ISO 16119 are different from those which are stated in ISO 16119-1, the requirements of this part of ISO 16119 take precedence over the requirements of ISO 16119-1 for machines within the scope of this part of ISO 16119. It does not cover safety aspects (see ISO 4254-6). This part of ISO 16119 is not applicable to sprayers manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16122-4

Identne prEN ISO 16122-4:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16122-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Agricultural and forestry machines - Inspection of sprayers and liquid fertilizer distributors in use - Part 4: Fixed and semi mobile sprayers (ISO/DIS 16122-4:2013)

This part of ISO 16122, when used together with ISO 16122-12 specifies the requirements and test methods for the inspection of fixed and semi-mobile sprayers as defined respectively in 3.1 and 3.2, when in use. This part of ISO 16122 relates mainly to the condition of the equipment with respect to its potential risk for the environment and its performance to achieve good application. It does not apply for Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application equipment3) (i.e. foggers). This part of ISO 16122 is not applicable to sprayers manufactured before the date of its publication. NOTE Requirements for the protection of inspectors during an inspection are given in ISO 16122-1.

Keel en

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16468:2013

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TR 16468:2013

Food analysis - Determination of pesticide residues by GC-MS - Retention times, mass spectrometric parameters and detector response information

This Technical Report lists mass spectrometric parameters which are useful for the application of European Standards for the determination of pesticide residues in foods that use GC-MS, such as the following standards: EN 1528 (all parts), Fatty food — Determination of pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); EN 12393 (all parts), Foods of plant origin — Multiresidue methods for the gas chromatographic determination of pesticide residues; EN 15662, Foods of plant origin — Determination of pesticide residues using GC-MS and/or LC-MS/MS following acetonitrile extraction/partitioning and clean-up by dispersive SPE — QuEChERS-method. To facilitate the determination of pesticides and/or metabolites using GC-MS, Table 1 specifies the diagnostic ions suitable for quantification, which can be used.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13804:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 13804:2013

Foodstuffs - Determination of elements and their chemical species - General considerations and specific requirements

This European Standard specifies performance criteria for the selection of methods of analysis of elements and their chemical species in foodstuffs and contains performance requirements and characteristics, guidelines for laboratory set-up, sample preparation and test reports.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13804:2002

EVS-EN ISO 5526:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 5526:2013

ja identne ISO 5526:2013

Cereals, pulses and other food grains - Nomenclature (ISO 5526:2013)

This International Standard lists the botanical names of the main species of: a) cereals (Clause 3); b) pulses (Clause 4); c) other food grains (Clause 5). NOTE In addition to terms used in English and French, two of the three official ISO languages, this document gives the equivalent terms in Chinese and German; these are published under the responsibility of the member bodies for China (SAC) and Germany (DIN), and are given for information only. Only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms. It also lists the stabilized plant names of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). Various commonly met synonyms of the botanical names are indicated in an annex.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 21571:2005/A1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 21571:2005/A1:2013

ja identne ISO 21571:2005/Amd 1:2013

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Nucleic acid extraction - Amendment 1 (ISO 21571:2005/Amd 1:2013)

This International Standard provides general requirements and specific methods for DNA extraction/purification and quantitation. These methods are described in Annexes A and B.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 803:2001

ja identne EVS 803:2001

Linnuliha

Käesolev standard kehtib põllumajanduslindude lihale, mis on mõeldud tarbimiseks inimtoiduna.

Keel et

EVS-EN 13804:2002

Identne EN 13804:2002

Toiduained. Raskemetallide määramine. Määramise tingimused ja üldpõhimõtted.

This European Standard specifies performance criteria for the selection of methods of analysis of trace elements in foodstuffs. It provides general considerations about the special requirements on sample preparation, apparatus, equipment and reagents for trace elements analysis. In selecting a method of analysis for a specific food matrix, the analyst should give preference to any method which has been developed by the appropriate vertical Technical Committee rather than using a method which has been developed by the horizontal Technical Committee CEN/TC 275/WG 10. However it is the responsibility of the analyst to determine whether an applicable vertical standard has been published.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13804:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS-ISO 5223:2013

ja identne ISO 5223:1995+A1:1999

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Teravilja sõelad. (Ümbertrüki meetod)

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

Keel en

prEVS-ISO 5500:2013

ja identne ISO 5500:1986

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Õliseemnete jääkproduktid. Proovivõtmine

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb õliseemnete jääkidest proovide võtmise meetodeid. Seda kohaldatakse kõikidele õliseemnete jääkidele nende vormist olenemata; st. olenemata sellest, kas tegemist on jahu, aglomeraadi või õlikoogiga. Lisas C on kirjeldatud meetodit, mille väljatöötamisel võeti aluseks hetketeadmised proovide võtmise meetoditest ebasoovitavaid ja tõenäoliselt tootes ebaühtlaselt jaotunud kahjulike ainete, näiteks mükotoksiinid, riitsinuse seemnekestad ja mürgised seemned, määramiseks.

Keel et

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 10317:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne CEN/TR 10317:2013

European certified reference materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products prepared under the auspices of the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization (ECISS)

This Technical Report describes the classification, method of sample preparation, certification main rules and certificate content of the EURONORM-CRMs. It also lists the sample presentation of the corresponding producer's organisations and the distributing sources.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 10317:2009

EVS-EN 335:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 335:2013

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Use classes: definitions, application to solid wood and wood-based products

This European Standard is applicable to solid wood and wood-based products. This European Standard defines five use classes that represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed. This standard also indicates the biological agents relevant to each situation. A use class is not a performance class and does not give guidance for how long wood and wood-based product will last in service.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 335-3:2002; EVS-EN 335-1:2006; EVS-EN 335-2:2006

EVS-EN 927-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 927-1:2013

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 1: Classification and selection

This European Standard specifies a system for the classification of coating systems and coating materials for exterior wood surfaces by categories of end use, appearance and exposure conditions. It defines also several components of a multi coat system (primer, undercoat, top coat, etc.). It is applicable to all coating materials and coating systems intended for decoration and protection of exterior wood surfaces including those which contain biologically protective ingredients for the protection of coatings and at their surface (film preservation). The coating materials may include biologically active ingredients for the protection of the liquid coating material, for example during storage (in-can preservation) or to protect their interface with the wood (e.g. blue stain protection). This European Standard is generally not applicable to wood preservatives. Wood preservatives may however be part of a coating system covered by this standard. Guidance on selection criteria and the procedures for user's selection are given for information in Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 927-1:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 10317:2009

Identne CEN/TR 10317:2009

European certified reference materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products prepared under the auspices of the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization

This document describes the classification, the method of sample preparation for each material, the certification main rules and certificate content of the EURONORM-CRMs. It also lists the samples' presentation, the corresponding producer's organizations and the distributing sources.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 10317:2013

EVS-EN 335-1:2006

Identne EN 335-1:2006

Durability of wood and wood- based products - Definition of use classes - Part 1: General

This part of EN 335 defines five use classes which represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed. This part of EN 335 also indicates the biological agents relevant to each situation. Annex A gives information on these biological agents.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 335-1:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 335:2013

EVS-EN 335-2:2006

Identne EN 335-2:2006

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Definition of use classes - Part 2: Application to solid wood

This part of EN 335 offers guidance on the application of the use classes, as defined in Part 1 to solid wood of EN 335, in relation to the biological agents that can attack solid wood and solid wood panels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 335-2:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 335:2013

EVS-EN 335-3:2002

Identne EN 335-3:1995

Puidu ja puitmaterjalide vastupidavus. Bioloogiliste ohuklasside määratlus. Osa 3: Rakendus puitplaatidele

Käesolev EN 335 osa annab juhised EN 335 osas 1 määratletud ohuklasside süsteemi rakendamiseks puitplaatidele: vineerile, puitlaastplaatidele, orienteeritud laastuga plaatidele, kiudplaatidele, tsementsideainega puitlaastplaatidele ainult bioloogiliste mõjurite korral, mille mõju kestus on küllaldane nende kahjustamiseks. Käesolevat standardi osa tuleb kasutada koos EN 335 osaga 1.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 335:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 118

Identne FprEN 118:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Wood preservatives - Determination of preventive action against Reticulitermes species (European termites) (Laboratory method)

This document specifies a method for the determination of the preventive action of a wood preservative against the Reticulitermes species of European termites1) when the preservative is applied as a surface treatment to wood. This method is applicable to: water-insoluble chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients; organic formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; organic water-dispersible formulations as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates, and water-soluble materials, for example salts. NOTE This method can be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73 or EN 84.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 118:2005

prEN 839

Identne prEN 839:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Application by surface treatment

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of the protective effectiveness of a wood preservative, applied to the surface of the wood, against wood destroying basidiomycetes cultured on an agar medium. The method is applicable to all products which are to be applied by superficial application processes. This includes: organic solvent-based wood preservatives; or organic water-dispersible formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; or water-soluble products; or chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients for application by superficial processes. NOTE This method may be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 839:2008

prEN 16575

Identne prEN 16575:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Bio-based products - Vocabulary

This European Standard defines general terms to be used in the field of bio-based products, including horizontal aspects relevant for bio-based product standards.

Keel en

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14066:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 14066:2013

Natural stone test methods - Determination of resistance to ageing by thermal shock

This European Standard specifies a method to assess possible changes of natural stones under the effect of sudden changes in temperature (thermal shock).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14066:2003

EVS-EN 16301:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16301:2013

Natural stone test methods - Determination of sensitivity to accidental staining

The European Standard specifies a method to assess the sensitivity of natural stones when exposed to accidental staining. It defines a procedure for the application of the stains, the cleaning and the assessment of the surface appearance after cleaning. It also covers the possibility to assess the efficiency of a surface treatment. Note that the method does not intend to present any de-staining technique.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14066:2003

Identne EN 14066:2003

Natural stone test methods - Determination of resistance to ageing by thermal shock

This European Standard specifies a method to assess possible modifications of natural stones under the effect of sudden changes in temperature (thermal shock)

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14066:2013

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 14678-1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 14678-1:2013

Vedelgaasi seadmed ja tarvikud. Seadmed vedelgaasitanklatele. Osa 1: Tankurid

This European Standard covers the requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and marking of LPG dispensers for automotive LPG filling stations with a maximum allowable pressure of 25 bar (2 500 kPa), where the piping has a maximum DN 40 and any vessel fitted has a volume less than 2 l. This European Standard covers the requirements for the LPG parts in multi-fuel dispensers. This European Standard does not cover dispensers with integral pumps. This European Standard may also be used for piping greater than DN 40 and/or vessels greater than 2 l, but then the PED [20] should also be consulted. This European Standard does not include any requirement for metering performance.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14678-1:2006+A1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14678-1:2006+A1:2009

Identne EN 14678-1:2006+A1:2009

Vedelgaasi seadmed ja tarvikud. Seadmed vedelgaasitanklatele. Osa 1: Tankurid

See standard käsitleb autokütusetanklates kasutamiseks mõeldud kuni 25 bar (2500 KPa) arvutusrõhuga, kuni DN 40 torustikuga ja torustikku paigaldatud kuni 2-liitrise mahutavusega anumaga vedelgaasitankurite kavandamis-, tootmis-, katsetamis- ja märgistamisnõudeid. Standard ei hõlma sisseehitatud pumpadega tankureid.
MÄRKUS Standardit võib kasutada ka üle DN 40 torustikuga ja/või üle 2-liitrise mahutavusega anumaga tankurite suhtes, kuid sellisel juhul tuleb arvestada PEDi nõudeid.
Standard hõlmab ka nõudeid, mis kehtivad mitme kütuse tankurite vedelgaasi sisaldavatele komponentidele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 14678-1:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 14678-1:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16568

Identne prEN 16568:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Automotive fuels - Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) fuel and blends with diesel fuel - Determination of oxidation stability by rapidly accelerated oxidation method at 120 °C

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of the oxidation stability of fuels for diesel engines, by means of measuring the induction period of the fuel up to 48 h at 120 °C. The method is applicable to fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) intended for the use as pure biofuel or as a blending component for diesel fuels, and to blends of FAME with petroleum-based diesel containing 2 % (V/V) of FAME at minimum. NOTE 1 A similar test method for oxidation stability at 110 °C is described in EN 15751 [1], which applies to pure FAME and Diesel/FAME blends containing 2 % (V/V) of FAME at minimum. Another alternative for distillate fuels is described in EN ISO 12205 [3]. NOTE 2 For induction periods higher than 48 h the precision is not covered by the precision statement of this method. The limit values of the relevant fuel standards are well within the scope of this test method. The presence of cetane improver can reduce the oxidation stability determined by this test method. Limited studies with 2-ethyl hexyl nitrate (EHN) indicated, however, that the stability is reduced to an extent which is within the precision range of the test method.

Keel en

prEN 16576

Identne prEN 16576:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Automotive fuels - Determination of manganese and iron content in middle distillate fuels - Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES) method

This European Standard specifies a method based on inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES) for the determination of manganese content present as methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT 1)) and of iron content present as ferocene, each from about 0,5 mg/l to about 7,0 mg/l in distillate fuels including those containing up to about 10 % (V/V) fatty acid methylester (FAME). WARNING — The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. NOTE 1 Manganese and iron contents higher than 7,0 mg/l can be measured after preliminary dilution of the sample with a suitable solvent. However, the precision has not been established for such a procedure. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this European Standard, the term “% (V/V)” is used to represent the volume fraction (φ) of a material.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16904

Identne prEN ISO 16904:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16904:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Design and testing of LNG marine transfer arms for conventional onshore terminals (ISO/DIS 16904:2013)

This International Standard specifies the design, minimum safety requirements and inspection and testing procedures for liquefied natural gas (LNG) marine transfer arms intended for use on conventional onshore LNG terminals, handling LNG carriers engaged in international trade. It can provide guidance for offshore and coastal operations. It also covers the minimum requirements for safe LNG transfer between ship and shore. Although the requirements for power/control systems are covered, this International Standard does not include all the details for the design and fabrication of standard parts and fittings associated with transfer arms. This International Standard is supplementary to local or national standards and regulations and is additional to the requirements of ISO 28460. This International Standard needs not be applied to existing facilities.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1474-1:2009

prEN ISO 16993

Identne prEN ISO 16993:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16993:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Solid biofuels - Conversion of analytical results from one basis to another (ISO/DIS 16993:2013)

This International Standard gives formulas, which allow analytical data relating to solid biofuels to be expressed on the different bases in common use. Consideration is given to corrections that may be applied to certain determined values for solid biofuels prior to their calculation to other bases. In the informative Annex A tools for integrity checks of analytical results are given. In the informative Annex B conversion factors for calculation into other units are given. The informative Annex C is a guideline for the use of validation parameters as can be found in ISO/TC 238 analytical standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15296:2011

prEN ISO 16994

Identne prEN ISO 16994:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16994:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Solid biofuels - Determination of total content of sulphur and chlorine (ISO/DIS 16994:2013)

This International Standard describes methods for the determination of the total sulphur and total chlorine content in solid biofuels. The standard specifies two methods for digestion of the fuel and different analytical techniques for the quantification of the elements in the digest solutions. The use of automatic equipment is also included in this standard provided that a validation is carried out as specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15289:2011

prEN ISO 16995

Identne prEN ISO 16995:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16995:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Solid biofuels - Determination of the water soluble content of chloride, sodium and potassium (ISO/DIS 16995:2013)

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the water soluble chloride, sodium and potassium content in solid biofuels by extraction with water in a closed container and their following quantification by different analytical techniques.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15105:2011

prEN ISO 19901-8

Identne prEN ISO 19901-8:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 19901-8:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 8: Marine soil Investigations (ISO/DIS 19901-8:2013)

This part of ISO 19901 is intended for clients, soil investigation contractors, designers, installation contractors, geotechnical laboratories and public and regulatory authorities concerned with marine soil investigations for any type of offshore and nearshore structures, or geohazard assessment studies, for petroleum and natural gas industries. This part of ISO 19901 provides requirements, recommendations and guidelines for marine soil investigations regarding: a) objectives, planning and execution of marine soil investigations; b) deployment of investigation equipment; c) drilling and logging; d) in situ testing; e) sampling; f) laboratory testing; g) reporting. Rock materials are only covered by this part of ISO 19901 to the extent that ordinary marine soil investigation tools can be used, e.g. for chalk, calcareous soils, cemented soils or similar soft rock. Hard rock investigations are not covered by this part of ISO 19901; see also F.13. Foundation design is not covered by this part of ISO 19901, but covered in ISO 19901-4 and in the respective design standards for the specific types of offshore structures as listed in the Foreword. Planning, execution and interpretation of geophysical investigations are not covered by this part of ISO 19901. However, the results from geophysical investigations should, where appropriate, be used for planning, optimization and interpretation of marine soil investigations. Regarding geohazard assessment studies this part of 19901 does not cover planning, scope and the assessment itself, only the marine soil investigations.

Keel en

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 10261:2013

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TR 10261:2013

Iron and steel - European standards for the determination of chemical composition

This Technical Report lists, under Clause 3, the European Standards, which are currently available for the determination of the chemical composition of steel and iron. In Clause 4, it provides details of the range of application and gives the principle of the method for each standard. Items which are under preparation as European Standards or as CEN Technical Reports by ECISS/TC 102 are available on the webpage of CEN. Annex A contains a list of other European Standards and CEN Technical Reports applicable for the determination of the chemical composition of steels and irons. Annex B contains a list of withdrawn Euronorms, together with the corresponding replacement European Standards, if any. Annex C gives graphical representations of the concentration ranges of the methods available in this Technical Report. Figure C.1 gives the concentration ranges of the referee methods, Figure C.2 gives the concentration ranges of the routine methods and Figure C.3 represents the fields of application of all the methods available. Annex D provides a trilingual key of the abbreviations used in the Figures given in Annex C.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 10261:2008

CEN/TR 10317:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne CEN/TR 10317:2013

European certified reference materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products prepared under the auspices of the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization (ECISS)

This Technical Report describes the classification, method of sample preparation, certification main rules and certificate content of the EURONORM-CRMs. It also lists the sample presentation of the corresponding producer's organisations and the distributing sources.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 10317:2009

CEN/TR 10350:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 10350:2013

Analysis of steels and irons - Internal laboratory procedure for checking the accuracy of an analytical method by using Certified Reference Materials

The present statistical procedure describes how to check results for absence of bias by comparison of these analytical results with those obtained during the certification of CRMs. If the resulting data confirm the absence of bias, the method may be considered accurate when applied to all steels and irons whose composition ranges are adequately covered or bounded by the CRMs used. The resulting data give also an estimate of the repeatability and/or the intermediate precision ("intralaboratory reproducibility") for the CRMs used. The comparison of these analytical data with the repeatability data obtained during the certification may also be performed depending on the strict purpose of the method under consideration. For the purpose of this Technical Report, the use of existing CRMs is essential for the assessment of the trueness, but it may be only indicative for the other statistical data. NOTE This Technical Report does not describe the use of CRMs as calibrants, this subject being treated in ISO Guide 32.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 10350:2009

EVS-EN ISO 4492:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 4492:2013

ja identne ISO 4492:2013

Metallic powders, excluding powders for hardmetals - Determination of dimensional changes associated with compacting and sintering (ISO 4492:2013)

This International Standard specifies a method by which the dimensional changes associated with compacting and sintering of metallic powders are compared with those of a reference powder when processed under similar conditions. (See Clause 4.) The method applies to the determination of three types of dimensional changes involved with the processing of metallic powders, excluding powders for hardmetals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 24492:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 10261:2008

Identne CEN/TR 10261:2008

Iron and steel - Review of available methods of chemical analysis

This CEN Technical Report lists, under Clause 2, the European Standards which are currently available for the chemical analysis of steel and iron. In Clause 3, it also provides details of range of application and method principle for each standard. Items which are under preparation as European Standards or as CEN Technical Reports by ECISS/TC 20 are available on the webpage of CEN, through the link http://www.cen.eu/CENORM/Sectors/TechnicalCommitteesWorkshops/CENTechnicalCommittees/WP.asp?param=6357&title=ECISS%2FTC+20. Annex A contains a list of European Standards, CEN Technical Reports and ECISS Information Circulars relevant for chemical analysis of ferrous materials. Annex B contains a list of withdrawn Euronorms, together with the corresponding replacement European Standards. Annex C is a graphical presentation of the concentration ranges for the methods presented in this Technical Report.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 10261:2013

CEN/TR 10317:2009

Identne CEN/TR 10317:2009

European certified reference materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products prepared under the auspices of the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization

This document describes the classification, the method of sample preparation for each material, the certification main rules and certificate content of the EURONORM-CRMs. It also lists the samples' presentation, the corresponding producer's organizations and the distributing sources.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 10317:2013

CEN/TR 10350:2009

Identne CEN/TR 10350:2009

Analysis of steels and irons - Internal laboratory procedure for checking the accuracy of an analytical method by using Certified Reference Materials

The present statistical procedure describes how to check results for absence of bias by comparison of these analytical results with those obtained during the certification of CRMs. If the resulting data confirm the absence of bias, the method may be considered accurate when applied to all steels and irons whose composition ranges are adequately covered or bounded by the CRMs used. The resulting data give also an estimate of the repeatability and/or the intermediate precision ("intralaboratory reproducibility") for the CRMs used. The comparison of these analytical data with the repeatability data obtained during the certification may also be performed depending on the strict purpose of the method under consideration. NOTE 1 For the purpose of this Technical Report, the use of existing CRMs is essential for the assessment of the trueness, but it may be only indicative for the other statistical data. NOTE 2 This Technical Report does not describe the use of CRMs as calibrants, this subject being treated in ISO Guide 32.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 10350:2013

EVS-EN 24492:2000

Identne EN 24492:1993

ja identne ISO 4492:1985

Metallpulbrid, välja arvatud kõvasulamites kasutatavad pulbrid. Tihenemisest ja paagutamisest tuleneva mõõtmete muutuse määramine

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks meetodi, mille korral tihenemisest ja paagutamisest tulenevaid mõõtmete muutusi võrreldakse sarnastes tingimustes töödeldud etalonpulbrite vastavate näitajatega.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4492:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 10338

Identne prEN 10338:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Hot rolled and cold rolled non-coated flat products of multiphase steels for cold forming - Technical delivery conditions

This European Standard applies to hot rolled and cold rolled non-coated steel flat products made of multiphase steels for cold forming. It covers cold rolled products of thickness equal to or less than 3 mm and hot rolled products of thickness equal to or less than 6 mm. These products are delivered in sheet, wide strip, slit wide strip or cut lengths obtained from slit wide strip. Flat products of multiphase steels for cold forming may be delivered with an electrolytically zinc coating according to EN 10152.

Keel en

prEN 10346

Identne prEN 10346:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Pidevas kuumsukelprotsessis pinnatud lehtterastooted - Tehnilised tarnetingimused

This European Standard specifies requirements for continuously hot-dip coated products made of low carbon steels for cold forming, of steels for construction, of steels with high proof strength for cold forming and coated with zinc (Z), zinc-iron alloy (ZF), zinc aluminium alloy (ZA), aluminium-zinc alloy (AZ), aluminium-silicon alloy (AS) or zinc-magnesium alloy (ZM) and for continuously hot-dip coated products made of multiphase steels for cold forming coated with zinc (Z), zinc-iron alloy (ZF), zinc-aluminium alloy (ZA) or zinc-magnesium alloy (ZM) in thicknesses of 0,20 mm ≤ t < 3,0 mm. By agreement at the time of enquiry and order, this European Standard is applicable to continuously hot-dip coated flat products of an expanded validity range defined for thicknesses t < 0,20mm or in thicknesses 3,0mm < t < 6,5mm with agreed mechanical properties and test specimens, adhesion of coating and surface condition requirements. The thickness is the final thickness of the delivered product after coating. This document applies to strip of all widths and to sheets cut from it (≥ 600 mm width) and cut lengths (< 600 mm width). NOTE 1 Products coated with (pure) aluminium can also be available, but are not covered by this European standard. NOTE 2 The products covered by this European Standard are used where cold formability, high strength, a defined minimum yield strength and corrosion resistance are the most important factors. Corrosion resistance of the product is proportional to the coating thickness, hence to its mass (see also 7.3.2). The products covered by this European Standard can be used as substrates for organic coated flat products specified in EN 10169 for building and general engineering applications. NOTE 3 By agreement at the time of enquiry and order, this European standard is applicable to other continuously hot-dip coated hot rolled steel flat products (e.g. in accordance with EN 10149-2).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10346:2009

prEN ISO 683-17

Identne prEN ISO 683-17:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 683-17:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Heat-treated steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels - Part 17: Ball and roller bearing steels (ISO/DIS 683-17:2013)

1.1 This part of ISO 683 specifies the technical delivery requirements for five groups of wrought ball and roller bearing steels as listed in Table 3, namely: through-hardening bearing steels (steels with about 1 % C and 1 % to 2 % Cr), case-hardening bearing steels, induction-hardening bearing steels (unalloyed and alloyed), stainless bearing steels, high temperature bearing steels. 1.2 This part of ISO 683 applies to the products and heat-treatment conditions given in Table 1 and the surface conditions given in Table 2. 1.3 In addition to this part of ISO 683, the general technical delivery requirements of ISO 404 are applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 683-17:2000

prEN ISO 6506-1

Identne prEN ISO 6506-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6506-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO/DIS 6506-1:2013)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies the method for the Brinell hardness test for metallic materials. It is applicable to both fixed-location and portable hardness testing machines. For some specific materials and/or products, particular International Standards exist (e.g. ISO 4498-1) and make reference to this Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6506-1:2006

prEN ISO 6506-2

Identne prEN ISO 6506-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6506-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines (ISO/DIS 6506-2:2013)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies methods of direct and indirect verification of testing machines used for determining Brinell hardness in accordance with ISO/DIS 6506-1:2012, and also specifies when these two types of verification shall be performed. The direct verification involves checking that individual machine performance parameters fall within specified limits whereas the indirect verification utilises hardness measurements of reference blocks, calibrated in accordance with ISO/DIS 6506-3:2012, to check the machine's overall performance. If a testing machine is also to be used for other methods of hardness testing, it shall be verified independently for each method. This part of ISO 6506 is applicable to both fixed-location and portable hardness testing machines. For machines that are incapable of satisfying the specified force-time profile, the direct verification of force and testing cycle may be modified by the use of Annex B. NOTE It is recommended that the calibration agency that is used to conduct the verifications of hardness testing machines and indenters be accredited to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (or an equivalent) by an accrediting body recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) as operating to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6506-2:2006

prEN ISO 6506-3

Identne prEN ISO 6506-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6506-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO/DIS 6506-3:2013)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to be used in the indirect verification of Brinell hardness testing machines as described in ISO/DIS 6506-2:2012. The procedures necessary to ensure metrological traceability of the calibration machine are also specified. The agency conducting the standardizations of test blocks shall be accredited to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (or an equivalent) by an accrediting body recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) as operating to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17011. The standardizing agency shall have a certificate/scope of accreditation stating the hardness scales that are covered by the accreditation, and the standards to which the test block standardizations are traceable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6506-3:2006

prEN ISO 6506-4

Identne prEN ISO 6506-4:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6506-4:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 4: Table of hardness values (ISO/DIS 6506-4:2013)

This part of ISO 6506 gives a table of the Brinell hardness values for use in tests on flat surfaces.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6506-4:2006

prEN ISO 6508-1

Identne prEN ISO 6508-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6508-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO/DIS 6508-1:2013)

This part of ISO 6508 specifies the method for Rockwell regular and Rockwell superficial hardness tests (scales and applicable range of application according to Table 1) for metallic materials and is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines. For specific materials and/or products, other specific International Standards apply (for instance ISO 3738-1 and ISO 4498). NOTE Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of hardmetal for ball indenters is considered to be the standard type of Rockwell indenter ball. Steel indenter balls may continue to be used only when complying with Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6508-1:2006

prEN ISO 6508-2

Identne prEN ISO 6508-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6508-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines and indenters (ISO/DIS 6508-2:2013)

This part of ISO 6508 specifies two separate methods – direct and indirect – of verification of testing machines for determining Rockwell hardness in accordance with ISO/DIS 6508-1:2012, together with a method for verifying Rockwell hardness indenters. The direct verification method is used to determine whether the main parameters associated with the machine function – such as applied force, depth measurement, and testing cycle timing - fall within specified tolerances. The indirect verification method uses a number of calibrated reference hardness blocks to determine how well the machine can measure a material of known hardness The indirect method may be used on its own for periodic routine checking of the machine in service. If a testing machine is also to be used for other methods of hardness testing, it shall be verified independently for each method. This part of ISO 6508 is applicable to stationary and portable hardness testing machines. Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of hardmetal for ball indenters is considered to be the standard type of Rockwell indenter ball. Steel indenter balls may continue to be used only when complying with ISO/DIS 6508-1:2012, Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6508-2:2006

prEN ISO 6508-3

Identne prEN ISO 6508-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 6508-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Rockwell hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO/DIS 6508-3:2013)

This part of ISO 6508 specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to be used for the indirect and daily verification of Rockwell hardness testing machines, as specified in ISO/DIS 6508-2:2012. Attention is drawn to the fact that the use of hardmetal for ball indenters is considered to be the standard type of Rockwell indenter ball. Steel indenter balls may continue to be used only when complying with ISO/DIS 6508-1:2012, Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6508-3:2006

prEN ISO 16859-1

Identne prEN ISO 16859-1:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16859-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Leeb hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO/DIS 16859-1:2013)

This standard covers the determination of the Leeb hardness of metallic materials using six different Leeb scales (HLD, HLS, HLE, HLDL, HLD+15, HLC, HLG).

Keel en

prEN ISO 16859-2

Identne prEN ISO 16859-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16859-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Leeb hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of the testing devices (ISO/DIS 16859-2:2013)

This part of ISO 16859 specifies methods for direct and indirect verification of test instruments used for determining Leeb hardness in accordance with ISO/DIS 16859-1:2012, and also describes when these two types of verification shall be performed. The direct verification involves checking that individual instrument performance parameters fall within specified limits, whereas the indirect verification utilizes hardness measurements of reference test blocks, calibrated in accordance with ISO/DIS 16859-3:2012, to check the overall performance of the instrument. The indirect method may be used on its own for the periodic performance checking in service. NOTE°1 Direct verification of test instruments included in this standard can only be done where applicable reference values are provided by the instrument manufacturer. NOTE°2 For testing in directions other than in direction of gravity, the measured hardness number will be biased. For such cases, the correction values shall be provided by the manufacturer.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16859-3

Identne prEN ISO 16859-3:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 16859-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Metallic materials - Leeb hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference test blocks (ISO/DIS 16859-3:2013)

This part of ISO 16859 specified a method for the calibration of reference test blocks that are used for the indirect verification of Leeb hardness testers according to ISO/DIS 16859-2:2012 and for the periodic checking according to ISO/DIS 16859-1:2012. The procedures necessary to ensure metrological traceability of the calibration machine are also specified.

Keel en

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 335:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 335:2013

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Use classes: definitions, application to solid wood and wood-based products

This European Standard is applicable to solid wood and wood-based products. This European Standard defines five use classes that represent different service situations to which wood and wood-based products can be exposed. This standard also indicates the biological agents relevant to each situation. A use class is not a performance class and does not give guidance for how long wood and wood-based product will last in service.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 335-3:2002; EVS-EN 335-1:2006; EVS-EN 335-2:2006

EVS-EN 1910:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1910:2013

Wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding - Determination of dimensional stability

This European Standard specifies a method of test to determine the dimensional changes and warp of the elements of wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1910:2000

EVS-EN 13442:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13442:2013

Puit- ja parkettpõrandakate ja puitvooderdis ning pealistus. Vastupidavuse määramine keemilistele ainetele

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the resistance of the surface of an element of wood and parquet flooring, panelling and cladding, to a predetermined list of chemical agents they may be exposed to during their service life.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13442:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1910:2000

Identne EN 1910:2000

Puit- ja parkettpõrandakate ja puitvooderdis ning pealistus. Mõõtmete stabiilsuse määramine

This standard specifies a method of test to determine the dimensional changes of wood flooring (including parquet) and wood panelling and cladding as defined in EN (175.332.01).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1910:2013

EVS-EN 13442:2003

Identne EN 13442:2002

Puit- ja parkettpõrandakate ja puitvooderdis ning pealistus. Vastupidavuse määramine keemilistele ainetele

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the resistance of the surface of an element of wood and parquet flooring, panelling and cladding, to a predetermined list of chemical agents they may be exposed to during their service life

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13442:2013

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 14720-1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 14720-1:2013

ja identne ISO 14720-1:2013

Testing of ceramic raw and basic materials - Determination of sulfur in powders and granules of non-oxidic ceramic raw and basic materials - Part 1: Infrared measurement methods (ISO 14720-1:2013)

This part of ISO 14720 defines a method for the determination of sulfur in powdered and granular nonoxidic ceramic raw materials and materials, such as silicon carbides, silicon nitrides, graphites, carbon blacks, cokes, carbon powders. If proved by the recovery rate, this method can also be applied for other non-metallic powdered and granular materials, e.g. silicon dioxide. This part of ISO 14720 is applicable for materials with mass fractions of sulfur from 0,005 % to 2 %. This part of ISO 14720 can also be applied for materials with higher mass fractions of sulfur after verification of the particular case.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 14720-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 14720-2:2013

ja identne ISO 14720-2:2013

Testing of ceramic raw and basic materials - Determination of sulfur in powders and granules of non-oxidic ceramic raw and basic materials - Part 2: Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) or ion chromatography after burning in an oxygen flow (ISO 14720-2:2013)

This part of ISO 14720 defines a method for the determination of sulfur in powdered and granular nonoxidic ceramic raw materials and materials, which are completely oxidized at a higher temperature in an oxygen atmosphere, e.g. carbon and graphite materials. For materials which are not completely oxidizable under these conditions, it is possible to determine sulfur that can be released under these conditions, e.g. the adherent sulfur This part of ISO 14720 is applicable for materials with mass fractions of sulfur ≤ 10 % and mass fractions of ash < 20 %, The defined method is limited for materials with mass fractions of barium < 10 mg/kg, because the sulfur bonded in barium sulfate is not detectable with this method. For the lower detection limit of this method, a mass fraction of sulfur of 0,5 mg/kg in the case of inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) and 5 mg/kg in the case of ion chromatography (IC) has to be considered as a recommended value.

Keel en

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1242:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 1242:2013

Adhesives - Determination of isocyanate content

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the isocyanate content of adhesives, adhesive components and their basic constituents. It is not applicable to products containing blocked isocyanate groups which can be liberated by the reagents used in this test method.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1242:2005

EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN ISO 4892-2:2013

ja identne ISO 4892-2:2013

Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps (ISO 4892-2:2013)

This part of ISO 4892 specifies methods for exposing specimens to xenon-arc light in the presence of moisture to reproduce the weathering effects (temperature, humidity and/or wetting) that occur when materials are exposed in actual end-use environments to daylight or to daylight filtered through window glass. Specimen preparation and evaluation of the results are covered in other International Standards for specific materials. General guidance is given in ISO 4892-1. NOTE Xenon-arc exposures of paints and varnishes are described in ISO 11341.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2006/A1:2009; EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2006

EVS-EN ISO 14910-1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 14910-1:2013

ja identne ISO 14910-1:2013

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers for moulding and extrusion - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specification (ISO 14910-1:2013)

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. 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 might be required to specify a material for a particular application and/or method of processing. If such additional properties are required, they shall be determined in accordance with the test methods specified in ISO 14910‑2, if suitable. In order to specify a thermoplastic polyester/ester or polyether/ester elastomer for a particular application or to ensure reproducible processing, additional requirements may be given in data block 5 (see 3.1 and 3.6).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14910-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 14910-2:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 14910-2:2013

ja identne ISO 14910-2:2013

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester/ester and polyether/ester elastomers for moulding and extrusion - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties (ISO 14910-2:2013)

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 for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given. 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 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 ISO 14910‑1 (hardness, melting temperature and tensile modulus). 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 in this part of ISO 14910. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures. NOTE This part of ISO 14910 has been developed on the basis of ISO 10350-1 as, at the moment, no standard exists for the acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data for thermoplastic elastomers. After publication of this part of ISO 14910 and the analogous document for polyurethanes (ISO 16365-2), it is the intention to develop ISO 10350-3 for the acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data for thermoplastic elastomers, based on this part of ISO 14910 and ISO 16365-2, as the basis for the development of thermoplastic-elastomer material standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14910-2:2006

EVS-EN ISO 15527:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 15527:2013

ja identne ISO 15527:2010

Plastics - Compression-moulded sheets of polyethylene (PEUHMW, PE-HD) - Requirements and test methods (ISO 15527:2010)

This International Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for solid flat compression-moulded sheets of polyethylene (PE-UHMW and PE-HD, see ISO 1043-1) without fillers or reinforcing materials. It applies only to thicknesses from 10 mm to 200 mm.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1242:2005

Identne EN 1242:2005

Liimid. Isotsüanaadi sisalduse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks liimides, liimi komponentides, nende põhimaterjalides pinnakaitsesüsteemides ja nendega seotud toodetes vaba isotsüanaatrühmade sisalduse määramise meetodi. See meetod on kasutatav ka hüdroksüülarvu ja/või hüdroksüülrühmade sisalduse määramiseks betooni kaitsesüsteemides. Meetodit ei saa rakendada toodete puhul, mis sisaldavad blokeeritud isotsüanaatrühmi, mis võivad vabaneda katsetamisel kasutatavatest reaktiividest.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1242:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1242:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2006

Identne EN ISO 4892-2:2006

ja identne ISO 4892-2:2006

Plastid. Laboratoorsete valgusallikatega valgustamise meetodid. Osa 2: Kaarlahendusega ksenoonlambid

This part of ISO 4892 specifies methods for exposing specimens to xenon-arc light in the presence of moisture to reproduce the weathering effects that occur when materials are exposed in actual end-use environments to daylight or to daylight filtered through window glass.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2006/A1:2009

Identne EN ISO 4892-2:2006/A1:2009

ja identne ISO 4892-2:2006/Amd 1:2009

Plastid. Laboratoorsete valgusallikatega valgustamise meetodid. Osa 2: Kaarlahendusega ksenoonlambid

This part of ISO 4892 specifies methods for exposing specimens to xenon-arc light in the presence of moisture to reproduce the weathering effects that occur when materials are exposed in actual end-use environments to daylight or to daylight filtered through window glass.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4892-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 14910-1:2006

Identne EN ISO 14910-1:2006

ja identne ISO 14910-1:1997

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.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14910-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 14910-2:2006

Identne EN ISO 14910-2:2006

ja identne ISO 14910-2:1997

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 for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given here.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14910-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15346

Identne prEN 15346:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates

This European Standard defines a method of specifying delivery conditions for poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of PVC recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of recycled PVC to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This European Standard does not cover the characterisation of plastics wastes. See EN 15347. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15346:2008

prEN 15348

Identne prEN 15348:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterisation of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates

This European Standard gives guidelines for the characterisation of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) recyclates. It gives the most important characteristics and associated test methods for assessing PET recyclates intended to be used for the production of semi finished/finished products. It is intended for use by the supplier and purchaser of such materials, to assist them in agreeing on specifications. This European Standard is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15348:2008

prEN 16575

Identne prEN 16575:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Bio-based products - Vocabulary

This European Standard defines general terms to be used in the field of bio-based products, including horizontal aspects relevant for bio-based product standards.

Keel en

prEN ISO 4895

Identne prEN ISO 4895:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 4895:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastid. Vedelad epoksüvaigud. Kristalliseerumiskalduvuse määramine

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the tendency of liquid epoxy resins to crystallize. The tendency to crystallize is determined by observing, at specified time intervals, changes in fluidity and the onset of crystallization.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4895:2000

prEN ISO 15512

Identne prEN ISO 15512:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 15512:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Determination of water content (ISO/DIS 15512:2013)

1.1 This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the water content of plastics in the form of powder, granules and finished articles. These methods do not test for water absorption (kinetics and equilibrium) of plastics as measured by ISO 62. The methods are suitable for the determination of water content as low as 0,01 % or better. Water content is an important parameter for processing materials, and should remain below the level specified in the appropriate material standard. 1.2 Four alternative methods are specified in this International Standard. a) Method A is an extraction method using anhydrous methanol followed by a Karl-Fischer titration of the extracted water. It can be used for all plastics and is applicable to granules smaller than 4 mm x 4 mm x 3 mm. The method can also be used for e.g. prepolymer materials in the form of a powder that are insoluble in methanol. NOTE At the next revision of this standard Method A may be removed from this standard or placed in an informative annex. b) Method B1 is a vaporization method using a tube oven. The water contained in the test portion is vaporized and carried to the titration cell by a dry air or nitrogen carrier gas, followed by a Karl-Fischer titration of the collected water. It can be used for all plastics and is applicable to granules smaller than 4 mm x 4 mm x 3 mm. NOTE At the next revision of this standard Method B1 may be removed from this standard or placed in an informative annex. c) Method B2 is a vaporization method using a heated sample vial. The water contained in the test portion is vaporized and carried to the titration cell by a dry air or nitrogen carrier gas, followed by a Karl-Fischer titration of the collected water. It can be used for all plastics and is applicable to granules smaller than 4 mm x 4 mm x 3 mm. d) Method C is a manometric method. The water content is determined from the increase in pressure, which results when the water is evaporated under a vacuum. This method is not applicable to plastic samples containing volatile compounds, other than water, in amounts contributing significantly to the vapour pressure at room temperature. Checks for the presence of large amounts of volatile compounds should be carried out periodically, for example by gas chromatography. Such checks are particularly required for new types or grades of material.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15512:2009

prEN ISO 22007-2

Identne prEN ISO 22007-2:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 22007-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 2: Transient plane heat source (hot disc) method (ISO/DIS 22007-2:2013)

This part of ISO 22007 specifies a method for the determination of the thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity, and hence the specific heat capacity per unit volume, of plastics. The experimental arrangement can be designed to match different specimen sizes. Measurements can be made in gaseous and vacuum environments at a range of temperatures and pressures. This method is suitable for testing homogeneous and isotropic materials, as well as anisotropic materials with a uniaxial structure. The homogeneity of the material should extend throughout the specimen and no thermal barriers (except those next to the probe) should be present within a range defined by the probing depth(s) (see 3.2 below). The thermal-transport properties of liquids can also be determined, provided care is taken to minimize thermal convection.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 22007-2:2012

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 3037

Identne FprEN ISO 3037:2013

ja identne ISO/FDIS 3037:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Gofreeritud fiiberpapp. Põiksuunalise katkemistugevuse määramine (vahatamata serva meetod) (ISO/FDIS 3037:2013)

This International Standard specifies an unwaxed edge method for the determination of the edgewise crush resistance of corrugated fibreboard. It is applicable to all corrugated fibreboard grades.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3037:2007

prEN ISO 12625-7

Identne prEN ISO 12625-7:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 12625-7:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 7: Determination of optical properties - Measurement of brightness and colour with D65/10° (outdoor daylight) (ISO/DIS 12625-7:2013)

This part of ISO 12625 specifies testing procedures for the instrumental determination of brightness and colour of tissue paper and tissue products viewed under outdoor daylight conditions. It also gives specific instructions for the preparation of test pieces (single-ply, multi-ply products) and for the optical measurements of products, where special precautions may be necessary. NOTE The properties called C/2° brightness and colour are measured with an instrument adjusted to a much lower UV content than that specified in this part of ISO/DIS 12625. The measurements of C/2° brightness and colour are described in … Part 15.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 12625-7:2007

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 927-1:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 927-1:2013

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 1: Classification and selection

This European Standard specifies a system for the classification of coating systems and coating materials for exterior wood surfaces by categories of end use, appearance and exposure conditions. It defines also several components of a multi coat system (primer, undercoat, top coat, etc.). It is applicable to all coating materials and coating systems intended for decoration and protection of exterior wood surfaces including those which contain biologically protective ingredients for the protection of coatings and at their surface (film preservation). The coating materials may include biologically active ingredients for the protection of the liquid coating material, for example during storage (in-can preservation) or to protect their interface with the wood (e.g. blue stain protection). This European Standard is generally not applicable to wood preservatives. Wood preservatives may however be part of a coating system covered by this standard. Guidance on selection criteria and the procedures for user's selection are given for information in Annex A.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 927-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 11890-2:2013

ja identne ISO 11890-2:2013

Paints and varnishes - Determination of volatile organic compound (VOC) content - Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method (ISO 11890-2:2013)

This part of ISO 11890 is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products. It specifies a method for the determination of the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of paints, varnishes and their raw materials. This part is preferred if the expected VOC content is greater than 0,1 % by mass and less than about 15 % by mass. When the VOC content is greater than about 15 % by mass, the less complicated method given in ISO 11890‑1 may be used. This method assumes that the volatile matter is either water or organic. However, other volatile inorganic compounds can be present and might need to be quantified by another suitable method and allowed for in the calculations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 15110:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 15110:2013

ja identne ISO 15110:2013

Paints and varnishes - Artificial weathering including acidic deposition (ISO 15110:2013)

This International Standard specifies a so-called acid dew and fog test (ADF test) as a time-compressed laboratory test method for simulating, by the use of artificial acidic precipitation, the damaging effects of acidic atmospheric precipitation in association with UV radiation, neutral condensed precipitation, and changing temperature and humidity. This test method is intended to be used in evaluating, on the basis of relative performance rankings, the suitability of polymeric materials for use in outdoor environments with acidic precipitation. It is not intended to generate the same extent of damage or the same damage pattern as in outdoor weathering, but rather to give a ranking which is similar to that which would be obtained in outdoor weathering. The method produces damage which is more homogeneous, allows fewer specimens to be exposed (and hence more rapid testing) and enables evaluation of the exposed specimens to be carried out using methods which are more objective than visual assessment.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 927-1:2006

Identne EN 927-1:1996

Värvid ja lakid. Välistingimustes kasutatava puidu kattematerjalid ja -süsteemid. Osa 1: Liigitus ja valik

Standard määrab välistingimustes paikneva puitmaterjali kohta kindlaks kattematerjalide ja -süsteemide liigitussüsteemi, lähtudes lõppkasutusest, välimusest ja mõju avaldavatest tingimustest. Standardit saab rakendada kõikide kattematerjalide ja -süsteemide korral, mis on ette nähtud välisoludes paiknevate puitpindade kaunistamiseks ja kaitseks, kaasa arvatud need, mis katete kaitseks sisaldavad biokaitsekomponente ja mille kokkupuutepinnal puiduga on kaitsekelme.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 927-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2008

Identne EN ISO 11890-2:2006

ja identne ISO 11890-2:2006

Värvid ja lakid. Lenduvate orgaaniliste ühendite (VOC) sisalduse määramine. Osa 2: Gaaskromatograafiline meetod (ISO 118920-2:2006)

Standardi ISO 11890 käesolev osa on esimene mitmest standardist värvide, lakkide ja nendega seotud toodete proovide võtmise ja uurimise kohta. Standard määratleb meetodi lenduvate orgaaniliste ühendite (VOC) sisalduse määra-miseks värvides, lakkides ja nende lähtematerjalides. Käesolevat osa on soovitatav kasutada juhul, kui eeldatav VOC sisaldus on suurem kui 0,1 massiprotsenti ja väiksem kui 15 massiprotsenti. Kui VOC sisaldus on suurem kui 15 massiprotsenti, võib kasutada standardis ISO 11890-1 kirjeldatud lihtsamat meetodit. Käesolev meetod eeldab, et lenduv aine on kas vesi või orgaaniline aine. Materjalis võib aga leiduda ka muid lenduvaid anorgaanilisi ühendeid, vajadusel tuleb nende sisaldus määrata teise sobiva meetodi abil ja seda sisaldust arvutustes arvestada.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11890-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50580:2012/FprA1

Identne EN 50580:2012/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Elektrimootoriga töötavate käeshoitavate tööriistade ohutus. Erinõuded püstolpihustitele

This European Standard applies to spray guns for non-flammable materials.

Keel en

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16443:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne CEN/TR 16443:2013

Backgrounds to the revision of EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007 - Fly ash for concrete

This Technical Report describes the backgrounds to the revision on EN 450-1:2005+A1:2007, Fly ash for concrete - Part 1: Definition, specifications and conformity criteria.

Keel en

EVS 812-1:2013

Hind 13,22

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

See standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted, mis on kasutusel standardisarjas EVS 812 ning Vabariigi Valitsuse 27. oktoobri 2004. a määruses nr 315 (RT I 2004, 75, 525) „Ehitisele ja selle osale esitatavad tuleohutusnõuded“.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2005

EVS-EN 480-15:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 480-15:2013

Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Test methods - Part 15: Reference concrete and method for testing viscosity modifying admixtures

This European Standard specifies the constituent materials, the composition and the mix procedure to produce a reference concrete with a prescribed consistency and segregated portion for testing viscosity modifying admixtures as defined in EN 934-2. It also describes how to determine the requirements for the test mix in comparison with the control mix.

Keel en

EVS-EN 822:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 822:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of length and width

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the length and width of fullsize products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 822:1999

EVS-EN 823:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 823:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of thickness

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the thickness of full-size products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 823:1999

EVS-EN 824:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 824:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of squareness

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedure for determining the deviation from squareness for length, width and/or thickness of full-size products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. The method is normally applicable to products with straight edges. For products of other shape, e.g. profiled edges, the method can be adapted accordingly.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 824:1999

EVS-EN 825:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 825:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of flatness

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the deviation from flatness for full-size products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 825:1999

EVS-EN 826:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 826:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compression behaviour

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures to be used when determining the compression behaviour of test specimens. It is applicable to thermal insulating products and can be used to determine the compressive stress in compressive creep tests and for applications in which insulation products are only exposed to short-term loads. The method can be used for quality control purposes. It may also be employed to obtain reference values from which design values can be calculated using safety factors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 826:1999

EVS-EN 1602:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 1602:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of the apparent density

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the apparent overall density and the apparent core density under reference conditions. It is applicable to full size thermal insulating products and test specimens. This standard can also be applied to the individual layers of multi-layered products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1602:1999

EVS-EN 1603:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 1603:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 °C/ 50 % relative humidity)

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures to evaluate irreversible dimensional changes of test specimens and full size products with time under constant normal laboratory conditions. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1603:1999; EVS-EN 1603:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 1604:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1604:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for evaluating dimensional changes of test specimens under specified conditions of temperature, relative humidity and duration of exposure. This European Standard proposes a range of conditions from which one or more desirable test conditions can be selected. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1604:1999; EVS-EN 1604:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 1605:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 1605:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of deformation under specified compressive load and temperature conditions

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the deformation occurring under specified conditions of compressive load, temperature and time. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1605:1999; EVS-EN 1605:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 1606:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 1606:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of compressive creep

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the compressive creep of specimens under various conditions of stress. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1606:1999; EVS-EN 1606:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 1607:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1607:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the tensile strength of a product perpendicular to its faces. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1607:1999

EVS-EN 1608:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1608:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the tensile strength of a product parallel to its faces. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. This European Standard can be used to determine whether the product has sufficient strength to withstand stresses during transportation and application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1608:1999

EVS-EN 1609:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1609:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the short-term water absorption of test specimens by partial immersion. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. NOTE It is intended to simulate the water absorption caused by a 24 h raining period during construction work.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1609:1999; EVS-EN 1609:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 12085:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 12085:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and choice of measuring equipment and the procedure for determining the linear dimensions of test specimens which are taken from thermal insulating products. The procedures for measuring the dimensions of full size products are specified in EN 822 and EN 823.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12085:1999

EVS-EN 12086:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 12086:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of water vapour transmission properties

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the water vapour transmission rate, water vapour permeance and water vapour permeability of test specimens in the steady state under different sets of specified test conditions. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. It is intended to be used for homogeneous materials (see note 1) and for products which may contain integral skins or facings of different material(s). NOTE 1 A material is considered to be homogeneous, with regard to mass distribution, if its density is approximately the same throughout, i.e. if the measured density values are close to its mean density. NOTE 2 This test method is not normally used for determining the water vapour transmission properties of single, separate vapour barriers (of high diffusion resistance), such as prefabricated films, foils, membranes or sheets, due to the long duration of the test. For products with a vapour retarder or barrier with a water vapour diffusion equivalent air layer thickness sd ≧1 000 m (see 3.6) other test methods e.g. IR-detection can be used for measuring the single separate vapour retarder or barrier, provided that the results obtained are in the same range as the values measured in accordance with this standard. The water vapour transmission rate and permeance values are specific to the test specimen (i.e. the product) thickness tested. For homogeneous products, the water vapour permeability is a property of the material.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12086:1999

EVS-EN 12087:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 12087:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by immersion

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the long-term water absorption of test specimens. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. This European Standard specifies two options: Method 1 - partial immersion Method 2 - total immersion The long-term water absorption by partial immersion is intended to simulate the water absorption caused by long term water exposure. The long-term water absorption by total immersion is not directly related to the conditions on site, but has been recognized as a relevant condition of test for some products in some applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12087:1999/A1:2006; EVS-EN 12087:1999

EVS-EN 12088:2013

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 12088:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of long term water absorption by diffusion

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the long-term water absorption of test specimens by diffusion. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. It is intended to simulate the water absorption of products subjected to high relative humidities, approximating to 100 %, on both sides and subjected to a water vapour pressure gradient for a long period of time e.g. inverted roof or unprotected ground insulation. The test is not applicable for all types of thermal insulating products. The product standard should state for which of its products, if any, this test is applicable. NOTE For unprotected ground insulation the temperature of 50 C might be replaced by a lower temperature, when more data is available.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12088:1999

EVS-EN 12089:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 12089:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of bending behaviour

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the bending behaviour of full size products (Method A) and test specimens (Method B) under the action of three-point loading. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. The test is designed to determine the bending strength of products and their deflection at a given load. The method can be used to determine the resistance of the product to bending stresses during transport and application.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12089:1999

EVS-EN 12090:2013

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 12090:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of shear behaviour

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining shear behaviour. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. NOTE The tests described in this standard do not determine pure shear behaviour, but measure the effects of applying two opposite parallel forces to the major faces of the test specimen. The test is however called shear in this text by convention. The application of a force tangentially to the major surface of the test specimen is considered to represent more closely the stresses imposed upon thermal insulation products in many building applications, particularly walls, than other methods of measuring shear performance e.g. bending tests.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12090:1999

EVS-EN 12091:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 12091:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of freeze-thaw resistance

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the effect of successive cycling from dry conditions at -20 C to wet conditions at 20 C on the mechanical properties and moisture content of the product. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. It is intended to simulate freeze-thaw effects on thermal insulating products which are frequently exposed to water and low temperature conditions, e.g. inverted roofs and unprotected ground insulation. This test method is not recommended for all thermal insulating products. If relevant the product standards will state for which products this standard is applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12091:1999

EVS-EN 12430:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 12430:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of behaviour under point load

This European Standard specifies equipment and procedures for determining the behaviour of products under a force applied to a small area of a test specimen at a given speed. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. This European Standard can be used to determine whether the products have sufficient strength to withstand forces applied directly to them either during installation or during application, mainly caused by pedestrian traffic. NOTE The test methods given in the main body of the standard and in Annex A are reported and interpreted in different ways. The similarities that exist between the methods are not sufficient to permit reasonable comparisons to be made.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12430:1999/A1:2006; EVS-EN 12430:1999

EVS-EN 12431:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 12431:2013

Thermal insulating products for building applications - Determination of thickness for floating floor insulating products

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the thickness of thermal insulating products for impact sound insulation in floating floor applications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12431:1999; EVS-EN 12431:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN 13142:2013

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 13142:2013

Ventilation for buildings - Components/products for residential ventilation - Required and optional performance characteristics

This European Standard specifies and classifies the component/product performance characteristics which may be necessary for the design and dimensioning of residential ventilation systems to provide the predetermined comfort conditions of temperature, air velocity, humidity, hygiene and sound in the occupied zone. It defines those performance characteristics (mandatory or optional) which shall be determined, measured and presented according to relevant test methods. It provides a classification scheme which leads to a full definition of product properties based on test methods described in various EN Standards and gives an overview of the Test Standards. Distinction between mandatory and optional requirement is left to each national regulations. The codification part in Annex A and the classification part in Clause 4 apply to the following products: - mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units for single dwellings according to EN 13141-7; - un-ducted mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units for a single room according to EN 13141-8. This standard does not apply to other products such as filters, fire dampers, ducts, control devices and sound attenuators, which may also be incorporated in residential ventilation. This standard does not cover requirements raised by European Directives, for example: low voltage directive, EMC directive and other requirements such as corrosion, resistance and snow penetration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13142:2004

EVS-EN 14066:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 14066:2013

Natural stone test methods - Determination of resistance to ageing by thermal shock

This European Standard specifies a method to assess possible changes of natural stones under the effect of sudden changes in temperature (thermal shock).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14066:2003

EVS-EN 16301:2013

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16301:2013

Natural stone test methods - Determination of sensitivity to accidental staining

The European Standard specifies a method to assess the sensitivity of natural stones when exposed to accidental staining. It defines a procedure for the application of the stains, the cleaning and the assessment of the surface appearance after cleaning. It also covers the possibility to assess the efficiency of a surface treatment. Note that the method does not intend to present any de-staining technique.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 717-1:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 717-1:2013

ja identne ISO 717-1:2013

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation (ISO 717-1:2013)

This part of ISO 717:a) defines single-number quantities for airborne sound insulation in buildings and of building elementssuch as walls, floors, doors, and windows; b) takes into consideration the different sound level spectra of various noise sources such as noise sources inside a building and traffic outside a building; c) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in onethird-octave or octave bands in accordance with ISO 10140-2, ISO 140-4, and ISO 140-5. The single-number quantities in accordance with this part of ISO 717 are intended for rating airborne sound insulation and for simplifying the formulation of acoustical requirements in building codes. An additional single-number evaluation in steps of 0,1 dB is indicated for the expression of uncertainty (except for spectrum adaptation terms). The required numerical values of the single-number quantities are specified according to varying needs. The single-number quantities are based on results of measurements in one-third-octave bands or octave bands. For laboratory measurements made in accordance with ISO 10140, single-number quantities should be calculated using one-third-octave bands only. The rating of results of measurements carried out over an enlarged frequency range is dealt with in Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 717-1:1999; EVS-EN ISO 717-1:1999/A1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2013

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 717-2:2013

ja identne ISO 717-2:2013

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Impact sound insulation (ISO 717-2:2013)

This part of ISO 717: a) defines single-number quantities for impact sound insulation in buildings and of floors; b) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in onethird- octave bands in accordance with ISO 10140-3 and ISO 140-7, and in octave bands in accordance with that option in ISO 140-7 for field measurements only; c) defines single-number quantities for the impact sound reduction of floor coverings and floating floors calculated from the results of measurements carried out in accordance with ISO 10140-3; d) specifies a procedure for evaluating the weighted reduction in impact sound pressure level by floor coverings on lightweight floors. The single-number quantities in accordance with this part of ISO 717 are intended for rating impact sound insulation and for simplifying the formulation of acoustical requirements in building codes. An additional single-number evaluation in steps of 0,1 dB is indicated for the expression of uncertainty (except for spectrum adaptation terms).The required numerical values of the single-number quantities are specified according to varying needs. The rating of results from measurements carried out over an enlarged frequency range is described in Annex A. A method for obtaining single-number quantities for bare heavy floors according to their performance in combination with floor coverings is described in Annex B. An example of the calculation of a single-number quantity is given in Annex C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2003; EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2003/A1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 29462:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 29462:2013

ja identne ISO 29462:2013

Field testing of general ventilation filtration devices and systems for in situ removal efficiency by particle size and resistance to airflow (ISO 29462:2013)

This International Standard describes a procedure for measuring the performance of general ventilation air cleaning devices in their end use installed configuration. The performance measurements include removal efficiency by particle size and the resistance to airflow. The procedures for test include the definition and reporting of the system airflow. The procedure describes a method of counting ambient air particles of 0,3 µm to 5,0 µm upstream and downstream of the in-place air cleaner(s) in a functioning air handling system. The procedure describes the reduction of particle counter data to calculate removal efficiency by particle size. Since filter installations vary dramatically in design and shape, a protocol for evaluating the suitability of a site for filter evaluation and for system evaluation is included. When the evaluated site conditions meet the minimum criteria established for system evaluation, the performance evaluation of the system can also be performed according to this procedure. This International Standard also describes performance specifications for the testing equipment and defines procedures for calculating and reporting the results. This International Standard is not intended for measuring performance of portable or movable room air cleaners or for evaluation of filter installations with and expected filtration efficiency at or above 99 % or at or below 30 % when measured at 0,4 µ.

Keel en

EVS-HD 60364-5-559:2013/AC:2013

Hind 0

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-559: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Valgustid ja valgustuspaigaldised

Standardi EVS-HD 60364-5-559:2013 eestikeelse verisooni parandus.

Keel et

EVS 812-3:2013

Hind 16,1

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

See standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-3:2007; EVS 812-3:2007/AC:2010

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 812-1:2005

ja identne EVS 812-1:2005

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara

Käesolev standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-1:2002

Asendatud EVS 812-1:2013

EVS 812-3:2007/AC:2010

ja identne EVS 812-3:2007

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

Standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 812-3:2013

EVS 812-3:2007

ja identne EVS 812-3:2007+AC:2010

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid

Standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 812-3:2002

Asendatud EVS 812-3:2013

EVS-EN 822:1999

Identne EN 822:1994

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Pikkuse ja laiuse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused täissuuruses toodete pikkuse ja laiuse määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 822:2013

EVS-EN 823:1999

Identne EN 823:1994

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Paksuse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused täissuuruses toodete paksuse määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 823:2013

EVS-EN 824:1999

Identne EN 824:1994

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Täisnurksuse hindamine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused täissuuruses toodete pikkus-, laius- ja/või paksusmõõtmest kõrvalekalde määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Meetodit saab tavaliselt kohaldada sirgete servadega toodetele. Teistsuguse kujuga toodete, näiteks profileeritud servadega toodete korral võib meetodit vastavalt kohandada.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 824:2013

EVS-EN 825:1999

Identne EN 825:1994

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Tasasuse hindamine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused tasasusest kõrvalekalde määramiseks täissuurusega toodetel. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 825:2013

EVS-EN 826:1999

Identne EN 826:1996

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Kokkusurutavuse hindamine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade kokkusurutavuse määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standardit saab kasutada kokkusuruva pinge määramiseks surveroometeimides ning rakendustes, kus soojustustoodetele mõjub ainult lühiajaline koormus. Meetod sobib kvaliteedi kontrolliks. Meetod võimaldab määrata normväärtusi, millest varutegurite abil tuletatakse arvutusväärtused.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 826:2013

EVS-EN 1602:1999

Identne EN 1602:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Näivtiheduse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused üldise näivtiheduse ja/või puursüdamiku näivtiheduse määramiseks võrdlustingimustes. Standard kehtib nii täissuuruses soojustustoodete kui ka proovikehade kohta. Standardit võib kohaldada ka kihiliste toodete üksikkihtidele.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1602:2013

EVS-EN 1603:1999

Identne EN 1603:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Mõõtmete püsivuse määramine labori konstantsetes normaaltingimustes (temperatuur 23 °C ja relatiivne niiskus 50%).

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused labori konstantsetes normaaltingimustes proovikehadel või täissuuruses toodetel aja jooksul tekkivate pöördumatute kuju- ja mõõtmemuutuste hindamiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1603:2013

EVS-EN 1603:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 1603:1996/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Mõõtmete püsivuse määramine labori konstantsetes normaaltingimustes (temperatuur 23 °C ja relatiivne niiskus 50%).

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused labori konstantsetes normaaltingimustes proovikehadel või täissuuruses toodetel aja jooksul tekkivate pöördumatute kuju- ja mõõtmemuutuste hindamiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1603:2013

EVS-EN 1604:1999

Identne EN 1604:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Mõõtmete püsivuse määramine kindlates temperatuuri- ja niiskusetingimustes

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade mõõtme- ja kujumuutuste hindamiseks kindlates temperatuuri, relatiivse niiskuse ja mõju kestuse tingimustes. See standard esitab rea tingimusi, mille hulgast on võimalik valida üks või enam soovitavateks teimitingimusteks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1604:2013

EVS-EN 1604:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 1604:1996/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Mõõtmete püsivuse määramine kindlates temperatuuri- ja niiskusetingimustes

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade mõõtme- ja kujumuutuste hindamiseks kindlates temperatuuri, relatiivse niiskuse ja mõju kestuse tingimustes. See standard esitab rea tingimusi, mille hulgast on võimalik valida üks või enam soovitavateks teimitingimusteks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1604:2013

EVS-EN 1605:1999

Identne EN 1605:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Deformatsiooni määramine kindlates survejõu- ja temperatuuritingimustes

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused kindlatest koormus-, temperatuuri- ja ajatingimustest põhjustatud deformatsiooni määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1605:2013

EVS-EN 1605:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 1605:1996/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Deformatsiooni määramine kindlates survejõu- ja temperatuuritingimustes

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused kindlatest koormus-, temperatuuri- ja ajatingimustest põhjustatud deformatsiooni määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1605:2013

EVS-EN 1606:1999

Identne EN 1606:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Surveroome määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade surveroome määramiseks erinevates pingetingimustes. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1606:2013

EVS-EN 1606:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 1606:1996/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Surveroome määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade surveroome määramiseks erinevates pingetingimustes. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1606:2013

EVS-EN 1607:1999

Identne EN 1607:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Tõmbetugevuse määramine risti pealispinnaga

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused tõmbetugevuse määramiseks risti pealispinnaga. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1607:2013

EVS-EN 1608:1999

Identne EN 1608:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Tõmbetugevuse määramine rööbiti pealispinnaga

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused tõmbetugevuse määramiseks rööbiti pealispinnaga. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standardit võib kasutada hindamaks, kas toode on transpordiks ja kasutuseks piisavalt tugev.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1608:2013

EVS-EN 1609:1999

Identne EN 1609:1996 + AC:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Lühiajalise veeimavuse määramine osalise sukeldamise teel

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade lühiajalise veeimavuse määramiseks osalise sukeldamise teel. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1609:2013

EVS-EN 1609:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 1609:1996/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Lühiajalise veeimavuse määramine osalise sukeldamise teel

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade lühiajalise veeimavuse määramiseks osalise sukeldamise teel. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1609:2013

EVS-EN 12085:1999

Identne EN 12085:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Proovikehade mõõtmete määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks mõõteriistade karakteristikud ja valiku ning esitab mooduse soojustusmaterjalidest võetud proovikehade mõõtmete määramiseks. Täissuuruses toodete mõõtmete määramise moodused on esitatud standardites EN 822 ja EN 823.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12085:2013

EVS-EN 12086:1999

Identne EN 12086:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Veeauru läbilaskvuse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused, mille abil saab määrata püsivas olekus proovikehade veeauru läbilaskekiirust, veeauru läbilaskvust paksusühiku kohta ja veeauru läbilaskvust erisugustes täpselt määratud teimitingimustes. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standard on ette nähtud kasutamiseks homogeensete materjalide ning lahutamatu pealiskihiga või erineva(te)st materjali(de)st kattekihiga toodete korral.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12086:2013

EVS-EN 12087:1999

Identne EN 12087:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Pikaajalise veeimavuse määramine sukeldamise teel

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade pikaajalise veeimavuse määramiseks. Standard esitab kaks valikuvõimalust: meetod 1 - osaline sukeldamine; meetod 2 - täielik sukeldamine. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12087:2013

EVS-EN 12087:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 12087:1997/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Pikaajalise veeimavuse määramine sukeldamise teel

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade pikaajalise veeimavuse määramiseks. Standard esitab kaks valikuvõimalust: meetod 1 - osaline sukeldamine; meetod 2 - täielik sukeldamine. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12087:2013

EVS-EN 12088:1999

Identne EN 12088:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Pikaajalise veeimavuse määramine difusioonmeetodil

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused proovikehade pikaajalise veeimavuse määramiseks difusioonmeetodil. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standard on ette nähtud veeimavuse matkimiseks toodetel, mille mõlemal küljel on kuni 100%-line relatiivne niiskus ning pikema aja vältel mõjub veeauru rõhk (näiteks nõgus katus või kaitsmata isolatsioon pinnases).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12088:2013

EVS-EN 12089:1999

Identne EN 12089:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Paindeomaduste määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused täissuuruses toodete (meetod A) ja proovikehade (meetod B) paindeomaduste määramiseks kolme punktkoormuse mõjul. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Teim on ette nähtud toodete paindetugevuse ja läbipainde määramiseks etteantud koormusel. Meetodit saab kasutada toote paindevastupanu määramiseks transpordil ja kasutamisel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12089:2013

EVS-EN 12090:1999

Identne EN 12090:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Nihkeomaduste määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused nihkeomaduste määramiseks. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12090:2013

EVS-EN 12091:1999

Identne EN 12091:1997

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Külmakindluse määramine

See standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused järjestikuste, varieeruvate tingimuste tsüklite (-20 °C kuivade kuni +20 °C märgade) mõju määramiseks toote niiskussisaldusele ja mehaanilistele omadustele. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standard on ette nähtud külmumise-sulamise mõjude matkimiseks soojustustoodetel, mis on sageli kokkupuutes veega ning mida kasutatakse madalal temperatuuril (näiteks nõgus katus ja kaitsmata isolatsioon pinnases).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12091:2013

EVS-EN 12430:1999

Identne EN 12430:1998

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Punktkoormuse mõju määramine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused toodete talitluse määramiseks juhul, kui proovikeha väiksele pinnale rakendatakse jõud etteantud kiirusega. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standardit võib kasutada määramaks kindlaks, kas tooted on piisavalt tugevad paigaldamisel või peamiselt jalaliiklusel neile otseselt rakenduvate jõudude suhtes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12430:2013

EVS-EN 12430:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 12430:1998/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Punktkoormuse mõju määramine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused toodete talitluse määramiseks juhul, kui proovikeha väiksele pinnale rakendatakse jõud etteantud kiirusega. Standard kehtib soojustustoodete kohta. Standardit võib kasutada määramaks kindlaks, kas tooted on piisavalt tugevad paigaldamisel või peamiselt jalaliiklusel neile otseselt rakenduvate jõudude suhtes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12430:2013

EVS-EN 12431:1999

Identne EN 12431:1998

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Ujuvpõrandate soojustusmaterjalide paksuse määramine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused soojustustoodete paksuse määramiseks ujuvpõrandas löögimüra isoleerimiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12431:2013

EVS-EN 12431:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN 12431:1998/A1:2006

Ehituses kasutatavad soojustusmaterjalid. Ujuvpõrandate soojustusmaterjalide paksuse määramine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks seadmed ja moodused soojustustoodete paksuse määramiseks ujuvpõrandas löögimüra isoleerimiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12431:2013

EVS-EN 13142:2004

Identne EN 13142:2004

Hoonete ventilatsioon – Elamute ventilatsiooniseadmed ja -komponendid – Nõutavad ja valikulised katsetamise karakteristikad

This European Standard specifies the component/product performance characteristics which may be necessary for the design and dimensioning of residential ventilation systems to provide the predetermined comfort conditions of temperature, air velocity, humidity and sound in the occupied zone.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13142:2013

EVS-EN 14066:2003

Identne EN 14066:2003

Natural stone test methods - Determination of resistance to ageing by thermal shock

This European Standard specifies a method to assess possible modifications of natural stones under the effect of sudden changes in temperature (thermal shock)

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14066:2013

EVS-EN ISO 717-1:1999

Identne EN ISO 717-1:1996

ja identne ISO 717-1:1996

Akustika. Heliisolatsiooni hindamine hoonetes ja hooneosadel. Osa 1: Õhuheli isolatsioon

Standard defineerib meetodi õhuheli isolatsiooni hindamiseks hoonetes ühearvulise parameetriga. Meetod põhineb standardite ISO140-3, 4, 5, 9 ja 10 kohaselt läbiviidud mõõtmistel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 717-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 717-1:1999/A1:2006

Identne EN ISO 717-1:1996/A1:2006

ja identne ISO 717-1:1996/A1:2006

Akustika. Heliisolatsiooni hindamine hoonetes ja hooneosadel. Osa 1: Õhuheli isolatsioon

Standard defineerib meetodi õhuheli isolatsiooni hindamiseks hoonetes ühearvulise parameetriga. Meetod põhineb standardite ISO140-3, 4, 5, 9 ja 10 kohaselt läbiviidud mõõtmistel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 717-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2003

Identne EN ISO 717-2:1996

ja identne ISO 717-2:1996

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Impact sound insulation

This part of ISO 717 A) defines single-number quantities for the impact sounds insulation in building and of floors; b) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in one -third-octave bands in accordance with ISO 140-6 and ISO 140-7 for field measurements only

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN ISO 717-2:1996/A1:2006

ja identne ISO 717-2:1996/AM 1:2006

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Impact sound insulation - Amendment 1

This part of ISO 717 A) defines single-number quantities for the impact sounds insulation in building and of floors; b) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in one -third-octave bands in accordance with ISO 140-6 and ISO 140-7 for field measurements only

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1997-1:2005/FprA1

Identne EN 1997-1:2004/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad

Keel en

EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012/prNA

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid sarrustatud ja sarrustamata kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimiseks. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Eesti rahvuslik lisa standardile EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012.

Keel et

FprEN 13964

Identne FprEN 13964:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard covers membranes, individual substructure components, substructure kits and suspended ceiling kits intended to be placed on the market. It covers suspended ceilings sold as a complete kit, substructures placed on the market as kits, individual components (products) of such substructures, and membrane components. It includes test methods and methods of assessment, as well as provisions for the evaluation of conformity and for the marking of the products to the requirements of this European Standard. In the absence of any other European Standard, this European Standard specifies dimensions, tolerances and, where relevant, performance requirements, for commonly available ceiling substructures and membrane components. CEN/TC 112 under the Mandate M/113 “Wood-based panels”. This European Standard also gives certain specifications for the installed suspended ceiling system (see NOTE 1). NOTE 2 There are two reasons for this: the individual components and kits may have to meet certain requirements in order for the installed system to be able to meet the requirement when the system is installed, and it is appropriate, for ease of reference, to give both component/kit requirement and installed system requirement in the same document, given the relationship between them. This European Standard provides information for the various parties responsible for designing, manufacturing and specifying/selecting suspended ceilings used for interior applications in general building and civil engineering structures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13964:2004/A1:2007; EVS-EN 13964:2004

prEN 16475-3

Identne prEN 16475-3:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Chimneys - Accessories - Part 3: Draught regulators and standstill opening devices - Requirements and test methods

This European standard specifies the requirements and test methods for draught regulators and standstill opening devices that are used as components, carrying flue gases, in order to limit the draught in chimneys and provide secondary air to the chimney. Draught regulators and standstill opening devices for positive pressure chimneys are not covered by this standard. It also specifies the requirements for marking, manufacturers’ instruction, product information and evaluation of conformity.

Keel en

prEN 16573

Identne prEN 16573:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Ventilation for Buildings - Performance testing of components for residential buildings - Multifunctional balanced ventilation units for single family dwellings, including heat pumps

This Standard specifies the laboratory test methods and test requirements for aerodynamic, energy rating and acoustic performance, of multifunctional balanced units intended for use in a single dwelling. In the case of units consisting of several parts, this standard applies only to those designed and supplied as a complete package with the mount instructions. It covers unit that contain at least, within one or more casing: supply and exhaust air fans; air filters common control system. And one or more of the additional components. Air to water heat pump; Air to air heat pump air-to-air heat exchanger except units including either an air to air heat exchanger and/or exhaust air to supply air heat pump which are already covered by EN 13141-7. A non-exhaustive list of possible configurations of multifunctional units covered by this standard is given in Clause 5. The standard does not cover the thermal aspects of humidity transfer in the air-to-air heat exchanger. This standard does not deal with non-ducted units on supply and extract air side. This standard does not deal with collective units (centralised or semi-centralised systems) These multifunctional balanced units can be connected to ground heat exchanger for air preheating, solar collector or other heating systems. This standard does not cover the testing of these additional components. This standard does not cover units including combustion engine driven compression heat pumps and sorption heat pump.

Keel en

prEN ISO 9972

Identne prEN ISO 9972:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 9972:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Hoonepiirete õhupidavuse määramine. Ventilaatoriga survestamise meetod

This International Standard is intended for the measurement of the air permeability of buildings or parts of buildings in the field. It specifies the use of mechanical pressurization or depressurization of a building or part of a building. It describes the measurement of the resulting air flow rates over a range of indoor-outdoor static pressure differences. This International Standard is intended for the measurement of the air leakage of building envelopes of single-zone buildings. For the purpose of this International Standard, many multi-zone buildings can be treated as single-zone buildings by opening interior doors or by inducing equal pressures in adjacent zones. It does not address evaluation of air permeability of individual components.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13829:2001

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 12697-42:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 12697-42:2012

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 42: Amount of foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt

This European Standard specifies a visual method of determining the amount and components of coarse foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt. A method for determining the amount and components of finer foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt is given in Annex A. This method does not completely categorise the foreign matter that can occur in asphalt. NOTE 1 For the use of reclaimed asphalt in asphalt mixtures, it is important to know the components in the reclaimed asphalt and to what extent coarse foreign matter is present that can influence the properties of the asphalt mix. NOTE 2 The method is not intended to categorise all foreign materials but rather to ensure that the amount of coarse foreign materials are minimised.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12697-42:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A1:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A1:1996

Klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamilised torud ja liitmikud ning toruühendused dreenide ja kanalisatsioonitorustike jaoks - Osa 1: Nõuded

Standardi EN 295 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks nõuded drenaaæi- ja kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ehitamisel kasutatavate elastselt ühendatud, muhvidega või ilma muhvideta, klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamiliste torude ja liitmike jaoks. Kuigi need tavaliselt töötavad vaba voolamise tingimustes, võivad käesolevale standardile vastava pinnakattega torud ja liitmikud töötada perioodiliselt survelise voolamise tingimustes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A2:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A2:1996

Klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamilised torud ja liitmikud ning toruühendused dreenide ja kanalisatsioonitorustike jaoks - Osa 1: Nõuded

Standardi EN 295 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks nõuded drenaaæi- ja kanalisatsioonisüsteemide ehitamisel kasutatavate elastselt ühendatud, muhvidega või ilma muhvideta, klaasja kihiga kaetud keraamiliste torude ja liitmike jaoks. Kuigi need tavaliselt töötavad vaba voolamise tingimustes, võivad käesolevale standardile vastava pinnakattega torud ja liitmikud töötada perioodiliselt survelise voolamise tingimustes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

EVS-EN 295-1:1999/A3:2001

Identne EN 295-1:1991/A3:1999

Vitrified clay pipes and fittings and pipe joints for drains and sewers - Part 1: Requirements

This part of EN 295 specifies requirements for flexibly jointed vitrified clay pipes and fittings with or without sockets for the construction of drainage and sewerage systems. Although normally operated under gravity, the pipes and fittings covered by this standard will accept periodic hydraulic surcharge.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 295-1:2013

EVS-EN 12697-42:2006

Identne EN 12697-42:2005

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 42: Amount of coarse foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt

This document (prEN 12697-42:2005) specifies a visual method of determining the amount and components of coarse foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt. This method does not completely categorise the foreign matter that can occur in asphalt.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12697-42:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1997-1:2005/FprA1

Identne EN 1997-1:2004/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Eurokoodeks 7: Geotehniline projekteerimine. Osa 1: Üldeeskirjad

Keel en

EVS 867:2011/prA1

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Reisijate ooteplatvormid

Standard käsitleb raudteel reisijate ooteplatvormide projekteerimisele, ehitamisele ja hooldusele esitatavaid nõudeid, hõlmates nii uusi (ehitatavaid) kui ka olemasolevaid (rekonstrueeritavaid) ooteplatvorme, juurdepääsuteid ooteplatvormidele ning juurdepääsuteel asuvaid ülekäigukohti.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 867:2003+A1:2007+A2:2009

prEN 12966

Identne prEN 12966:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Vertikaalsed liiklusmärgid maanteedel

This European Standard provides specifications for the two types of variable message signs (VMS); i.e. continuous (see 3.4) and discontinuous (see 3.6). This European Standard specifies visual and physical characteristics of VMS as well as their durability aspects. It also provides relevant requirements and corresponding test methods, evaluation of conformity and marking. This European Standard covers VMS used in circulation areas, on public, private land, including tunnels for the information, guidance, warning and/or direction. Test modules are used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements. This European Standard does not cover a) sign gantries, cantilevers, post (supports) and foundations, b) signal heads, c) sizes and shapes of VMS messages, d) control units and monitoring units unless inside the test module, e) sign luminance control.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12966-1:2005+A1:2010; EVS-EN 12966-2:2005; EVS-EN 12966-3:2005

prEN 14389-1

Identne prEN 14389-1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long term performance - Part 1: Acoustical elements

This document specifies requirements for assessing the working life and provides the relevant exposure conditions. Standards of construction and any material tests conducted should provide evidence of resistance to specified conditions selected from the following: I. Chemical Agents Location dependent; II. De-icing salt Location/climate dependent; III. Dirty water/dust Location/climate dependent; IV. Dew Climate dependent; V. Freeze/thaw Climate dependent; VI. Cold Climate dependent; VII. Heat Climate dependent; VIII. UV Radiation Climate dependent; IX. Traffic Vibration Location dependent; X. Biological Process Climate dependent; XI. Ozone Location dependent; XII. Water Climate dependent; XIII. Water spray (Wet/dry) Location dependent. NOTE Special care has to be taken for combinations of different materials, whether inside a single device or in combination with other devices (for example: a combination of different acoustic elements or another combination of acoustic and structural elements).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14389-1:2007

prEN 14389-2

Identne prEN 14389-2:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long term performance - Part 2: Non-acoustical characteristics

This document specifies requirements for assessing the working life and provides the relevant exposure conditions. Standards of construction and any material tests conducted should provide evidence of resistance to specified conditions selected from the following: I. Chemical Agents Location dependent; II. De-icing salt Location/climate Dependent; III. Dirty water/dust Location/ Climate dependent; IV. Dew Climate dependent; V. Freeze/thaw Climate dependent; VI. Cold Climate dependent; VII. Heat Climate dependent; VIII. UV Radiation Climate dependent; IX. Traffic Vibration Location dependent; X. Biological Process Climate dependent; XI. Ozone Location dependent; XII. Water Climate dependent; XIII. Water spray Location Wet/dry dependent NOTE Special care has to be taken for combinations of different materials, whether inside a single device or in combination with other devices (for example: a combination of different acoustic elements or another combination of acoustic and structural elements).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14389-2:2004

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16467:2013

Hind 10,9

Identne CEN/TR 16467:2013

Playground equipment accessible for all children

This Technical Report covers open access, unsupervised play spaces. It does not cover adventure playgrounds or other play spaces which are used under supervision. The intention of this document is to enable users, to a large extent, to access play spaces and use the equipment independent of the help of others. This Technical Report is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1176 and provides guidance to those involved in the specification, provision and management of play environments. It is intended to help create spaces that will promote opportunities for children of differing abilities to have the opportunity to participate in unsupervised play, and with appropriate levels of challenge and risk. The scope of EN 1176 (all parts) covers only the safety requirements for play equipment and play surfaces. When developing this Technical Report, however, it was realised that the scope for "play for all" needed to consider a wider context, covering not just the immediate play space but also provide information about the broader environment and other access and facility issues.

Keel en

EVS-EN 71-4:2013

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 71-4:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 4: Katsekomplektid keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks

This European Standard specifies requirements for the maximum amount and, in some cases, the maximum concentration of certain substances and mixtures used in experimental sets for chemistry and related activities. These substances and mixtures are: - those classified as dangerous by the EC-legislation applying to dangerous substances [1], [2] and dangerous mixtures [2], [3]; - substances and mixtures which in excessive amounts could harm the health of the children using them and which are not classified as dangerous by the above mentioned legislation; and - any other chemical substance(s) and mixture(s) delivered with the experimental set. This standard applies to experimental sets for chemistry and related activities including crystal growing sets, carbon dioxide generating experimental sets and supplementary sets. It also covers sets for chemical experiments within the fields of mineralogy, biology, physics, microscopy and environmental science whenever they contain one or more chemical substances and/or mixtures which are classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008/EC [2]. This standard also specifies requirements for marking, a contents list, instructions for use, eye protection and for the equipment intended for carrying out the experiments. This standard does not apply to toys that are covered by EN 71-13 (e.g. cosmetic kits). Requirements for certain other chemical toys are given in EN 71-5. NOTE The terms “substance“ and “preparation“, as used in Directives 67/548/EEC [1] and 1999/45/EC [3], are also used in the “REACH Regulation”, Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [4]. According to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals, which in the European Union has been enacted by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures) [2], the timetable for the introduction of GHS has to be followed. The words “preparation” and “mixture” should be considered synonymous; both are a mixture or solution of substances that do not react with each other. The old term “preparation” will be replaced by the new term “mixture” in due course. In this standard, only the term “mixture” is used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 71-4:2009

EVS-EN 567:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 567:2013

Mägironimisvarustus. Köiehaaratsid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard applies to rope clamps used with dynamic mountaineering ropes according to EN 892 or accessory cord according to EN 564 and low stretch kernmantel ropes according to EN 1891.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 567:2000

EVS-EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded

See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded kodus kasutatavatele lastevooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte üle 1400 mm.
Nõuded rakenduvad lastevoodile, mis on täielikult koostatud ja kasutusvalmis.
Lastevoodid, mida võib muuta teisteks esemeteks, nt mähkimislaudadeks või mänguaedikuteks, peavad pärast muutmist vastama selle eseme asjakohasele Euroopa standardile.
See standard ei rakendu kandevooditele, imikuvooditele ja hällidele, millel on olemas oma Euroopa standard.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 716-1:2008

EVS-EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks koduste lastevoodite ja laste klappvoodite ohutuse hindamise katsemeetodid.
Standard rakendub lastevooditele ja laste klappvooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte enam kui 1400 mm.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 716-2:2008

EVS-EN 1910:2013

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1910:2013

Wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding - Determination of dimensional stability

This European Standard specifies a method of test to determine the dimensional changes and warp of the elements of wood flooring and wood panelling and cladding.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1910:2000

EVS-EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabaajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1949:2011

EVS-EN 16139:2013

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 16139:2013

Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic seating

This European Standard specifies requirements for the safety, strength and durability of all types of non-domestic seating intended to be used by adults with a weight of not more than 110 kg, including office visitor chairs. This European Standard does not apply to ranked seating, office work chairs, chairs for educational institutions, outdoor seating and to links for linked seating for which European Standards or drafts exist. It does also not apply to work chairs for industrial use. This European Standard does not include requirements for the durability of upholstery materials, castors, reclining and tilting mechanisms and seat height adjustment mechanisms. This European Standard does not include requirements for the resistance to ageing, degradation and flammability. Annex A contains additional tests. Annex B contains information on the level of test severity in relation to applications. Annex C contains dimensional requirements for office visitor chairs.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

Hind 18

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2013

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2012

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele (IEC 60335-2-17:2012)

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads, clothing and other flexible appliances that heat the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also applies to control units supplied with the appliance. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used in beauty parlours or by persons in cold ambient temperatures, are within the scope of this standard. Requirements and tests for clothing are given in Annex CC. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account - persons (including children) whose - physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or - lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; - children playing with the appliance. NOTE 101 Children are considered to be old enough to use an appliance without supervision when they have been adequately instructed by a parent or guardian and are deemed competent to use the appliance safely. NOTE 102 Attention is drawn to the fact that – for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; – in many countries, additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. NOTE 103 This standard does not apply to – appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas); – rigid bed warmers, such as those of metal or ceramic material; – water bed heaters (IEC 60335-2-66); – heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals (IEC 60335-2-71); – foot warmers and heating mats (IEC 60335-2-81); – appliances specifically intended for use under medical supervision (IEC 60601-2-35).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003; EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A1:2006; EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A2:2009

EVS-EN 62552:2013

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 62552:2013

ja identne IEC 62552:2007+cor:2008

Kodu-külmutusseadmed. Omadused ja katsetusmeetodid

This International Standard specifies the essential characteristics of household refrigerating appliances, factory-assembled and cooled by internal natural convection or forced air circulation, and establishes test methods for checking the characteristics. These are type tests, and because of this, when verification of the performance of a refrigerating appliance of a given type in relation to this standard is necessary, it is preferable, wherever practicable, that all the tests specified be applied to a single unit. The tests can also be made individually for the study of a particular characteristic. NOTE For the safety requirements applicable to household refrigerating appliances, see IEC 60335-2-24; for noise requirements applicable to household refrigerators and freezers, see ISO 8960; and for additional safety requirements applicable to the refrigerating systems of household refrigerating appliances, see ISO 5149.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15502:2005; EVS-EN 153:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 71-4:2009

Identne EN 71-4:2009

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 4: Katsekomplektid keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks

Standardi EN 71 käesolev osa määrab nõuded teatud ainete ja valmististe maksimaalsetele kogustele, mida kasutatakse katsekomplektides keemiakatseteks ja samalaadseks tegevuseks. Need ained ja valmistised on: - kemikaalid, mis on ohtlikke aineid [1] ja ohtlikke valmistisi [2] käsitlevates direktiivides klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks (kaasa arvatud ained, mis on olnud nende direktiivide nõuete kohaselt iseklassifitseeritud),- ained ja valmistised, mille ülemäärased kogused võivad kahjustada neid kasutavate laste tervist, kuid mis ei ole ülalmärgitud direktiivides klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks ja - mistahes teised koos mänguasjaga väljastatavad keemilised ained ja valmistised. Standard on kohaldatav keemiakomplektidele ja lisakomplektidele. Selle alla kuuluvad ka mänguasjad mineraloogia-, bioloogia-, füüsika-, mikroskoopia- ja keskkonnaalasteks katseteks igakord kui need sisaldavad üht või enamat keemilist ainet ja/või valmistist. See määratleb ka nõuded märgistusele, sisu loetelule, kasutusjuhenditele ja katsete sooritamiseks ettenähtud varustusele. Teised keemilised mänguasjad on määratletud standardis EN 71-5.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 71-4:1999; EVS-EN 71-4:1999/A2:2003; EVS-EN 71-4:1999/A3:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 71-4:2013

EVS-EN 153:2006

Identne EN 153:2006

Meetodid koduste elektritoitega külmikute, külmkambrite, toidukülmutite ja nende ühenduste energiakulu mõõtmiseks ja asjakohased parameetrid

This European Standard specifies the methods for measuring the energy consumption of electric mains operated household refrigerating appliances, together with associated characteristics. This European Standard is not concerned with safety.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 153:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 62552:2013

EVS-EN 567:2000

Identne EN 567:1997

Mägironimisvarustus. Köieklambrid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded ja testimismeetodid mägironimisel ja alpinismis kasutatavatele köieklambritele.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 567:2013

EVS-EN 716-1:2008

Identne EN 716-1:2008

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded

See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded kodus kasutatavatele lastevooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte üle 1400 mm.
Nõuded rakenduvad lastevoodile, mis on täielikult koostatud ja kasutusvalmis.
Lastevoodid, mida võib muuta teisteks esemeteks, nt mähkimislaudadeks või mänguaedikuteks, peavad pärast muutmist vastama selle eseme asjakohasele Euroopa standardile.
See standard ei rakendu kandevooditele, imikuvooditele ja hällidele, millel on olemas oma Euroopa standard.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 716-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013

EVS-EN 716-2:2008

Identne EN 716-2:2008

Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks koduste lastevoodite ja laste klappvoodite ohutuse hindamise katsemeetodid.
Standard rakendub lastevooditele ja laste klappvooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte enam kui 1400 mm.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 716-2:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013

EVS-EN 1949:2011

Identne EN 1949:2011

Vedelgaasisüsteemide paigaldusnõuded majapidamiseks eluruumiga vabaajasõidukites ja majapidamise tarbeks teistes sõidukites

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems for habitation purposes in leisure accommodation vehicles and for accommodation purposes in other vehicles. It details safety and health requirements on the selection of materials, components and appliances, on design considerations and tightness testing of installations and on the contents of the user's handbook. This European Standard does not cover installations supplied from other than 3rd family gases (LPG), water connections or electrical power supplies to the appliance(s). Portable appliances, incorporating their own gas supply, are not considered part of the installation and are outside the scope of this standard. It does not include the installation of LPG appliances to be used for commercial purposes or for boats. Gas supply equipment and gas appliances separate from and external to the body of the vehicle are also not considered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1949:2002; EVS-EN 1949:2002/A1:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1949:2011+A1:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002/A1:2006

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002/A1:2006

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2003/A2:2009

Identne EN 60335-2-17:2002/A2:2009

ja identne IEC 60335-2-17:2002/A2:2008

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded tekkidele, patjadele, riietusesemetele ja muudele taolistele paindpehmetele soojendusseadmetele

Deals with the safety of electric blankets, pads and other flexible appliances for heating the bed or human body, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. This standard also deals with the control units supplied with the appliance

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60335-2-17:2013

EVS-EN ISO 15502:2005

Identne EN ISO 15502:2005

ja identne ISO 15502:2005

Kodu-külmutusseadmed. Külmikud-sügavkülmutid. Omadused ja katsemeetodid.

See standardi EN 28187:1991 muudatus 1 käsitleb spetsiaalkambreid selliste kergesti riknevate toiduainete säilitamiseks, mida originaalstandardis ei käsitletud.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8561:1999/A1:2001; EVS-EN ISO 7371:1999/A1:2001; EVS-EN ISO 5155:2000; EVS-EN ISO 8561:2000; EVS-EN ISO 7371:2000; EVS-EN 28187:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 62552:2013

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12221-1:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 12221-1:2008/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN 12221-1:2008.

Keel en

EN 12221-2:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 12221-2:2008/FprA1:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN 12221-2:2008.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-89:2010/FprAA

Identne EN 60335-2-89:2010/FprAA:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-89: Erinõuded kaubanduses kasutatavatele sisseehitatud või eraldiseisva külmutuskondensaatori või kompressoriga külmutusseadmetele

Amendment to the standard EVS-EN 60335-2-89:2010.

Keel en

prEN 131-6

Identne prEN 131-6:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Ladders - Part 6: Telescopic ladders

This European standard specifies the general design features, definitions, requirements and test methods for telescopic ladders. This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 131-1:2007, EN 131-2:2010, EN 131-3:2007 and if applicable EN 131-4:2007.

Keel en

prEN 1466

Identne prEN 1466:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Kandehällid ja tugialused. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for products which are intended for the purpose of carrying a child in a lying position by means of handle(s) and for stands which may be used in conjunction with these products. The safety requirements are intended to assure that the carrying and sleeping functions do not present hazards to the child when the product is used in a normal way taking into account the foreseeable behaviour of the child. These products are intended for a child who cannot sit unaided, roll over or push up on its hands and knees, with a maximum weight of 9 kg. Hereafter, in this European Standard these articles are called "carry cots" and include all types of carry cots with rigid or soft sides as well as moses baskets and any similar articles. Any other functions of the product shall comply with relevant European Standards. This European Standard has not considered the requirements of children with special needs.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1466:2004+A1:2007

prEN ISO 23537

Identne prEN ISO 23537:2013

ja identne ISO/DIS 23537:2013

Tähtaeg 30.05.2013

Requirements for sleeping bags (ISO/DIS 23537:2013)

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods as well as provisions for labelling of adult sized sleeping bags for use in sports and leisure time activities. This European Standard does not apply to sleeping bags intended for specific purpose such as military use and extreme climate zone expedition. It does not apply to sleeping bags for children or babies: no prediction model exists for the determination of the limiting temperatures based on the thermal resistance of the sleeping bag for these demographics. Moreover, such a model for testing cannot be developed because the necessary controlled sleep trials with children or babies in climatic chambers are, out of ethical reasons, not permitted. This European Standard describes the method for the assessment of the performance in steady state conditions of a sleeping bag with regard to the protection against cold.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13537:2012

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

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07	Matemaatika. Loodusteadused
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17	Metroloogia ja mõõtmine. Füüsikalised nähtused
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21	Üldkasutatavad masinad ja nende osad
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37	Visuaaltehnika
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81	Klaasi- ja keraamikatööstus
83	Kummi- ja plastitööstus
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87	Värvide ja värvainete tööstus
91	Ehitusmaterjalid ja ehitus
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95	Sõjatehnika
97	Olme. Meelelahutus. Sport
99	Muud

STANDARDITE TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste standardite kohta.

Standardite tõlgetega tutvumiseks palume ühendust võtta EVS-i standardiosakonnaga standardiosakond@evs.ee või ostmiseks klienditeenindusega standard@evs.ee.

Tõlgete kommenteerimise ja ettepanekute esitamise perioodi lõpp on 01.05.2013

EVS-EN 10034:2000
Konstruktsiooniteraste I- ja H-profiilid. Kuju- ja mõõtmetolerantsid
See standard spetsifitseerib I- ja H-profiiliga konstruktsiooniteraste kuju-, mõõtmete – ja massitolerantsid. Need nõuded ei rakendu roostevabast terasest I- ja H-profiilidele ega kaldsete sisepindadega vööga I-profiilidele.
MÄRKUS Kuni I- ja H-talade mõõtmeid hõlmava Euroopa standardi avaldamiseni võib kasutada Euronormi 19 ja Euronormi 53 või vastavaid rahvuslikke standardeid.
Identne: EN 10034:1993

EVS-EN 10204:2004
Metallmaterjalid. Järelevalvedokumentide tüübid
See dokument spetsifitseerib järelevalve dokumentide erinevad tüübid, mis on vastavuses tellimuse nõuetega ja antakse ostjale üle kõigi metalltoodete tarnimisel, nagu plaadid, lehed, vardad, sepised, valandid, olenemata nende valmistamismeetodist. 1.2 See dokument on rakendatav ka mittemetall-toodetele. Seda dokumenti kasutatakse koos toote tarnetingimusi spetsifitseeriva toote spetsifikatsiooniga.
MÄRKUS 1 Teabe loetelu, mida võib järelevalvedokumentides esitada, võib leida vastavatest dokumentidest, nt terase puhul standardist EN 10168.
MÄRKUS 2 Kokkuvõte erinevatest järele-valvedokumentidest on antud lisas A.
Identne: EN 10204:2004

EVS-EN 1063:2000
Ehitusklaas. Turvaklaasing. Kuulikindluse katsetamine ja klassifikatsioon
See standard spetsifitseerib kuulikindla klaasi (ühest või mitmest kihist koosneva) ja klaas/plastik komposiittoodete toimivusnõuded ja katsemeetodid.MÄRKUS 1 Termin „kuulikindel klaasing“ rakendub materjalidele, millel on ilmsed klaasi karakteristikud, kuid nende hulka kuuluvaks loetakse ka klaasist ja plastikust mitmekihilised tooted.
See standard rakendub: - ründele käsirelvadest, vint- ja haavlipüssidest; - hoonete sise- ja välistingimustes kasutatavatele klaasingutele: MÄRKUS 2 Sisetingimustes rakendamisel: temperatuuril 18 ± 5°C. Välistingimustes rakendamisel tuleks arvestada välis-temperatuuri mõjuga. Kõigis lisatingimuses peaksid ostja ja müüja omavahel kokku leppima.
MÄRKUS 3 Kuulikindla klaasingu kaitse-võime oleneb mitte üksnes tootest enesest, vaid ka klaasingu konstruktsioonist ja kinnitusest.
Identne: EN 1063:1999

EVS-EN 12207:2000
Aknad ja uksed. Õhuläbilaskvus. Liigitus
See standard määratleb täielikult komplek-teeritud akende ja uste, olenemata nende materjalist, katsetulemuste liigituse pärast nende katsetamist vastavalt standardile EN 1026.
Identne: EN 12207:1999

EVS-EN 12697-4:2005
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 4: Bituumeni eraldamine. Rektifikatsioonikolonn
See dokument kirjeldab meetodit kattest võetud asfaltsegust lahustuva bituumeni eraldamiseks edasiseks katsetamiseks sobival kujul. Protseduur sobib teebituumenite eraldamiseks ja sobib ka segude puhul, millised sisaldavad vedelainet, nagu pehmendatud bituumen, aga need tulemused võivad olla vähem täpsed. See Euroopa standard on etalonmeetod vedelainet sisaldavate segude jaoks, aga teebituumeniga segude jaoks on seda tsentrifuugiga ekstraheerimise meetod (vt EN 12697-3). MÄRKUS Polümeermodifitseeritud bituumenite kasutamise osas on eraldamise kogemusi vähe.

Identne: EN 12697-4:2005

EVS-EN 12697-41:2005
Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 41: Vastupidavus jäätõrjevedelikele
Euroopa standard käsitleb katsemeetodit bituumsete materjalide vastupidavuse määramiseks niisugustele jäätõrjevedelikele, nagu äädikhappe ja sipelghappe soolade lahused. See protseduur määrab asfaldist proovikeha pinna tõmbetugevuse suuruse peale laagerdamist jäätõrjevedelikus. Seda Euroopa standardit rakendatakse eeskätt lennuväljadele paigaldatava asfaltsegu katsetamisel, kuid võidakse kasutada ka teedele või muudele kattega aladele mõeldud asfaltsegude puhul.
Identne: EN 12697-41:2005

EVS-EN 1317-3:2010
Teepiirdesüsteemid. Osa 3: Põrkeleevendite toimivusklassid, kokkupõrkekatse läbimistingimused ja katsemeetodid
See Euroopa Standard täpsustab põrkeleevendite toimivusnõudeid sõiduki kokkupõrgete ajal. See määratleb toimivus-klassid ja kokkupõrkekatse läbimistingimused, mida tuleks lugeda koos standardite EN 1317-1 ja EN 1317-5. Selles Euroopa standardis sisalduvad muudatused ei ole katsetingimuste muudatused standardi EN 1317-5:2007+A1:2008 teatmelisas ZA.3 kirjeldatud tähenduses.
Identne: EN 1317-3:2010

EVS-EN 16035:2012
Akna- ja uksetarvikute toimivuse andmestik (HPS) Tule- ja/või suitsu tõkestamiseks kasutatavate uksekomplektide ja/või avatavate akende tarvikute võrdlemist võimaldavate katseandmete identifitseerimine ning kokkuvõte
See Euroopa standard kehtib kõigi tule- ja/või suitsutõkestusomadustega ustes ja/või avatavates akendes kasutatavate akna- ja uksetarvikute puhul. See standard spetsifitseerib mallid, mida tuleb kasutada akna- ja uksetarvikute toimivuse ja muu asjakohase teabe koondamiseks seoses sulguvuse kestvuse, tulepüsivuse ja/või suitsutõkestuse katsete tõendusmaterjalidega. Muud nõutavad toimivusomadused on esitatud dokumendis FprEN 16034.
Identne: EN 16035:2012

EVS-EN 1730:2012
Mööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks meetodid kõigi laua- ja pulditüüpide konstruktsiooni püstivuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks olenemata kasutamisest, materjalidest, disainist/ konstruktsioonist või valmistamisprotsessist. See Euroopa standard ei rakendu muutuvatele esemetele, mis on kaetud teiste Euroopa standarditega. Vananemise, destruktsiooni ja elektrilise talitluse hindamise katsemeetodeid ei ole sisse võetud. See Euroopa standard ei rakendu ühegi mahutuskoha tugevusele ja vastupidavusele, mis on kaetud teiste Euroopa standarditega. See Euroopa standard ei sisalda nõudeid. Nõuded erinevateks lõppkasutusteks võib leida teistest standarditest.
Identne: EN 1730:2012

EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012+prNA
Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid sarrustatud ja sarrustamata kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimiseks
Eurokoodeks 6 rakendatakse armeerimata, armeeritud, eelpingestatud ja betoonkarkassiga (diafragmadega) müüritisega hoonete ja rajatiste projekteerimisel. Eurokoodeks 6 käsitleb ainult konstruktsioonide tugevuse, kasutuse ja kestvuse probleeme. Muid, näiteks soojus- ja heliisolatsiooniprobleeme, ei vaadelda.
Konstruktsiooni materjalide ja detailide kvaliteeti ning tööde tegemise tehnoloogiat tuleb arvesse võtta projekteerimisnormides. Üldised juhised, mis puudutavad tööde tegemist ja töövõtteid, peavad puudutama võimalikult vähe nõudeid, mida võidakse hiljem muuta eri tüüpi konstruktsioonide, rajatiste ja ehitusmeetodite puhul. Eurokoodeks 6 ei käsitle seismilise projekteerimisega seotud erinõudeid. Vastavate nõuete käsitlemine antakse Eurokoodeks 8-s koos täiendustega, mis on kooskõlas Eurokoodeks 6-ga. Koormuste arvväärtusi ehitiste ja rajatiste projekteerimiseks standardis Eurokoodeks 6 ei anta. Juhised nimetatud arvväärtuste määramiseks on toodud standardis Eurokoodeks 1. Eurokoodeks 6 osa 1-1 käsitlusala: Eurokoodeks 6 osas 1-1 antakse hoonete ja rajatiste armeerimata, armeeritud, pingestatud ja liitmüüritise projekteerimise põhialused, kusjuures armeerimine lisatakse

müüritise elastsuse ja tugevuse suurendamiseks ning ekspluatatsiooniomaduste parandamiseks. Antakse eelpingestatud ja raudbetooniga jäigastatud müüritise projekteerimise põhimõtted (ilma rakendusjuhisteta). Ei vaadelda müüritist plaanilise mõõtmega vähem kui 0,04 m2.
Identne: EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+ A1:2012/prNA; EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012

EVS-EN 22768-1:1999
Üldtolerantsid. Osa 1: Tolerantsid joon- ja nurkmõõtmetele tolerantse vahetult näitamata
See ISO 2768 osa on ette nähtud jooniste kirjeldamise lihtsustamiseks ja nendel vahetult näitamata joon- ja nurkmõõtmete põhi-tolerantside määratlemiseks neljas tolerantsiklassis.
MÄRKUS 1: Joon- ja nurkmõõtmete põhitolerantsidega tolereerimise seisukohad on kirjeldatud lisas A. See on rakendatav osiste dimensioneerimiseks, mis on toodetud metalli lõiketöötlemisega või vormitud lehtmetallist.
MÄRKUS 2: Need tolerantsid võivad olla kasutatavad ka mittemetalsete materjalide puhul. MÄRKUS: On olemas paralleelsed rahvusvahelised standardid või on need kavandamisel, nt vt ISO 8062 valanditele.See ISO 2768 osa rakendub järgmiste vahetult tolerantse mittenäidatud mõõtmete puhul: a) joonmõõtmed (nt välismõõtmed, sisemõõtmed, sammu mõõtmed, läbimõõdud, raadiused, vahekaugused, välisraadiused ja faasi kõrgused lõikes); b) nurkmõõtmed, kaasa arvatud tavaliselt näitamata nurkmõõtmed, nt täisnurgad (900), kui ei ole osutatud standardile ISO 2768-2, või ühetaolistele hulknurkadele; b) koostustöödeldud osiste joon- ja nurkmõõtmed. See ei rakendu järgmiste mõõtmetele: a) joon- või nurkmõõtmed, kus on osutatud teistele põhistandarditele; b) ligikaudsed mõõtmed, mis on näidatud sulgudes; c) teoreetiliselt täpsed mõõtmed, mis on näidatud kandilistes raamides.
Identne: ISO 2768-1:1989: EN 22768-1:1993

EVS-EN 507:2000
Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetavate alumiiniumist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiinium-plekist katusetoodetele, mis on orgaanilise kattega täiendavalt kaetud või katmata. Standard esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja tähised koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjatele, et tagada toote vastavus nõuetele, kui ka ostjatele, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad nõuetele enne tehasest väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded tavalistes tingimustes kasutatavatele toodetele. See hõlmab nii valmis- kui pooltooteid, samuti paigalduskohal töödeldavat riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjali (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See standard kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatud alumiiniumplekist katusetoodetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kande-konstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.
MÄRKUS Standard käsitleb osaliselt tasapinnalisi, osaliselt profileeritud (valmis-) tooteid. Nõuded isekandvatele profileeritud toodetele on antud standardis prEN 508-2.
Identne: EN 507:1999

EVS-EN 572-1:2012
Ehitusklaas. Kaltsiumsilikaatklaasist tavatooted. Osa 1: Määratlused ja üldised füüsikalised ning mehaanilised omadused
Euroopa standardi käesolev osa spetsifitseerib ja liigitab tavaklaastooted, esitab nende keemilise koostise, tähtsamad füüsikalised ja mehaanilised omadused ning määratleb üldised kvaliteedikriteeriumid. Standard ei hõlma tavatoodete iseloomulikke mõõtmeid ja mõõtmete tolerantse, vigade kirjeldusi ning kvaliteedipiire, mis on EN 572 teistes, tooteliikidele vastavates osades.
Identne: EN 572-1:2012

EVS-EN 61228:2008
Päevitus-luminofoor-ultraviolettlambid. Mõõtmisviis ja andmete esitamine
See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab päevitamiseks kasutatavate luminofoor-ultraviolettlampide mõõtmise, hindamise ja andmeesitamise meetodit. See sisaldab ka erinõudeid selliste lampide märgistamise kohta.
Esitatavad soovitused kehtivad üksnes tüübikatsetuste kohta.
Identne: IEC 61228:2008; EN 61228:2008

EVS-EN 62560:2012
Üldtarbelised sisseehitatud liiteseadisega leedlambid pingega üle 50 V. Ohutusnõuded
See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb ohutus- ja vahetatavusnõudeid koos nõutavate katsetamismeetodite ja katsetamis-tingimustega, et näidata stabiilset talitlust tagavate integreeritud seadistega varustatud valgusdioodlampide (ballastseadist sisaldavate valgusdioodlampide) vastavust nõuetele, kui need lambid on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koduvalgustuses ja muus taolises üldtarbevalgustuses lampide järgmiste andmete korral: – tunnusvõimsus kuni 60 W, – tunnuspinge üle 50 V, kuni 250 V; – soklid vastavalt tabelile 1. Selle standardi nõuded käivad üksnes tüübikatsetuste kohta. Soovitused toote kogukatsetuseks või partiikatsetuseks on samasugused nagu IEC 62031 lisas C. MÄRKUS Kui käesolevas standardis kasutatakse termineid lamp või lambid, mõeldakse nende all ballastseadist sisaldavaid valgusdioodlampe, väljaarvatult juhtumeil, mil neid termineid selgelt kasutatakse muude lambiliikide kohta.
Identne: IEC 62560:2011, modified + corrigendum Jan. 2012; EN 62560:2012

EVS-EN ISO 3834-3:2006
Keevituse kvaliteedinõuded metallide sulakeevitusel. Osa 3: Standardsed kvaliteedinõuded
Standardi ISO 3834 käesolev osa määrab standardsed nõuded metalsete materjalide sulakeevituseks nii töökodades kui ka välitingimustes paigalduseks.
Identne: ISO 3834-3:2005; EN ISO 3834-3:2005

EVS-ISO/IEC 20000-3:2013
Infotehnoloogia. Teenusehaldus. Osa 3: Juhised käsitlusala määratlemise ja ISO/IEC 20000-1 kohaldatavuse kohta
See ISO/IEC 20000 osa sisaldab juhiseid standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 käsitlusala määratlemiseks, selle kohaldatavuseks ja standardis ISO/IEC 20000-1 spetsifitseeritud nõuetele vastavuse näitamiseks.
Juhised ISO/IEC 20000 selles osas abistavad teenuseosutajat teenuse täiustuste plaanimisel ja/või standardil ISO/IEC 20000-1 põhineva vastavushindamise ettevalmistamisel.
See ISO/IEC 20000 osa aitab kindlaks teha, kas standard ISO/IEC 20000-1 on teenuseosutaja asjaoludele kohaldatav. Standard näitab, kuidas teenusehalduse süsteemi käsitlusala saab määratleda, sõltumata sellest, kas teenuseosutajal on kogemust teiste haldussüsteemide käsitlusala määratlemiseks.
See osa hõlmab vastavushindamise liikide ja hindamise standardite juhiseid.
Toodud stsenaariumid ja näited kasutavad mitmeid sagedasti esinevaid ja praktilisi teenuseosutaja asjaolusid.
See standardi ISO/IEC 20000 osa on kasulik konsultantide ja hindajate jaoks. See täiendab standardis ISO/IEC 20000-2 toodud ISO/IEC 20000-1 rakendamise juhiseid.
Identne: ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012

IEC/TS 62504:2011_et
Üldtarbevalgustus. Valgusdioodid ja valgusdioodmoodulid. Terminid ja määratlused
Selles tehnilises spetsifikatsioonis on esitatud terminid ja määratlused valgusdioodidel põhinevate valgusallikate kohta. See sisaldab niihästi kirjeldavaid termineid (nagu nt “sisseehitatud valgusdioodmoodul”) kui ka mõõdetavate suuruste termineid (nagu nt “heledus”).
MÄRKUS Valgusdioodmoodulitest ja juhtimisseadistest koosnevate süsteemide ülevaade on esitatud lisas A.
EE MÄRKUS Eesti keeles kasutatakse termini „valgusdiood“ asemel lühiduse huvides ka sünonüümterminit „leed“. Standardis on eelistatud selle elemendi olemust selgelt esile tõstvat terminit „valgusdiood“.
Identne: IEC/TS 62504:2011

EVS-EN 1011-4:2001+A1:2004
Keevitamine. Soovitused metallmaterjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 4: Alumiiniumi ja alumiiniumisulamite kaarkeevitus
Standard annab üldjuhised deformeeritavate ja valualumiiniumi sulamite, samuti nende kombinatsioonide käsi-, mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevituseks. Üldjuhiseid vt EN 1011-1. Selles standardis kasutatakse mõistet “toru” üksikult või kombineeritult nii “toru” või “õõnes profiili” tähenduses, kuigi neid mõisteid kasutatakse sageli erinevates toodete kategooriates erinevates tööstusharudes.
Identne: EN 1011-4:2000+A1:2003

prEVS-EN 62031:2008+A1:2013
Üldvalgustuse valgusdioodmoodulid. Ohutusnõuded

See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb järgmistele valgusdioodmoodulitele esitatavaid üld- ja ohutusnõudeid: - valgusdioodmoodulid ilma integreeritud liiteseadisteta, talitlemiseks konstantsel pingel, konstantsel voolul või konstantsel võimsusel; - ballastseadist sisaldavad valgusdioodmoodulid talitlemiseks alalis-toitepingel kuni 250 V või vahelduv-toitepingel kuni 1000 V sagedusega 50 Hz või 60 Hz.
MÄRKUS 1 Eraldi paiknevale liiteseadisele esitatavad ohutusnõuded on sätestatud standardis IEC 61347-2-13. Eraldi paikneva liiteseadise toimivusnõuded on sätestatud standardis IEC 62384.
MÄRKUS 2 Nõuded integreeritud liiteseadisega, lambisokliga varustatud valgusdioodmoodulitele (ballastseadist sisaldavatele lampidele), mis on ette nähtud kasutamiselks võrgutoitelises üldtarbe-valgustuses koos samasuguse sokliga lampide asendamise võimalusega, on sätestatud standardis IEC 60968 (olemasoleva väljaande muudatus või uue, laiema käsitlusalaga väljaanne on arutusel). Nõuded integreeritud liiteseadisega, lambisokliga varustatud valgusdioodmoodulitele (ballastseadist sisaldavatele lampidele), mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks mitte-võrgutoitelises üldtarbe-valgustuses, koos samasuguse sokliga lampide asendamise võimalusega, on arutusel.
MÄRKUS 3 Kui selle standardi nõuded käivad mõlema valgusdioodmooduli liigi kohta, nii integreeritud liiteseadisega kui ka ilma selleta, kasutatakse terminit moodul. Kui kasutatakse teminit valgusdioodmoodul üksinda, mõeldakse selle all ilma integreeritud liiteseadiseta valgusdioodmoodulit.
Identne: IEC 62031:2008+IEC 62031:2008/A1:2012; EN 62031:2008+EN 62031:2008/A1:2013

prEVS-EN 62115:2005+A2:2011+A11:2012
Elektrilised mänguasjad. Ohutus
Standard määrab kindlaks elektrilise ohutuse nõuded mänguasjadele, millel on vähemalt üks elektrist sõltuv funktsioon; mänguasjadele, mis on mistahes toode ning mis on üheselt konstrueeritud või mõeldud, kas ainult või mitte, mängimisel kasutamiseks lastele vanuses alla 14 eluaasta.
Identne: IEC 62115:2011; EN 62115:2005+A2:2011+A11:2012

prEVS-ISO 29990
Õppeteenused mitteformaalses hariduses ja koolituses. Põhinõuded teenusepakkujatele
Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määratleb põhinõuded teenusepakkujatele mitte-formaalses hariduses ja koolituses.
MÄRKUS 1 Kui õppeteenuse osutaja on lisaks õppeteenustele tooteid (kaupu ja teenuseid) pakkuva organisatsiooni osa, rakendub käesolev standard ainult õppeteenuseid osutavale üksusele.
MÄRKUS 2 Mitteformaalse hariduse ja koolituse näited võivad sisaldada kutsealast koolitust, elukestvat õpet ja ettevõttesisest koolitust (kas sisseostetud või sisekoolitust).
Identne: ISO 29990:2010

prEVS-ISO 5500:2013
Õliseemnete jääkproduktid. Proovivõtmine
See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb õliseemnete jääkidest proovide võtmise meetodeid. Seda kohaldatakse kõikidele õliseemnete jääkidele nende vormist olenemata; st. olenemata sellest, kas tegemist on jahu, aglomeraadi või õlikoogiga. Lisas C on kirjeldatud meetodit, mille väljatöötamisel võeti aluseks hetketeadmised proovide võtmise meetoditest ebasoovitavaid ja tõenäoliselt tootes ebaühtlaselt jaotunud kahjulike ainete, näiteks mükotoksiinid, riitsinuse seemnekestad ja mürgised seemned, määramiseks.
Identne: ISO 5500:1986

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27033-2
Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Võrguturve. Osa 2: Võrguturbe kavandamise ja teostamise juhised
See ISO/IEC 27033 osa annab organisatsioonidele juhiseid võrguturbe plaanimiseks, kavandamiseks, teostamiseks ja dokumenteerimiseks.
Identne: ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012

MÄRTSIKUUS LAEKUNUD ALGUPÄRASE EESTI STANDARDI KOOSTAMISETTEPANEKUD

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

EVS-EN 228/prNA
Mootorikütused. Pliivaba mootoribensiin. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Eesti rahvuslik lisa Euroopa standardile EN 228:2012
Koostamisettepaneku esitas EVS/TK 37 „Kütuste ja määrdeainete kvaliteet“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik: Liis Tambek (liis@evs.ee)

EVS 901-20
Tee-ehitus. Katsemeetodid. Osa 20: Filtratsioonimooduli määramine
Selles Eesti standardis määratakse teedeehituses kasutatavate täitematerjalide (v.a. fraktsioneeritud jämetäitematerjalid ja sidumata segud) ja pinnaste filtratsioonimooduli katsemeetod, mis viiakse läbi materjali optimaalse veesisalduse ja maksimaalse kuivtiheduse juures.
Koostamisettepaneku esitas ja koostajaks on tehniline komitee EVS/TK 31 „Teedeala“.
EVS poolne kontaktisik Kati Käär (kati@evs.ee)

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE ÜLEVAATUS

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

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

Alljärgnevalt on ülevaatusel järgmised standardid:

EVS 613:2001/A1:2008
Liiklusmärgid ja nende kasutamine
Standard kehtestab Eesti teeliikluses kasutatavad liiklusmärgid ja nende kasutamise korra.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni 01.06.2016
Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 31 „Teedeala“otsus
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.05.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Kati Käär (kati@evs.ee)

EVS 614:2008
Teemärgised ja nende kasutamine
Teemärgiste ja nende kasutamise standard kehtestab teede märgistamise korra ja põhimõtted. Standard on kohustuslik teede märgistamisel olenemata nende halduslikust kuuluvusest. Standardist on soovitav juhinduda teega külgnevate ja liikluseks kasutatavate muude alade märgistamisel.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni01.06.2016
Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 31 „Teedeala“otsus
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.05.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Kati Käär (kati@evs.ee)

EVS 615:2001/A1:2008
Foorid ja nende kasutamine
Standard kehtestab nõuded Eesti teeliikluses kasutatavate fooride kohta ja fooride kasutamise korra.
Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivust kuni01.06.2016
Ettepaneku alus: EVS/TK 31 „Teedeala“otsus
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg: 01.05.2013
EVS kontaktisikuks on Kati Käär (kati@evs.ee)

EESTI STANDARDI TÜHISTAMINE

Tühistatud on järgmised Eesti standardid:

EVS Juhend 9:2006
Dublin Core’i Metaandmeelementide kasutamine

EVS 803:2001
Linnuliha

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt Standardikeskusele kättesaadavaks tehtud Euroopa standardite ja CENELECi harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mida ei avaldata Eesti standardina enne Euroopa organisatsiooni ja Standardikeskuse poolt kokku lepitud dokumendi olemasolust avalikkuse teavitamise hiliseimat tähtpäeva. Reeglina võib selliste teadete avaldamine olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samaaegselt nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist. Täiendav teave standardiosakonnast (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

Euroopa standardi tähis	**Pealkiri**	**Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina**
EN 61439-4:2013	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 4: Particular requirements for assemblies for construction sites (ACS) (IEC 61439-4:2012)	01.09.2013

MÄRTSIKUUS KOOSTATUD STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

Koostatud standardiparandus ja konsolideeritud väljaanne:

EVS-ISO 16000-17:2012/AC:2013
Siseõhk. Osa 17: Hallitusseente avastamine ja loendamine. Külvipõhine meetod
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS-ISO 16000-17:2012
Keel: et

EVS-HD 60364-5-559:2013/AC:2013
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-559: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Valgustid ja valgustuspaigaldised
Parandus on konsolideeritud väljaandesse: EVS-HD 60364-5-559:2013
Keel: et

MÄRTSIKUUS KINNITATUD JA APRILLIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID

EVS-IEC 60050-131:2013
Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 131: Ahelate teooria 25,03
Eesti standard on rahvusvahelise standardi IEC 60050-131:2002 ja selle muudatuse A1:2008 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne konsolideeritud tõlge eesti keelde.
IEC 60050 selles osas on esitatud elektri- ja magnetahelate teoorias kasutatavad põhiterminid, samuti aga ka ahelaelementide ja nende omaduste, võrgutopoloogia, *n*-port- ja kaksportahelate ning ahelate teooria meetodite juurde kuuluvad põhiterminid.
Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eriosades kasutusele võetud terminitega.
Mitmefaasilisi ahelaid käsitlevat jaotist, mis oli olemas selle standardi esimeses väljaandes „Elektri- ja magnetahelad“, on kavas laiendada ja esitada IEC 60050 omaette osas.

ISO/IEC TR 24748-1:2010
Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli haldus. Osa 1: Elutsükli halduse juhend 20,74
See väljaanne on rahvusvahelise tehnilise aruande ISO/IEC TR 24748-1:2010 inglis-keelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See tehniline aruanne on standarditel ISO/IEC 15288 ja ISO/IEC 12207 põhinev süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükli halduse juhend. See tehniline aruanne

- käsitleb süsteemide mõisteid ja elutsükli mõisteid, mudeleid, järke, protsesse, protsessi rakendamist, keskseid vaatepunkte, sobitamist ja kasutamist mitmesugustes valdkondades;
- loob ühise karkassi elutsüklite ja nende üksikjärkude kirjeldamiseks toodete või teenuste tarnimise või hankimise projektide halduse tarbeks;
- määratleb elutsükli mõiste ja terminoloogia;
- toetab elutsükli protsesside kasutamist organisatsioonis või projektis. Organisatsioonid ja projektid saavad neid elutsükli mõisteid kasutada toodete või teenuste hankimisel või tarnimisel;

- annab juhiseid elutsükli mudeli ning elutsükli või selle osaga seotud sisu sobitamiseks;
- kirjeldab seost elutsüklite ja nende kasutamise vahel standardites ISO/IEC 15288 (süsteemiaspektid) ja ISO/IEC 12207 (tarkvaraaspektid);
- näitab seoseid projektide riistvara, inimtegevuse, teenuste, protsesside, protseduuride, töövahendite ja looduslike olemite aspektide elutsükli mõistete vahel;
- kirjeldab oma mõistete seost üksikasjalike protsessistandarditega, näiteks mõõtmise, projektihalduse ja riskihalduse alal;
- täiendab ISO/IEC TR 19760 ja ISO/IEC TR 15271 valdkonnaspetsiifilisi rakendusjuhiseid.

MÄRKUS Kui ISO/IEC TR 24748-2 ja ISO/IEC 24748-3 on avaldatud, asendavad need vastavalt ISO/IEC TR 19760 ja ISO/IEC TR 15271.

EVS 812-1:2013
Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 1: Sõnavara 13,22
See Eesti standard on standardi EVS 812-1:2005 uustöötlus.
See standard sätestab ehitusliku tuleohutuse mõisted, mis on kasutusel standardisarjas EVS 812 ning Vabariigi Valitsuse 27. oktoobri 2004. a määruses nr 315 (RT I 2004, 75, 525) „Ehitisele ja selle osale esitatavad tuleohutusnõuded“.

EVS 812-3:2013
Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 3: Küttesüsteemid 16,10
Eesti standard on standardi EVS 812-3:2007 uustöötlus.
See standard käsitleb ehitiste kütmiseks ja kütuse hoidmiseks ettenähtud ruumide ning küttesüsteemide tuleohutust.

EVS-EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013
Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded 8,01
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded kodus kasutatavatele lastevoodidele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte üle 1400 mm.
Nõuded rakenduvad lastevoodile, mis on täielikult koostatud ja kasutusvalmis.
Lastevoodid, mida võib muuta teisteks esemeteks, nt mähkimislaudadeks või mänguaedikuteks, peavad pärast muutmist vastama selle eseme asjakohasele Euroopa standardile.
See standard ei rakendu kandevooditele, imikuvooditele ja hällidele, millel on olemas oma Euroopa standard.

EVS-EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013
Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardi EN 716 osa määrab kindlaks koduste lastevoodite ja laste klappvoodite ohutuse hindamise katsemeetodid.
Standard rakendub lastevooditele ja laste klappvooditele, mille sisepikkus on suurem kui 900 mm, kuid mitte enam kui 1400 mm.

EVS-EN 62271-103:2011
Kõrgepingejaotla ja juhtimisaparatuur. Osa 103: Koormuslülitid nimipingetele üle 1 kV kuni 52 kV kaasaarvatult 19,05
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 62271-103:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardi IEC 62271 osa rakendub kolmefaasilistele sisse- ja väljalülitusvoolu nimiväärtusi omavatele vahelduvvoolu-koormuslülititele ja koormus-lahklülititele nende lülitustoimimises ning kasutamises sise- ja välispaigaldistes nimipingetel üle 1 kV kuni 52 kV (kaasa arvatud) ja nimisagedustel 16 ⅔ Hz kuni 60 Hz (kaasa arvatud). See standard on kohaldatav samuti ühepooluselistele koormuslülititele kolmefaasilises süsteemis.
See standard on samuti kohaldatav eelmainitud koormuslülitite juhtimisaparatuurile ja abiseadmetele.
Koormus-lahklülitite lahutusfunktsiooni kohta kehtib lisaks standard IEC 62271-102.
Sõltuvat käsioperatsiooni vajavatele seadmetele see standard ei kohaldu.
Selle standardi üldpõhimõtteid ja sätteid võib kohaldada ka ühefaasilistes süsteemides kasutamiseks ettenähtud ühepooluselistele koormuslülititele. Isolatsioonikatsete ja sisse- ning väljalülituskatsete nõuded peavad olema vastavuses spetsiifiliste rakenduste nõuetega.

Standard sätestab nõuded jaotusvõrkudes kasutatavatele üldotstarbelistele, piiratud otstarbega ja eriotstarbelistele koormus-lülititele.

EVS 882-1:2013
Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumendielemendid ja vorminõuded. Osa 1: Kiri 15,40
Eesti standard on standardi EVS 882-1:2006 uustöötlus.
Standard esitab kirja elementide loetelu, elementide määratlused ja selgitused, elementide vormistamise reeglid ning elementide asukoha kirja A4 plangil.
Standard ei hõlma kirja koostamisel või sissetulnud kirja lahendamisel tehtavate toimingute fikseerimist ega paberdokumendile või digitaaldokumendi metaandmetesse tehtavaid märkeid (kavandi kooskõlastamine, registreerimine, saabumismärke tegemine, täitja ja täitmistähtaja määramine jms).

EVS-EN 459-2:2010
Ehituslubi. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid 19,05
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 459-2:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Selles Euroopa standardis on kirjeldatud kõigi standardis EN 459-1:2010 hõlmatud ehituslupjade katsemeetodeid.
See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib ehituslupjade keemilise analüüsi ja füüsikaliste omaduste määramise meetodid.
Dokumendis kirjeldatakse põhimeetodeid ja teatud juhtudel ka alternatiivmeetodeid, mida võib lugeda ekvivalentseks. Lahkarvamuste korral tuleb kasutada ainult põhimeetodeid.
Kõiki teisi meetodeid võib kasutada eeldusel, et nende ekvivalentsus on tõestatud kas kalibreerimise teel põhimeetodi suhtes või rahvusvaheliselt tunnustatud etalonmaterjali suhtes.

EVS-EN 459-3:2011
Ehituslubi. Osa 3: Vastavushindamine 8,72
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 459-3:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määratleb ehituslubja vastavushindamise menetluse kooskõlas vastava tootestandardiga EN 459-1. Standard näeb ette järelevalve, hindamise ja tehase tootmisohje heakskiidu reeglid ning ülevaatuste sageduse reeglid.
Standard määratleb tootja tehase tootmisohje tehnilised reeglid, kaasa arvatud katseproovide sisekontrollkatsed. Standard annab ka reeglid tegevuste osas, mida tuleb järgida mittevastavuse korral, ning nõuded hulgiladudele.

EVS-EN ISO 1043-1:2011
Plastid. Tähised ja terminilühendid. Osa 1: Põhipolümeerid ja nende eritunnused 10,19
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1043-1:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardi ISO 1043 osa spetsifitseerib plastides kasutatavate põhipolümeeride terminilühendid, nende terminite osade ja plastide eritunnuste sümbolid. See sisaldab vaid neid terminilühendeid, mille kasutamine on praktiliselt juurdunud, ning selle eesmärk on tagada, et iga plasti kohta oleks kasutusel vaid üks terminilühend ja iga terminilühend oleks tõlgendatud vaid ühel viisil.
MÄRKUS 1 Täiteainete ja armeerivate materjalide sümbolite ja lühendite kohta vaata standardit ISO 1043-2, plastifikaatorite puhul standardit ISO 1043-3 ja leegiaeglustite puhul standardit ISO 1043-4. Kummi ja lateksi nomenklatuur on toodud standardis ISO 1629. Termoplastsete elastomeeride nomenklatuur on toodud standardis ISO 18064.
MÄRKUS 2 Juhend uute terminilühendite loomiseks on toodud lisas A ja lisas B on toodud plastide terminite osade sümbolid, mida on kasutatud plastide terminilühendite moodustamiseks.
MÄRKUS 3 Terminilühendite klassifikatsioon liigi järgi grupeeritud polümeeridele on toodud lisas C.

EVS-EN ISO 1043-2:2011
Plastid. Sümbolid ja terminilühendid. Osa 2: Täiteained ja armeerivad materjalid 5,62
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1043-2:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardi ISO 1043 osa spetsifitseerib ühtsed sümbolid täiteainete ja armeerivate materjalide terminitele. Standard sisaldab vaid neid sümboleid, mille kasutamine on praktiliselt juurdunud, ning selle eesmärk on tagada, et iga täiteaine ja armeeriva materjali kohta oleks kasutusel vaid üks sümbol ja iga sümbol oleks tõlgendatud vaid ühel viisil.
MÄRKUS Põhipolümeeride sümbolite, terminilühendite ja eritunnuste kohta vaata

standardit ISO 1043-1, plastifikaatorite puhul standardit ISO 1043-3 ja leegiaeglustite puhul standardit ISO 1043-4.

EVS-EN 62034:2012
Akutoitelise hädavalgustuse automaatsed kontrollisüsteemid 13,22
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 62034:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb toimivuse ja ohutuse põhinõudeid, mida esitatakse toitepingel kuni 1000 V talitlevate hädavalgustuspaigaldiste automaatsete kontrollisüsteemide üksikseadmetele ja komponentidele.
See standard käsitleb ka hädavalgustus-paigaldise komplektse automaatse kontrolli-süsteemi nõutavat toimivust.
Standard on rakendatav süsteemide kontrollile, mis sisaldavad teatavat arvu endatoitelisi hädavalgustuse valgusteid või hädavalgustuse kesk-akupatareid koos sellest toidetavate valgustitega.
MÄRKUS Käsikontrollivahendid, mis põhinevad käsitsi algatatud toimingutel ja/või lampide seisundi visuaalülevaatusel, ei kuulu selle standardi käsitlusalasse.

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012
Vastavushindamine. Nõuded asutustele, kes sertifitseerivad tooteid, protsesse ja teenuseid 21,58
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab nõudeid toote, protsessi või teenuse sertifitseerimis-asutuste kompetentsusele, ühetaolisele toimimisele ja erapooletusele. Selle rahvusvahelise standardiga kooskõlas tegutsevad sertifitseerimisasutused ei pea pakkuma toodete, protsesside ja teenuste sertifitseerimise kõiki liike. Toodete, protsesside ja teenuste sertifitseerimine on kolmanda osapoole vastavushindamistegevus (vt ISO/IEC 17000:2004, määratlus 5.5).
Selles rahvusvahelises standardis võib terminit „toode“ lugeda ka kui „protsess“ või „teenus“, välja arvatud sellistel juhtudel, kus „protsessidele“ või „teenustele“ on kehtestatud eraldi sätted.

EVS-EN 14385:2004
Välisõhu kvaliteet. Paiksete saasteallikate heitkogused. As, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Tl ja V kogu heite määramine 15,40
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 14385:2004 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard kirjeldab olmejäätmete põletustehaste ja ohtlike jäätmete põletite suitsugaasides leiduvate ainete massi-kontsentratsiooni kindlaksmääramise meetodit. Meetodit saab kasutada kõigi loetletud ainete korral kontsentratsiooni väärtusel 0,005 mg/m^3 kuni 0,5 mg/m^3. Kui ei ole sätestatud teisiti, antakse aine kontsentratsioon kuivadele tingimustele vastava mahu kohta, ümber-arvutatuna normaaltingimusteks 273 K, 101,3 kPa, ja hapniku sisalduseks 11 %.
Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletakse järgmisi aineid: antimon (Sb), arseen (As), kaadmium (Cd), kroom (Cr), koobalt (Co), vask (Cu), plii (Pb), mangaan (Mn), nikkel (Ni), tallium (Tl) ja vanaadium (V).
Standardit võib kasutada ka muudest saasteallikatest eralduvate väljuvate gaaside korral, mille koostis on sarnane mõne tabelis 1 esitatud gaasi koostisele. Jäätmepõletusahju suutlikkuse näitaja määramise meetodit ei tohi muud tüüpi maatriksile eelneva valideerimiseta ekstrapoleerida.

MÄRTSIKUUS MUUDETUD STANDARDITE PEALKIRJAD

Selles jaotises avaldame infot Eesti standardite eesti- ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade muutmise kohta ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimise kohta.

Lisainformatsioon või ettepanekud standardipealkirjade ebatäpsustest enquiry@evs.ee

Eesti standardite eestikeelsete pealkirjade muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	UUS pealkiri
EVS-EN 14385:2004	Õhukvaliteet. Õhu paiksaasteallikate emissioonitasemed. As, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, TI ja V koguemissiooni kindlaksmääramine	Välisõhu kvaliteet. Paiksete saasteallikate heitkogused. As, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Tl ja V kogu heite määramine

Eesti standardite ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimine:

Standardi tähis	Pealkiri (en)	Pealkiri (et)
EVS-EN 13971:2012	Carbonate and silicate liming materials - Determination of reactivity - Potentiometric titration method with hydrochloric acid	Karbonaatsed ja silikaatsed lubiväetised. Reaktiivsuse määramine. Potentsiomeetriline tiitrimine soolhappega
EVS-EN 14984:2006	Liming materials - Determination of product effect on soil pH - Soil incubation method	Lubiväetised. Toote mõju määramine pinnase PH-le. Pinnase inkubeerimismeetod
EVS-EN 15704:2009	Liming materials - Determination of the breakdown of granulated calcium and calcium/magnesium carbonates under the influence of water	Lubiväetised. Granuleeritud kaltsium- ja kaltsium-/magneesiumkarbonaadi vee toimel lagunemise määramine

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