EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

11/2012

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

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SISUKORD

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDEID ÜLEVÕTVAD EESTI STANDARDID

Direktiiv 2004/108/EÜ
Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus
(EL Teataja 2012/C 321/01)

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 50550:2011/AC:2012 Kaitseseade tööstussageduslike liigpingete eest majapidamis- ja muudele taolistele paigaldistele / *Power frequency overvoltage protective device for household and similar applications (POP)*	23.10.2012		
EVS-EN 60730-1:2012 Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed majapidamis- ja muuks taoliseks kasutuseks. Osa 1: Üldnõuded / *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 1: General requirements*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 60730-1:2001 ja selle muudatused Märkus 2.1	01.10.2013

EVS-EN 60947-3:2009/A1:2012 Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Osa 3: Koormuslülitid, lahklülitid, koormus-lahklülitid, sulavkaitsmekombinatsioonid / *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units*	23.10.2012	Märkus 3	21.03.2015
EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2011 Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmete poolt genereeritud vooluharmooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta / *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 3-12: Limits - Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current > 16 A and ? 75 A per phase*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2005 Märkus 2.1	16.06.2014
EVS-EN 61800-3:2005/A1:2012 Reguleeritava kiirusega elektriajamisüsteemid. Osa 3: Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse tootestandard, sealhulgas erikatsetusmeetodid / *Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 3: EMC requirements and specific test methods*	23.10.2012	Märkus 3	19.12.2014
EVS-EN 300 386 V1.6.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Telekommunikatsioonivõrgu seadmed; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) nõuded / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Telecommunication network equipment; ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 300 386 V1.5.1:2011 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.

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

Direktiiv 1999/5/EÜ
Raadioseadmed ja telekommunikatsioonivõrgu lõppseadmed ning nende nõuetekohasuse vastastikune tunnustamine
(EL Teataja 2012/C 321/02)

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 vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1**	**Direktiivi 1999/5/EÜ artikkel**
EVS-EN 50360:2002/A1:2012 Toote standard mobiiltelefonide vastavusest peamistele piirangutele seoses inimese tundlikkusega elektromagnetiliste väljade suhtes (300 MHz – 3 GHz) / *Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300 MHz - 3 GHz)*	23.10.2012	Märkus 3	13.02.2015	
EVS-EN 60730-1:2012 Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed majapidamis- ja muuks taoliseks kasutuseks. Osa 1: Üldnõuded / *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 1: General requirements*	23.10.2012			Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt a (ja direktiivi 2006/95/EÜ artikkel 2) + Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt b
EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2011 Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmete poolt genereeritud vooluharmooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta / *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 3-12: Limits - Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current > 16 A and ? 75 A per phase*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2005 Märkus 2.1	16.06.2014	Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt b

EVS-EN 300 220-2 V2.4.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusvahemikus 25 MHz kuni 1000 MHz kasutamiseks mõeldud võimsustasemetega kuni 500 mW raadioseadmed; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 300 220-2 V2.3.1:2010 Märkus 2.1	28.02.2014	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 300 328 V1.8.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lairiba edastussüsteemid; 2,4 GHz ISM raadiosagedusalas töötavad andmeedastusseadmed, mis kasutavad lairibamodulatsiooni tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Wideband transmission systems;Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques;Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 300 328 V1.7.1:2006 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2014	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 444 V1.2.1:2012 Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Raadiosagedusalades 1,5 GHz ja 1,6 GHz töötavate ning kõne- ja/või andmeedastust võimaldavate liikuva maaside maajaamade (LMES) harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonized EN for Land Mobile Earth Stations (LMES) operating in the 1,5 GHz and 1,6 GHz bands providing voice and/or data communications covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE directive*	11.04.2012	EVS-EN 301 444:2001 Märkus 2.1	30.04.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 2

EVS-EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Raadioseadmete elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 17: Eritingimused lairiba andmeedastussüsteemidele / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment; Part 17: Specific conditions for Broadband Data Transmission Systems*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 301 489-17 V2.1.1:2009 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2012	Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt b
EVS-EN 301 489-34 V1.3.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM);Raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard;Osa 34: Eritingimused mobiiltelefonide välistele toiteallikatele / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 34: Specific conditions for External Power Supply (EPS) for mobile phones*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 301 489-34 V1.1.1:2011 Märkus 2.1	28.02.2012	Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt b
EVS-EN 301 559-2 V1.1.2:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 2483,5-2500 MHz töötavad madala võimsusega aktiivsed meditsiinilised implantaadid (LP-AMI); Osa 2; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Short Range Devices (SRD);Low Power Active Medical Implants (LP-AMI) operating in the frequency range 2 483,5 MHz to 2 500 MHz;Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2012			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 843-1 V1.3.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Mereside raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 1: Üldised tehnilised nõuded / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services;Part 1: Common technical requirements*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 301 843-1 V1.2.1:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2014	Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt b

EVS-EN 301 893 V1.7.1:2012 Lairiba raadiojuurdepääsuvõrgud (BRAN); Raadiosagedusalas 5 GHz töötavate suure edastuskiirusega RLAN seadmed; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel / *Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 5 GHz high performance RLAN; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 301 893 V1.6.1:2012 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2014	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 288-2 V1.6.1:2012 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed; Maanteesidesüsteemi seadmed (RTTT); Sagedusalas 24 GHz töötavad sõidukiradarid; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short range radar equipment operating in the 24 GHz range; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2012	EVS-EN 302 288-2 V1.3.2:2009 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2013	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 567 V1.2.1:2012 Lairiba raadiojuurdepääsuvõrgud (BRAN).Raadiosagedusalas 60 GHz töötavad WAS/RLAN süsteemid.Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel / Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 60 GHz Multiple-Gigabit WAS/RLAN Systems; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive	11.04.2012	EVS-EN 302 567 V1.1.1:2009 Märkus 2.1	30.10.2013	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 774 V1.1.1:2012 Lairiba juurdepääsu raadiovõrk raadiosagedusala 3 400 MHz kuni 3 800 MHz. Baasjaamad. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Broadband Wireless Access Systems (BWA) in the 3 400 MHz to 3 800 MHz frequency band;Base Stations;Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	11.04.2012			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 774 V1.2.1:2012 Lairiba juurdepääsu raadiovõrk raadiosagedusala 3 400 MHz kuni 3 800 MHz. Baasjaamad. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel / *Broadband Wireless Access Systems (BWA) in the 3 400 MHz to 3 800 MHz frequency band;Base Stations;Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive*	23.10.2013	EVS-EN 302 774 V1.1.1:2012 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2013	Artikli 3, lõige 2

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.

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

Direktiiv 95/16/EÜ
Liftid
(EL Teataja 2012/C 334/04)

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 81-21:2009+A1:2012 Liftide valmistamise ja paigaldamise ohutuseeskirjad. Inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid. Osa 21: Olemasolevatesse hoonetesse paigaldatavad uued inimeste ja kauba transpordi liftid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST / *Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 21: New passenger and goods passenger lifts in existing buildings CONSOLIDATED TEXT*	31.10.2012	EVS-EN 81-21:2009 Märkus 2.1	28.02.2013

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.

UUED STANDARDID, TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

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

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

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

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

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandite kohta:

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

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

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16395:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne CEN/TR 16395:2012

Gas Infrastructure - CEN/TC 234 Pressure Definitions - Guideline Document

This Technical Report gives explanation on the pressure definitions used by the gas network operators with regard to the standards of CEN/TC 234 "Gas Infrastructure". The European Standards of CEN/TC 234 comprise the functional requirements in the field of gas infrastructure from the input of gas into the on-shore transmission network up to the inlet connection of gas appliances, including transmission, distribution, storage, compression, pressure regulation and metering, installation, injection of non-conventional gases, gas quality issues and others.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9300-003:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 9300-003:2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long term archiving and retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 003: Fundamentals and concepts

This European Standard defines basic terms, e.g. Long Term Archiving and Retention and identifies the context and scope of EN 9300. The section Fundamentals describes the basic concepts and approaches of EN 9300 and referenced related standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14116:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14116:2012

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

EVS-EN 82079-1:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 82079-1:2012

ja identne IEC 82079-1:2012

Preparation of instructions for use - Structuring, content and presentation - Part 1: General principles and detailed requirements

This part of IEC 82079 provides general principles and detailed requirements for the design and formulation of all types of instructions for use that will be necessary or helpful for users of products of all kinds, ranging from a tin of paint to large or highly complex products, such as large industrial machinery, turnkey based plants or buildings. NOTE The term "product" as defined in 3.29 relates to consumer, non-consumer, electrical, electronic, electromechanical, mechanical and other products. This part is intended for all parties involved in the preparation of instructions for use, for example: - Suppliers, technical writers, technical illustrators, software designers, translators or other people engaged in the work of conceiving and drafting such instructions for use; This part of IEC 82079 does not specify a fixed amount of documentation that has to be delivered with a product. This is obviously not possible because this part is applicable to all kinds of products. The amount of documentation required, will depend on the nature of the product, its complexity and the skills of the intended users.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62079:2002

EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11979-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11979-1:2012

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO 11979-1:2012)

This part of ISO 11979 defines terms applicable to intraocular lenses and to the methods used to evaluate them. NOTE Terms are given alphabetically.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2006

ISO/TS 80004-5:2011 et

Hind 5,62

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-5:2011

Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 5: Nano/bio-liides

Antud tehniline spetsifikatsioon loetleb terminid ja määratlused, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide ja bioloogia vahelise liidesega. See on loodud lihtsustamaks teadlaste, inseneride, tehnoloogide, disainerite, tootjate, reguleerijate, valitsusväliste organisatsioonide, tarbijaorganisatsioonide, avalikkuse ja teiste vahelist suhtlemist, kes on huvitatud:
— nanotehnoloogiate rakendamisest või kasutamisest bioloogias või biotehnoloogias;
— bioloogilise ainese või põhimõtete kasutamisest nanotehnoloogias.

Keel et

ISO/TS 80004-7:2011 et

Hind 6,47

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-7:2011

Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 7: Diagnostika ja terapeutika tervishoius

Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa on rakendatav nanotehnoloogiate kasutuses meditsiinilises diagnostikas ja terapeutikas. Terminid, mis on seotud nanotehnoloogia rakendustega tervishoius, võivad olla loetletud teistes ISO/TS 80004 osades ja teistes dokumentides.
Terminid, mis on seotud materjalide omaduste kasutamisega nanoskaalas diagnostilistel või terapeutilistel eesmärkidel meditsiinis, on piiritletud antud ISO/TS 80004 osaga. Nanoskaala omadused võivad leiduda materjalides, mis sisaldavad nanoskaala elemente või on ise nanoskaala mõõtmetes.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa ei käsitle:
— termineid, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide bioloogiliste tagajärgedega, olenemata nanomaterjali algsest eesmärgist, ega
— terminoloogiat, mis kirjeldab tervise, ohutuse ja keskkonnaga seotud tagajärgi.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa tagab järjepideva ning üheselt mõistetava terminite kasutamise tervishoiu spetsialistidele, tootjatele, tarbijatele, tehnoloogidele, patendiagentidele, reguleerijatele, mittetulundusühingutele, uurijatele jt.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62079:2002

Identne EN 62079:2001

ja identne IEC 62079:2001

Preparation of instructions - Structuring, content and presentation

This International Standard provides general principles and detailed requirements on the design and formulation of all types of instructions that will be necessary or helpful for products of all kinds ranging from small, simple ones, such as a tin of paint, to large and highly cpmplex ones, such as a large industrial installation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 82079-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2006

Identne EN ISO 11979-1:2006

ja identne ISO 11979-1:2006

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 1: Vocabulary

This part of ISO 11979 contains definitions of terms related to intraocular lenses and methods to evaluate them

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 8044:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 8044:1999/prA1:2012

ja identne ISO 8044:1999/DAM 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Basic terms and definitions - Amendment 1 (ISO 8044:1999/DAM 1:2012)

This standard defines terms relating to corrosion that are widely used in modern science and technology. In addition, some definitions are supplemented with short explanations.

Keel en

FprEN 1304

Identne FprEN 1304:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Clay roofing tiles and fittings - Product definitions and specifications

This European Standard specifies requirements for clay roofing tiles and fittings for pitched roof coverings and wall cladding and lining. It applies to all tiles and fittings as defined in Clause 3. Clay roofing tiles and clay fittings which conform to this European Standard are suitable for use as roof coverings, vertical wall cladding and lining. This European Standard defines the minimum requirements for a product which if satisfactory at the time of delivery will ensure that the product is able to perform its function in relation to the performance levels declared for it, whilst subjected to the changes that occur in such materials during normal conditions of use. The results obtained according to the European Standard apply to products at the time they are offered for sale.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1304:2006

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

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

ja identne ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

Electronic fee collection - Charging performance - Part 1: Metrics (ISO/TS 17444-1:2012)

This part of ISO/TS 17444 defines metrics for the charging performance of electronic fee collection (EFC) systems in terms of the level of errors associated with charging computation. This part of ISO/TS 17444 is a toolbox standard of metrics. The detailed choice of metrics depends on the application and the respective context. This part of ISO/TS 17444 describes a set of metrics with appropriate definitions, principles and formulations, which together make up a reference framework for the establishment of requirements for EFC systems and their later examination of the charging performance. The charging performance metrics defined in this part of ISO/TS 17444 are intended for use with any Charging Scheme, regardless of its technical underpinnings, system architecture, tariff structure, geographical coverage, or organizational model. They are defined to treat technical details that may be different among technologies and vendors or vary over time as a “black box”. They focus solely on the outcome of the charging process – i.e. the amount charged in relation to a premeasured or theoretically correct amount – rather than intermediate variables from various components as sensors, such as positioning accuracy, signal range, or optical resolution. This approach ensures comparable results for each metric in all relevant situations. The metrics are designed to cover the information exchanged on the Front End interface and the interoperability interfaces between Toll Service Providers, Toll Chargers and Road Users as well as on the End-to-End level.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16369:2012

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TR 16369:2012

Use of control charts in the production of concrete

This Technical Report reviews various control systems that are currently used in the concrete industry and, by the use of examples, show how the principles are applied to control the production of concrete. This CEN/TR provides information and examples of the use of method C in Clause 8 of prEN 206:2012.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15221-7:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 15221-7:2012

Facility Management - Part 7: Guidelines for Performance Benchmarking

This European Standard gives guidelines for performance benchmarking and contains clear terms and definitions as well as methods for benchmarking facility management products and services as well as facility management organisations and operations. This European Standard establishes a common basis for benchmarking facility management costs, floor areas and environmental impacts as well as service quality, satisfaction and productivity. This European Standard is applicable to Facility Management as defined in EN 15221-1 and detailed in EN 15221-4.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEVS-ISO/IEC 20000-3

ja identne ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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 standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 vastavushindamise ettevalmistamisel. See ISO/IEC 20000 osa aitab kindlaks teha, kas standard ISO/IEC 20000-1 on kohaldatav teenuseosutaja asjaoludele. Ta näitab, kuidas teenusehalduse süsteemi käsitlusala saab määratleda, sõltumatult sellest, kas teenuseosutajal on kogemust teiste haldussüsteemide käsitlusala määratlemiseks. Käesolev osa hõlmab vastavushindamise liikide ja hindamise standardite juhiseid. Toodud stsenaariumid ja näited kasutavad mitmeid sagedasti esinevaid ja praktilisi teenuseosutaja asjaolusid. See ISO/IEC 20000 osa on kasulik konsultantide ja hindajate jaoks. Ta täiendab standardis ISO/IEC 20000-2 toodud ISO/IEC 20000-1 rakendamise juhiseid.

Keel en

Asendab ISO/IEC TR 20000-3:2009_et

prEN 16247-2

Identne prEN 16247-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 2: Buildings

This European Standard covers specific energy audit requirements in buildings. It specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit in a building or group of buildings, excluding individual private dwellings. It should be read in conjunction with, and is supplementary to, prEN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The audit site can include buildings that have energy intensive processes. In this case, the energy auditor may choose to apply the prEN 16247-3, Energy audits - Part 3: Processes.

Keel en

prEN 16247-3

Identne prEN 16247-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 3: Processes

This European standard specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit on an industrial site. It should be read in conjunction with and is supplementary to prEN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. This part of EN 16247 applies to sites where the energy consumption is due to processes, utilities in relation with it and necessary conditions of operation means in direct line with process. On an industrial site, an energy audit is an important tool to facilitate an organisation to manage its energy. It can be part of a site wide energy management system. An industrial site can include one or more production lines, offices, laboratories, research centres, packaging and warehouse sections with specific operational conditions, site transportation. An energy audit could include the whole industrial site or part of an industrial site. If buildings with no industrial processes are included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply prEN 16247-2 Energy Audits – Part 2: Buildings. If on-site transport on an industrial site is included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply prEN 16247-4, Energy audits - Part 4: Transport. The decision to apply parts 2 and 4 could be made during the preliminary contact.

Keel en

prEN 16247-4

Identne prEN 16247-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 4: Transport

This European standard should be read in conjunction with and is supplementary to EN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The procedures described here apply to the different modes of transport (road, rail, marine and aviation), as well as the different ranges (local to long distance) and what is transported (basically, freight and people) Finally, every situation in which a displacement is made, no matter who the operator is (a public or private company or whether the operator is exclusively dedicated to transport or not), is also addressed in this document. The process advises on both the optimization of energy within every mode of transport, as well as selecting the best mode of transport in every situation. In this last case, the conclusions drawn by the energy audit can influence the decisions on costly infrastructures.

Keel en

prEN 16495

Identne prEN 16495:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Air Traffic Management - Information security for organisations supporting civil aviation operations

This European Standard defines guidelines and general principles for the implementation of an information security management system in organisations supporting civil aviation operations. Not included are activities of the organisations that do not have any impact on the security of civil aviation operations like for example airport retail and service business and corporate real estate management. For the purpose of this European Standard, Air Traffic management is seen as functional expression covering responsibilities of all partners of the air traffic value chain. This includes but is not limited to airspace users, airports and air navigation service providers. The basis of all requirements in this European Standard is trust and cooperation between the parties involved in Air Traffic Management.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24801-1

Identne prEN ISO 24801-1:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 24801-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Recreational diving services - Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers - Part 1: Level 1 - Supervised diver (ISO/DIS 24801-1:2012)

This part of ISO 24801 specifies the competencies that a scuba diver has to have achieved in order for a training organization to award the scuba diver qualification indicating that he has met or exceeded scuba diver level 1 - Supervised diver and specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies. It also specifies conditions under which training has to be provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision in accordance with ISO 24803. This part of ISO 24801 applies to training and evaluation in recreational scuba diving.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24801-2

Identne prEN ISO 24801-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 24801-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Recreational diving services - Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers - Part 2: Level 2 - Autonomous diver (ISO/DIS 24801-2:2012)

This part of ISO 24801 specifies the competencies that a scuba diver has to have achieved in order for a training organization to award the scuba diver qualification indicating that he has met or exceeded scuba diver level 2 - Autonomous diver and specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies. It also specifies conditions under which training has to be provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision specified in ISO 24803. This part of ISO 24801 applies to training and evaluation in recreational scuba diving.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24801-3

Identne prEN ISO 24801-3:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 24801-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Recreational diving services - Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers - Part 3: Level 3 - Dive leader (ISO/DIS 24801-3:2012)

This part of ISO 24801 specifies the competencies that a scuba diver has to have achieved in order for a training organization to award the scuba diver qualification indicating that he has met or exceeded scuba diver level 3 - Dive leader and specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies. It also specifies conditions under which training has to be provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision specified in ISO 24803. This International Standard applies to training and evaluation in recreational scuba diving.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24802-1

Identne prEN ISO 24802-1:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 24802-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Recreational diving services - Requirements for the training of scuba instructors - Part 1: Level (ISO/DIS 24802-1:2012)

This part of ISO 24802 specifies the competencies that a scuba instructor has to have achieved in order for a training organization to award the scuba instructor qualification indicating that he has met or exceeded scuba instructor level 1 and specifies evaluation criteria of these competencies. It also specifies conditions under which training has to be provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision in accordance with ISO 24803. This part of ISO 24802 applies to training and evaluation in recreational scuba diving.

Keel en

prEN ISO 24802-2

Identne prEN ISO 24802-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 24802-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Recreational diving services - Requirements for the training of scuba instructors - Part 2: Level 2 (ISO/DIS 24802-2:2012)

This part of ISO 24802 specifies the competencies that a scuba instructor has to have achieved in order for a training organization to award the scuba instructor qualification indicating that he has met or exceeded scuba instructor level 2 and specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies. It also specifies conditions under which training has to be provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision in accordance with ISO 24803. This part of ISO 24802 applies to training and evaluation in recreational scuba diving.

Keel en

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 15449-1:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne CEN/TR 15449-1:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 1: Reference model

This part of the Technical Report provides a reference model for a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). It covers framework standards and identifies the relevant standards, technical specifications, technical reports and guidelines. This part of the Technical Report provides a context model for the other parts of this Technical Report applying general architecture standards. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDIs, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarise themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

CEN/TR 15449-2:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne CEN/TR 15449-2:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 2: Best practices

This part of the Technical Report provides best practices regarding Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs), referencing to the outcomes of the projects in the frame of the European Union funding programmes. It summarises the deliverables of projects, structured according to the reference model defined in Part 1 of this Technical Report, to be made available in an on-line repository where the relevant outcomes are collected and classified in order to provide a structured sets of recommendations for implementing SDIs at the European, national and sub-national levels. This collection refers mainly to the projects funded by the European Union funding programmes: this choice is driven by the wide vision and analysis which such kind of projects can provide and the wide numbers of stakeholders which have been involved. The outcomes delivered by these relevant practices are collected into a document registry available through the CEN/TC 287 web site. This part of the Technical Report defines the processes and the content of these projects and documents registries, which will help making them more accessible and re-usable. It provides the relevant project deliverables addressing the main SDI issues as described in the other parts of this Technical Report. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDI, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarize themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 3: Data centric view

Part 3 of the Technical Report describes a data-centric view of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). The Data Centric view addresses the concepts of semantic interoperability, the methodology for developing data specifications through the application of the relevant International Standards, and the content of such specifications including Application Schemas, Feature Catalogues, General Feature Model, Data Lifecycle Management and Data Quality, Data Access and Data Transformation. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDI, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarise themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

EVS-EN ISO 6887-4:2003+A1:2011

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 6887-4:2003+AC:2004+EN ISO 6887-4:2003/A1:2011

ja identne ISO 6887-4:2003+Cor.1:2004+Amd.1:2011

Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Katseproovide, algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamine mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks. Osa 4: Erieeskirjad toodete ettevalmistamiseks, mis ei ole piim ja piimatooted, liha ja lihatooted ning kala ja kalatooted

See ISO 6887 osa määratleb reeglid proovide algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste ettevalmistamiseks toodetele, mida ei ole käsitletud standardi ISO 6887 ülejäänud osades. ISO 6887-1 määratleb algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamise üldreeglid mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks.
See ISO 6887 osa kirjeldab ainult ettevalmistamise meetodeid, mis on samaaegselt rakendatavad erinevatele mikroorganismidele. See välistab ettevalmistused, mida rakendatakse üksikute mikroorganismide leidmiseks ja/või arvuliseks määramiseks, kus valmistamise meetodid on kirjeldatud seda mikroorganismi puudutavas vastavas rahvusvahelises standardis.
See ISO 6887 osa rakendub järgmistele toodetele:
üldjuhtum happelistele toodetele (vt 8.2);
kõrge rasvasisaldusega tooted, välja arvatud margariin ja määrded (vt 8.3);
jahud, teraviljad, teravilja kõrvalsaadused, loomasöödad ja pressitud jõusööt (nt õlikoogid) (vt 9.1);
väga kõvad tooted, nt kassaava (vt 9.2);
želatiin (vt 9.3);
margariin ja määrded (vt 9.4);
dehüdrateeritud tooted ja sublimeeritud tooted (välja arvatud piimatooted ja munatooted) (vt 9.5);
muna ja munatooted (vt 9.6);
fermenteeritud tooted (tooted, mis sisaldavad elusaid mikroorganisme) (vt 9.7);
kondiitritooted ja koogid (9.8).
MÄRKUS Piima ja piimatooteid käsitletakse standardis ISO 8261.

Keel et

ISO/TS 80004-7:2011 et

Hind 6,47

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-7:2011

Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 7: Diagnostika ja terapeutika tervishoius

Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa on rakendatav nanotehnoloogiate kasutuses meditsiinilises diagnostikas ja terapeutikas. Terminid, mis on seotud nanotehnoloogia rakendustega tervishoius, võivad olla loetletud teistes ISO/TS 80004 osades ja teistes dokumentides.
Terminid, mis on seotud materjalide omaduste kasutamisega nanoskaalas diagnostilistel või terapeutilistel eesmärkidel meditsiinis, on piiritletud antud ISO/TS 80004 osaga. Nanoskaala omadused võivad leiduda materjalides, mis sisaldavad nanoskaala elemente või on ise nanoskaala mõõtmetes.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa ei käsitle:
— termineid, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide bioloogiliste tagajärgedega, olenemata nanomaterjali algsest eesmärgist, ega
— terminoloogiat, mis kirjeldab tervise, ohutuse ja keskkonnaga seotud tagajärgi.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa tagab järjepideva ning üheselt mõistetava terminite kasutamise tervishoiu spetsialistidele, tootjatele, tarbijatele, tehnoloogidele, patendiagentidele, reguleerijatele, mittetulundusühingutele, uurijatele jt.

Keel et

ISO/TS 80004-5:2011 et

Hind 5,62

ja identne ISO/TS 80004-5:2011

Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 5: Nano/bio-liides

Antud tehniline spetsifikatsioon loetleb terminid ja määratlused, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide ja bioloogia vahelise liidesega. See on loodud lihtsustamaks teadlaste, inseneride, tehnoloogide, disainerite, tootjate, reguleerijate, valitsusväliste organisatsioonide, tarbijaorganisatsioonide, avalikkuse ja teiste vahelist suhtlemist, kes on huvitatud:
— nanotehnoloogiate rakendamisest või kasutamisest bioloogias või biotehnoloogias;
— bioloogilise ainese või põhimõtete kasutamisest nanotehnoloogias.

Keel et

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15449:2011

Identne CEN/TR 15449:2011

Geographic information - Standards, specifications, technical reports and guidelines, required to implement Spatial Data Infrastructures

This Technical Report identifies and describes standards that are required for a spatial data infrastructure (SDI). This Technical Report describes a reference model for a spatial data infrastructure, covering framework standards, metadata and catalogue services and geospatial reference systems. It provides both data-centric and service-centric views. This Technical Report discusses issues associated with implementation of a spatial data infrastructure, in particular cultural and linguistic adaptability and geo-portals, and identifies the standards, technical specifications, technical reports and guidelines, required to implement a spatial data infrastructure in Europe. This Technical Report proposes a roadmap for future standards work items, and makes recommendations for measures to be taken in order to support implementation and maintenance of a spatial data infrastructure.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2006

Asendatud CEN/TR 15449-2:2012; CEN/TR 15449-1:2012; CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 17994

Identne prEN ISO 17994:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17994:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Water quality - Requirements for the comparison of the relative recovery of microorganisms by two quantitative methods (ISO/DIS 17994:2012)

This International Standard specifies an evaluation procedure for comparing two methods intended for the quantification of the same target group or species of microorganisms. This International Standard provides the mathematical basis for the evaluation of the average relative performance of two quantitative methods against chosen criteria for the comparison. It does not provide data that would allow an assessment of the precision of the methods being compared. Precision of methods should be assessed as part of their validation. This International Standard does not provide methods for the verification of method performance in a single laboratory.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17994:2004

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 5361:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN ISO 5361:2012

ja identne ISO 5361:2012

Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Intubatsioonitorud ja konnektorid

This International Standard provides essential performance and safety requirements for oro-tracheal and naso-tracheal tubes and tracheal tube connectors. Tracheal tubes with walls reinforced with metal or nylon, tracheal tubes with shoulders, tapered tracheal tubes, tracheal tubes with means for suctioning or monitoring or delivery of drugs or other gases, and the many other types of tracheal tubes devised for specialized applications are included in this International Standard, as many specialized tracheal tubes are now commonly used, and all share similar essential requirements as deined in this International Standard.Tracheobronchial (endobronchial) tubes, tracheostomy tubes and supralaryngeal airways are excluded from the scope of this International Standard.Tracheal tubes intended for use with lammable anaesthetic gases or agents, lasers or electrosurgical equipment are outside the scope of this International Standard.NOTE ISO/TR 11991, ISO 11990-1, ISO 11990-2, and ISO 14408 cover this[1][2][3][4].

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9394:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 9394:201

ja identne ISO 9394:2012

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Determination of biocompatibility by ocular study with rabbit eyes (ISO 9394:2012)

This International Standard specifies an in vivo method of test to assess the ocular safety of both novel contact lens material and contact lens care products. The test assesses the degree of irritation to the ocular tissue produced by the device under test. The test method is described in application to rabbit eyes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9394:1999

EVS-EN ISO 11608-3:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11608-3:2012

ja identne ISO 11608-3:2012

Needle-based injection systems for medical use - Requirements and test methods - Part 3: Finished containers (ISO 11608-3:2012)

This part of ISO 11608 speciies the functional and design considerations for containers to be used with needle-based injection systems (NIS) that fulil the speciications of ISO 11608-1. It is applicable to single and multi-dose containers (either illed by the manufacturer or by the end-user) which can be provided to the end-user integrated in the NIS or assembled with the NIS at the time of use.This part of ISO 11608 includes speciications and test methods to describe and evaluate cartridges for use in NIS with pen needles (as deined in ISO 11608-2) and outlines design considerations for other potential containers, including syringes to be used with a NIS.This part of ISO 11608 is not applicable to cartridges intended for dental use.Syringes and needles that are sold separately and not intended for use in a NIS are outside the scope of this part of ISO 11608.NOTE See ISO 7864 (needles), ISO 8537 (insulin syringes) and ISO 7886-1 (manual syringes).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11608-3:2001

EVS-EN ISO 11608-5:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 11608-5:2012

ja identne ISO 11608-5:2012

Nõelinfusiooni süsteemid meditsiiniliseks kasutamiseks. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 5: Automatiseeritud funktsioonid

This part of ISO 11608 speciies requirements and test methods for the automated functions of needle-based injection systems with automated functions (NIS-AUTO), for the administration of medicinal products in humans, including but not limited to:a) drug product preparation (e.g. reconstitution);b) needle preparation;c) air removal;d) priming;e) dose setting;f) actuation;g) needle insertion;h) injection of the medicinal product;i) disabling the NIS-AUTO;j) needle retraction;k) needle shielding;l) needle hiding;m) sharps injury protection;n) needle removal.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN ISO 11979-1:2012

ja identne ISO 11979-1:2012

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO 11979-1:2012)

This part of ISO 11979 defines terms applicable to intraocular lenses and to the methods used to evaluate them. NOTE Terms are given alphabetically.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 11979-4:2009/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 11979-4:2008/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 11979-4:2008/Amd 1:2012

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 4: Labelling and information - Amendment 1 (ISO 11979-4:2008/Amd 1:2012)

This part of ISO 11979 specifies the labelling requirements for intraocular lenses (IOLs) and the information to be provided within or on the packaging.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12836:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 12836:2012

ja identne ISO 12836:2012

Dentistry - Digitizing devices for CAD/CAM systems for indirect dental restorations - Test methods for assessing accuracy (ISO 12836:2012)

This International Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the accuracy of digitizing devices for computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) systems for indirect dental restorations. These test methods are not applicable to digitization by radiographic methods (X-ray) and by magnetic resonance imaging methods (MRI).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13397-2:2005/A1:2012

Hind 4,79

Identne EN ISO 13397-2:2005/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 13397-2:2005/Amd 1:2012

Dentistry - Periodontal curettes, dental scalers and excavators - Part 2: Periodontal curettes of Gr-type - Amendment 1: Colour coding (ISO 13397-2:2005/Amd 1:2012)

This part of ISO 13397 specifies the designs and dimensions for Gr-type periodontal curettes.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-56:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 80601-2-56:2012

ja identne ISO 80601-2-56:2009

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-56: Erinõuded kehatemperatuuri mõõtmise kliiniliste termomeetrite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of a CLINICAL THERMOMETER in combination with its ACCESSORIES, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. This standard specifies the general and technical requirements for electrical CLINICAL THERMOMETERS. This standard applies to all electrical CLINICAL THERMOMETERS that are used for measuring the body temperature of PATIENTS. CLINICAL THERMOMETERS can be equipped with interfaces to accommodate secondary indicators, printing equipment, and other auxiliary equipment to create ME SYSTEMS. This standard does not apply to auxiliary equipment. ME EQUIPMENT that measures a temperature not as a primary purpose, but as a secondary function, is outside the scope of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12470-5:2003; EVS-EN 12470-3:2000+A1:2009; EVS-EN 12470-4:2001+A1:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 7785-2:1999

Identne EN ISO 7785-2:1997

ja identne ISO 7785-2:1995

Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavad komponendid. Osa 2: Sirg- ja vaheülekandega komponendid

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded ja testimismeetodid patsientidele juurdepääsemiseks mõeldud sirg- ja vaheülekandega nurkhoidlatele. Standard sisaldab ka täpseid tingimusi tootja poolt antavatele juhistele, märgistusele ja pakendamisele. Need hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavaid komponente käitatakse elektriliste või suruõhul töötavate mootorite abil.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14457:2012

EVS-EN ISO 7785-1:1999

Identne EN ISO 7785-1:1999

ja identne ISO 7785-1:1997

Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitav komponent. Osa 1: Kõrge pöörete arvuga suruõhuturbiin-tüüpi komponendid

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded ja testimismeetodid hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavatele kõrge pöörete arvuga suruõhuturbiin-tüüpi komponentidele.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14457:2012

EVS-EN ISO 9394:1999

Identne EN ISO 9394:1998

ja identne ISO 9394:1998

Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed ja kontaktläätse hooldusvahendid. Bioloogilise sobivuse kindlaksmääramine silma uurimise abil, kasutades küüliku silmi

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard esitab in vivo testimismeetodi, et hinnata kontaktläätsede ja nende hooldusvahendite ohutust silmale. See test hindab testitava vahendi poolt esile kutsutud silmakoe ärritusastet. Kõnealust testimismeetodit on kirjeldatud kui küüliku silmadel kasutatavat.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9394:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11498:2000

Identne EN ISO 11498:1999

ja identne ISO 11498:1997

Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavad komponendid. Hambaraviseadmes kasutatavad madalpinge-elektrimootorid

This Standard specifies requirements and test methods for dental low-voltage electrical motors used in connection with dental handpieces for application on patients. It also contains specification on manufacturer's instructions, packaging and marking. All tests described in this Standard are type tests.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14457:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11608-3:2001

Identne EN ISO 11608-3:2000

ja identne ISO 11608-3:2000

Pen-injectors for medical use - Part 3: Finished cartridges - Requirements and test methods

This International Standard specifies performance and test methods for multidose, single-chamber, pre-filled, finished cartridges used as primary containers in pen-injectors fulfilling the specifications of ISO 11608-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11608-3:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2006

Identne EN ISO 11979-1:2006

ja identne ISO 11979-1:2006

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 1: Vocabulary

This part of ISO 11979 contains definitions of terms related to intraocular lenses and methods to evaluate them

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11979-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13294:1999

Identne EN ISO 13294:1997

ja identne ISO 13294:1997

Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavad komponendid. Hambaravis kasutatavad suruõhumootorid

Käesolev standard esitab nõuded ja testimismeetodid hambaravis kasutatavatele suruõhumootoritele, mida käitatakse hambaraviüksuste kaudu ning mida kasutatakse käeshoitavate sirg- ja vaheülekandega nurkkomponentide jaoks, mis on mõeldud juurdepääsemiseks patsientidele. Standard sisaldab ka täpseid tingimusi tootja poolt kaasaantavatele juhenditele, märgistusele ja pakendamisele.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14457:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60601-1-3:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-1-3:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-1-3:2008/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-3: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Radiation protection in diagnostic X-ray equipment

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

Keel en

EN 60601-1-9:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-1-9:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-1-9:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-9: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Requirements for environmentally conscious design

This International Standard applies to the reduction of adverse ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS are excluded from the scope of this collateral standard.

Keel en

EN 60601-1-10:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-1-10:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-1-10:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-10: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Requirements for the development of physiologic closed-loop controllers

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT and MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS. This collateral standard specifies requirements for the development (analysis, design, VERIFICATION and VALIDATION) of a PHYSIOLOGIC CLOSED-LOOP CONTROLLER (PCLC) as part of a PHYSIOLOGIC CLOSED-LOOP CONTROL SYSTEM (PCLCS) in ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS to control a PHYSIOLOGIC VARIABLE.

Keel en

EN 60601-2-37:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-2-37:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-2-37:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT as defined in 201.3.217, hereinafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. 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 this standard.

Keel en

EN 62366:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 62366:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 62366:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical devices - Application of usability engineering to medical devices

This International Standard specifies a PROCESS for a MANUFACTURER to analyse, specify, design, VERIFY and VALIDATE USABILITY, as it relates to SAFETY of a MEDICAL DEVICE. This USABILITY ENGINEERING PROCESS assesses and mitigates RISKS caused by USABILITY problems associated with CORRECT USE and USE ERRORS. It can be used to identify but does not assess or mitigate RISKS associated with ABNORMAL USE.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 20795-1

Identne FprEN ISO 20795-1rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 20795-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Dentistry - Base polymers - Part 1: Denture base polymers (ISO/FDIS 20795-1:2012)

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

FprEN ISO 20857

Identne FprEN ISO 20857:2012

ja identne ISO 20857:2010

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Sterilization of health care products - Dry heat - Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices (ISO 20857:2010)

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

Keel en

prEN ISO 80601-2-69

Identne prEN ISO 80601-2-69 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 80601-2-69:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2-69: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of oxygen concentrator equipment (ISO/DIS 80601-2-69:2012)

This particular standard is applicable to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of an OXYGEN CONCENTRATOR in combination with its ACCESSORIES, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT, intended to increase the oxygen concentration in the gas intended to be delivered to a single PATIENT. Such OXYGEN CONCENTRATORS are typically intended for use in the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT, including TRANSIT-OPERABLE use by a single PATIENT in various environments including any private and public transportation and commercial aircraft.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8359:2009; EVS-EN ISO 8359:2009/A1:2012

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/AC:2012

ja identne ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/Cor 1:2012

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases - Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Keel en

CEN/TR 16013-3:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TR 16013-3:2012

Workplace exposure - Guide for the use of direct-reading instruments for aerosol monitoring - Part 3: Evaluation of airborne particle concentrations using photometers

This Technical Report describes the use of photometers for the determination of airborne particles belonging to the respirable fraction and gives details on their limitations and possible uses in the field of occupational hygiene. NOTE Photometers can also be used to detect other size fractions of airborne particles after aerodynamic pre-separation, but these are not the focus of this Technical Report. The method complements existing conventional long-term aerosol particle sampling and can be used for: - instantaneous (direct-reading) measurement, - time-related monitoring, - investigation of space-related aerosol evolution (mapping), and - exposure visualization. The method enables e.g.: - detection and relative quantification of concentration peaks due to specific operations (bagging, sanding, etc.); - identification of most exposed workers with a view to more detailed studies of risks and prevention measures to be applied; and - detection of dust emission sources and their relative magnitudes.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16391:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN/TR 16391:2012

Mechanical vibration and shock - Hand-transmitted vibration - Influence of coupling forces at the hand-machine interface on exposure evaluation

This Technical Report provides an overview of the current state of knowledge on the relationship between vibration exposures, coupling forces and damage to the hand-arm system. It provides general guidance on how to build the reduction of coupling forces into workplace action plans to control vibration exposures and how the reduction of coupling forces may be incorporated into machine design. An example of an empirical relationship that accounts for the coupling force in assessments of vibration magnitudes is also provided.

Keel en

CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Determination of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Part 2: Wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground, fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Specification specifies a laboratory method for obtaining water samples from treated wood which has been in conditions designated to simulate continuous contact with the ground or with water (use Class 4 or 5), at time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15119:2005; CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

EVS-EN 1365-1:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1365-1:2012

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 1: Walls

This European Standard specifies a method of testing the fire resistance of loadbearing walls. It is applicable to both internal and external walls. The fire resistance of external walls can be determined under internal or external exposure conditions. The fire resistance performance of loadbearing walls is normally evaluated without perforations such as doors, glazing or fire resistant ducts. If it can be demonstrated that the design of the opening is such that load is not transmitted to the perforation, then the perforation need not be tested in the loaded condition. If perforations are to be included, the effects of these will need to be separately established. This test method is not applicable to non-separating loadbearing walls which, in short widths, can be tested as columns to EN 1365-4. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1:1999.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1365-1:2001

EVS-EN 14116:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14116:2012

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

EVS-EN 15269-2:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 15269-2:2012

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted steel doorsets

This European Standard covers single and double leaf, hinged and pivoted, steel based doorsets. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from fire resistance test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests, the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - integrity (E), integrity/radiation (EW) or integrity/insulation (EI1 or EI2) classification; - door leaf; - ventilation grilles and/or louvres - wall/ceiling fixed elements (frame/suspension system); - glazing for door leaf, side, transom and flush over panels; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; .- alternative supporting construction(s).

Keel en

EVS-EN 16101:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16101:2012

Water quality - Guidance standard on interlaboratory comparison studies for ecological assessment

This European Standard provides guidance on interlaboratory comparison with a special focus on biological methods. Guidance on the methods and procedures given in this standard should ensure that field survey results and laboratory analyses are comparable within specified limits. This guidance enables participants in interlaboratory comparison to demonstrate their level of performance. In addition it provides a mechanism for quality improvement. This standard describes a general course of the procedure. Detailed elements can be found in EN 14996, EN ISO/IEC 17000, EN ISO/IEC 17025, and EN ISO/IEC 17043.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16280:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 16280:2012

Breath alcohol test devices for general public - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard applies to breath alcohol test devices which measure the concentration of alcohol contained in an exhaled breath sample, designed and intended to be used as a self tester for the general public and to provide a reliable indication of the breath alcohol concentration at the time of the test. This European Standard specifies requirements for basic safety and performance, test methods and requirements for marking, labelling and operating instructions. This European Standard gives guidelines for compliance testing procedures consisting of a number of technical performance tests. It is not intended that the results of these devices should be used to rebut the results of evidential breath alcohol analysers covered by OIML R 126:1998, or breath alcohol test devices used in professional applications covered by EN 15964 or similar national regulations. Therefore, the results of measurements need to be displayed so as to protect, as far as it is practicable, the user from underestimating his alcohol concentration based on measurement uncertainties, intrinsic in every measurement.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 5814:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN ISO 5814:2012

ja identne ISO 5814:2012

Vee kvaliteet. Lahustunud hapniku sisalduse määramine. Elektrokeemiline analüüsimeetod (ISO 5814:2012)

This International Standard specifies an electrochemical method for the determination of dissolved oxygen in water by means of an electrochemical cell which is isolated from the sample by a gas permeable membrane. Measurement can be made either as a concentration of oxygen in milligrams per litre, percentage saturation (% dissolved oxygen) or both. The method measures oxygen in water corresponding to 1 % to 100 % saturation. However, most instruments permit measurement of values higher than 100 %, i.e. supersaturation. NOTE Supersaturation is possible when the partial pressure of oxygen is higher than in air. Especially when strong algal growth is present, supersaturation of up to 200 % and above can occur. The method measures oxygen in water with a saturation higher than 100 %, when special arrangements to prevent the outgassing of oxygen during the handling and measurement of the sample are made. The method is suitable for measurements made in the field and for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen, as well as measurements made in the laboratory. It is the preferred method for highly coloured and turbid waters, and also for analysis of waters not suitable for the Winkler titration method because of iron- and iodinefixing substances, which can interfere in the iodometric method specified in ISO 5813[1]. The method is suitable for drinking waters, natural waters, waste waters, and saline waters. If used for saline waters, such as sea or estuarine waters, a correction for salinity is essential.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 25814:1999

EVS-EN ISO 6341:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 6341:2012

ja identne ISO 6341:2012

Vee kvaliteet - Daphnia magna Strausi (Cladocera, Crustacea) liikuvuse pidurdamise määramine - Ägeda toksilisuse test (ISO 6341:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the acute toxicity to Daphnia magna Straus (Cladocera, Crustacea). This method is applicable to: - chemical substances which are soluble under the conditions of the test, or can be maintained as a stable suspension or dispersion under the conditions of the test; - industrial or sewage effluents; - treated or untreated waste water; - aqueous extracts and leachates; - fresh water (surface and ground water); - eluates of fresh water sediment; - pore water of fresh water sediment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6341:2000

EVS-EN ISO 13287:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 13287:2012

ja identne ISO 13287:2012

Isikukaitsevahendid. Jalanõud. Libisemiskindluse katsemeetod (ISO 13287:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar. NOTE For product development purposes, sole units or other soling components such as top pieces may be tested.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13287:2007

EVS-EN ISO 13849-2:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN ISO 13849-2:2012

ja identne ISO 13849-2:2012

Masinate ohutus. Ohutust mõjutavad osad juhtimissüsteemides. Osa 2: Kehtivus (ISO 13849-2:2012)

This part of ISO 13849 specifies the procedures and conditions to be followed for the validation by analysis and testing of - the specified safety functions, - the category achieved, and - the performance level achieved by the safety-related parts of a control system (SRP/CS) designed in accordance with ISO 13849-1. NOTE Additional requirements for programmable electronic systems, including embedded software, are given in ISO 13849-1:2006, 4.6, and IEC 61508 .

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13849-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 15535:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 15535:2012

ja identne ISO 15535:2012

General requirements for establishing anthropometric databases (ISO 15535:2012)

This International Standard specifies general requirements for anthropometric databases and their associated reports that contain measurements taken in accordance with ISO 7250-1. It provides necessary information, such as characteristics of the user population, sampling methods, measurement items and statistics, to make international comparison possible among various population segments. The population segments specified in this International Standard are people who are able to hold the postures specified in ISO 7250-1. NOTE The traditional anthropometry defined in ISO 7250-1 is considered to be a necessary complement to 3-D methods which are being developed in some countries. It is important that scanned data are verified according to the definitions given in ISO 7250-1 (see ISO 20685). State-of-the-art software allows integration of traditional anthropometric measures with those obtained by 3-D imaging.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15535:2007

EVS-EN ISO 28927-12:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 28927-12:2012

ja identne ISO 28927-12:2012

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 12: Lihvkäiad (ISO 28927-12:2012)

This part of ISO 28927 specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held power driven portable die grinders. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of the machines where operating under type test conditions. It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine. This part of ISO 28927 is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means, equipped with a collet and intended for deburring operations using hard metal burrs or mounted points, on different materials ranging from hard steel to plastics. It is also applicable to low-speed die grinders using flap wheels or cylindrical sleeves. NOTE 1 It is not applicable to straight grinders equipped with type 1 straight wheels, type 4 tapered wheels or different types of cylindrical plugs. For those machines, ISO 28927-4 is applicable. NOTE 2 It is not applicable to die grinders used with wire brushes. NOTE 3 To avoid confusion with the terms “power tool” and “inserted tool”, “machine” is used hereinafter for “power tool”.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8662-13:1999

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15119:2005

Identne CEN/TR 15119:2005

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Estimation of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Wood held in the torage yard after treatment and wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 3 (not covered, not in contact with the ground), and wooden ommodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground, fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Report specifies two laboratory methods for obtaining water samples: one from preservative treated wood exposed out of ground contact (wood held in the storage yard after treatment and Use Class 3) and the other from treated wood which has been in continuous contact with ground or water (Use Class 4 or 5), at increasing time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

Identne CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Determination of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Part 2: Wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground , fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Report specifies a laboratory method for obtaining water samples from treated wood which has been in continuous contact with the ground or with water (Use Class 4 or 5), at time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

EVS-EN 1365-1:2001

Identne EN 1365-1:1999

Kandetarindite tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Seinad

Selles EVS-EN 1365 osas sätestatakse kandeseinte tulepüsivuse katsetamise kord. See on nii välis- kui ka siseseinte jaoks. Välisseinte tulepüsivus võib olla määratav tema mõjutamisel standardtulekahjuga kas seina õue- või ruumipoolselt küljelt.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1365-1:2012

EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

Identne EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

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

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices. This European Standard specifies a digital interface which is suitable for use with liquid fuels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008

Asendatud EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-EN 25814:1999

Identne EN 25814:1992

ja identne ISO 5814:1990

Vee kvaliteet. Lahustunud hapniku sisalduse määramine. Elektrokeemiline analüüsimeetod

Standard esitab elektrokeemilise meetodi lahustunud hapniku sisalduse määramiseks vees elektrolüüsiraku abil, mis on proovist eraldatud gaasi läbilaskva membraaniga. Meetod on sobiv nii välitingimustes mõõtmiseks ja lahustunud hapniku sisalduse pidevaks jälgimiseks kui ka laboratoorseteks mõõtmisteks. See on eelistatud meetod tugevalt värvunud ja hägusa vee jaoks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5814:2012

EVS-EN ISO 6341:2000

Identne EN ISO 6341:1996

ja identne ISO 6341:1996

Vee kvaliteet. Daphnia magna Strausi (Cladocera, Crustacea) liikuvuse pidurdamise määramine. Ägeda toksilisuse test

Standard kirjeldab meetodit keemiliste ainete, tööstusliku heitvee ja olmereovee ning pinna- või põhjavee poolt Daphnia magna Strausile avaldatava ägeda toksilisuse määramiseks

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 6341:2012

EVS-EN ISO 8662-13:1999

Identne EN ISO 8662-13:1997

ja identne ISO 8662-13:1997

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Vibratsiooni mõõtmine käepidemel.Osa 13: Matriitskäiad

See standard esitab laborimeetodi vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks tsangi abil kinnitatava tööorganiga ajam-matriitskäiade käepidemetel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 28927-12:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13287:2007

Identne EN ISO 13287:2007

ja identne ISO 13287:2007

Isikukaitsevahendid. Jalanõud. Libisemiskindluse katsemeetod

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of conventionally soled safety, protective and occupational footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13287:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13287:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13849-2:2008

Identne EN ISO 13849-2:2008

ja identne ISO 13849-2:2003

Masinate ohutus. Ohutust mõjutavad osad juhtimissüsteemides. Osa 2: Kehtivus

This European Standard specifies the procedures and conditions to be followed for the validation by analysis andtesting of:- the safety functions provided, and- the category achievedof the safety-related parts of the control system in compliance with EN 954-1 (ISO 13849-1), using the designrationale provided by the designer.This European Standard does not give complete validation requirements for programmable electronic systems andtherefore can require the use of other standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13849-2:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13849-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 15535:2007

Identne EN ISO 15535:2006

ja identne ISO 15535:2006

Üldised nõuded antropomeetriaandmebaaside loomiseks

This International Standard specifies general requirements for anthropometric databases and their associated reports that contain measurements taken in accordance with ISO 7250. It provides necessary information, such as characteristics of the user population, sampling methods, measurement items and statistics, to make international comparison possible among various population segments. The population segments specified in this International Standard are people who are able to hold the postures specified in ISO 7250.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15535:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 15535:2012

EVS-ISO 14025:2009

ja identne ISO 14025:2006

Keskkonnaalased sildid ja deklaratsioonid. Liigi III keskkonnaalased deklaratsioonid. Põhimõtted ja protseduurid

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard paneb aluse liigi III keskkonnaalase deklaratsiooni programmide ja liigi III keskkonnaalaste deklaratsioonide põhiprintsiipidele ning täpsustab nende arendamise protseduure. Täpsemalt määratleb see ISO 14040 seeria standardite kasutamise liigi III keskkonnaalase deklaratsiooni programmide ja liigi III keskkonnaalaste deklarat-sioonide arendamisel. Standardis ISO 14020 toodu täiendusena määratleb käesolev rahvusvaheline standard põhiprintsiibid keskkonnaalase informatsiooni kasutamiseks. Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis kirjeldatud liigi III keskkonnaalased deklaratsioonid on mõeldud eelkõige kahe ettevõtte vahelises suhtle-mises, kuid samas ei ole välistatud nende teatud tingimustel kasutamine ettevõtte ja kliendi vahelises suhtlemises. See rahvusvaheline standard ei tühista ega muuda mingil viisil seaduslikult nõutud keskkonna-alast informatsiooni, nõudeid, sildistamist või muid kehtivaid õiguslikke tingimusi. Käesolev rahvus¬vaheline standard ei sisalda sektoripõhiseid tingimusi, mida võidakse puudutada teistes ISO dokumentides. Sektoripõhised tingimused teistes ISO dokumentides, mis on seotud liigi III keskkonnaalaste deklaratsiooni-dega, peavad rajanema ja kasutama käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi põhimõtteid ja protseduure.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14025:2010

EVS-ISO 14064-1:2008

ja identne ISO 14064-1:2006

Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 1: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhistega kasvuhoonegaaside heite ja kõrvaldamise mõõtmiseks ning aruandluseks organisatsiooni tasandil

Käesolev osa ISO 14064-st määrab kindlaks kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) heite ja kõrvaldamise mõõtmise ja aruandluse printsiibid ja nõuded organisatsiooni tasandil. See sisaldab nõudeid organisatsiooni KHG arvestuse kavandamise, arendamise, juhtimise, aruandluse ja tõendamise kohta. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis selle KHG programmi nõuded on täienduseks ISO 14064 nõuetele. MÄRKUS. Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14064-1:2012

EVS-ISO 14064-2:2008

ja identne ISO 14064-2:2006

Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 2: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhistega kasvuhoonegaaside heite vähendamise või kõrvaldamise suurenemise mõõtmiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks projekti tasandil

Käesolev osa ISO standardist 14064 määrab kindlaks printsiibid ja nõuded ning annab juhiseid kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) heite vähendamiseks või kõrvaldamise suurendamiseks mõeldud tegevuste mõõtmiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks projekti tasandil. See sisaldab nõudeid KHG projekti kavandamise, projekti ja põhistsenaariumi jaoks oluliste KHG allikate, kadude ja varude identifitseerimise ja valimise, KHG projekti tulemuslikkuse seire, mõõtmise, dokumenteerimise ning aruandluse ja andmete kvaliteedi ohjamise kohta. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis KHG nõuded täiendavad ISO 14064 nõudeid. MÄRKUS. Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14064-2:2012

EVS-ISO 14064-3:2008

ja identne ISO 14064-3:2006

Kasvuhoonegaasid . Osa 3: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhistega kasvuhoonegaaside deklaratsioonide kasutuskohasuse tõendamiseks (valideerimiseks) ja nõuetekohasuse tõendamiseks (verifitseerimiseks)

Käesolev osa standardist ISO 14064 määratleb printsiipe ja nõudeid ning annab juhiseid neile, kes viivad läbi või juhivad kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) kohta esitatud deklaratsioonide valideerimist ja/või verifitseerimist. Seda võib rakendada mõõtmiseks organisatsiooni või KHG projekti tasandil, hõlmates KHG-de mõõtmist, seiret ja aruandlust, mis on läbi viidud vastavuses standarditega ISO 14064-1 või ISO 14064-2. See osa standardist ISO 14064 määrab kindlaks nõuded KHG valideerijate/verifitseerijate valimisele, usaldusväärsuse taseme määramisele, valideerimise/verifitseerimise viisi määravatele eesmärkidele, kriteeriumidele ja käsitlusala määramiseks, KHG andmete, informatsiooni, infosüsteemide ja kontrollimisviiside hindamiseks, KHG deklaratsioonide hindamiseks ja valideerimise/verifitseerimise aruannete valmistamiseks. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis KHG nõuded täiendavad ISO 14064 nõudeid. MÄRKUS. Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14064-3:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60335-2-9:2003/FprAD

Identne EN 60335-2-9:2003/FprAD:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

Deals with the safety of electric portable appliances that have a cooking function, such as baking, roasting and grilling. Examples are barbecues for indoor use, contact grills, hotplates, food dehydrators, raclette grills, toasters and waffle irons.

Keel en

EN 60529:1991/FprA2

Identne EN 60529:1991/FprA2:2012

ja identne IEC 60529:1989/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

Käesolev standard kehtib ümbristega tagatavate kaitseastmete liigituse kohta elektriseadmete arvutuslikul pingel kuni 72,5 kV. Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on normida a) elektriseadmete ümbristega tagatavate kaitseastmete määratlused; b) kaitseastmete tähised; c) kaitseastmetele esitatavad nõuded; d) katsetused, mis tuleb sooritada, et tõestada ümbriste vastavust käesoleva standardi nõuetele. CENELEC eri tehniliste komiteede vastutusele jääb otsustada, mis ulatuses ja mil viisil käesolevat liigitust nende vastavates standardites rakendada ja kuidas ümbrist oma seadmetele vastavalt määratleda. Käesolevas standardis käsitletakse vaid selliseid ümbrisi, mis igas muus suhtes sobivad kasutamiseks vastava tootestandardiga ettenähtud otstarbel ning mille materjal ja töötlus tagavad normaalsel kasutamisel nende nimikaitseastme. Käesolev standard kehtib ka tühjade ümbriste kohta tingimusel, et need vastavad üldistele katsetusnõuetele ja et valitud kaitseaste sobib vastavale kaitstavale seadmeliigile. Vastavas tootestandardis tuleb ette näha kaitsemeetmed nii ümbrise enda kui ka selles paikneva seadme kaitseks selliste välistoimete ja -olude eest nagu mehaanilised tõuked, korrosioon, sööbivad lahused (nt. lõike- ja jahutusvedelikud), hallitus, kahjurputukad, päikesekiirgus, jäide, niiskus (nt kondensniiskus), plahvatusohtlik keskkond, ümbriseväliste ohtlike liikuvate osade (nt ventilaatorite) puudutamine. Ümbrisele kinnitamata väliskatteid ja üksnes inimeste kaitseks ette nähtud tõkkeid ei loeta ümbrise osadeks ja käesolev standard neid ei käsitle.

Keel en

EN 60601-1-3:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-1-3:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-1-3:2008/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-3: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Radiation protection in diagnostic X-ray equipment

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

Keel en

EN 60601-1-9:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-1-9:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-1-9:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-9: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Requirements for environmentally conscious design

This International Standard applies to the reduction of adverse ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS are excluded from the scope of this collateral standard.

Keel en

EN 60695-2-12:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60695-2-12:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-2-12:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for flammability testing to determine the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI). GWFI is the highest temperature, determined during this standardized procedure, at which the tested material a) does not ignite or, if it does, extinguishes within 30 s after removal of the glow-wire and is not totally consumed, and b) molten drips, if they occur, do not ignite the wrapping tissue. This test method is a materials test carried out on a series of standard test specimens. The data obtained, along with data from the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials, IEC 60695-2-13, can then be used in a preselection process in accordance with IEC 60695-1-30 to judge the ability of materials to meet the requirements of IEC 60695-2-11. NOTE As an outcome of conducting a fire hazard assessment, an appropriate series of preselection flammability and ignition tests may allow a reduction of end product testing. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

EN 60695-2-13:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60695-2-13:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-2-13:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for ignitability testing to determine the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT). The GWIT is the temperature which is 25 K (or 30 K) higher than the maximum test temperature, determined during this standardized procedure, at which the tested material a) does not ignite, or b) if sustained and continuous flaming combustion does not occur for a time longer than 5 s for any single flame event and the specimen is not totally consumed. This test is a materials test carried out on a series of standard test specimens. The data obtained, along with data from the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials, IEC 60695-2-12, can then be used in a preselection process in accordance with IEC 60695-1-30 to judge the ability of materials to meet the requirements of IEC 60695-2-11. NOTE As an outcome of conducting a fire hazard assessment, an appropriate series of preselection flammability and ignition tests may allow a reduction of end product testing. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

FprEN 60079-29-3

Identne FprEN 60079-29-3:2012

ja identne IEC 60079-29-3:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Explosive atmospheres - Part 29-3: Gas detectors - Guidance on functional safety of fixed gas detection systems

This International standard gives guidance for the design and implementation of a fixed gas detection system, including associated and/or peripheral gas detection equipment, for the detection of flammable gases/vapours and Oxygen when used in a safety-related application in accordance with IEC 61508 and IEC 61511. This International standard also applies to the detection of toxic gases. NOTE 1 Within this document the term “shall” is used where the requirements stated are essential to achieve the desired outcome. Other parts of this international standard and pertinent local, national and international standards separately specify the performance requirements of a gas detector and a gas detection control unit (logic solver). These standards are commonly known as Metrological Standards and are concerned with the accuracy of the measured value, the overall system performance, but not the device or system integrity with respect to the safety function. This international standard applies to the integrity of the safety function.

Keel en

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

FprEN 60335-2-9:2009/FprAA

Identne FprEN 60335-2-9:2009/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

This International Standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household and similar purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. NOTE 101 Examples of appliances that are within the scope of this standard are – barbecues for indoor use; – breadmakers; – contact grills (griddles); – cookers; – food dehydrators; – hotplates; – pop-corn makers; – portable ovens; – raclette grills; – radiant grills; – roasters; – rotary grills; – rotisseries; – toasters; – waffle irons;

Keel en

FprEN 60721-2-9

Identne FprEN 60721-2-9:2012

ja identne IEC 60721-2-9:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Classification of environmental conditions - Part 2-9: Environmental conditions appearing in nature - Defining an environmental description from measured shock and vibration data: Storage, transportation and in-use

This part of IEC 60721 is intended to be used to define the strategy for arriving at an Environmental Description from measured data when related to a products lifecycle. Its object is to define fundamental properties and quantities for characterization of storage, transportation and In-Use shock and vibration data as background material for the severities to which products are liable to be exposed during those phases of their lifecycle.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 27108

Identne FprEN ISO 27108:2012

ja identne ISO 27108:2010

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Water quality - Determination of selected plant treatment agents and biocide products - Method using solid-phase microextraction (SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) (ISO 27108:2010)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dissolved amount of selected plant treatment agents and biocide products in drinking water, ground water and surface water by solid-phase microextraction (SPME) followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The limit of determination depends on the matrix, on the specific compound to be analysed and on the sensitivity of the mass spectrometer. For most plant treatment agents and biocides to which this International Standard applies, it is at least 0,05 µg/l. Validation data related to a concentration range between 0,05 µg/l and 0,3 µg/l have been demonstrated in an interlaboratory trial. This method may be applicable to other compounds not explicitly covered by this International Standard or to other types of water. However, it is necessary to verify the applicability of this method for these special cases. NOTE Determinations by this International Standard are performed on small sample amounts (e.g. sample volumes between 8 ml and 16 ml).

Keel en

prEN 694

Identne prEN 694:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for fire-fighting purposes for use with fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,2 MPa for hoses of 19 mm and 25 mm inside diameter and 0,7 MPa for hoses of 33 mm inside diameter. Hoses conforming to this standard are intended for applications where long intervals can occur between the occasions of use, for example on fixed fire hose reels in buildings and other construction works. The standard applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at ambient conditions in non-aggressive or non-corrosive atmospheres within the temperature range -20 °C to +60 °C. NOTE 1 Hoses for use at temperatures lower than -20 °C may be supplied at the request of the purchaser. NOTE 2 All pressures are expressed in megapascals. 1 MPa = 10 bar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 694:2002+A1:2007

prEN 1947

Identne prEN 1947:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Semi-rigid delivery hoses and hose assemblies for pumps and vehicles

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for use on firefighting vehicles and trailer pumps. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa for normal pressure hoses (category I) and 4,0 MPa for high pressure hoses (category II). The hoses are further subdivided into types and classes (see Clause 4). The standard applies to delivery hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C. NOTE 1 Hoses for use at temperatures lower than -20 °C may be supplied by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser. Hoses conforming to this standard should be used with fire hose couplings conforming to the relevant national standards couplings. Requirements are also given for hose assemblies (see Clause 8) where these are fitted by the hose manufacturer. NOTE 2 All pressures are expressed in megapascals. 1 MPa = 10 bar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1947:2002+A1:2007

prEN 13205-1

Identne prEN 13205-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard specifies performance requirements that are specific to aerosol samplers, primarily inhalable, thoracic and respirable aerosol samplers. These performance requirements, which include conformity with the EN 481 sampling conventions, are applicable only to the process of sampling the airborne particles from the air, not to the process of analysing particles collected by the process of sampling. Although analysis of samples collected in the course of testing is usually necessary in order to evaluate the sampler performance, the specified test methods ensure that analytical errors are kept very low during testing and do not contribute significantly to the end result. This part of EN 13205 specifies how the performance of aerosol measuring procedures is assessed with respect to the general requirements of EN 482, through the combination of errors arising in the sampling, sample transportation/storage and sample preparation/analysis stages. This part of EN 13205 is applicable to all samplers used for the health-related sampling of particles in workplace air. This part of EN 13205 is not applicable to the determination of analytical errors and factors related to them (for example the bias, precision and limit of detection of the analytical method). Where the aerosol sampler requires the use of an external (rather than integral) pump, the pump is not subject to the requirements of this part of EN 13205.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13205:2002

prEN 13205-2

Identne prEN 13205-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 2: Laboratory performance test based on determination of sampling efficiency

This European Standard specifies a laboratory performance test for samplers for the inhalable, thoracic and respirable aerosol fractions, based on determining the sampling efficiency curve of a candidate sampler at a minimum of nine particle sizes. It specifies methods for testing aerosol samplers under prescribed laboratory conditions in order to test whether the performance of a candidate sampler fulfils the requirements of prEN 13205-1:2012. This part of EN 13205 is applicable to all samplers used for the health-related sampling of particles in workplace air.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13205:2002

prEN 13205-4

Identne prEN 13205-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 4: Laboratory performance test based on comparison of concentrations

This Eurpean Standard specifies a method for testing aerosol samplers based on comparison of concentrations under prescribed laboratory conditions in order to verify whether the performance of a candidate sampler fulfils the requirements of prEN 13205-1:2012. This part of EN 13205 is applicable to all samplers used for the health-related sampling of particles in workplace air.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13205:2002

prEN 13205-5

Identne prEN 13205-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 5: Aerosol sampler performance test and sampler comparison carried out at workplaces

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the performance of an aerosol sampler under prescribed workplace conditions in order to test whether the performance of a candidate sampler fulfils the requirements of prEN 13205-1:2012. This part of EN 13205 specifies also a simple method to determine how, for a specific workplace aerosol, the concentration measured by the candidate sampler can be recalculated into that of a validated sampler. This part of EN 13205 is applicable to all samplers used for the health-related sampling of particles in workplace air. Different test procedures and types of evaluation are included to enable application of this part of EN 13205 to a wide variety of instruments. The methods specified in this part of EN 13205 are not applicable to tests where the performance of personal samplers is related to static samplers or vice versa.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13205:2002

prEN 13205-6

Identne prEN 13205-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Workplace exposure - Assessment of sampler performance for measurement of airborne particle concentrations - Part 6: Transport and handling tests

This European Standard specifies a performance test of loaded collection substrates for samplers for the inhalable, thoracic or respirable aerosol fractions and, as alternative, a handling test, both for testing transport losses of aerosol sampler substrates under prescribed conditions in order to calculate the expanded uncertainty of a measuring procedure according to prEN 13205-1:2012, Annex A. The transport test involves shipping loaded substrates with ordinary mail, whereas the handling test uses a shaker. This part of EN 13025 applies to all samplers used for the health-related sampling of particles in workplace air.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13205:2002

prEN 14181

Identne prEN 14181:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Stationary source emissions - Quality assurance of automated measuring systems

This European Standard specifies procedures for establishing quality assurance levels (QAL) for automated measuring systems (AMS) installed on industrial plants for the determination of the flue gas components and other flue gas parameters. This European Standard specifies: - a procedure (QAL2) to calibrate the AMS and determine the variability of the measured values obtained by it, so as to demonstrate the suitability of the AMS for its application, following its installation; - a procedure (QAL3) to maintain and demonstrate the required quality of the measurement results during the normal operation of an AMS, by checking that the zero and span characteristics are consistent with those determined during QAL1; - a procedure for the annual surveillance tests (AST) of the AMS in order to evaluate (i) that it functions correctly and its performance remains valid and (ii) that its calibration function and variability remain as previously determined. This European Standard is designed to be used after the AMS has been certified in accordance with the series of European Standards EN 15267. This European Standard is restricted to quality assurance (QA) of the AMS, and does not include the QA of the data collection and recording system of the plant.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14181:2001

prEN 14540

Identne prEN 14540:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Non-percolating layflat hoses for fixed systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for non-percolating layflat hoses for fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa over a range of inside diameters from 25 mm to 52 mm. The standard applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C in normal conditions, and a minimum temperature of -30 °C in colder climatic conditions. Hoses conforming to this standard should be used with fire hose couplings conforming to the relevant national standards for couplings. Hoses in marine applications and/or aggressive environments to be used with wall hydrants as specified in EN 671-2 can conform to the requirements of this standard." NOTE All pressures are gauge pressures and are expressed in megapascals1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14540:2004+A1:2007

prEN 16500

Identne prEN 16500:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Machines for compacting waste materials or recyclable fractions - Vertical baling presses - Safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of vertical baling presses for compacting waste material or recyclable fractions (e. g. paper, plastics, textiles, cans, cardboard, mixed waste), hereafter referred to as materials. This standard covers vertical baling presses: - that are manually or mechanically fed; and - with fixed enclosed baling chambers (single or multiple chamber presses); and - with a mechanically, hydraulically or pneumatically operated compression device; and - where the compacted bale is tied manually1; and - with manual unloading or mechanical ejection of the compacted bale.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17994

Identne prEN ISO 17994:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17994:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Water quality - Requirements for the comparison of the relative recovery of microorganisms by two quantitative methods (ISO/DIS 17994:2012)

This International Standard specifies an evaluation procedure for comparing two methods intended for the quantification of the same target group or species of microorganisms. This International Standard provides the mathematical basis for the evaluation of the average relative performance of two quantitative methods against chosen criteria for the comparison. It does not provide data that would allow an assessment of the precision of the methods being compared. Precision of methods should be assessed as part of their validation. This International Standard does not provide methods for the verification of method performance in a single laboratory.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17994:2004

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61788-13:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61788-13:2012

ja identne IEC 61788-13:2012

Superconductivity - Part 13: AC loss measurements - Magnetometer methods for hysteresis loss in superconducting multifilamentary composites

This part of IEC 61788 describes considerations for the measurement of hysteretic loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites using DC- or low-ramp-rate magnetometry. This international standard specifies a method of the measurement of hysteretic loss in multifilamentary Cu/Nb-Ti composite conductors. Measurements are assumed to be on round wires with temperatures at or near 4,2 K. DC or low-ramp-rate magnetometry will be performed using either a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID magnetometer, See Annex A.) or a vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM). In case differences between the calibrated magnetometer results are noted, the VSM results, extrapolated to zero ramp rate, will be taken as definitive. Extension to the measurement of superconductors in general is given in Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61788-13:2003

EVS-EN 62585:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN 62585:2012

ja identne IEC 62585:2012

Electroacoustics - Methods to determine corrections to obtain the free-field response of a sound level meter

This International Standard provides information on the corrections required over a range of frequencies in order for a periodic test of a sound level meter to be performed according to IEC 61672-3. These corrections include: - corrections for the typical effects of reflections from the case of the sound level meter and diffraction of sound around the microphone; - corrections for the deviation of the typical microphone frequency response from a uniform frequency response, where the actual microphone response cannot be measured; - corrections for the influence on the frequency response of a typical microphone of a specified windscreen and any other accessory that is part of the configuration for normal use of the particular sound level meter submitted for testing. This International Standard includes discussion about uncertainties of measurement of the required corrections. In some instances a maximum permitted expanded uncertainty for the manufacturer or testing laboratory is given. This maximum permitted expanded uncertainty excludes any component due to the variability of different samples of artefact (for example, microphone or windscreen). It should be noted that if large uncertainties of measurement are quoted for each of the individual corrections, when they are combined to account for the configuration of sound level meter under test, the large individual uncertainties may result in a failure to conform to the maximum permitted expanded uncertainties of measurement given in Table A.1 of IEC 61672-1:-1 and hence a failure of the sound level meter to conform to IEC 61672-1

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 5436-2:2012

ja identne ISO 5436-2:2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Profile method; Measurement standards - Part 2: Software measurement standards (ISO 5436-2:2012)

This part of ISO 5436 defines Type F1 and Type F2 software measurement standards (etalons) for verifying the software of measuring instruments. It also defines the file format of Type F1 software measurement standards for the calibration of instruments used for measuring the surface texture by the profile method defined in ISO 3274. NOTE 1 Throughout this part of ISO 5436, the term “softgauge” is used as a substitute for “software measurement standard Type F1”. NOTE 2 Formerly, “measurement standards” were referred to as “calibration specimens”. NOTE 3 ISO 3274 only refers to instruments with independent reference datums.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2002; EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2002/AC:2008

EVS-EN ISO 17450-2:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN ISO 17450-2:2012

ja identne ISO 17450-2:2012

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - General concepts - Part 2: Basic tenets, specifications, operators, uncertainties and ambiguities (ISO 17450-2:2012)

This part of ISO 17450 defines terms related to specifications, operators (and operations) and uncertainties used in geometrical product specifications (GPS) standards. It presents the basic tenets of the GPS philosophy while discussing the impact of uncertainty on those tenets, and examines the processes of specification and verification as they apply to GPS.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12470-5:2003

Identne EN 12470-5:2003

Kliinilised termomeetrid. Osa 5: Infrapunaste kõrvatermomeetrite töö (maksimumseadmega)

This Part of EN 12470 specifies the metrological and technical requirements for clinical infra-red (IR) ear thermometers with maximum device for intermittent determination of human body temperature

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-56:2012

EVS-EN 12470-3:2000+A1:2009

Identne EN 12470-3:2000+A1:2009

Kliinilised termomeetrid. Osa 3: Maksimumseadmega kompaktsete (mitteennetavate ja ennetavate) elektritermomeetrite jõudlus KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This Part of EN 12470 specifies the performance requirements for compact clinical electrical thermometers with maximum device (non-predictive and predictive). This European Standard applies to devices that, when taking temperatures, are powered by an internal power supply and that provide a digital indication of temperature. This European Standard does not apply to clinical electrical thermometers for continuous measurement and thermometers intended to measure skin temperature.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12470-3:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-56:2012

EVS-EN 12470-4:2001+A1:2009

Identne EN 12470-4:2000+A1:2009

Kliinilised termomeetrid. Osa 4: Pidevmõõtmisega elektritermomeetrite jõudlus KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This part of EN 12470 specifies the metrological and technical requirements for electrical thermometers for continuous measurements. This European Standard applies to devices that are operated by an electrical power supply either by mains or internal power sources. The devices can be equipped to accommodate secondary indicators, printing devices, and other auxiliary devices. The metrological requirements for such accessories are not covered by this European Standard. Thermometers intended to measure skin temperatures are not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard does not intend to exclude the use of any device based on other measuring principles that provides an equivalent performance in continuously measuring body temperature.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12470-4:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-56:2012

EVS-EN 61788-13:2003

Identne EN 61788-13:2003

ja identne IEC 61788-13:2003

Superconductivity - Part 13: AC loss measurements - Magnetometer methods for hysteresis loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites

Describes considerations for the measurement of hysteretic loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites using DC- or low-ramp-rate magnetometry. Focuses on the measurement of hysteretic loss in multifilamentary Cu/Nb-Ti composite conductors. Measurements are assumed to be on round wires with temperatures at or near 4,2 K. DC or low-ramp-rate magnetometry will be performed using either a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID magnetometer) or a vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM). In case differences between the calibrated magnetometer results are noted, the VSM results, extrapolated to zero ramp rate, will be taken as definitive

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61788-13:2012

EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2002

Identne EN ISO 5436-2:2001

ja identne ISO 5436-2:2001

Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Profile method; Measurement standards - Part 2: Software measurement standards

This part of EN ISO 5436 defines Type F1 and Type F2 software measurement standards (etalons) for verifying the software of measuring instruments. It also defines the file format of Type F1 software measurement standards for the calibration of instruments for the measurement of surface texture by the profile method as defined in ISO 3274.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2002/AC:2008

Identne EN ISO 5436-2:2001/AC:2008

ja identne ISO 5436-2:2001/Cor 1:2006+Cor 2:2008

Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Profile method; Measurement standards - Part 2: Software measurement standards

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5436-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60601-2-37:2008/FprA1

Identne EN 60601-2-37:2008/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60601-2-37:2007/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT as defined in 201.3.217, hereinafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT. 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 this standard.

Keel en

FprEN 60695-1-40

Identne FprEN 60695-1-40:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-1-40:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-40: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Insulating liquids

This international standard provides guidance on the minimization of fire hazard arising from the use of electrical insulating liquids, with respect to: a) electrotechnical equipment and systems, b) people, building structures and their contents. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications.

Keel en

prEN 13523-0

Identne prEN 13523-0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 0: General introduction and list of test methods

EN 13523 specifies test methods for organic coatings on coil coated metals. This part of EN 13523 specifies the overall scope of all parts of EN 13523, gives definitions common to all parts and describes how sampling and preparation of test panels for most of the individual test methods are to be carried out.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-0:2001

prEN 13523-3

Identne prEN 13523-3:201

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 3: Colour difference - Instrumental comparison

This part of EN 13523 specifies procedures for determining the instrumental colour difference (CIELAB) of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. Establishing a standard as well as the magnitude of an acceptable colour difference are not covered by this method. Two appropriate methods are given in this part of EN 13523: a) instrumental colour difference measurement using a tristimulus colorimeter; b) instrumental colour difference measurement using a spectrophotometer or equivalent. Care shall be taken when measuring e.g. - textured surfaces; - fluorescent coatings; - metameric coatings; - multi-coloured, pearlescent, metallic or special colour effect coatings. In order to determine whether metamerism is present, the metamerism index is determined (see EN 13523-15) and/or a visual examination (see EN 13523-22) is performed with different artificial light sources.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-3:2001

prEN 13523-4

Identne prEN 13523-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 4: Pencil hardness

This part of EN 13523 describes the procedure to assess the relative hardness of an organic coating on a metallic substrate, by means of pencils of known hardness. Smooth surfaces will give more accurate results but the method is also applicable for textured surfaces. The more pronounced the texture, the greater the unreliability of results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-4:2001

prEN 13523-5

Identne prEN 13523-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 5: Resistance to rapid deformation (impact test)

This part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to cracking and/or pick-off on rapid deformation of an organic coating on a metallic substrate in terms of energy which the specimen will withstand.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-5:2001

prEN 13523-7

Identne prEN 13523-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 7: Resistance to cracking on bending (T-bend test)

This part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to cracking of an organic coating on a metallic substrate when bent through 135° to 180°. The degree of adhesion may also be evaluated. Both folding and mandrel methods are considered. The folding method is more often used for practical purposes but where more precise determinations are required, the mandrel method is recommended. The cylindrical bend method can also be used for a pass/fail decision by using an agreed mandrel. The choice of the appropriate test method is limited by the thickness and/or the hardness of the substrate. NOTE The feasibility of the test depends on the type and thickness of the substrate. During the procedure, the mandrel should not deform.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-7:2001

prEN 13523-9

Identne prEN 13523-9 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 9: Resistance to water immersion

This Part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to water immersion of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. The test is applicable to all kinds of organic coatings, including metallics and embossed, textured, pearlescent and printed coatings. The results of the test give an indication of the resistance of the coil coated metal to water. The method is not intended to reproduce any particular condition of condensation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-9:2001

prEN 13523-13

Identne prEN 13523-13 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 13: Resistance to accelerated ageing by the use of heat

This Part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the behaviour of an organic coating on a metallic substrate when submitted to accelerated ageing by heating at a defined temperature for a defined period of time. It is not possible to test heat resistance in such a way as to control all possible conditions of use. The aim of this test is therefore to furnish the basic test method for the effect of heat. NOTE Special applications may require that properties other than those mentioned in this Part of EN 13523 be checked. The test(s) to be done should then be agreed between the interested parties.

Keel en

prEN 13523-14

Identne prEN 13523-14 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 14: Chalking (Helmen method)

This Part of EN 13523 describes the procedure for determining objectively the chalking resulting from natural or artificial weathering of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. The advantage of this procedure for measuring chalking of an organic coating is that the result can be read off immediately on an instrument. Subjective judgement by visual comparison of test specimens with reference specimens is not necessary. Reproducible results can only be obtained by careful execution of the test. Special attention is paid to the adhesive tape and its application to the test surface. The test method is not applicable to embossed coatings. In the case of textured coatings, the degree of texture will influence readings. Also dirt collection may influence readings on outdoor weathered specimens. NOTE Different methods for assessing chalking are in use. The results of these different methods are not comparable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-14:2001

prEN 16272-6

Identne prEN 16272-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 6: Intrinsic characteristics - In situ values of airborne sound insulation under direct sound field conditions

This European Standard describes a test method for measuring a quantity representative of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation for railway noise barriers: the sound insulation index. The test method is intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed along railways, to be measured either on typical installations alongside railways or on a relevant sample section; - determination of the in situ intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers in actual use; - comparison of design specifications with actual performance data after the completion of the construction work; - verification of the long term performance of noise barriers (with a repeated application of the method); - interactive design process of new products, including the formulation of installation manuals. The test method is not intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed in reverberant conditions, e.g. inside tunnels or deep trenches or under covers. Results are expressed as a function of frequency in one-third octave bands, where possible, between 100 Hz and 5 kHz. If it is not possible to get valid measurement results over the whole frequency range indicated, the results shall be given in a restricted frequency range and the reasons for the restriction(s) shall be clearly reported. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN 16272-3-2

Identne prEN 16272-3-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 3-2: Normalized railway noise spectrum and single number ratings for direct field applications

This European Standard specifies a normalized railway noise spectrum for the evaluation and assessment of the acoustic performance of devices designed to reduce airborne railway noise near railways. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices, are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 14638

Identne prEN ISO 14638 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 14638:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Geometrical product specification (GPS) - Masterplan (ISO/DIS 14638:2012)

This standard is a fundamental ISO GPS standard. This document (ISO 14638) explains the concept of Geometrical Product Specification (ISO GPS), and provides a framework to illustrate how current and future ISO standards address the requirements of the ISO GPS system. The framework is intended to be of use to users of ISO GPS standards, by illustrating the extent of the scope of the different standards, and showing how they relate to each other. The framework is also used for structuring the development of standards for GPS by technical committee ISO/TC213. The full set of standards comprising the ISO GPS system is listed on the ISO/TC 213 web site at <web link to be inserted here>. Where relevant standards and documents are available from sources other than ISO/TC 213, these may also be listed, although any such listing does not intend to be complete and exhaustive.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16610-60

Identne prEN ISO 16610-60:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 16610-60

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Geometrical Product Specification (GPS) - Filtration - Part 60: Linear areal filters: Basic concepts (ISO/DIS 16610-60)

This part of ISO/TS 16610 sets out the basic concepts of linear areal filters.

Keel en

prEN ISO 16610-61

Identne prEN ISO 16610-61:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 16610-61:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Geometrical Product Specification (GPS) - Filtration - Part 61: Linear areal filters - Gaussian filters (ISO/DIS 16610-61:2012)

This part of ISO 16610 specifies the metrological characteristics of linear areal Gaussian filters, for the rotationally symmetric filtration of nominal planar surfaces and the filtration of nominal cylindrical surfaces. It specifies, in particular, how to separate long and short wave components of a surface.

Keel en

19 KATSETAMINE

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1369:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1369:2012

Metallivalu. Magnetosakeste kontroll

This European Standard specifies a magnetic particle testing method for ferro-magnetic iron and steel castings. NOTE An iron or steel casting is considered to be ferro-magnetic if the magnetic induction is greater than 1 T (Tesla) for a magnetic field strength of 2,4 kA/m.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1369:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1369:2000

Identne EN 1369:1996

Metallivalu. Magnetosakeste kontroll

See Euroopa standard kehtib ferromagnetilise malm- ja terasvalu magnetosakeste kontrolli kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1369:2012

EVS-EN 12223:2000

Identne EN 12223:1999

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic examination - Specification for calibration block No. 1

This standard specifies requirements for the dimensions, material and manufacture of one design of steel block for calibrating ultrasonic flaw detection and inspection equipment used in manual testing.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 2400:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 17405

Identne prEN ISO 17405:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17405:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Technique of testing claddings produced by welding, rolling and explosion (ISO/DIS 17405:2012)

This document specifies the techniques for manual ultrasonic testing of claddings on steel applied by welding, rolling and explosion. The test is intended to cover detection of two-dimensional or three-dimensional discontinuities in the cladding and in the region of the interface.This standard does not give acceptance criteria nor define the extent of testing.

Keel en

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 27165:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne CEN ISO/TR 27165:2012

ja identne ISO/TR 27165:2012

Thermoplastics piping systems - Guidance for definitions of wall constructions for pipes (ISO/TR 27165:2012)

This Technical Report provides definitions for wall constructions of thermoplastics pipes intended to be used in pressure and non-pressure pipe applications. It takes into account as far as possible already existing definitions in published product standards and gives guidance for a common text when drafting new deliverables or revising existing ones.

Keel en

CEN/TR 764-6:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN/TR 764-6:2012

Pressure equipment - Part 6: Structure and content of operating instructions

This part six of EN 764 is a Technical Report and as such is a generic document that identifies requirements for operating instructions which accompany the pressure equipment when it is placed on the marked. It only provides general statements and thus does not claim to give presumption of conformity to the essential safety requirements of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC (PED). Operating instructions contain the necessary safety information covering installation including assembling, putting into service and maintenance. For specific items of pressure equipment or assemblies, more detailed requirements on the content of operating instructions can be found in specific standard series such as EN 13445 “Unfired pressure vessels”, EN 13480 “Industrial piping”, EN 12952 “Water-tube boilers and auxil-iary installations”, or EN 12953 “Shell boilers”.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 764-6:2004

CEN/TR 16395:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne CEN/TR 16395:2012

Gas Infrastructure - CEN/TC 234 Pressure Definitions - Guideline Document

This Technical Report gives explanation on the pressure definitions used by the gas network operators with regard to the standards of CEN/TC 234 "Gas Infrastructure". The European Standards of CEN/TC 234 comprise the functional requirements in the field of gas infrastructure from the input of gas into the on-shore transmission network up to the inlet connection of gas appliances, including transmission, distribution, storage, compression, pressure regulation and metering, installation, injection of non-conventional gases, gas quality issues and others.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1254-6:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1254-6:2012

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 6: Fittings with push-fit ends

This European Standard specifies materials and test requirements for fittings of copper and copper alloys. This part of EN 1254 specifies push-fit end connections with or without plating or coating in the size range 6 mm to 54 mm for the purpose of joining tubes of copper, plated copper, multilayer pipes and plastics pipes, intended for use in hot and cold water systems according to EN 806, which are designed for service lifetime up to fifty years, as well as heating and cooling systems. Permissible operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures are also established. Fittings may comprise a combination of end types, specified in this European Standard, EN 1254, or other standards, providing they are suitable for the fluid being conveyed. The standard establishes a designation system for the fittings. This European Standard is applicable to push-fit fittings for joining one or more of the following tubes or pipes: - Copper tubes to EN 1057; - PE-X pipes to EN ISO 15875-2; - PB pipes to EN ISO 15876-2; - PP pipes to EN ISO 15874-2; - PE-RT pipes to EN ISO 22391-2; - Multilayer pipes to EN ISO 21003-2. Fittings may be suitable for joining other tubes and pipes provided the push-fit joint with the specified tube or pipe meets the requirements of this standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 1254-8:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1254-8:2012

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 8: Fittings with press ends for use with plastics and multilayer pipes

This European Standard specifies materials and test requirements for fittings of copper and copper alloys. This part of EN 1254 specifies press end connections with or without plating or coating in the size range 10 mm to 110 mm for the purpose of joining plastics and multilayer pipes for use in hot and cold water systems according to EN 806, which are designed for service lifetime up to fifty years, as well as heating and cooling systems or gas systems, including fuel gas systems. Fittings may comprise a combination of end types, specified in this European Standard, EN 1254, or other standards, providing they are suitable for the fluid / gas being conveyed. The European Standard establishes a designation system for the fittings. This European Standard is applicable to press fittings for joining the following plastics and multilayer pipes: EN ISO 15874, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Polypropylene (PP); EN ISO 15875, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X); EN ISO 15876, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Polybutylene (PB); EN ISO 15877, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-C); EN ISO 21003, Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings; EN ISO 22391, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Polyethylene of raised temperature resistance (PE-RT); ISO 17484, Plastics piping systems - Multilayer pipe systems for indoor gas installations with a maximum operating pressure up to and including 5 bar (500 kPa). Fittings may be suitable for joining other pipes provided the fitting joint with the specified pipe meets the requirements of this European Standard and the relevant pipe standard.

Keel en

EVS-EN 14116:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14116:2012

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

EVS-EN 16257:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 16257:2012

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Service equipment - Footvalve sizes other than 100 mm dia (nom)

This European Standard is applicable to non-pressure balanced and pressure balanced footvalves intended for loading and unloading and specifies the performance requirements, critical dimensions and tests necessary to verify the compliance of the equipment with this standard. Footvalves covered by this European standard are unsuitable for use in applications where the product velocity exceeds 5 m/sec The equipment specified by this standard is suitable for use with liquid petroleum products and other dangerous substances of Class 3 of ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road - (flammable liquids) which have a vapour pressure not exceeding 110 kPa at 50 °C and petrol, and which have no sub-classification as toxic or corrosive.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16297-1:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 16297-1:2012

Pumbad. Labapumbad. Märgmootoriga ringluspumbad. Osa 1: Katsetamise üldnõuded ja protseduurid ning energiatõhususe indeksi (EEI) arvutamine

This European Standard specifies general performance requirements and general requirements and procedures for testing and calculation of the energy efficiency index (EEI) for glandless circulators having a rated hydraulic output power of between 1 W and 2500 W designed for use in heating systems or cooling distribution systems. All known hazards which are likely to occur at normal installation and operation are covered by the European Standards EN 809 and EN 60335-2-51. As regards safety for electro-technical parts of circulators, EN 60335-2-51 applies.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1151-1:2006/AC:2007; EVS-EN 1151-1:2006

EVS-EN 16297-2:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 16297-2:2012

Pumbad. Labapumbad. Märgmootoriga ringluspumbad. Osa 2: Autonoomsete ringluspumpade energiatõhususe indeksi (EEI) arvutamine

This European Standard specifies the procedure for calculating the energy efficiency index (EEI) of standalone circulators.

Keel en

EVS-EN 16297-3:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 16297-3:2012

Pumbad. Labapumbad. Märgmootoriga ringluspumbad. Osa 3: Toodetesse integreeritud ringluspumpade energiatõhususe indeks (EEI)

This European Standard specifies the procedure for calculating the energy efficiency index (EEI) of circulators integrated in products.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9080:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN ISO 9080:2012

ja identne ISO 9080:2012

Plastics piping and ducting systems - Determination of the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials in pipe form by extrapolation (ISO 9080:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for predicting the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials by statistical extrapolation. The method is applicable to all types of thermoplastics pipe at applicable temperatures. It was developed on the basis of test data from pipe systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9080:2004

EVS-EN ISO 10380:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne EN ISO 10380:2012

ja identne ISO 10380:2012

Pipework - Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies (ISO 10380:2012)

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, testing and installation of corrugated metal hose and metal hose assemblies.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10380:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1151-1:2006

Identne EN 1151-1:2006

Pumps - Rotodynamic pumps - Circulation pumps having a rated power input not exceeding 200 W for heating installations and domestic hot water installations - Part 1: Non-automatic circulation pumps, requirements, testing, marking

This part of EN 1151 establishes general principles for the construction, use and testing of circulation pumps of the glandless type, having a rated power input P1 ≤ 200 W, intended to be used in heating installations and domestic hot water service installations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1151:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 16297-1:2012; prEN 1151-1

EVS-EN 1151-1:2006/AC:2007

Identne EN 1151-1:2006/AC:2007

Pumps - Rotodynamic pumps - Circulation pumps having a rated power input not exceeding 200 W for heating installations and domestic hot water installations - Part 1: Non-automatic circulation pumps, requirements, testing, marking

Keel en

Asendatud prEN 1151-1; EVS-EN 16297-1:2012

EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

Identne EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

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

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices. This European Standard specifies a digital interface which is suitable for use with liquid fuels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008

Asendatud EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-EN ISO 9080:2004

Identne EN ISO 9080:2003

ja identne ISO 9080:2003

Plastics piping and ducting systems - Determination of the longterm hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials in pipe form by extrapolation

This International Standard describes a method for estimating the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials by statistical extrapolation. The method is applicable to all types of thermoplastics pipe at applicable temperatures. It was developed on the basis of test data from pipe systems. The dimensions of the pipes to be tested may be specified in the relevant product/system standards and, if so, are included in the test report.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9080:2012

EVS-EN ISO 10380:2003

Identne EN ISO 10380:2003

ja identne ISO 10380:2003

Pipework - Corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the design, manufacture and testing of corrugated metal hoses and hose assemblies for general purposes

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10380:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 328

Identne prEN 328 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Heat exchangers - Forced convection unit air coolers for refrigeration - Test procedures for establishing the performance

This European Standard is applicable to non-ducted unit air coolers for refrigeration operating: a) with direct dry expansion of a refrigerant; b) with liquid overfeed by pump circulation of a refrigerant; c) with a liquid. This standard specifies uniform methods of performance assessment to test and ascertain the following: d) product identification; e) standard capacity; f) standard liquid pressure drop; g) standard refrigerant pressure drop (for operation with liquid overfeed by pump circulation only) ; h) nominal air flow rate; i) nominal fan power. It does not cover evaluation of conformity. It is not applicable to air coolers for duct mounting or with natural air convection. This standard does not cover technical safety aspects.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 328:2001; EVS-EN 328:2001/A1:2002

prEN 694

Identne prEN 694:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Semi-rigid hoses for fixed systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for fire-fighting purposes for use with fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,2 MPa for hoses of 19 mm and 25 mm inside diameter and 0,7 MPa for hoses of 33 mm inside diameter. Hoses conforming to this standard are intended for applications where long intervals can occur between the occasions of use, for example on fixed fire hose reels in buildings and other construction works. The standard applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at ambient conditions in non-aggressive or non-corrosive atmospheres within the temperature range -20 °C to +60 °C. NOTE 1 Hoses for use at temperatures lower than -20 °C may be supplied at the request of the purchaser. NOTE 2 All pressures are expressed in megapascals. 1 MPa = 10 bar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 694:2002+A1:2007

prEN 1947

Identne prEN 1947:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Semi-rigid delivery hoses and hose assemblies for pumps and vehicles

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for semi-rigid reel hoses for use on firefighting vehicles and trailer pumps. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa for normal pressure hoses (category I) and 4,0 MPa for high pressure hoses (category II). The hoses are further subdivided into types and classes (see Clause 4). The standard applies to delivery hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C. NOTE 1 Hoses for use at temperatures lower than -20 °C may be supplied by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser. Hoses conforming to this standard should be used with fire hose couplings conforming to the relevant national standards couplings. Requirements are also given for hose assemblies (see Clause 8) where these are fitted by the hose manufacturer. NOTE 2 All pressures are expressed in megapascals. 1 MPa = 10 bar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1947:2002+A1:2007

prEN 12007-5

Identne prEN 12007-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure up to and including 16 bar - Part 5: Service lines - Specific functional requirements

This European Standard describes the specific functional requirements for service lines in addition to the general functional requirements of EN 12007-1 for: a) a maximum operating pressure (MOP) up to and including 16 bar; b) an operating temperature between -20 °C and +40 °C. The service line is the physical asset comprising of the pipeline from the gas main branch saddle or top tee to the outlet of the distribution system operator’s nominated point(s) of delivery (for example: isolation valve, regulator, meter connection or combination of regulator and isolation valve). The ownership and operation responsibility can vary between member states. The extent of the service line can differ in each member state. To illustrate this, the various points of deliveries are indicated in Figure 1. Consult Figure 1 (A/B/C/D/E) and member state regulations and standards. NOTE 1 The valve at point A is not necessarily utilised by each member state. NOTE 2 National preference for points of deliveries should be stated in the national foreword.

Keel en

prEN 14540

Identne prEN 14540:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire-fighting hoses - Non-percolating layflat hoses for fixed systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for non-percolating layflat hoses for fixed systems. The hoses are intended for use at a maximum working pressure of 1,5 MPa over a range of inside diameters from 25 mm to 52 mm. The standard applies exclusively to hoses for fire-fighting purposes intended for use at a minimum ambient temperature of -20 °C in normal conditions, and a minimum temperature of -30 °C in colder climatic conditions. Hoses conforming to this standard should be used with fire hose couplings conforming to the relevant national standards for couplings. Hoses in marine applications and/or aggressive environments to be used with wall hydrants as specified in EN 671-2 can conform to the requirements of this standard." NOTE All pressures are gauge pressures and are expressed in megapascals1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14540:2004+A1:2007

prEN ISO 11623

Identne prEN ISO 11623 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 11623:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Gas cylinders - Composite construction - Periodic inspection and testing (ISO/DIS 11623:2012)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing of hoop wrapped and fully wrapped composite transportable gas cylinders, with aluminium alloy, steel or non-metallic liners or of linerless construction, intended for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases under pressure, of water capacity from 0,5 l up to 450 l. This standard is written to address the periodic inspection and testing of composite cylinders constructed to ISO 11119-1, 11119-2 and 11119-3 standards and may be applied to other composite cylinders designed to comparable standards when authorized by the competent authority. As far as practicable, this International Standard also may be applied to cylinders of less than 0,5 l water capacity. This International Standard specifies the requirements for periodic inspection and testing to verify the integrity of such gas cylinders for further service.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11623:2002

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/AC:2012

Hind 0

Identne CEN ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/AC:2012

ja identne ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/Cor 1:2012

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Laboratory method for sampling fume and gases - Part 6: Procedure for quantitative determination of fume and gases from resistance spot welding - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO/TS 15011-6:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Keel en

EVS-EN 1011-2:2001+A1:2004

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 1011-2:2001+EN 1011-2:2001/A1:2003

Keevitamine. Soovitused metallmaterjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 2: Ferriitteraste kaarkeevitus

See Euroopa standard annab juhised ferriitsete teraste (vt peatükk 5), välja arvatud ferriitsed roostevabad terased, kõikide toodete vormide puhul käsi-, poolautomaatseks, mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkaarkeevituseks.

Keel et

EVS-EN 4268:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4268:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Heat treatment facilities - General requirements

This European Standard covers the general requirements for heat treatment facilities processing semi-finished products and parts in metallic aerospace materials. It defines the terms used herein and describes the test procedures and requirements for mandatory tests of heat treatment facilities. It also serves as an aid in the surveillance and approval of heat treatment facilities. This standard applies to all types of heat treatment facilities, including those using direct or indirect heat transfer and liquid or gaseous heating media, with our without circulation, and to vacuum furnaces.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61029-2-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61029-2-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61029-2-1:1993 (MOD) + A1:1999 (EQV) + A2:2001 (EQV)

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus . Osa 2-1: Erinõuded ketassaepinkidele

1.1 Addition: This standard applies to circular saw benches intended for cutting wood and analogous materials, plastics and nonferrous metals except magnesium with a saw blade diameter not exceeding 315 mm, which hereinafter may simply be referred to as saw or tool. 1.2 Addition: This standard does not apply to circular saw benches intended to cut other metals, such as magnesium, steel and iron. This standard does not apply to circular saw benches with an automatic feeding device. This standard does not apply to saws designed for use with abrasive wheels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-1:2010

Asendatud FprEN 6XXXX-3-1

EVS-EN 61029-2-9:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 61029-2-9:2012

ja identne IEC 61029-2-9:1995

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2: Erinõuded pendelsaagidele

This European Standard applies to transportable mitre saws with a saw blade diameter not exceeding 350 mm, intended for cutting wood and analogous materials, plastics and non-ferrous metals except magnesium. This European Standard does not apply to transportable mitre saws used to cut ferrous metal or magnesium. This standard does not apply to mitre saws other than transportable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-9:2009

EVS-EN 61029-2-11:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 61029-2-11:2012

ja identne IEC 61029-2-11:2001

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded kombineeritud järkamis- ja lauasaagidele

This European Standard applies to transportable combined mitre and bench saws with a saw blade diameter not exceeding 315 mm and intended for cutting wood and analogous materials, plastics and non-ferrous metals except magnesium.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-11:2009

EVS-EN ISO 2400:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 2400:2012

ja identne ISO 2400:2012

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Specification for calibration block No. 1 (ISO 2400:2012)

This International Standard speciies requirements for the dimensions, material and manufacture of a steel block for calibrating ultrasonic test equipment used in manual testing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12223:2000

EVS-EN ISO 8205-3:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 8205-3:2012

ja identne ISO 8205-3:2012

Water-cooled secondary connection cables for resistance welding - Part 3: Test requirements (ISO 8205-3:2012)

This part of ISO 8205 specifies test procedures for single- and double-conductor secondary connection cables used for resistance welding and allied processes. It stipulates the requirements regarding the electrical, mechanical, and cooling characteristics of these cables.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8205-3:1999

EVS-EN ISO 9455-10:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 9455-10:2012

ja identne ISO 9455-10:2012

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 10: Flux efficacy test, solder spread method (ISO 9455-10:2012)

This part of ISO 9455 speciies a method for the determination of the eficacy of a sof t soldering lux. The method is known as the solder spread method of iller metal and is applicable to all lux classes deined in ISO 9454-1.NOTE An alternative method for the determination of the lux eficacy, applicable to liquid luxes only, known as the wetting balance method, is speciied in ISO 9455-16.[3]

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 9455-10:2000

EVS-EN ISO 13588:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 13588:2012

ja identne ISO 13588:2012

Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Use of automated phased array technology (ISO 13588:2012)

This International Standard specifies the application of the phased array technology for the semi- or fully automated ultrasonic testing of fusion-welded joints in metallic materials of minimum thickness 6 mm. It applies to full penetration welded joints of simple geometry in plates, pipes, and vessels, where both the weld and parent material are low-alloyed carbon steel. Where material-dependent ultrasonic parameters are specified in this International Standard, they are based on steels having an ultrasonic sound velocity of (5 920 ± 50) m/s for longitudinal waves, and (3 255 ± 30) m/s for transverse waves. It is necessary to take this fact into account when examining materials with a different velocity. This International Standard provides guidance on the specific capabilities and limitations of phased array technology for the detection, location, sizing and characterization of discontinuities in fusion-welded joints. Phased array technology can be used as a stand-alone technology or in combination with other non-destructive testing (NDT) methods or techniques, for manufacturing inspection, pre-service and for in-service inspection. This International Standard specifies four testing levels, each corresponding to a different probability of detection of imperfections. This International Standard permits assessment of indications for acceptance purposes based on either amplitude (equivalent reflector size) and length or height and length. This International Standard does not include acceptance levels for discontinuities. This International Standard is not applicable: - for coarse-grained metals and austenitic welds; - for automated testing of welds during the production of steel products covered by ISO 10893-8,[3] ISO 10893-11,[4] and ISO 3183.[1]

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 28927-12:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 28927-12:2012

ja identne ISO 28927-12:2012

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 12: Lihvkäiad (ISO 28927-12:2012)

This part of ISO 28927 specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held power driven portable die grinders. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of the machines where operating under type test conditions. It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine. This part of ISO 28927 is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means, equipped with a collet and intended for deburring operations using hard metal burrs or mounted points, on different materials ranging from hard steel to plastics. It is also applicable to low-speed die grinders using flap wheels or cylindrical sleeves. NOTE 1 It is not applicable to straight grinders equipped with type 1 straight wheels, type 4 tapered wheels or different types of cylindrical plugs. For those machines, ISO 28927-4 is applicable. NOTE 2 It is not applicable to die grinders used with wire brushes. NOTE 3 To avoid confusion with the terms “power tool” and “inserted tool”, “machine” is used hereinafter for “power tool”.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8662-13:1999

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61029-2-1:2010

Identne EN 61029-2-1:2010

ja identne IEC 61029-2-1:1993, modified+A1:1999+A2:2001

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus . Osa 2-1: Erinõuded ketassaepinkidele

This European Standard applies to transportable circular saw benches intended for cutting wood and analogue materials with a blade diameter not exceeding 315 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-1:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 61029-2-1:2012

EVS-EN 61029-2-9:2009

Identne EN 61029-2-9:2009

ja identne IEC 61029-2-9:1995

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2: Erinõuded pendelsaagidele

This International Standard applies to transpo rtable mitre saws intended for cutting non ferrous metals such as aluminium, wood and similar materials with a blade diameter not exceeding 400 mm, as defined in 2.101. Tools combining the function of mitre saw with the function of circular saw are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-9:2003

Asendatud EVS-EN 61029-2-9:2012

EVS-EN 61029-2-11:2009

Identne EN 61029-2-11:2009

ja identne IEC 61029-2-11:2001

Teisaldatavate mootorajamiga elektritööriistade ohutus. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded kombineeritud järkamis- ja lauasaagidele

This European Standard applies to transportable combined mitre and bench saws with a saw blade diameter not exceeding 315 mm and intended for cutting wood and analogous materials.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61029-2-11:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN 61029-2-11:2012

EVS-EN ISO 8205-3:1999

Identne EN ISO 8205-3:1996

ja identne ISO 8205-3:1993

Kontaktkeevituse korral kasutatavad vesijahutusega sekundaarahela-ühenduskaablid. Osa 3: Katsenõuded

ISO 8205 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks testimiskorra ühe- ja kahesoonelistele sekundaarahela ühenduskaablitele, mida kasutatakse kontaktkeevitusel ja seonduvates protsessides.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 8205-3:2012

EVS-EN ISO 8662-13:1999

Identne EN ISO 8662-13:1997

ja identne ISO 8662-13:1997

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Vibratsiooni mõõtmine käepidemel.Osa 13: Matriitskäiad

See standard esitab laborimeetodi vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks tsangi abil kinnitatava tööorganiga ajam-matriitskäiade käepidemetel.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 28927-12:2012

EVS-EN ISO 9455-10:2000

Identne EN ISO 9455-10:2000

ja identne ISO 9455-10:1998

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 10: Flux efficacy test, solder spread method

This part of EN ISO 9455 specifies a method for the determination of the efficacy of a soldering flux. The method is known as the solder spread method and is applicable to all flux classes defined in EN ISO 9454-1.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 9455-10:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 62841-2-2

Identne FprEN 62841-2-2:2012

ja identne IEC 62841-2-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 2-2: Particular requirements for hand-held screwdrivers and impact wrenches

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows: Addition: This standard applies to screwdrivers and impact wrenches. This standard does not apply to drills that can be used for driving screws by attaching screwdriver bits.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60745-2-2:2010

FprEN 62841-2-4

Identne FprEN 62841-2-4:2012

ja identne IEC 62841-2-4:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 2-4: Particular requirements for hand-held sanders and polishers other than disc type

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows: Addition: This standard applies to hand-held sanders and polishers with the exception of all types of disc-type tools, which are covered by IEC 6xxxx-2-3. Tools covered by this standard include but are not limited to belt sanders, reciprocating sanders or polishers, orbital sanders or polishers, and random orbit sanders or polishers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60745-2-4:2010; EVS-EN 60745-2-4:2010/A11:2011

prEN 13523-0

Identne prEN 13523-0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 0: General introduction and list of test methods

EN 13523 specifies test methods for organic coatings on coil coated metals. This part of EN 13523 specifies the overall scope of all parts of EN 13523, gives definitions common to all parts and describes how sampling and preparation of test panels for most of the individual test methods are to be carried out.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-0:2001

prEN 13523-2

Identne prEN 13523-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 2: Gloss

This part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the gloss of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. Gloss is a characteristic of fundamental importance to the appearance of the coil coated product. The apparatus requires a flat specimen of size greater than the aperture, thus, uneven surfaces cannot be measured. This method is applicable to all pigmented and unpigmented coatings including metallic/pearlescent coatings. However, for textured coatings it is only indicative.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-2:2001

prEN 13523-3

Identne prEN 13523-3:201

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 3: Colour difference - Instrumental comparison

This part of EN 13523 specifies procedures for determining the instrumental colour difference (CIELAB) of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. Establishing a standard as well as the magnitude of an acceptable colour difference are not covered by this method. Two appropriate methods are given in this part of EN 13523: a) instrumental colour difference measurement using a tristimulus colorimeter; b) instrumental colour difference measurement using a spectrophotometer or equivalent. Care shall be taken when measuring e.g. - textured surfaces; - fluorescent coatings; - metameric coatings; - multi-coloured, pearlescent, metallic or special colour effect coatings. In order to determine whether metamerism is present, the metamerism index is determined (see EN 13523-15) and/or a visual examination (see EN 13523-22) is performed with different artificial light sources.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-3:2001

prEN 13523-4

Identne prEN 13523-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 4: Pencil hardness

This part of EN 13523 describes the procedure to assess the relative hardness of an organic coating on a metallic substrate, by means of pencils of known hardness. Smooth surfaces will give more accurate results but the method is also applicable for textured surfaces. The more pronounced the texture, the greater the unreliability of results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-4:2001

prEN 13523-5

Identne prEN 13523-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 5: Resistance to rapid deformation (impact test)

This part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to cracking and/or pick-off on rapid deformation of an organic coating on a metallic substrate in terms of energy which the specimen will withstand.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-5:2001

prEN 13523-7

Identne prEN 13523-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 7: Resistance to cracking on bending (T-bend test)

This part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to cracking of an organic coating on a metallic substrate when bent through 135° to 180°. The degree of adhesion may also be evaluated. Both folding and mandrel methods are considered. The folding method is more often used for practical purposes but where more precise determinations are required, the mandrel method is recommended. The cylindrical bend method can also be used for a pass/fail decision by using an agreed mandrel. The choice of the appropriate test method is limited by the thickness and/or the hardness of the substrate. NOTE The feasibility of the test depends on the type and thickness of the substrate. During the procedure, the mandrel should not deform.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-7:2001

prEN 13523-9

Identne prEN 13523-9 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 9: Resistance to water immersion

This Part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the resistance to water immersion of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. The test is applicable to all kinds of organic coatings, including metallics and embossed, textured, pearlescent and printed coatings. The results of the test give an indication of the resistance of the coil coated metal to water. The method is not intended to reproduce any particular condition of condensation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-9:2001

prEN 13523-13

Identne prEN 13523-13 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 13: Resistance to accelerated ageing by the use of heat

This Part of EN 13523 specifies the procedure for determining the behaviour of an organic coating on a metallic substrate when submitted to accelerated ageing by heating at a defined temperature for a defined period of time. It is not possible to test heat resistance in such a way as to control all possible conditions of use. The aim of this test is therefore to furnish the basic test method for the effect of heat. NOTE Special applications may require that properties other than those mentioned in this Part of EN 13523 be checked. The test(s) to be done should then be agreed between the interested parties.

Keel en

prEN 13523-14

Identne prEN 13523-14 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 14: Chalking (Helmen method)

This Part of EN 13523 describes the procedure for determining objectively the chalking resulting from natural or artificial weathering of an organic coating on a metallic substrate. The advantage of this procedure for measuring chalking of an organic coating is that the result can be read off immediately on an instrument. Subjective judgement by visual comparison of test specimens with reference specimens is not necessary. Reproducible results can only be obtained by careful execution of the test. Special attention is paid to the adhesive tape and its application to the test surface. The test method is not applicable to embossed coatings. In the case of textured coatings, the degree of texture will influence readings. Also dirt collection may influence readings on outdoor weathered specimens. NOTE Different methods for assessing chalking are in use. The results of these different methods are not comparable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-14:2001

prEN 13523-25

Identne prEN 13523-25 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 25: Resistance to humidity

This Part of EN 13523 specifies a procedure for evaluating the resistance to humidity of an organic coating on a metallic substrate, by means of exposure in a humidity cabinet under controlled conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-25:2006

prEN 13523-26

Identne prEN 13523-26 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 26: Resistance to condensation of water

This Part of EN 13523 specifies a procedure for evaluating the resistance to continuous condensation of an organic coating on a metallic substrate, by means of exposure in a humidity cabinet under controlled conditions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13523-26:2007

prEN 16500

Identne prEN 16500:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Machines for compacting waste materials or recyclable fractions - Vertical baling presses - Safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for the design, manufacture and information for safe use of vertical baling presses for compacting waste material or recyclable fractions (e. g. paper, plastics, textiles, cans, cardboard, mixed waste), hereafter referred to as materials. This standard covers vertical baling presses: - that are manually or mechanically fed; and - with fixed enclosed baling chambers (single or multiple chamber presses); and - with a mechanically, hydraulically or pneumatically operated compression device; and - where the compacted bale is tied manually1; and - with manual unloading or mechanical ejection of the compacted bale.

Keel en

prEN ISO 14114

Identne prEN ISO 14114 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 14114:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Gas welding equipment - Acetylene manifold systems for welding, cutting and allied processes - General requirements (ISO/DIS 14114:2012)

This standard applies to acetylene cylinder manifold systems extending from the cylinder valve or the bundle outlet connections to the outlet connection of the main shut-off valve. It specifies requirements for design, materials and testing of cylinder manifold systems for the supply of acetylene for use in welding, cutting and allied processes. This standard applies to acetylene cylinder manifold systems in which acetylene single cylinders or acetylene bundles are coupled for collective gas withdrawal. The national regulations regarding limitation of the amount of single cylinders / bundles shall be considered.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 14114:2000

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 62282-6-200:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 62282-6-200:2012

ja identne IEC 62282-6-200:2012

Fuel cell technologies - Part 6-200: Micro fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

This part of IEC 62282 provides test methods which are required for the performance evaluation of micro fuel cell power systems for laptop computers, mobile phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), cordless home appliances, TV broadcast cameras, autonomous robots, etc. This standard describes the performance test methods for power characteristics, fuel consumption and mechanical durability for micro fuel cell power systems with output up to 60 V d.c. and 240 VA. The functional arrangement of a typical example of a micro fuel cell power system, evaluated according to this part of IEC 62282, is shown in Figure 1. This standard does not address the safety of micro fuel cell power systems. This standard does not address the interchangeability of micro fuel cell power systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62282-6-200:2008

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 62282-6-200:2008

Identne EN 62282-6-200:2008

ja identne IEC 62282-6-200:2007

Fuel cell technologies - Part 6-200: Micro fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods

Provides test methods which are required for the performance evaluation of micro fuel cell power systems for laptop computers, mobile phones, personal digital assistants, etc. Describes the performance test methods for power characteristics, fuel consumption and mechanical durability for micro fuel cell power systems with output up to 60 V d.c. and 240 VA.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62282-6-200:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50548:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 50548:2011/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Junction boxes for photovoltaic modules

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

Keel en

FprEN 61513

Identne FprEN 61513:2012

ja identne IEC 61513:2011

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - General requirement for systems

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

FprEN 61772

Identne FprEN 61772:2012

ja identne IEC 61772:2009

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Nuclear power plants - Control rooms - Application of visual display units (VDUs)

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

FprEN 62325-451-1

Identne FprEN 62325-451-1:2012

ja identne IEC 62325-451-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Framework for energy market communications - Part 451-1: Acknowledgement business process and contextual model for CIM European market

This International Standard is one of the IEC 62325 part 451-n series for deregulated energy market data exchanges and is applicable to European style electricity markets Based on the European style market contextual model (IEC 62325 part 351), this particular International Standard specifies a UML package for the acknowledgment business process and its associated document contextual model, assembly model and XML schema for use within the European style electricity markets. The relevant aggregate core components (ACCs) defined in IEC 62325 part 351 have been contextualised into aggregated business information entities (ABIEs) to satisfy the requirements of the European style market acknowledgment business process. The contextualised ABIEs have been assembled into the acknowledgment document contextual model. A related assembly model and an XML schema for the exchange of acknowledgement information between market participants is automatically generated from the Assembled document contextual model.

Keel en

prEN 327

Identne prEN 327 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Heat exchangers - Forced convection air cooled refrigerant condensers - Test procedures for establishing performance

This European Standard applies to non ducted forced convection air cooled refrigerant condensers/gas coolers with dry air side surface within which the refrigerant changes phases or is cooled. Its purpose is to establish uniform methods of performance assessment. It does not deal with evaluation of conformity. This standard does not apply to air cooled condensers/gas coolers, designed primarily for installation within the machinery compartment of packaged products or in factory-assembled condensing/gas cooling units. This European Standard does not apply to condensers with an integral subcooling part. This European Standard specifies methods to test and ascertain the following: - product identification; - standard capacity; - nominal air flow rate; - nominal fan power. This standard does not cover technical safety aspects.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 327:2000; EVS-EN 327:2000/A1:2002

prEN 328

Identne prEN 328 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Heat exchangers - Forced convection unit air coolers for refrigeration - Test procedures for establishing the performance

This European Standard is applicable to non-ducted unit air coolers for refrigeration operating: a) with direct dry expansion of a refrigerant; b) with liquid overfeed by pump circulation of a refrigerant; c) with a liquid. This standard specifies uniform methods of performance assessment to test and ascertain the following: d) product identification; e) standard capacity; f) standard liquid pressure drop; g) standard refrigerant pressure drop (for operation with liquid overfeed by pump circulation only) ; h) nominal air flow rate; i) nominal fan power. It does not cover evaluation of conformity. It is not applicable to air coolers for duct mounting or with natural air convection. This standard does not cover technical safety aspects.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 328:2001; EVS-EN 328:2001/A1:2002

prEN 1048

Identne prEN 1048 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Heat exchangers - Air cooled liquid coolers ('dry coolers') - Test procedures for establishing performance

This European Standard applies to remote forced convection air cooled liquid coolers, within which no change in the liquid phase occurs. This European Standard does not apply to liquid coolers, designed primarily for installation within the machinery compartment of packaged products. It's purpose is to establish uniform methods to test and ascertain the following: - Product identification; - Capacity; - Air flow rate; - Liquid side pressure drop; - Energy requirements. This European Standard does not cover technical safety aspects.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1048:1999

prEN 16247-2

Identne prEN 16247-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 2: Buildings

This European Standard covers specific energy audit requirements in buildings. It specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit in a building or group of buildings, excluding individual private dwellings. It should be read in conjunction with, and is supplementary to, prEN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The audit site can include buildings that have energy intensive processes. In this case, the energy auditor may choose to apply the prEN 16247-3, Energy audits - Part 3: Processes.

Keel en

prEN 16247-3

Identne prEN 16247-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 3: Processes

This European standard specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit on an industrial site. It should be read in conjunction with and is supplementary to prEN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. This part of EN 16247 applies to sites where the energy consumption is due to processes, utilities in relation with it and necessary conditions of operation means in direct line with process. On an industrial site, an energy audit is an important tool to facilitate an organisation to manage its energy. It can be part of a site wide energy management system. An industrial site can include one or more production lines, offices, laboratories, research centres, packaging and warehouse sections with specific operational conditions, site transportation. An energy audit could include the whole industrial site or part of an industrial site. If buildings with no industrial processes are included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply prEN 16247-2 Energy Audits – Part 2: Buildings. If on-site transport on an industrial site is included in the scope of the energy audit, the energy auditor may choose to apply prEN 16247-4, Energy audits - Part 4: Transport. The decision to apply parts 2 and 4 could be made during the preliminary contact.

Keel en

prEN 16247-4

Identne prEN 16247-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 4: Transport

This European standard should be read in conjunction with and is supplementary to EN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The procedures described here apply to the different modes of transport (road, rail, marine and aviation), as well as the different ranges (local to long distance) and what is transported (basically, freight and people) Finally, every situation in which a displacement is made, no matter who the operator is (a public or private company or whether the operator is exclusively dedicated to transport or not), is also addressed in this document. The process advises on both the optimization of energy within every mode of transport, as well as selecting the best mode of transport in every situation. In this last case, the conclusions drawn by the energy audit can influence the decisions on costly infrastructures.

Keel en

prEN 50583

Identne prEN 50583:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Photovoltaics in buildings

This document applies to photovoltaic modules used as building components. It focuses on the properties of these photovoltaic modules relevant to essential building requirements as specified in the European Construction Product Directive CPD 89/106/EEC, and the applicable electro-technical requirements as stated in the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC / or CENELEC standards. This document only references international standards and guidelines. For some applications in addition national standards (or regulations) for building products may apply in individual countries, for which prevailing, harmonized European standards are not yet available. The document is addressed to manufacturers, planners, system designers, installers, testing institutes and building authorities. This document does not apply to concentrating or building-attached photovoltaic modules. This document addresses requirements on the PV modules in the specific ways they are intended to be mounted but not the mounting structure itself.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17225-1

Identne prEN ISO 17225-1:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO/DIS 17225-1:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications for solid biofuels of raw and processed materials originating from a) forestry and arboriculture, b) agriculture and horticulture, c) aquaculture. Chemically treated material shall not include halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals at levels higher than those in typical virgin material values (see Annex B) or higher than typical values of the country of origin. NOTE Raw and processed material includes woody, herbaceous, fruit, aquatic biomass and biodegradable waste originating from above sectors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-1:2010

prEN ISO 17225-2

Identne prEN ISO 17225-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 2: Graded wood pellets (ISO/DIS 17225-2:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood pellets for non-industrial and industrial use. This International Standard covers only wood pellets produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE 1 For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations”. NOTE 2 Thermally treated pellets (e.g. torrefied pellets) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-2:2011

prEN ISO 17225-3

Identne prEN ISO 17225-3:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 3: Graded wood briquettes (ISO/DIS 17225-3:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood briquettes. This International Standard covers only wood briquettes produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE 1 For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations”. NOTE 2 Thermally treated briquettes (e.g. torrefied briquettes) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-3:2011

prEN ISO 17225-4

Identne prEN ISO 17225-4:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 4: Graded wood chips (ISO/DIS 17225-4:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood chips. This International Standard covers only wood chips produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225-1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations” (ISO 16559).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-4:2011

prEN ISO 17225-5

Identne prEN ISO 17225-5:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 5: Graded firewood (ISO/DIS 17225-5:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded firewood. This International Standard covers only firewood produced from the following raw materials (see ISO xxxxx–1, Table 1): - 1.1.1 Whole trees without roots - 1.2.1 Chemically untreated wood residues - 1.1.3 Stem wood - 1.1.4 Logging residues (thick branches, tops etc.) NOTE For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this European Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations” (EN14588).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-5:2011

prEN ISO 17225-6

Identne prEN ISO 17225-6:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 6: Graded non-woody pellets (ISO/DIS 17225-6:2012)

This International standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded non-woody pellets. This International standard covers only non-woody pellets produced from the following raw material (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 2 Herbaceous biomass NOTE 1 Herbaceous biomass is from plants that have a non-woody stem and which die back at the end of the growing season. It includes grains or seeds crops from food production or processing industry and their by-products such as cereals. - 3 Fruit biomass - 4 Aquatic biomass - 5 Biomass blends and mixtures NOTE 2 Group 5 Blends and mixtures include blends and mixtures from the main origin-based solid biofuel groups woody, herbaceous biomass, fruit biomass and aquatic biomass. Blends are intentionally mixed biofuels, whereas mixtures are unintentionally mixed biofuels. The origin of the blend and mixture has to be described using ISO 17225-1 Table 1. If solid biofuel blend or mixture contains chemically treated material it shall be stated. NOTE 3 Thermally treated pellets (e.g. torrefied pellets) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 °C to 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-6:2012

prEN ISO 17225-7

Identne prEN ISO 17225-7:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 7: Graded non-woody briquettes (ISO/DIS 17225-7:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded non-woody briquettes. This International Standard covers only non-woody briquettes produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225-1, Table 1): - 2 Herbaceous biomass NOTE 1 Herbaceous biomass is from plants that have a non-woody stem and which die back at the end of the growing season. It includes grains or seeds crops from food production or processing industry and their by-products such as cereals. - 3 Fruit biomass - 4 Aquatic biomass - 5 Biomass blends and mixtures NOTE 2 Group 5 Blends and mixtures include blends and mixtures from the main origin-based solid biofuel groups woody, herbaceous biomass, fruit biomass and aquatic biomass. Blends are intentionally mixed biofuels, whereas mixtures are unintentionally mixed biofuels. The origin of the blend and mixture has to be described using ISO 17225-1 Table 1. If solid biofuel blend or mixture contains chemically treated material it shall be stated. NOTE 3 Thermally treated briquettes (e.g. torrefied briquettes) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60076-18:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60076-18:2012

ja identne IEC 60076-18:2012

Power transformers - Part 18: Measurement of frequency response

This part of the IEC 60076 series covers the measurement technique and measuring equipment to be used when a frequency response measurement is required either on-site or in the factory either when the test object is new or at a later stage. Interpretation of the result is not part of the normative text but some guidance is given in Annex B. This standard is applicable to power transformers, reactors, phase shifting transformers and similar equipment.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60317-2:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60317-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60317-2:2012

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 2: Solderable polyurethane enamelled round copper wire, class 130, with a bonding layer

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of solderable enamelled round copper winding wire of class 130 with a dual coating. The underlying coating is based on polyurethane resin, which may be modified providing it retains the chemical identity of the original resin and meets all specified wire requirements. The superimposed coating is a bonding layer based on a thermoplastic resin. NOTE A modified resin is a resin that has undergone a chemical change, or contains one or more additives to enhance certain performance or application characteristics. The range of nominal conductor diameters covered by this standard is: - Grade 1B: 0,020 mm up to and including 2,000 mm; - Grade 2B: 0,020 mm up to and including 2,000 mm. The nominal conductor diameters are specified in Clause 4 of IEC 60317-0-1:2008.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60317-2:2003

EVS-EN 60317-48:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 60317-48:2012

ja identne IEC 60317-48:2012

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 48: Glass-fibre wound resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire, temperature index 155

This part of IEC 60317 specifies requirements of glass-fibre wound resin or varnish impregnated, bare, grade 1 or grade 2 enamelled round copper winding wire, temperature index 155. The impregnating agent can be, for instance, polyester or polyesterimide resin based. NOTE For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60317-48:2002

EVS-EN 60947-2:2006+A1:2009

Hind 31,07

Identne EN 60947-2:2006+EN 60947-2:2006/A1:2009

ja identne IEC 60947-2:2006+IEC 60947-2:2006/A1:2009

Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 2: Kaitselülitid

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

Keel et

EVS-EN 60947-4-1:2010/A1:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 60947-4-1:2010/A1:2012

ja identne IEC 60947-4-1:2009/A1:2012

Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Osa 4-1: Kontaktorid ja mootorikäivitid. Elektromehaanilised kontaktorid ja mootorikäivitid

This part of IEC 60947 applies to the types of equipment listed in 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 whose main contacts are intended to be connected to circuits the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61643-11:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 61643-11:2012

ja identne IEC 61643-11:2011

Low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 11: Surge protective devices connected to low-voltage power systems - Requirements and test methods

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to devices for surge protection against indirect and direct effects of lightning or other transient overvoltages. These devices are packaged to be connected to 50/60 Hz a.c. power circuits, and equipment rated up to 1 000 V r.m.s. Performance characteristics, standard methods for testing and ratings are established. These devices contain at least one nonlinear component and are intended to limit surge voltages and divert surge currents.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61643-11:2003; EVS-EN 61643-11:2003/A11:2007

EVS-EN 61788-13:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 61788-13:2012

ja identne IEC 61788-13:2012

Superconductivity - Part 13: AC loss measurements - Magnetometer methods for hysteresis loss in superconducting multifilamentary composites

This part of IEC 61788 describes considerations for the measurement of hysteretic loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites using DC- or low-ramp-rate magnetometry. This international standard specifies a method of the measurement of hysteretic loss in multifilamentary Cu/Nb-Ti composite conductors. Measurements are assumed to be on round wires with temperatures at or near 4,2 K. DC or low-ramp-rate magnetometry will be performed using either a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID magnetometer, See Annex A.) or a vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM). In case differences between the calibrated magnetometer results are noted, the VSM results, extrapolated to zero ramp rate, will be taken as definitive. Extension to the measurement of superconductors in general is given in Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61788-13:2003

EVS-EN 62477-1:2012

Hind 27,7

Identne EN 62477-1:2012

ja identne IEC 62477-1:2012

Safety requirements for power electronic converter systems and equipment - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 62477 applies to Power Electronic Converter Systems (PECS) and equipment, their components for electronic power conversion and electronic power switching, including the means for their control, protection, monitoring and measurement, such as with the main purpose of converting electric power, with rated system voltages not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. This document may also be used as a reference standard for product committees producing product standards for: - adjustable speed electric power drive systems (PDS); - standalone uninterruptible power systems (UPS); - low voltage stabilized d.c. power supplies. For PECS for which no product standard exists, this standard provides minimum requirements for safety aspects. This part of IEC 62477 has the status of a group safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104 for power electronic converter systems and equipment for solar, wind, tidal, wave, fuel cell or similar energy sources. According to IEC Guide 104, one of the responsibilities of technical committees is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications and/or group safety publications in the preparation of their product standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN 82079-1:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 82079-1:2012

ja identne IEC 82079-1:2012

Preparation of instructions for use - Structuring, content and presentation - Part 1: General principles and detailed requirements

This part of IEC 82079 provides general principles and detailed requirements for the design and formulation of all types of instructions for use that will be necessary or helpful for users of products of all kinds, ranging from a tin of paint to large or highly complex products, such as large industrial machinery, turnkey based plants or buildings. NOTE The term "product" as defined in 3.29 relates to consumer, non-consumer, electrical, electronic, electromechanical, mechanical and other products. This part is intended for all parties involved in the preparation of instructions for use, for example: - Suppliers, technical writers, technical illustrators, software designers, translators or other people engaged in the work of conceiving and drafting such instructions for use; This part of IEC 82079 does not specify a fixed amount of documentation that has to be delivered with a product. This is obviously not possible because this part is applicable to all kinds of products. The amount of documentation required, will depend on the nature of the product, its complexity and the skills of the intended users.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62079:2002

EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne HD 60364-7-715:2012

ja identne IEC 60364-7-715:2011

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-715: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Väikepingelised valgustuspaigaldised

Standardisarja IEC 60364 selle osa erinõuded kehtivad väikepingeliste valgustuspaigaldiste valiku ja ehituse kohta paigaldise toiteallika nimivahelduvpingel kuni 50 V või nimialalispingel kuni 120 V.
MÄRKUS 1 Väikepingelise valgustussüsteemi määratlus vt IEC 60598-2-23.
MÄRKUS 2 Vahelduvpinged on esitatud efektiivväärtustena.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60317-2:2003

Identne EN 60317-2:1994 + A1:1998 + A2:2000

ja identne IEC 60317-2:1990 + A1:1997 + A2:1999

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 2: Solderable polyurethane enamelled round copper wire, class 130, with a bonding layer

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60317-2:2012

EVS-EN 60317-48:2002

Identne EN 60317-48:2000

ja identne IEC 60317-48:1999

Specification for particular types of winding wires - Part 48: Glass-fibre wound resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire, temperature index 155

This part of IEC 60317 specifies requirements of glass-fibre wound or varnish impregnated, bare, grade 1 or grade 2 enamelled round copper winding wire, temperature index 155. The impregnating agent can be, for instance, polyester or polyesterimide resin based.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60317-48:2012

EVS-EN 61643-11:2003

Identne EN 61643-11:2002

ja identne IEC 61643-1:1998+corr:1998

Madalpingelised liigpinge kaitseseadmed. Osa 11: Liigpinge kaitseseadmed, mis on ühendatud madalpingeliste elektrisüsteemidega. Nõuded ja katsed

Replace the existing scope by: This part of EN 61643 is applicable to devices for surge protection against indirect and direct effects of lightning or other transient overvoltages. These devices are packaged to be connected to 50/60 Hz a.c. power circuits, and equipment rated up to 1 000 V r.m.s.

Keel en

Asendatud FprEN 61643-11; EVS-EN 61643-11:2012

EVS-EN 61643-11:2003/A11:2007

Identne EN 61643-11:2002/A11:2007

Madalpingelised liigpinge kaitseseadmed. Osa 11: Liigpinge kaitseseadmed, mis on ühendatud madalpingeliste elektrisüsteemidega. Nõuded ja katsed

Replace the existing scope by: This part of EN 61643 is applicable to devices for surge protection against indirect and direct effects of lightning or other transient overvoltages. These devices are packaged to be connected to 50/60 Hz a.c. power circuits, and equipment rated up to 1 000 V r.m.s.

Keel en

Asendatud FprEN 61643-11; EVS-EN 61643-11:2012

EVS-EN 61788-13:2003

Identne EN 61788-13:2003

ja identne IEC 61788-13:2003

Superconductivity - Part 13: AC loss measurements - Magnetometer methods for hysteresis loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites

Describes considerations for the measurement of hysteretic loss in Cu/Nb-Ti multifilamentary composites using DC- or low-ramp-rate magnetometry. Focuses on the measurement of hysteretic loss in multifilamentary Cu/Nb-Ti composite conductors. Measurements are assumed to be on round wires with temperatures at or near 4,2 K. DC or low-ramp-rate magnetometry will be performed using either a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID magnetometer) or a vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM). In case differences between the calibrated magnetometer results are noted, the VSM results, extrapolated to zero ramp rate, will be taken as definitive

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61788-13:2012

EVS-EN 62079:2002

Identne EN 62079:2001

ja identne IEC 62079:2001

Preparation of instructions - Structuring, content and presentation

This International Standard provides general principles and detailed requirements on the design and formulation of all types of instructions that will be necessary or helpful for products of all kinds ranging from small, simple ones, such as a tin of paint, to large and highly cpmplex ones, such as a large industrial installation.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 82079-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11498:2000

Identne EN ISO 11498:1999

ja identne ISO 11498:1997

Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitavad komponendid. Hambaraviseadmes kasutatavad madalpinge-elektrimootorid

This Standard specifies requirements and test methods for dental low-voltage electrical motors used in connection with dental handpieces for application on patients. It also contains specification on manufacturer's instructions, packaging and marking. All tests described in this Standard are type tests.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14457:2012

EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2005

Identne HD 60364-7-715:2005

ja identne IEC 60364-7-715:1999

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-715: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja paikadele. Väikepingelised valgustuspaigaldised

Käesoleva osa nõuded haaravad väikepingelisi valgustuspaigaldisi, mille toiteallika nimivahelduvpinge on kuni 50 V või nimialalispinge kuni 120 V.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60529:1991/FprA2

Identne EN 60529:1991/FprA2:2012

ja identne IEC 60529:1989/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

Käesolev standard kehtib ümbristega tagatavate kaitseastmete liigituse kohta elektriseadmete arvutuslikul pingel kuni 72,5 kV. Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on normida a) elektriseadmete ümbristega tagatavate kaitseastmete määratlused; b) kaitseastmete tähised; c) kaitseastmetele esitatavad nõuded; d) katsetused, mis tuleb sooritada, et tõestada ümbriste vastavust käesoleva standardi nõuetele. CENELEC eri tehniliste komiteede vastutusele jääb otsustada, mis ulatuses ja mil viisil käesolevat liigitust nende vastavates standardites rakendada ja kuidas ümbrist oma seadmetele vastavalt määratleda. Käesolevas standardis käsitletakse vaid selliseid ümbrisi, mis igas muus suhtes sobivad kasutamiseks vastava tootestandardiga ettenähtud otstarbel ning mille materjal ja töötlus tagavad normaalsel kasutamisel nende nimikaitseastme. Käesolev standard kehtib ka tühjade ümbriste kohta tingimusel, et need vastavad üldistele katsetusnõuetele ja et valitud kaitseaste sobib vastavale kaitstavale seadmeliigile. Vastavas tootestandardis tuleb ette näha kaitsemeetmed nii ümbrise enda kui ka selles paikneva seadme kaitseks selliste välistoimete ja -olude eest nagu mehaanilised tõuked, korrosioon, sööbivad lahused (nt. lõike- ja jahutusvedelikud), hallitus, kahjurputukad, päikesekiirgus, jäide, niiskus (nt kondensniiskus), plahvatusohtlik keskkond, ümbriseväliste ohtlike liikuvate osade (nt ventilaatorite) puudutamine. Ümbrisele kinnitamata väliskatteid ja üksnes inimeste kaitseks ette nähtud tõkkeid ei loeta ümbrise osadeks ja käesolev standard neid ei käsitle.

Keel en

EN 60684-3-216:2005/FprA2

Identne EN 60684-3-216:2005/FprA2:2012

ja identne IEC 60684-3-216:2001/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 216: Heat-shrinkable, flame-retarded, limited-fire hazard sleeving

Gives the requirements for four types of heat-shrinkable, flame- retarded, limited-fire-hazard sleeving with a thermal endurance rating of 105 °C as shown below: Class A: thin wall, shrink ratio 2:1, internal diameter up to 102,0 mm Class B: medium wall, shrink ratio 2:1, internal diameter up to 60,0 mm Class C: thick wall, shrink ratio 2:1, internal diameter up to 51,0 mm Class D: medium wall, shrink ratio 3:1, internal diameter up to 40,0 mm Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance.

Keel en

EN 60684-3-280:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60684-3-280:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60684-3-280:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 280: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, anti-tracking

This part of IEC 60684 gives the requirements for heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, anti-tracking with a nominal shrink ratio of 3:1. This sleeving has been found suitable for use at temperatures up to 100 °C. Typically: medium wall, internal diameter up to 110 mm. These sleevings are normally supplied in the colours red or brown. Since these types of sleevings cover a significantly large range of sizes and wall thicknesses, Table A.1 in this standard provides guidance on the range of sizes available. The actual size shall be agreed between the user and the supplier. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone. This sleeving is designed to be used in medium voltage cable accessories and as such electrical performance must be proven as part of the assembly. Examples of this are described in HD 629 and IEC 60502 series.

Keel en

EN 60684-3-283:2011/FprA1

Identne EN 60684-3-283:2011/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60684-3-283:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 283: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, for bus-bar insulation

This part of IEC 60684 gives the requirements for two types of heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving for bus-bar insulation, with a nominal shrink ratio of 2,5:1. This sleeving has been found suitable up to temperatures of 100 °C. - Type A : Medium wall Internal diameter up to 170,0 mm typically - Type B : Thick wall Internal diameter up to 165,0 mm typically These sleevings are normally supplied in colour, red or brown. Since these types of sleevings cover a significantly large range of sizes and wall thicknesses, Tables A.1 and A.2 provide guidance to the range of sizes available. The actual size and wall thickness shall be agreed between the user and supplier depending on the electric strength of the installed tubing offered and the requirements of the user. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone.

Keel en

EN 60695-2-12:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60695-2-12:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-2-12:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 2-12: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for flammability testing to determine the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI). GWFI is the highest temperature, determined during this standardized procedure, at which the tested material a) does not ignite or, if it does, extinguishes within 30 s after removal of the glow-wire and is not totally consumed, and b) molten drips, if they occur, do not ignite the wrapping tissue. This test method is a materials test carried out on a series of standard test specimens. The data obtained, along with data from the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials, IEC 60695-2-13, can then be used in a preselection process in accordance with IEC 60695-1-30 to judge the ability of materials to meet the requirements of IEC 60695-2-11. NOTE As an outcome of conducting a fire hazard assessment, an appropriate series of preselection flammability and ignition tests may allow a reduction of end product testing. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

EN 60695-2-13:2010/FprA1

Identne EN 60695-2-13:2010/FprA1:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-2-13:2010/A1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 2-13: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT) test method for materials

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the details of the glow-wire test to be applied to test specimens of solid electrical insulating materials or other solid materials for ignitability testing to determine the glow-wire ignition temperature (GWIT). The GWIT is the temperature which is 25 K (or 30 K) higher than the maximum test temperature, determined during this standardized procedure, at which the tested material a) does not ignite, or b) if sustained and continuous flaming combustion does not occur for a time longer than 5 s for any single flame event and the specimen is not totally consumed. This test is a materials test carried out on a series of standard test specimens. The data obtained, along with data from the glow-wire flammability index (GWFI) test method for materials, IEC 60695-2-12, can then be used in a preselection process in accordance with IEC 60695-1-30 to judge the ability of materials to meet the requirements of IEC 60695-2-11. NOTE As an outcome of conducting a fire hazard assessment, an appropriate series of preselection flammability and ignition tests may allow a reduction of end product testing. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

EN 62031:2008/FprA2

Identne EN 62031:2008/FprA2:2012

ja identne IEC 62031:2008/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

LED modules for general lighting - Safety specifications

This International Standard specifies general and safety requirements for light-emitting diode (LED) modules: * LED modules without integral control gear for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power; * self-ballasted LED modules for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Keel en

FprEN 50541-2

Identne FprEN 50541-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

This European Standard gives to the user guidance to determine the loadability of an oil-immersed distribution transformer, as defined in and covered by EN ……., in the case of load current with harmonic factors exceeding the maximum values allowed.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 538.3 S1:2003

FprEN 60079-5

Identne FprEN 60079-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Explosive atmospheres - Part 5: Equipment protection by powder filling "q"

This part of IEC 60079 contains specific requirements for the construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components in the type of protection powder filling “q”, intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. NOTE 1 Electrical equipment and Ex components protected by powder filling “q” may contain electronic circuits, transformers, protection fuses, relays, intrinsically safe electrical apparatus, associated electrical apparatus, switches, etc. NOTE 2 Type of protection powder filling “q” provides equipment protection level (EPL) Gb. For further information, see Annex A. 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 will take precedence. This standard applies to electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components with: - a rated supply current less than or equal to 16 A; – a rated supply voltage less than or equal to 1 000 V; – a rated power consumption less than or equal to 1 000 W.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60079-5:2007

FprEN 60695-10-2

Identne FprEN 60695-10-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60695-10-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fire hazard testing - Part 10-2: Abnormal heat - Ball pressure test

This part of IEC 60695 specifies the ball pressure test as a method for evaluating the softening temperature of polymeric materials and parts of end products in their ability to resist abnormal heat. It is applicable to the materials used in electrotechnical equipment, subassemblies and components, and to solid electrical insulating materials except ceramics. NOTE - The Ball Pressure test is not appropriate for certain elastomers, foamed materials, and other materials that tend to be soft at room temperature. Product Committees are encouraged to evaluate these materials using alternate methods such as IEC 60695-10-3. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60695-10-2:2004

FprEN 60819-3-4

Identne FprEN 60819-3-4:2012

ja identne IEC 60819-3-4:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Non-cellulosic papers for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 4: Aramid fibre paper containing not more than 50 % of mica particles

This sheet of IEC 60819-3 specifies requirements for two types of aramid fibre paper containing mica particles and designated as PAaM. - type 1: calendered aramid paper containing mica particles; - type 2: uncalendered aramid paper containing mica particles. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of material by a user for a specific application should be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60819-3-4:2002

FprEN 62021-3

Identne FprEN 62021-3:2012

ja identne IEC 62021-3:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Insulating liquids - Determination of acidity - Part 3: Test methods for non mineral insulating oils

This part of IEC 62021 describes two procedures for the determination of the acidity of unused and used electrical non-mineral insulating oils. Method A is potentiometric titration and method B is colourimetric titration. NOTE 1: In unused and used non-mineral insulating oils, the constituents that may be considered to have acidic characteristics include organic acids, phenolic compounds, some oxidation products, resins, organometallic salts and additives. The method may be used to indicate relative changes that occur in non-mineral insulating oil during use under oxidizing conditions regardless of the colour or other properties of the resulting non-mineral oil. The acidity can be used in the quality control of unused non-mineral insulating oil. As a variety of oxidation products present in used non-mineral insulating oil contribute to acidity and these products vary widely in their corrosion properties, the test cannot be used to predict corrosiveness of non-mineral insulating oil under service conditions. NOTE 2: The acidity results obtained by potentiometric test method may or may not be numerically the same as those obtained by colourimetric methods, but they are generally of the same magnitude.

Keel en

FprEN 62271-211

Identne FprEN 62271-211:2012

ja identne IEC 62271-211:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 211: Direct connection between power transformers and gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV

This international standard is applicable to single and three phase arrangements (singlephase transformer with single-phase enclosed arrangement, three-phase transformer with three single-phase enclosed arrangements or three-phase transformer with a three-phase enclosed arrangement with three transformer bushings) between gas-insulated metalenclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 kV to establish electrical and mechanical interchange ability and to determine the limits of supply of the transformer connection which is immersed on one end in the transformer oil or insulating gas and on the other end in the insulating gas of the switchgear. The connection satisfies the requirements of IEC 62271-203 for gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear, IEC 60076 for power transformer requirements of and IEC 60137 for completely immersed bushings. For the purpose of this international standard the term "switchgear" is used for "gas-insulated metal-enclosed switchgear".

Keel en

FprEN 6XXXX-1

Identne FprEN 6XXXX-1:2012

ja identne IEC 6XXXX-1:201X

Tähtaeg 29.12.2012

Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This International Standard deals with the safety of electric motor -operated or magnetically driven: - hand-held tools (part 2); - transportable tools (part 3); - lawn and garden machinery (part 4). The above listed categories are hereinafter referred to as “tools” or “machines”. The rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 480 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The maximum rated input is not more than 3 700 W. This standard deals with the hazards presented by tools which are encountered by all persons in the normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of the tools. Tools with electric heating elements are within the scope of this standard. The requirements for the heating elements are given in the relevant parts of IEC 60335. Requirements for motors not isolated from the supply, and having basic insulation not designed for the rated voltage of the tools, are given in Annex B. Requirements for rechargeable battery-powered motor-operated or magnetically driven tools and the battery packs for such tools are given in Annex K. Requirements for such tools that are also operated and/or charged directly from the mains or a non-isolated source are given in Annex L. Hand-held electric tools, which can be mounted on a support or working stand for use as fixed tools without any alteration of the tool itself, are within the scope of this standard and such combination of a hand-held tool and a support is considered to be a transportable tool and thus covered by the relevant Part 3.

Keel en

FprHD 60364-7-722

Identne FprHD 60364-7-722:2012

ja identne IEC 60364-7-722:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-722: Requirements for special installations or locations - Supply of electric vehicle

The particular requirements contained in this part of IEC 60364 apply to: - circuits intended to supply energy for electric vehicles using the charging modes 1 to 4 as defined in IEC 61851-1 - protection for safety when feeding back electricity from the electric vehicles into the supply network Inductive charging is not covered. For the proper understanding of this part 722, its text has to be read in conjunction with Parts 1 to 6 of IEC 60364 (see introduction).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-7-722:2012

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60115-8:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 60115-8:2012

ja identne IEC 60115-8:2009

Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 8: Sectional specification - Fixed surface mount resistors

This part of EN 60115 is applicable to fixed surface mount resistors for use in electronic equipment. These resistors are typically described according to types (different geometric shapes) and styles (different dimensions). They have metallized terminations and are primarily intended to be mounted directly on to a circuit board.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 140400:2004

EVS-EN 60294:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 60294:2012

ja identne IEC 60294:2012

Measurement of the dimensions of a cylindrical component with axial terminations

This International Standard applies to cylindrical capacitors and resistors for use in electronic equipment. This standard gives methods for measurement of the body length and for checking the excessive protective coating extending onto the wire terminations of components with axial wire terminations. It further provides a method for checking the overall body diameter of cylindrical components with axial wire terminations. NOTE A measuring method for components with unidirectional terminations is given in IEC 60717.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60301:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 60301:2012

ja identne IEC 60301:2012

Preferred diameters of wire terminations of capacitors and resistors

This International Standard gives a series of preferred diameters of the finished wire terminations of capacitors and resistors for use in electronic equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 349 S1:2003

EVS-EN 60917-2-5:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 60917-2-5:2012

ja identne IEC 60917-2-5:2012

Modular order for the development of mechanical structures for electronic equipment practices - Part 2-5: Sectional specification - Interface co-ordination dimensions for the 25 mm equipment practice - Cabinet interface dimensions for miscellaneous equipment

This part of the IEC 60917 series applies to a frame-based cabinet structure with the specification of interface dimensions for the installation of miscellaneous equipment. The frame structure provides the mounting planes with mounting points for the assembly of internal and external accessories. Unlike the existing standards IEC 60917-2-1 and IEC 60297-3-100, this standard allows cover parts like top covers and front/rear doors to exceed the cabinet's external coordination dimensions.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61240:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne EN 61240:2012

ja identne IEC 61240:2012

Piezoelectric devices - Preparation of outline drawings of surface-mounted devices (SMD) for frequency control and selection - General rules

This International Standard sets out general rules for drawing all dimensional and geometrical characteristics of a surface-mounted piezoelectric device package (referred to in this standard as SMD) in order to ensure mechanical inter-changeability of all outline drawings of the SMDs for frequency control and selection.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61240:2002

EVS-EN 61587-4:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 61587-4:2012

ja identne IEC 61587-4:2012

Mechanical structures for electronic equipment - Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 series - Part 4: Combination of performance levels for modular cabinets

This part of IEC 61587 provides the combinations of different degrees of protection for cabinet systems regarding IP code, climate levels, static and dynamics load tests, electromagnetic shielding and seismic requirements. Optimal economical solution can be ensured by ordering a cabinet with specific properties for which this design guide provides the easy selection of defined performance levels.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62341-6-3:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 62341-6-3:2012

ja identne IEC 62341-6-3:2012

Organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays - Part 6-3: Measuring methods of image quality

This part of IEC 62341 specifies the standard measurement conditions and measuring methods for determining image quality of organic light emitting diode (OLED) display panels and modules. More specifically, this standard focuses on five specific aspects of image quality, i.e., the viewing angle range, cross-talk, flicker, static image resolution, and moving image resolution.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61240:2002

Identne EN 61240:1997

ja identne IEC 61240:1994

Piezoelectric devices - Preparation of outline drawings of surface-mounted devices (SMD) for frequency control and selection - General rules

This International Standard sets out general rules for drawing all dimensional and geometrical charateristics of a surface-mounted piezoelectric package (referred to in this standard as SMD) in order to ensure mechanical interchangeability of all outline drawings of the SMDs for frequency control and selection.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61240:2012

EVS-EN 140400:2004

Identne EN 140400:2003

Sectional specification: Fixed low power surface mount (SMD) resistors

This sectional specification prescribes the preferred values for characteristics and ratings and also the inspection requirements for fixed surface mount resistors of assessed quality. These resistors generally have metallised connecting pads and are intended to be mounted directly on to substrates, for example hybrid integrated circuits or printed boards. It selects from the generic specification, EN 60115-1, the appropriate methods of test to be used in detail specifications derived from this specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 140400:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60115-8:2012

EVS-HD 349 S1:2003

Identne HD 349 S1:1977

ja identne IEC 60301:1971+A1:1972

Preferred diameters of wire terminations of capacitors and resistors

Presents preferred diameters in tabular form in the metric and inch-pound unit sizes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60301:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 62031:2008/FprA2

Identne EN 62031:2008/FprA2:2012

ja identne IEC 62031:2008/A2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

LED modules for general lighting - Safety specifications

This International Standard specifies general and safety requirements for light-emitting diode (LED) modules: * LED modules without integral control gear for operation under constant voltage, constant current or constant power; * self-ballasted LED modules for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V or a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Keel en

FprEN 60034-30-1

Identne FprEN 60034-30-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60034-30-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of single-speed, three-phase, cage-induction motors (IE code)

This international standard specifies efficiency classes for single-speed electric motors that are rated according to IEC 60034-1 or IEC 60079-0, are rated for operation on a sinusoidal voltage supply and: - have a rated power PN from 0,12 kW to 1000 kW; - have a rated voltage UN above 50 V up to 1 kV; - have 2, 4, 6 or 8 poles; - are capable of continuous operation at their rated power with a temperature rise within the specified insulation temperature class; NOTE 1 – Most motors covered by this standard are rated for duty type S1 (continuous duty). However, some motors that are rated for other duty cycles are still capable of continuous operation at their rated power and these motors are also covered. - are marked with any ambient temperature within the range of – 20 °C to + 60 °C; NOTE 2 – The rated efficiency and efficiency classes are based on 25 °C ambient temperature according to IEC 60034-2-1. NOTE 3 – Motors rated for temperatures outside the range – 20 °C and + 60 °C are considered to be of special construction and are consequently excluded from this standard. NOTE 4 – Smoke extraction motors with a temperature class of up to and including 400 °C are covered by this standard. - are marked with an altitude up to 4 000 m above sea level. NOTE 5 – The rated efficiency and efficiency class are based on a rating for altitudes up to 1 000 m above sea level. This standard establishes a set of limit efficiency values based on frequency, number of poles and motor power. No distinction is made between motor technologies such as multi-phase or single-phase, supply voltage, motor technology (for example AC-induction or permanent magnet motors) or motors with increased insulation designed specifically for converter operation even though these motor technologies may not all be capable of reaching the higher efficiency classes (see Table 1). This makes different motor technologies fully comparable with respect to their energy efficiency potential.

Keel en

FprEN 60358-3

Identne FprEN 60358-3:2012

ja identne IEC 60358-3:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers - Part 3: AC or DC coupling capacitors for harmonic-filters applications

This part of IEC 60358 applies to AC or DC single-phase coupling capacitor, with rated voltage higher than 1000V, connected line to ground with the low voltage terminal either permanently earthed or connected to a tuning device for harmonic-filters applications This standard is combined with IEC 60358-1 - Common clauses for Coupling capacitors and capacitor dividers.

Keel en

FprEN 61747-10-1

Identne FprEN 61747-10-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61747-10-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Liquid crystal display devices - Part 10-1: Mechanical test methods

This part of IEC 61747 lists test methods applicable to liquid crystal display devices. It takes into account, wherever possible, the mechanical robustness test methods as outlined in IEC 60068. NOTE: Devices include cells and modules. The object of this standard is to establish uniform preferred test methods with preferred values for stress levels for judging the mechanical properties of liquid crystal display devices. In case of contradiction between this standard and a relevant specification, the latter shall govern.

Keel en

FprEN 62610-4

Identne FprEN 62610-4:2012

ja identne IEC 62610-4:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Mechanical structures for electronic equipment - Thermal management - Part 4: Cooling performance tests for water supplied heat exchangers in electronic cabinets

This standard specifies the test setup and test parameters for water supplied heat exchangers within single electronic cabinet configurations. The tests are focused on cabinets for the installation of high power dissipation electronic equipment. The cabinets concerned are from the IEC 60297 (19 in) and IEC 60917 (25 mm) series. The purpose of this standard is to provide comparable data for the cooling performance of cabinets according to defined test setups and cooling parameters.

Keel en

FprEN 62714-1

Identne FprEN 62714-1:2012

ja identne IEC 62714-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering - (AutomationML) - Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

IEC 62714 specifies an engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems. This part of IEC 62714 specifies general requirements and the architecture of AML for the modelling of engineering information for the exchange between engineering tools in the plant automation. Its provisions apply to the export/import applications of related tools.

Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 60876-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 60876-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60876-1:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic spatial switches - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 60876 applies to fibre optic switches possessing all of the following general features: - they are passive in that they contain no optoelectronic or other transducing elements; - they have one or more ports for the transmission of optical power and two or more states in which power may be routed or blocked between these ports; - the ports are optical fibres or fibre optic connectors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60876-1:2003

EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 61300-2-33:2012

ja identne IEC 61300-2-33:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-33: Tests - Assembly and disassembly of fibre optic mechanical splices, fibre management systems and closures

This part of the IEC 61300 series, evaluates the assembly and reassembly of a fibre optic mechanical splice, a fibre management system or a closure for a specified number of times. The test procedures simulate the following conditions which may be encountered during the component's service lifetime: - the ability of an optical mechanical splice to be re-installed after disassembly; - the ability to re-enter fibre management systems and closures, by accessing fibres and optical components and making reconfigurations without disturbing transmission in adjacent fibre circuits; - verification of the sealing performance after frequent opening and closing of enclosures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2007

EVS-EN 61754-26:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 61754-26:2012

ja identne IEC 61754-26:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 26: Type SF connector family

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for the type SF optical board connector that uses a normal glass fibre and the physical contact technique to connect flexible optical boards and ribbon fibres.

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 386 V1.6.1:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 300 386 V1.6.1:2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Telekommunikatsioonivõrgu seadmed; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) nõuded

The scope of ths revision is to clarify the requirements in clause 11.2.2 "Operational condition, immunity" and update the normative references

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 394-1 V3.2.1:2012

Hind 26,5

Identne EN 300 394-1 V3.2.1:2012

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Conformance testing specification; Part 1: Radio

Inclusion of Change Requests

Keel en

EVS-EN 300 396-6 V1.5.1:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 300 396-6 V1.5.1:2012

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Direct Mode Operation (DMO); Part 6: Security

To update 396-6 to describe an ENDIS capability and to describe an address confidentiality mechanism for the presence signal of gateways and repeaters incorporating the effects of multiple network use on DMO key management.

Keel en

EVS-EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1:2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Raadioseadmete elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 17: Eritingimused lairiba andmeedastussüsteemidele

Revision to Annex A to add 60 GHz WAS/RLAN description. In addition to clarify the description of entry in Annex A for WiMAX CPE equipment

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60876-1:2003

Identne EN 60876-1:2001

ja identne IEC 60876-1:2001

Fibre optic spatial switches - Part 1: Generic specification

Applies to fibre optic switches. These have the following features: -they are passive without optoelectronic elements; -they have two or more states in which power may be routed betweenports; -the ports are optical fibres or optical fibre connectors. This standard establishes uniform requirements for their optical, mechanical and environmental properties. It also establishesmeasurement and test procedures for quality assessment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60876-1:2012

EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2007

Identne EN 61300-2-33:2007

ja identne IEC 61300-2-33:2007

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures -- Part 2-33: Tests - Assembly and disassembly of fibre optic closures

This part of IEC 61300, when required by the relevant specification, evaluates the suitability of assembling and reassembling a fibre optic closure a specified number of times for installation and intervention aims during its service lifetime. A closure tested according to this specification includes a fibre management system and ancillary passive and active components as well as a cable management system for the incoming and outgoing optical cables.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 300 609-4 V10.2.0

Identne EN 300 609-4 V10.2.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Part 4: Harmonized EN for GSM Repeaters covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

Update the Repeater Harmonized Standard in particular according to the latest version of ETSI TS 151.026 (3GPP TS 51.026) and take into account the latest template of the Harmonized Standard

Keel en

EN 301 489-4 V2.1.1

Identne EN 301 489-4 V2.1.1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 4: Eritingimused paiksetele raadiolinkidele ja lisaseadmetele.

To restore sub-clause 7.1.2 as in version v.1.3.1 of EN 301 489-4 that was deleted in version v.1.4.1 in line with the request from TM4 contained in LS ERMEMC(12)36. And To remove reference to Broadband Data Transmitting base stations (i.e. WiMAX) as these are now covered by EN 301 489-50.

Keel en

EN 301 502 V10.2.0

Identne EN 301 502 V10.2.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Globaalse mobiiltelefonisüsteemi (GSM) harmoneeritud EN; Baasjaamade ja repiiterite põhinõuded R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 alusel.

Introduce 3GPP Rel-9 features Voice over Adaptive Multiuser on One Slot (VAMOS) and Multi-Standard Multi-RAT Base Station (MSR) in GERAN single RAT mode. Include reference to the Rel-9 version of ETSI TS 151.021 (3GPP TS 51.021).

Keel en

EN 301 908-2 V5.4.0

Identne EN 301 908-2 V5.4.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 2: CDMA otsese hajutamisega (UTRA FDD) kasutajaseadmed.

This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for UTRA FDD UE in addition to those common ones of Part 1. The update of 5th release of the EN will cover all UTRA features that are relevant for UTRA FDD UE, up to and including 3GPP Release 9.

Keel en

EN 301 908-18 V6.2.0

Identne EN 301 908-18 V6.2.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

IMT kärgsidevõrgud. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel. Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE standarditele vastav (MSR) baasjaam.

The EN will cover all E UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE features that are relevant for MSR BS, up to and including 3GPP Release 10. This EN will cover the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for MSR BS in addition to those common ones of Part 1.

Keel en

EN 302 961-1 V1.1.0

Identne EN 302 961-1 V1.1.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime Personal Homing Beacon intended for use on the frequency 121,5 MHz for search and rescue purposes only; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

To create a new standard based on some applicable parts of EN300 152 (historical)

Keel en

EN 302 961-2 V1.1.0

Identne EN 302 961-2 V1.1.0:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM). Merehäda personaalne asukohamajakas, mis on ettenähtud kasutamiseks sagedusel 121,5 MHz ainult otsingu ja päästmise eesmärkidel. Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel.

To create a new standard based on some applicable parts of EN300 152 (historical)

Keel en

EN 303 213-2 V1.3.1

Identne EN 303 213 V1.3.1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (A-SMGCS); Part 2: Community Specification for application under the Single European Sky Interoperability Regulation EC 552/2004 for A-SMGCS Level 2 including external interfaces

Scope of work to be undertaken: Update the European Standard for A-SMGCS System Level 2 considering the received technical comments during OAP for v1.2.1

Keel en

FprEN 60728-1

Identne FprEN 60728-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60728-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 1: System performance of forward paths (TA5)

This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to any cable network (including individual receiving systems) having in the forward path a coaxial cable output and primarily intended for television and sound signals operating between about 30 MHz and 3 000 MHz. This standard specifies the basic methods of measurement of the operational characteristics of cable network having coaxial cable outputs in order to assess the performance of these systems and their performance limits. All requirements refer to the performance limits, which shall be obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any system outlet when terminated in a resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the system, unless otherwise specified. Where system outlets are not used, the above applies at the subscriber's end of the subscriber's feeder. Also the requirements which are obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any home network interface (HNI) are given.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60728-1-2:2009

FprEN 60728-1-2

Identne FprEN 60728-1-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60728-1-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 1-2: Performance requirements for signals delivered at the system outlet in operation (TA 5)

This part of IEC 60728 provides the minimum performance requirements to be fulfilled in operation at the system outlet or terminal input and describes the summation criteria for the impairments present in the received signals and those produced by the CATV/MATV/SMATV cable network, including individual receiving systems. NOTE 1 When a change of signal format is made at the headend, the summation of the impairments does not apply (see also Clause 7). In a building divided into apartment blocks, the signals received by the antennas are distributed by the MATV/SMATV cable network up to the home network interface (HNI); the television signals are then distributed (inside the home) by home networks (HN) of various types up to the system outlet or terminal input. The cable network can support two way operation, from the system outlet (or terminal input) towards the headend. The home network can use coaxial cables, balanced pair cables, fibre optic cables (glass or plastic) and also wireless links inside a room (or a small number of adjacent rooms) to replace wired cords. This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to cable networks intended for television signals, sound signals and interactive services operating between about 5 MHz and 3 000 MHz. The frequency range is extended to 6 000 MHz for home distribution techniques that replace wired cords with a wireless two way communication inside a room (or a small number of adjacent rooms) that uses the 5 GHz to 6 GHz frequency band.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60728-1-2:2009

FprEN 61754-7-1

Identne FprEN 61754-7-1:2012

ja identne IEC 61754-7-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 7-1: Type MPO connector family - One fibre row

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for type MPO family of connectors with one row of fibres.

Keel en

FprEN 61754-7-2

Identne FprEN 61754-7-2:2012

ja identne IEC 61754-7-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 7-2: Type MPO connector family - Two fibre rows

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for type MPO family of connectors with two rows of fibres.

Keel en

FprEN 62657-2

Identne FprEN 62657-2:2012

ja identne IEC 62657-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Industrial communication networks - Wireless communication network - Part 2: Coexisence management

This International Standard (IS) - specifies the fundamental assumptions, concepts, parameters, and procedure for wireless communication coexistence. - provides guidelines, requirements, and best practices for wireless communications' availability and performance, covering the life cycle of wireless communication coexistence to help the work of all persons involved with the relevant responsibilities to cope with the critical aspects in each phase of wireless communication coexistence management in an automation plant. - provides a common point of reference for wireless communication coexistence for industrial automation sites as a homogeneous guideline to help the users assess and gauge their plant efforts. Life cycle aspects include: planning, design, installation, implementation, operation, maintenance, administration and training. - deals with the operational aspects of wireless communication coexistence regarding both the static human/tool-organization and the dynamic network self-organization. - specifies coexistence parameters and how they are used in an application requiring wireless coexistence. This part of IEC 62657 fulfills the requirements of the European R&TTE directive, article 3.2 [16], the Korean Enforcement Decree of the Radio Regulation Law, article 18 [17] and possibly others.

Keel en

prEN 50516-3-1

Identne prEN 50516-3-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Industrial connector sets and interconnect components to be used in optical fibre control and communication systems - Product specifications - Part 3-1: Type ODVA APC terminated on EN 60793-2-50 category B1.1 and B1.3 singlemode fibre to meet the requirements of category I (industrial environments) as specified in EN 50173-1 and IEC 61753-1-3

This European Standard contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements that an ODVA (factory terminated) or ODVA fusion splice on connector (FSOC) terminated with cylindrical composite titanium APC ferrules with one side protected by an industrial housing, an adaptor fitted with resilient alignment sleeve and patch cord shall meet in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. The product is rated IP67. Since different variants are permitted, product marking details are given in 3.6.

Keel en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

ja identne ISO/TS 17444-1:2012

Electronic fee collection - Charging performance - Part 1: Metrics (ISO/TS 17444-1:2012)

This part of ISO/TS 17444 defines metrics for the charging performance of electronic fee collection (EFC) systems in terms of the level of errors associated with charging computation. This part of ISO/TS 17444 is a toolbox standard of metrics. The detailed choice of metrics depends on the application and the respective context. This part of ISO/TS 17444 describes a set of metrics with appropriate definitions, principles and formulations, which together make up a reference framework for the establishment of requirements for EFC systems and their later examination of the charging performance. The charging performance metrics defined in this part of ISO/TS 17444 are intended for use with any Charging Scheme, regardless of its technical underpinnings, system architecture, tariff structure, geographical coverage, or organizational model. They are defined to treat technical details that may be different among technologies and vendors or vary over time as a “black box”. They focus solely on the outcome of the charging process – i.e. the amount charged in relation to a premeasured or theoretically correct amount – rather than intermediate variables from various components as sensors, such as positioning accuracy, signal range, or optical resolution. This approach ensures comparable results for each metric in all relevant situations. The metrics are designed to cover the information exchanged on the Front End interface and the interoperability interfaces between Toll Service Providers, Toll Chargers and Road Users as well as on the End-to-End level.

Keel en

CEN/TR 15449-1:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne CEN/TR 15449-1:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 1: Reference model

This part of the Technical Report provides a reference model for a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). It covers framework standards and identifies the relevant standards, technical specifications, technical reports and guidelines. This part of the Technical Report provides a context model for the other parts of this Technical Report applying general architecture standards. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDIs, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarise themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

CEN/TR 15449-2:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne CEN/TR 15449-2:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 2: Best practices

This part of the Technical Report provides best practices regarding Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs), referencing to the outcomes of the projects in the frame of the European Union funding programmes. It summarises the deliverables of projects, structured according to the reference model defined in Part 1 of this Technical Report, to be made available in an on-line repository where the relevant outcomes are collected and classified in order to provide a structured sets of recommendations for implementing SDIs at the European, national and sub-national levels. This collection refers mainly to the projects funded by the European Union funding programmes: this choice is driven by the wide vision and analysis which such kind of projects can provide and the wide numbers of stakeholders which have been involved. The outcomes delivered by these relevant practices are collected into a document registry available through the CEN/TC 287 web site. This part of the Technical Report defines the processes and the content of these projects and documents registries, which will help making them more accessible and re-usable. It provides the relevant project deliverables addressing the main SDI issues as described in the other parts of this Technical Report. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDI, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarize themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

Geographic information - Spatial data infrastructures - Part 3: Data centric view

Part 3 of the Technical Report describes a data-centric view of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). The Data Centric view addresses the concepts of semantic interoperability, the methodology for developing data specifications through the application of the relevant International Standards, and the content of such specifications including Application Schemas, Feature Catalogues, General Feature Model, Data Lifecycle Management and Data Quality, Data Access and Data Transformation. The intended readership of this Technical Report are those people who are responsible for creating frameworks for SDI, experts contributing to INSPIRE, experts in information and communication technologies and e-government that need to familiarise themselves with geographic information and SDI concepts, and standards developers and writers.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2011

CEN/TS 16428:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne CEN/TS 16428:2012

Biomeetrilise koostalitlusvõime profiilid. Soovitused kümne sõrmejälje tasapindjäädvustamisel

The main goal of this Technical Specification is to give guidelines to follow during the acquisition process of slap tenprints in order to obtain fingerprints with the best quality possible in acceptable time constraints. NOTE Non-cooperative users are out of the scope of this Technical Specification. When using ten-fingerprint sensors, it is fundamental to know how to use them and how to proceed during the acquisition. This Technical Specification describes how to capture fingerprints correctly by specifying best practices for slap ten-print captures. This Technical Specification gives guidance on the following topics: 1) Recommendations on the hardware of the fingerprint sensor and its deployment, 2) Recommendations on user guidance, 3) Recommendations on the enrolment process including a sample workflow, 4) Recommendations for developers and system integrators on application software, 5) Recommendations on processing, compression and coding of the acquired fingerprint images, 6) Recommendations on operational issues and data logging, 7) Recommendations on the evaluation of a solution and its components. Although this Technical Specification primarily focuses on reaching optimal data quality for enrolment purposes, the recommendations given here are applicable for other purposes. All processes which rely on good quality tenprint slaps can take advantage of the best practices reported here.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9300-003:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 9300-003:2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long term archiving and retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 003: Fundamentals and concepts

This European Standard defines basic terms, e.g. Long Term Archiving and Retention and identifies the context and scope of EN 9300. The section Fundamentals describes the basic concepts and approaches of EN 9300 and referenced related standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13321-1:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 13321-1:2012

Open data communication in building automation, controls and building management - Home and building electronic system - Part 1: Product and system requirements

This European Standard specifies, as for Home or Building Electronic Systems (HBES) for the domain of Building Automation and Control System Application and Building Management (BACS), common rules for a class of multi-application bus systems where the functions are decentralised and linked through a common communication process. This European Standard sets the basic requirements for products and systems. The requirements may also apply to the distributed functions of any equipment connected in a home or building control system if no specific standard exists for this equipment or system. Due to its reference to the EN 50090 series, this European Standard sets requirements for the BACS area in relation to Architecture and Hardware and Application and Communication of systems based on HBES amongst other areas, and specifies the basic requirements for interoperability (between products and systems). Aspects such as environmental conditions/external influences, electrical safety, EMC, etc. also used to be covered by EN 50090-2-2, which will be superseded by the now available EN 50491 series. The latter European Standards series was jointly developed by CENELEC/TC 205 and CEN/TC 247 and will in the future also include aspects like functional safety in normal use (now contained in the EN 50090-2-3). The EN 50491 series applies, together with the relevant product standard for devices, if applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13321-1:2006

EVS-EN 14116:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN 14116:2012

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

EVS-EN ISO 13606-1:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN ISO 13606-1:2012

ja identne ISO 13606-1:2008

Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 1: Reference model (ISO 13606-1:2008)

This part of ISO 13606 specifies the communication of part or all of the electronic health record (EHR) of a single identified subject of care between EHR systems, or between EHR systems and a centralized EHR data repository. It may also be used for EHR communication between an EHR system or repository and clinical applications or middleware components (such as decision support components) that need to access or provide EHR data, or as the representation of EHR data within a distributed (federated) record system. This part of ISO 13606 will predominantly be used to support the direct care given to identifiable individuals, or to support population monitoring systems such as disease registries and public health surveillance. Uses of health records for other purposes such as teaching, clinical audit, administration and reporting, service management, research and epidemiology, which often require anonymization or aggregation of individual records, are not the focus of this part of ISO 13606 but such secondary uses might also find this document useful. This part of the multipart series, ISO 13606, is an information viewpoint specification as defined in ISO/IEC 10746-1[13]. This part of ISO 13606 is not intended to specify the internal architecture or database design of EHR systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13606-1:2007

EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/A1:2012

Hind 10,19

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/Amd 1:2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 1: Kaugtoimekaartide lisaklassid

Keel en

EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2012

Hind 60,04

ja identne ISO/IEC 10646:2012

Infotehnoloogia. Universaalne koodimärgistik (UCS)

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab universaalset koodimärgistikku (UCS). See on rakendatav maailma keelte ja lisasümbolite esituseks, edastamiseks, vahetamiseks, töötlemiseks, talletamiseks, sisestamiseks ja esitamiseks kirjalikus vormis.
See rahvusvaheline standard:
• täpsustab selle rahvusvahelise standardi arhitektuuri;
• defineerib selles rahvusvahelises standardis kasutatud termineid;
• kirjeldab koodimärgistiku koodiruumi üldstruktuuri;
• kirjeldab UCSi mitmekeelset põhitasandit (BMP);
• kirjeldab UCSi lisatasandeid: mitmekeelne lisatasand (SMP), ideograafiline lisatasand (SIP), tertsiaarne lisatasand (TIP) ja eriotstarbeline lisatasand (SSP);
• määratleb graafiliste märkide kogumi, mida kasutatakse ülemaailmselt skriptides ja loomulike keelte kirjapildis;
• täpsustab graafiliste märkide ja vormingumärkide nimesid BMP, SMP, SIP, TIP, SSP ning nende kodeeritud esituste jaoks UCS koodiruumis;
• täpsustab juhtmärkide ja privaatmärkide kodeeritud esitust;
• täpsustab kolme UCS kodeerimisvormi: UTF-8, UTF-16 ja UTF-32;
• täpsustab seitse UCS kodeerimisskeemi: UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-32, UTF-32BE ja UTF-32LE;
• täpsustab selle koodimärgistiku tulevaste lisandite haldust.
UCS on standardis ISO/IEC 2022 kirjeldatust erinev kodeerimissüsteem. Meetod, kuidas eristada UCSi standardist ISO/IEC 2022, on täpsustatud jaotises 12.2. Graafilisele märgile omistatakse standardis ainult üks märgi koodipositsioon, mis asub kas BMPs või mõnel lisatasandil.
MÄRKUS Unicode standardi versioon 6.1 sisaldab märkide, nimede ja kodeeritud esituste kogumit, mis on selle rahvusvahelise standardi omaga identsed. Lisaks annab see üksikasjalikumat teavet märkide omaduste, töötlusalgoritmide ja definitsioonide kohta, mis on rakendajatele kasulikud.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2011

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15449:2011

Identne CEN/TR 15449:2011

Geographic information - Standards, specifications, technical reports and guidelines, required to implement Spatial Data Infrastructures

This Technical Report identifies and describes standards that are required for a spatial data infrastructure (SDI). This Technical Report describes a reference model for a spatial data infrastructure, covering framework standards, metadata and catalogue services and geospatial reference systems. It provides both data-centric and service-centric views. This Technical Report discusses issues associated with implementation of a spatial data infrastructure, in particular cultural and linguistic adaptability and geo-portals, and identifies the standards, technical specifications, technical reports and guidelines, required to implement a spatial data infrastructure in Europe. This Technical Report proposes a roadmap for future standards work items, and makes recommendations for measures to be taken in order to support implementation and maintenance of a spatial data infrastructure.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15449:2006

Asendatud CEN/TR 15449-2:2012; CEN/TR 15449-1:2012; CEN/TR 15449-3:2012

EVS-EN 13321-1:2006

Identne EN 13321-1:2006

Open data communication in building automation, controls and building management - Home and building electronic system - Part 1: Product and system requirements

As for Home or Building Electronic Systems (HBES) this resulting standard provides for the domain of Building Automation and Control System Application and Building Management (BACS) common rules for a class of multi-application bus systems where the functions are decentralized and linked through a common communication process.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13321-1:2012

EVS-EN 13606-1:2007

Identne EN 13606-1:2007

Health informatics - Electronic health record communication - Part 1: Reference model

This European Standard specifies the communication of part or all of the electronic health record (EHR) of a single identified subject of care between EHR systems, or between EHR systems and a centralised EHR data repository. It may also be used for EHR communication between an EHR system or repository and clinical applications or middleware components (such as decision support components) that need to access or provide EHR data. This European Standard will predominantly be used to support the direct care given to identifiable individuals, or to support population monitoring systems such as disease registries and public health surveillance. Uses of health records for other purposes such as teaching, clinical audit, administration and reporting, service management, research and epidemiology, which often require anonymisation or aggregation of individual records, are not the focus of this European Standard but such secondary uses might also find the standard useful.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13606-1:2012

EVS-EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

Identne EN 14116:2007+A2:2010

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

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices. This European Standard specifies a digital interface which is suitable for use with liquid fuels.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14116:2007+A1:2008

Asendatud EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2011

ja identne ISO/IEC 10646:2011

Infotehnoloogia. Universaalne koodimärgistik (UCS)

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab universaalset koodimärgistikku (UCS). See on rakendatav maailma keelte ja lisasümbolite esitamiseks, edastamiseks, vahetamiseks, töötlemiseks, talletamiseks, sisestamiseks ja kirjalikus vormis esitamiseks.
See rahvusvaheline standard
— täpsustab selle rahvusvahelise standardi arhitektuuri;
— defineerib selles rahvusvahelises standardis kasutatud termineid;
— kirjeldab koodimärgistiku koodiruumi üldstruktuuri;
— kirjeldab UCS-i mitmekeelset põhitasandit (BMP);
— kirjeldab UCS-i lisatasandeid: mitmekeelne lisatasand (SMP), ideograafiline lisatasand (SIP), tertsiaalne lisatasand (TIP) ja eriotstarbeline lisatasand (SSP);
— määratleb skriptides kasutatava graafiliste märkide kogumi ja keelte kirjapildi ülemaailmsel skaalal;
— täpsustab graafiliste märkide ja vormingu märkide nimesid BMP, SMP, SIP, TIP, SSP ja nende kodeeritud esituste jaoks UCS-i koodiruumis;
— täpsustab juhtmärkide ja privaatmärkide kodeeritud esitust;
— täpsustab kolme UCS-i kodeerimisvormi: UTF-8, UTF-16 ja UTF-32;
— täpsustab seitset UCS-i kodeerimisskeemi: UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-32, UTF-32BE ja UTF-32LE;
— täpsustab selle koodimärgistiku tulevaste lisandite haldust.
UCS on standardis ISO/IEC 2022 kirjeldatust erinev kodeerimissüsteem. Meetod, kuidas eristada UCS-i standardist ISO/IEC 2022, on täpsustatud jaotises 12.2. Graafiline märk omistatakse standardis ainult ühele märgi koodipositsioonile, mis asub kas BMP-s või mõnel lisatasandil.
MÄRKUS Unicode standardi versioon 6.0 sisaldab märkide, nimede ja kodeeritud esituste kogumit, mis on selle rahvusvahelise standardi omadega identsed. Lisaks annab see üksikasjalikumat teavet märkide omaduste, töötlusalgoritmide ja definitsioonide kohta, mis on rakendajatele kasulikud.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A6:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A7:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A1:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A2:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A3:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A4:2010; EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2007/A5:2010

Asendatud EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 14908-1

Identne FprEN 14908-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 1: Protocol Stack

This European Standard applies to a communication protocol for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control and is suitable for implementing both peer-to-peer and master-slave control strategies. This specification describes services in layers 2 to 7. In the layer 2 (data link layer) specification, it also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The interface described in this specification supports multiple transmission media at the physical layer. In the layer 7 specification, it includes a description of the types of messages used by applications to exchange application and network management data.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-1:2005

FprEN 14908-2

Identne FprEN 14908-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 2: Twisted Pair Communication

This European Standard specifies the control network protocol (CNP) free-topology twisted-pair channel for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management and is used in conjunction with FprEN 14908-1:2012. The channel supports communication at 78,125 kbit/s between multiple nodes, each of which consists of a transceiver, a protocol processor, an application processor, a power supply, and application electronics. This European Standard covers the complete physical layer (OSI Layer 1), including the interface to the Media Access Control (MAC) sub-layer and the interface to the medium. Parameters that are controlled by other layers but control the operation of the physical layer are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-2:2005

FprEN 14908-3

Identne FprEN 14908-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 3: Power Line Channel Specification

This European Standard specifies all the information necessary to facilitate the exchange of data and control information over the power line medium for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. This European Standard establishes a minimal set of rules for compliance. It does not rule out extended services to be provided, given that the rules are adhered to within the system. It is the intention of the standard to permit extended services (defined by users) to coexist. Certain aspects of this standard are defined in other documents. These documents are referenced where relevant. In the case where a referenced standard conflicts with this European Standard, this part of EN 14908 will prevail.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-3:2006

FprEN 14908-4

Identne FprEN 14908-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 4: IP Communication

This European Standard specifies the transporting of the Control Network Protocol (CNP) packets for commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management over Internet Protocol (IP) networks using a tunnelling mechanism wherein the CNP packets are encapsulated within IP packets. It applies to both CNP nodes and CNP routers. The purpose of this European Standard is to ensure interoperability between various CNP devices that wish to use IP networks to communicate using the CNP protocol. The main body of this European Standard is independent of the CNP protocol being transported over the IP network. The reader is directed to Annex A and Annex B for the normative and informative, respectively, aspects of this specification that are specific to FprEN 14908-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-4:2006

FprEN 15213-1

Identne FprEN 15213-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

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

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-1:2005

FprEN 15213-2

Identne FprEN 15213-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

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

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-2:2006

FprEN 15213-3

Identne FprEN 15213-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

This European Standard focuses on Short Range (SR) Interface/Systems Requirements. SR systems use an interface that allows Detection Equipment to operate some ATSVR functions in the direct line of sight of vehicles. SR systems enable LEAs in a particular country, to permit LEA personnel to perform actions on vehicles that are within their immediate vicinity. Such actions can include identification of vehicle data or influencing the vehicle from a remote site. Standards for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI) and Automatic Equipment Identification (AEI) are being developed by CEN/TC 278/WG 12 in parallel with ISO/TC 204/WG 4. This ATSVR specification does not prejudice those standards and does not seek to establish parameters for future AVI/AEI standards. DSRC and AVI Standards are seen as basic technology blocks for types of short range ATSVR. This part of EN 15213 describes the structure, bit arrangements, number representation and coding of message elements that are typically transmitted as data. There is no requirement to make the messages as short or as effective as possible. Emphasis is placed on making them as clear and unambiguous as possible.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-3:2006

FprEN 15213-4

Identne FprEN 15213-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

This European Standard specifies the characteristics required to operate the Long Range ATSVR Architecture. An ATSVR consists of various elements that communicate and interact through a range of interfaces in accordance with standard procedures and protocols in order to facilitate the recovery of stolen vehicles. These processes may involve a human operator. ATSVR elements include an OBE installed in the vehicles, a range of Detecting Equipment and one or more System Operating Centres. One or more supporting Infrastructure Networks provide communications to support the ATSVR. The ATSVR location function may also include one or more supporting Position Reference Sources. The LR systems use an interface that allows the Detection Equipment to operate some ATSVR Functions at distances greater than the direct line of sight. These LR systems are generally operated with ATSVR Location Functions using long-range communications. This European Standard permits existing proprietary systems to operate using these interface specifications at ATSVR application level.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-4:2006

FprEN 15213-5

Identne FprEN 15213-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

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

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 15213-5:2006

FprEN 60728-1

Identne FprEN 60728-1:2012

ja identne IEC 60728-1:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 1: System performance of forward paths (TA5)

This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to any cable network (including individual receiving systems) having in the forward path a coaxial cable output and primarily intended for television and sound signals operating between about 30 MHz and 3 000 MHz. This standard specifies the basic methods of measurement of the operational characteristics of cable network having coaxial cable outputs in order to assess the performance of these systems and their performance limits. All requirements refer to the performance limits, which shall be obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any system outlet when terminated in a resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the system, unless otherwise specified. Where system outlets are not used, the above applies at the subscriber's end of the subscriber's feeder. Also the requirements which are obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any home network interface (HNI) are given.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60728-1-2:2009

FprEN 60728-1-2

Identne FprEN 60728-1-2:2012

ja identne IEC 60728-1-2:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 1-2: Performance requirements for signals delivered at the system outlet in operation (TA 5)

This part of IEC 60728 provides the minimum performance requirements to be fulfilled in operation at the system outlet or terminal input and describes the summation criteria for the impairments present in the received signals and those produced by the CATV/MATV/SMATV cable network, including individual receiving systems. NOTE 1 When a change of signal format is made at the headend, the summation of the impairments does not apply (see also Clause 7). In a building divided into apartment blocks, the signals received by the antennas are distributed by the MATV/SMATV cable network up to the home network interface (HNI); the television signals are then distributed (inside the home) by home networks (HN) of various types up to the system outlet or terminal input. The cable network can support two way operation, from the system outlet (or terminal input) towards the headend. The home network can use coaxial cables, balanced pair cables, fibre optic cables (glass or plastic) and also wireless links inside a room (or a small number of adjacent rooms) to replace wired cords. This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to cable networks intended for television signals, sound signals and interactive services operating between about 5 MHz and 3 000 MHz. The frequency range is extended to 6 000 MHz for home distribution techniques that replace wired cords with a wireless two way communication inside a room (or a small number of adjacent rooms) that uses the 5 GHz to 6 GHz frequency band.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60728-1-2:2009

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10373-1:2007/A1

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-1:2006/Amd 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid – Katsemeetodid – Osa 1: Üldkarakteristikud. Muudatus 1

Keel en

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/A2

ja identne ISO/IEC 10373-6:2011/Amd 2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 6: Kaugtoimekaardid. Muudatus 2: Katsemeetodid elektromagnetilistele häiretele

Keel en

prEVS-ISO/IEC 20000-3

ja identne ISO/IEC 20000-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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 standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 vastavushindamise ettevalmistamisel. See ISO/IEC 20000 osa aitab kindlaks teha, kas standard ISO/IEC 20000-1 on kohaldatav teenuseosutaja asjaoludele. Ta näitab, kuidas teenusehalduse süsteemi käsitlusala saab määratleda, sõltumatult sellest, kas teenuseosutajal on kogemust teiste haldussüsteemide käsitlusala määratlemiseks. Käesolev osa hõlmab vastavushindamise liikide ja hindamise standardite juhiseid. Toodud stsenaariumid ja näited kasutavad mitmeid sagedasti esinevaid ja praktilisi teenuseosutaja asjaolusid. See ISO/IEC 20000 osa on kasulik konsultantide ja hindajate jaoks. Ta täiendab standardis ISO/IEC 20000-2 toodud ISO/IEC 20000-1 rakendamise juhiseid.

Keel en

Asendab ISO/IEC TR 20000-3:2009_et

prEN 15509

Identne prEN 15509:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Electronic fee collection - Interoperability application profile for DSRC

The scope for this European Standard is limited to - payment method: Central account based on EFC-DSRC, - physical systems: OBU, RSE and the DSRC interface between them (all functions and information flows related to these parts), - DSRC-link requirements, - EFC transactions over the DSRC interface, - data elements to be used by OBU and RSE used in EFC-DSRC transactions, - security mechanisms for OBU and RSE used in EFC-DSRC transactions.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15509:2007

prEN 16495

Identne prEN 16495:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Air Traffic Management - Information security for organisations supporting civil aviation operations

This European Standard defines guidelines and general principles for the implementation of an information security management system in organisations supporting civil aviation operations. Not included are activities of the organisations that do not have any impact on the security of civil aviation operations like for example airport retail and service business and corporate real estate management. For the purpose of this European Standard, Air Traffic management is seen as functional expression covering responsibilities of all partners of the air traffic value chain. This includes but is not limited to airspace users, airports and air navigation service providers. The basis of all requirements in this European Standard is trust and cooperation between the parties involved in Air Traffic Management.

Keel en

prEN 50600-2-1

Identne prEN 50600-2-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-1: Building construction

A data centre’s primary function typically is to house large quantities of computer and telecommunications hardware which affects the construction, operation, and physical security. Most of the data centres may impose special security requirements. Therefore, the planning of a data Centre by the designer and the various engineering disciplines that will assist in the planning and implementation of the design of the data centre i.e. electrical, mechanical, security, etc. shall be carried out in cooperation with the IT and telecommunications personnel, network professionals, the facilities manager, the IT end users, and any other personnel involved. This European Standard specifies general aspects for the design and specification of a data centre as a physical facility. It focuses on the selection of an appropriate site and the general construction and architectural elements of a data centre building. Some reference will be made to related factors to be considered, as the purpose of the architectural elements and building technology systems of a data centre is to provide a physical envelope and an environment that meets the needs of the information and telecommunication technology and its users.

Keel en

prEN 50600-2-2

Identne prEN 50600-2-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-2: Power distribution

This European Standard addresses power distribution within data centres based upon the criteria and classifications for “availability”, “physical security” and “energy efficiency enablement” within EN 50600-1. This European Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the following: a) power supplies to data centres; b) power distribution systems within data centres; c) facilities for both normal and emergency lighting; d) equipotential bonding and earthing (by reference to EN 50310); e) lightning protection (by reference to EN 50310); f) electrostatic discharge; g) devices for the measurement of the power consumption characteristics at points along the power distribution system and their integration within management tools. Safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this European Standard and are covered by other standards and regulations. However, information given in this European Standard may be of assistance in meeting these standards and regulations.

Keel en

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-ISO 9202:2002

ja identne ISO 9202:1991

Ehted. Väärismetallisulamite puhtus

See rahvusvaheline standard täpsustab väärismetallisulamite puhtusvahemikke (välja arvatud jootekohad), mis on soovitatavad ehete puhul kasutamiseks. MÄRKUS 1 Arvesse tuleb võtta ka vastava riigi seadusega sätestatud ametlikke nõudeid lõpptoodete tähistamise, märgistamise ja markeerimise osas.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 29202:2011

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprHD 60364-7-722

Identne FprHD 60364-7-722:2012

ja identne IEC 60364-7-722:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-722: Requirements for special installations or locations - Supply of electric vehicle

The particular requirements contained in this part of IEC 60364 apply to: - circuits intended to supply energy for electric vehicles using the charging modes 1 to 4 as defined in IEC 61851-1 - protection for safety when feeding back electricity from the electric vehicles into the supply network Inductive charging is not covered. For the proper understanding of this part 722, its text has to be read in conjunction with Parts 1 to 6 of IEC 60364 (see introduction).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-7-722:2012

prEN ISO 8098

Identne prEN ISO 8098 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 8098:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles for young children (ISO/DIS 8098:2012)

This International Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for the design, assembly and testing of fully assembled bicycles and sub-assemblies for young children. It also provides guidelines for instructions on the use and care of the bicycles. This International Standard is applicable to bicycles with a maximum saddle height of more than 435 mm and less than 635 mm, propelled by a transmitted drive to the rear wheel. It is not applicable to special bicycles intended for stunting (e.g. BMX bicycles).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14765:2006+A1:2008

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 61881-2:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 61881-2:2012

ja identne IEC 61881-2:2012

Railway applications - Rolling stock equipment - Capacitors for power electronics - Part 2: Aluminium electrolytic capacitors with non solid electrolyte

This part of IEC 61881 applies to d.c. aluminium electrolytic capacitors (cell, module and bank) for power electronics intended to be used on rolling stock. This standard specifies quality requirements and tests, safety requirements, and describes installation and operation information. NOTE Example of the application for capacitors specified in this Standard; d.c. filtering, etc. Capacitors not covered by this Standard: - IEC 61881-1: Paper/plastic film capacitors; - IEC 61881-3: Electric double-layer capacitors. Guidance for installation and operation is given in Clause 9.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61881-3:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne EN 61881-3:2012

ja identne IEC 61881-3:2012

Railway applications - Rolling stock equipment - Capacitors for power electronics - Part 3: Electric double-layer capacitors

This part of IEC 61881 applies to d.c. electric double-layer capacitors (cell, module and bank) for power electronics intended to be used on rolling stock. This standard specifies quality requirements and tests, safety requirements, and describes installation and operation information. NOTE Example of the application for capacitors specified in this Standard; d.c. energy storage, etc. Capacitors not covered by this Standard: - IEC 61881-1: Paper/plastic film capacitors; - IEC 61881-2: Aluminium electrolytic capacitors with non-solid electrolyte. Guidance for installation and operation is given in Clause 9.

Keel en

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 13297:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN ISO 13297:2012

ja identne ISO 13297:2012

Väikelaevad . Elektrisüsteemid. Vahelduvvoolupaigaldised (ISO 13297:2012)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the design, construction and installation of lowvoltage alternating current electrical systems which operate at nominal voltages of less than 250 V single phase on small craft of hull length up to 24 m. Additional information to be included in the owner's manual is listed in Annex B.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13297:2001

EVS-EN 16222:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 16222:2012

Cathodic protection of ship hulls

This European Standard defines the general criteria and recommendations for cathodic protection of immersed external ship hulls and appurtenances. This European Standard does not cover safety and environmental protection aspects associated with cathodic protection. Relevant national or international regulations and classification society requirements apply.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 13297:2001

Identne EN ISO 13297:2000

ja identne ISO 13297:2000

Väikelaevad . Elektrisüsteemid. Vahelduvvoolupaigaldised

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the design, construction and installation of low-voltage alternating current electrical systems which operate at nominal voltages less than 250 V single phase on small craft of hull lenght up to 24 m.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13297:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 12215-5:2008/prA1

Identne EN ISO 12215-5:2008/prA1:2012

ja identne ISO 12215-5:2008/DAM 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Small craft - Hull construction and scantlings - Part 5: Design pressures for monohulls, design stresses, scantlings determination - Amendment 1 (ISO 12215-5:2008/DAM 1:2012)

This part of ISO 12215 applies to the determination of design pressures and stresses, and to the determination of the scantlings, including internal structural members of monohull small craft constructed from fibre-reinforced plastics, aluminium or steel alloys, glued wood or other suitable boat building material, with a length of hull, LH, in accordance with ISO 8666, between 2,5 m and 24 m. It only applies to boats in the intact condition. It only applies to craft with a maximum speed u 50 knots in mLDC conditions. The assessment shall generally include all parts of the craft that are assumed watertight or weathertight when assessing stability, freeboard and buoyancy in accordance with ISO 12217 and are essential to the safety of the craft and of persons on board. For the complete scantlings of the craft, this part of ISO 12215 is used in conjunction with Part 6, for details, Part 7 for multihulls, Part 8 for rudders and Part 9 for appendages and rig attachment. The scantling determination of windows, portlights, deadlights, hatches and doors, is in accordance with ISO 12216. The structure supporting these elements is in accordance with this part of ISO 12215.

Keel en

FprEN 62388

Identne FprEN 62388:2012

ja identne IEC 62388:201X

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Shipborne radar - Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the IMO in Resolution MSC.192(79). (MSC.192/2) The radar installation, in addition to meeting the general requirements as set out in resolution A.694(17) and the related standard IEC 60945, should comply with the performance standards of MSC.192(79). When a requirement of this standard is different from IEC 60945 the requirement in this standard takes precedence. All text in this standard with wording identical to that in IMO resolutions is printed in italics. Reference to MSC.192(79) is by the relevant requirement clause as indicated in brackets, for example (MSC.192/4.2.3). Some clauses from Resolution MSC.192(79) may be split and the requirements in this case are addressed separately.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62388:2008

prEN ISO/IEC 16315

Identne prEN ISO/IEC 16315:2012

ja identne ISO/IEC/DIS 16315:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Small craft - Electric propulsion system (ISO/IEC/DIS 16315:2012)

This standard addresses AC and DC electrical systems with an energy storage component used for the purpose of propulsion. These systems operate at more than 250 VAC nominal, but less than 1000 VAC, and direct current (DC) systems operating at more than 50 VDC nominal but less than 1500 VDC including battery banks, motors, and controllers. This document applies to craft up to 24 meters in length. NOTE for craft exceeding 24 meters see IEC 60092-501[3]. It also lists in Annex A additional information to be included in the owner's manual. Annex C gives example of common systems.

Keel en

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 2267-002:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 2267-002:2012

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 002: General

This European Standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C (except otherwise specified in product standards).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2267-002:2005

EVS-EN 2591-214:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 2591-214:2012

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 214: Lightning strike, current and voltage pulse

This European Standard specifies a method of measuring the ability of an element of connection to withstand specified severities of simulated lightning strikes, both current pulse and voltage pulse. It shall be used together with EN 2591-100.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2591-214:2005

EVS-EN 2714-002:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 2714-002:2012

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, single and multicore for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 002: Screened and jacketed - General

This European Standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of single and multicore screened and jacketed electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft, at operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C (unless otherwise specified in product standards).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 2714-002:2005

EVS-EN 3351:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 3351:2012

Aerospace series - Titanium alloy Ti-4Al-4Mo-2Sn - Solution treated and aged - Forgings - De ≤ 150 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: 1) Titanium alloy Ti-4Al-4Mo-2Sn Solution treated and aged Forgings De ≤ 150 mm for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: Ti550, AECMA: TI-P63, ASD-STAN: TI-P63001.

Keel en

EVS-EN 3682-003:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-003:2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 003: Inserts - Product standard

This European Standard defines the inserts used in EN 3682 connectors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-003:2006

EVS-EN 3682-004:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 3682-004:2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 004: Size 2 receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard defines the size 2 receptacle used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The plug corresponding to this receptacle is defined in EN 3682-005.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3682-004:2006

EVS-EN 4050-1:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4050-1:2012

Aerospace series - Test method for metallic materials - Ultrasonic inspection of bars, plates, forging stock and forgings - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard defines the ultrasonic inspection procedure for rolled, drawn, extruded and forged billets, bars and plates, rolled rings and forgings with a uniform square, rectangular or round cross section. It does not cover critical rotating parts in steel, titanium, titanium alloys, aluminium alloys and heat resisting alloys that are to be inspected in accordance with the technical supply conditions of the relevant EN standards or internal specifications.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4050-2:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4050-2:2012

Aerospace series - Test method for metallic materials - Ultrasonic inspection of bars, plates, forging stock and forgings - Part 2: Performance of test

This European Standard specifies the method of performing ultrasonic testing. The general requirements are given in EN 4050-1.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4050-3:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 4050-3:2012

Aerospace series - Test method for metallic materials - Ultrasonic inspection of bars, plates, forging stock and forgings - Part 3: Reference blocks

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the manufacture, checking and marking of the series of ultrasonic testing reference blocks containing flat bottom holes (FBH) which define the indicated defect size to which reference is made in EN standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4050-4:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 4050-4:2012

Aerospace series - Test method for metallic materials - Ultrasonic inspection of bars, plates, forging stock and forgings - Part 4: Acceptance criteria

This European Standard specifies the acceptance criteria for products ultrasonically inspected in accordance with EN 4050-1.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4268:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4268:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Heat treatment facilities - General requirements

This European Standard covers the general requirements for heat treatment facilities processing semi-finished products and parts in metallic aerospace materials. It defines the terms used herein and describes the test procedures and requirements for mandatory tests of heat treatment facilities. It also serves as an aid in the surveillance and approval of heat treatment facilities. This standard applies to all types of heat treatment facilities, including those using direct or indirect heat transfer and liquid or gaseous heating media, with our without circulation, and to vacuum furnaces.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4500-001:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 4500-001:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of material standards - Part 001: General rules

This European Standard specifies the general rules for the drafting and presentation of metallic material standards for aerospace applications. It is supported by additional rules specific to: - Aluminium, aluminium alloys and magnesium alloys EN 4500-2; - Heat resisting alloys EN 4500-003; - Titanium and titanium alloys EN 4500-004; - Steels EN 4500-005; - Filler metals for welding EN 4500-2 to EN 4500-005; - Filler metals for brazing EN 4500-6.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4500-003:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 4500-003:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of material standards - Part 003: Specific rules for heat resisting alloys

This European Standard specifies the specific rules for the drafting and presentation of heat resisting alloy material standards for aerospace applications. It should be used in conjunction with EN 4500-001.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4500-004:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 4500-004:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of material standards - Part 004: Specific rules for titanium and titanium alloys

This European Standard specifies the specific rules for the drafting and presentation of titanium and titanium alloy material standards for aerospace applications. It should be used in conjunction with EN 4500-001.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4500-005:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 4500-005:2012

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of material standards - Part 005: Specific rules for steels

This European Standard specifies the specific rules for the drafting and presentation of steels material standards for aerospace applications. It should be used in conjunction with EN 4500-001.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4632-004:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 4632-004:2012

Aerospace series - Weldability and brazeability of materials in aerospace constructions - Part 004: Welding and brazing of homogeneous assemblies of high alloyed steels

This European Standard specifies the weldability and brazeability of materials or material families used in the aerospace industry. It comprises a series of sheets, by materials or 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, - indicate a value for the welded joint mechanical resistance coefficient for each welding process when extracted from relevant bibliographical references. Joint coefficient is the ratio of stress resistance transversally to welded joint over tensile strength of parent alloy. It recommends ISO/TR 17671-3 and EN 1011-3 for pre-heating conditions specially for the welding of martensitic steels. These conditions depend on the line energy of welding, thickness, arc welding process and of hydrogen rate in filler metal. It applies unreservedly to the manufacturing of new parts or for repair.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4681-001:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 4681-001:2012

Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of single-core electric cables for general purpose with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium, intended for installation in aircraft electrical systems. The insulation of these cables is designed to withstand a maximum service voltage of 600 V r.m.s. at a frequency not exceeding 2 000 Hz. They are divided into types, the characteristics of which are given in the product standards. Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, the tests defined in this standard apply.

Keel en

EVS-EN 4681-002:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 4681-002:2012

Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium - Part 002: General

This European Standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of electrical cables for general purpose with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium, intended for installation in aircraft electrical systems.

Keel en

EVS-EN 9300-003:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 9300-003:2012

Aerospace series - LOTAR - Long term archiving and retrieval of digital technical product documentation such as 3D, CAD and PDM data - Part 003: Fundamentals and concepts

This European Standard defines basic terms, e.g. Long Term Archiving and Retention and identifies the context and scope of EN 9300. The section Fundamentals describes the basic concepts and approaches of EN 9300 and referenced related standards.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 2267-002:2005

Identne EN 2267-002:2005

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 002: General

This standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between − 55 °C and 260 °C (except otherwise specified in product standards).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2267-002:2012

EVS-EN 2591-214:2005

Identne EN 2591-214:2005

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 214: Lightning strike, current and voltage pulse

This standard specifies a method of measuring the ability of an element of connection to withstand specified severities of simulated lightning strikes, both current pulse and voltage pulse.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2591-214:2012

EVS-EN 2714-002:2005

Identne EN 2714-002:2005

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, single and multicore for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 002: Screened and jacketed - General

This standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of single and multicore screened and jacketed electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft, at operating temperatures between − 55 °C and 260 °C (unless otherwise specified in product standards).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 2714-002:2012

EVS-EN 3682-003:2006

Identne EN 3682-003:2006

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 003: Inserts - Product standard

This standard defines the inserts used in EN 3682 connectors.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-003:2012

EVS-EN 3682-004:2006

Identne EN 3682-004:2006

Aerospace series - Connectors, plug and receptacle, electrical, rectangular, interchangeable insert type, rack to panel, operating temperature 150 °C continuous - Part 004: Size 2 receptacle - Product standard

This standard defines the size 2 receptacle used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors for rack to panel, with interchangeable inserts. The plug corresponding to this receptacle is defined in EN 3682-5.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 3682-004:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 3646-004

Identne FprEN 3646-004:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, bayonet coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 004: Receptacle, jam-nut mounting - Product standard

This European Standard defines the characteristics of the jam-nut mounted receptacles of the family of bayonet coupling circular connectors, intended for use in an operating temperature range of – 65 °C to 175 °C or 200 °C continuous. It applies to models defined in Table 4. For contact, filler plugs and rear accessories associated with this receptacle see EN 3646-002. For plugs and protective covers see EN 3646-008 and EN 3646-009 respectively.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 3646-004:2006

FprEN 3864

Identne FprEN 3864:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - Glass transparencies - Test methods - Determination of modulus of rupture

This standard defines the requirements for the determination of the modulus of rupture of glass transparencies for aircraft applications, whether in the annealed or chemically or thermally tempered condition.

Keel en

FprEN 4632-006

Identne FprEN 4632-006:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

FprEN 4701-002

Identne FprEN 4701-002:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, optical, rectangular, modular, operating temperature 125 °C, for EN 4531-101 contacts - Part 002: Material

This European Standard defines the material used in the manufacturing of EN 4701 optical modules.

Keel en

FprEN 4701-003

Identne FprEN 4701-003:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Aerospace series - Connectors, optical, rectangular, modular, operating temperature 125 °C, for EN 4531-101 contacts - Part 003: Module series 2 - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of module for EN 4531-101 optical termini, in the family of rectangular, modular, connector EN 4165.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 1120:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 1120:2012

ja identne ISO 1120:2012

Conveyor belts - Determination of strength of mechanical fastenings - Static test method (ISO 1120:2012)

This International Standard specifies a static test method for measuring the strength of a conveyor belt mechanical fastening; the mechanical joints can be either of the type employing a connecting rod or of a type which does not employ a connecting rod. This International Standard does not cover vulcanized joints. This International Standard is neither applicable to nor valid for light conveyor belts, as described in ISO 21183-1. NOTE The purpose of the test specified in this International Standard is to eliminate mechanical fastenings of insufficient static strength. It is intended to establish a dynamic test at a later date.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 1120:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 1120:2002

Identne EN ISO 1120:2002

ja identne ISO 1120:2002

Conveyor belts - Determination of strength of mechanical fastenings - Static test method

This European Standard specifies a static test method for measuring the strength of a conveyor belt mechanical fastening; the mechanical joints can be either of the type employing a connecting rod or of a type which does not employ a connecting rod. This standard does not cover vulcanized joints. The standard is not applicable or valid for light conveyor belts as described in EN 873.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 1120:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 21180

Identne FprEN ISO 21180 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 21180:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the maximum tensile strength (ISO/FDIS 21180:2012)

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

FprEN ISO 21181

Identne FprEN ISO 21181 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 21181:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the relaxed elastic modulus (ISO/FDIS 21181:2012)

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

FprEN ISO 21182

Identne FprEN ISO 21182:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 21182:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Light conveyor belts - Determination of the coefficient of friction (ISO/FDIS 21182:2012)

This International Standard specifies test methods for determining the dynamic and static coefficients of friction for light conveyor belts according to ISO 21183-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 21182:2006

prEN 13001-2

Identne prEN 13001-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Crane safety - General design - Part 2: Load actions

This European Standard is to be used together with the standard EN 13001-1 and EN 13001-3 –series of standards and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to prevent mechanical hazards of cranes by design and theoretical verification. NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of crane are given in the appropriate European Standard for the particular crane type. The following is a list of significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during normal use and foreseeable misuse. Clause 4 of this standard is necessary to reduce or eliminate the risks associated with the following hazards: a) Instability of the crane or its parts (tilting and shifting). b) Exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue). c) Elastic instability of the crane or its parts (buckling, bulging). d) Exceeding temperature limits of material or components. e) Exceeding the deformation limits. This European Standard is applicable to cranes which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this standard and serves as reference base for the European Standards for particular crane types.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13001-2:2011; EVS-EN 13001-2:2011/AC:2012

prEN 13001-3-3

Identne prEN 13001-3-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Cranes - General design - Part 3-3: Limit states and proof of competence of wheel/rail contacts

This European Standard is to be used together with EN 13001-1 and EN 13001-2 and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to prevent mechanical hazards of wheel/rail contacts of cranes by design and theoretical verification. This European Standard covers requirements for steel and cast iron wheels and is applicable for metallic wheel/rail contacts only. Roller bearings are not in the scope of this European Standard. Exceeding the limits of strength is a significant hazardous situation and hazardous event that could result in risks to persons during normal use and foreseeable misuse. Clauses 5 to 6 of this European Standard are necessary to reduce or eliminate the risks associated with this hazard. This European Standard is applicable to cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval of this European Standard by CEN, and serves as a reference base for product standards of particular crane types. This European Standard is for design purposes only and should not be seen as a guarantee of actual performance. EN 13001-3-3 deals only with limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1. 2 Normative references

Keel en

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 13127:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN ISO 13127:2012

ja identne ISO 13127:2012

Packaging - Child resistant packaging - Mechanical test methods for reclosable child resistant packaging systems (ISO 13127:2012)

This International Standard specifies test methods for mechanical testing of reclosable child resistant packaging. The data generated by these mechanical test methods are suitable for comparing child resistant characteristics of related reclosable packaging systems. This International Standard is not intended for routine quality assurance purposes. NOTE The use of children and adults for testing in accordance with ISO 8317 is an essential feature of that standard.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 16247-4

Identne prEN 16247-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 4: Transport

This European standard should be read in conjunction with and is supplementary to EN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The procedures described here apply to the different modes of transport (road, rail, marine and aviation), as well as the different ranges (local to long distance) and what is transported (basically, freight and people) Finally, every situation in which a displacement is made, no matter who the operator is (a public or private company or whether the operator is exclusively dedicated to transport or not), is also addressed in this document. The process advises on both the optimization of energy within every mode of transport, as well as selecting the best mode of transport in every situation. In this last case, the conclusions drawn by the energy audit can influence the decisions on costly infrastructures.

Keel en

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16422:2012

Hind 13,92

Identne CEN/TR 16422:2012

Classification of thermoregulatory properties

This Technical Report outlines test methods available for the measurement of thermoregulatory properties of textile materials for use in clothing, and provides guidance on the most suitable methods for selection where choices are available to the user. The document also provides classification of the thermoregulatory properties in three performance levels. This Technical Report excludes consideration for the thermoregulatory properties of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and clothing items or textile products for which a standard already specifies a particular requirement. This Technical Report excludes also phase change materials (PCM) and similar smart materials for thermoregulation, for which CEN/TR 16298 may give better guidance.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13336:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 13336:2012

Leather - Upholstery leather characteristics - Guide for selection of leather for furniture

This European Standard gives guidelines for the test methods and recommended values for upholstery leather for furniture. This European Standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of specimens. Furs, hair-on leathers and wool-on leathers are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13336:2004

EVS-EN 31092:2000/A1:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 31092:1993/A1:2012

ja identne ISO 11092:1993/Amd 1:2012

Textiles - Physiological effects - Measurement of thermal and water-vapour resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded-hotplate test) - Amendment 1 (ISO 11092:1993/Amd 1:2012)

See standard määrab kindlaks meetodi statsionaarsetes tingimustes soojuskindluse ja veeaurukindluse määramiseks tekstiilmaterjalide ja liitmaterjalide puhul, nagu tepitud tekid, magamiskotid, istmepolstrid ja nende koostisosad (nt vahtplastid).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 105-A11:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 105-A11:2012

ja identne ISO 105-A11:2012

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A11: Determination of colour fasness grades by digital imaging techniques (ISO 105-A11:2012)

This part of ISO 105 speciies the requirement for a digital imaging system for use in the methods speciied in Annexes A and B for the determination of change in colour and staining by digital imaging techniques.This method is not suitable for assessment of colour fastness to light as described in the ISO 105 B series, as these standards do not use grey scales to assess the specimen.This part of ISO 105 describes apparatus, equipment settings and calibration for the assessment of - change in colour, and - staining.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 20433:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN ISO 20433:2012

ja identne ISO 20433:2012

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to crocking (ISO 20433:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the amount of colour transferred from the surface of coloured leather to other surfaces by rubbing with a white cotton cloth. Two tests are carried out, one with a dry rubbing cloth and one with a wet rubbing cloth. The method is applicable to all types of coloured leather. Since after treatments of the leather as well as surface finishes can affect the degree of colour transfer, the test can be made before and/or after such treatments.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13336:2004

Identne EN 13336:2004

Leather - Upholstery leather characteristics - Guide for selection of leather for furniture

This standard gives guidelines for the test methods and recommended values for upholstery leather for furniture. This standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of specimens.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13336:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15619

Identne prEN 15619:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Rubber or plastic coated fabrics - Safety of temporary structures (tents) - Specification for coated fabrics intended for tents and related structures

This European Standard specifies the characteristics, requirements and test methods for coated fabric intended for mobile, temporary installed tents (see 3.3) and related structures. Plastic film and material other than coated fabrics are not covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15619:2008+A1:2010

prEN ISO 2588

Identne prEN ISO 2588:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 2588:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Leather - Sampling - Number of items for a gross sample (ISO/DIS 2588:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the drawing, from a lot, of whole pieces of leather to form a gross sample. The method is applicable to all kinds of leather of any type of tannage. NOTE This International Standard does not cover marking and storage of the gross sample.

Keel en

prEN ISO 17234-1

Identne prEN ISO 17234-1 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17234-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Leather - Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers - Part 1: Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants (ISO/DIS 17234-1:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the use of certain azo colorants which may release certain aromatic amines.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 17234-1:2010

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16417:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne CEN/TR 16417:2012

Footwear - Footwear industry guideline for substances of very high concern (Annex XIV of REACH)

This Technical Report is intended to provide information on the chemicals listed in the Candidate List / Annex XIV of the Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, also known as REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) and their usage and presence in the footwear industry. The Annex XIV, overseen by the ECHA (European Chemicals Agency), is a list of substances subject to authorisation, substances of very high concern (SVHC). Before the inclusion of a substance in the Annex XIV, the procedure is strictly fixed: - A European member state shall propose it to ECHA. - ECHA inform all the member states and a first enquiry is carried out in order to include the substance to the candidate list of Annex XIV. - After the agreement of the member’s state, ECHA includes the substances in the candidate list to Annex XIV. As soon as a substance has been included in the candidate list, it should be taken into account exactly as a SVHC. - ECHA prioritises the substances from the Candidate List to determine which ones should be included in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV of REACH) and therefore, subject to authorisation. ECHA regularly submits recommendations to the European Commission, who will decide on the substances to be included in the Authorisation List.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16177:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 16177:2012

ja identne ISO 16177:2012

Footwear - Resistance to crack initiation and growth - Belt flex method (ISO 16177:2012)

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of a component or material to crack initiation and growth due to repeated flexing. The method is mainly applicable to outsoles of footwear but may also be used with certain other flexible components.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 14682

Identne prEN 14682:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Safety of children's clothing - Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications

This European Standard specifies requirements for cords and drawstrings on children's clothing, including disguise costumes and ski apparel, up to the age of 14 years. Within the scope of this European Standard, it is not possible to cover all potential hazards that may create an unsafe garment. Conversely, identifiable specific hazards in certain styles/design of garment might not present a risk for certain age groups. It is recommended that an individual risk assessment be carried out on any garment in order to ensure that it does not present a hazard to the wearer

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14682:2007

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAG

Identne EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAG:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

Applicable to the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAE

Identne EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAE:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

Applicable to the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V.

Keel en

EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAF

Identne EN 60335-2-76:2005/prAF:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-76: Particular requirements for electric fence energizers

Applicable to the safety of electric fence energizers, the rated voltage of which is not more than 250 V.

Keel en

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

Hind 10,19

Identne CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Determination of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Part 2: Wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground, fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Specification specifies a laboratory method for obtaining water samples from treated wood which has been in conditions designated to simulate continuous contact with the ground or with water (use Class 4 or 5), at time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15119:2005; CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

EVS-EN 16280:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 16280:2012

Breath alcohol test devices for general public - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard applies to breath alcohol test devices which measure the concentration of alcohol contained in an exhaled breath sample, designed and intended to be used as a self tester for the general public and to provide a reliable indication of the breath alcohol concentration at the time of the test. This European Standard specifies requirements for basic safety and performance, test methods and requirements for marking, labelling and operating instructions. This European Standard gives guidelines for compliance testing procedures consisting of a number of technical performance tests. It is not intended that the results of these devices should be used to rebut the results of evidential breath alcohol analysers covered by OIML R 126:1998, or breath alcohol test devices used in professional applications covered by EN 15964 or similar national regulations. Therefore, the results of measurements need to be displayed so as to protect, as far as it is practicable, the user from underestimating his alcohol concentration based on measurement uncertainties, intrinsic in every measurement.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 6556:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 6556:2012

ja identne ISO 6556:2012

Laboratory glassware - Filter flasks (ISO 6556:2012)

This International Standard specifies requirements to filter flasks with conical or cylindrical shape for general laboratory purposes.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15119:2005

Identne CEN/TR 15119:2005

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Estimation of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Wood held in the torage yard after treatment and wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 3 (not covered, not in contact with the ground), and wooden ommodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground, fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Report specifies two laboratory methods for obtaining water samples: one from preservative treated wood exposed out of ground contact (wood held in the storage yard after treatment and Use Class 3) and the other from treated wood which has been in continuous contact with ground or water (Use Class 4 or 5), at increasing time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

Identne CEN/TS 15119-2:2008

Durability of wood and wood-based products - Determination of emissions from preservative treated wood to the environment - Part 2: Wooden commodities exposed in Use Class 4 or 5 (in contact with the ground , fresh water or sea water) - Laboratory method

This Technical Report specifies a laboratory method for obtaining water samples from treated wood which has been in continuous contact with the ground or with water (Use Class 4 or 5), at time intervals after exposure.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TS 15119-2:2012

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 15522-2:2012

Hind 25,03

Identne CEN/TR 15522-2:2012

Oil spill identification - Waterborne petroleum and petroleum products - Part 2: Analytical methodology and interpretation of results based on GC-FID and GC-MS low resolution analyses

This Technical Report (TR) describes a methodology to firstly identify the specific nature of oils spilled in marine, estuarine and aquatic environments and secondly compare the chemical composition of spilled oil or oily samples with that of suspected sources. Specifically, the TR describes the detailed analytical methods and data processing specifications for identifying the specific nature of waterborne oil spills and establishing their correlation to suspected sources. Even when samples or data from suspected sources are not available for comparison, establishing the specific nature (e.g., refined petroleum, crude oil, waste oil, etc.) of the spilled oil may still help constrain the possible source(s) of the spilled oil. This methodology is restricted to petroleum and petroleum products containing a significant proportion of hydrocarbon-components with a boiling point above 200°C. Examples are: crude oils, higher boiling condensates, diesel oils, residual bunker or heavy fuel oils, lubricants, and mixtures of bilge and sludge samples. While the specific analytical methods may not be appropriate for lower boiling oils (e.g. kerosenes, jet fuels, or gasoline), the general concepts described in this methodology, i.e., statistical comparison of weathering-resistant diagnostic ratios, may have applicability in spills involving lower boiling oils. This method is not directly intended for oil spills impacting groundwater, vegetation, wildlife/tissues, soils, or sediments, and although its application in these matrices is not precluded, it requires caution. The reason for caution is that the extractable compounds in these matrices may alter and/or contribute additional compounds compared to the source sample, which if left unrecognised, can lead to “false non-matches”. Including these “non-oil” matrices in this oil spill identification method may require additional sample preparation (e.g. clean-up) in the laboratory prior to analysis and consideration of the extent to which the matrix may affect the correlation achieved. Evaluating the possible effects in these matrices is beyond the scope of this guideline. Whether the method can be used for this kind of “non-oil” matrices may depend on the oil concentration compared to the “matrix concentration” of the samples. In “non-oil” matrices containing a relative high concentration of oil, a positive match can still be concluded. In “non-oil” matrices containing a relative low concentration of spilled oil, a non-match or an inconclusive match could be achieved due to matrix effects.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TR 15522-2:2006

CEN/TS 16346:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN/TS 16346:2012

Bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour and immediate adhesivity of cationic bituminous emulsions with 2/4 mm aggregate

This Technical Specification specifies a method for the determination of the breaking and immediate adhesivity behaviour of cationic bituminous emulsions in contact with an aggregate. The method applies to emulsions used for surface dressing applications and can be used for formulation and production control purposes. WARNING - The use of this Technical Specification may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This Technical Specification does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this Technical Specification to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

CEN/TR 15522-2:2006

Identne CEN/TR 15522-2:2006

Oil spill identification - Waterborne petroleum and petroleum products - Part 2: Analytical methodology and interpretation of results

This Technical Report (TR) describes a methodology to identify waterborne oils spilled in marine, estuarine and aquatic environments by comparing samples from spills with those of suspected sources . It provides detailed analytical and processing specifications for identifying waterborne oil spills and their correlation to suspected sources. When suspected sources are not available, the methodology may be used to characterise the spill as far as possible with respect to the oil type.

Keel en

Asendatud CEN/TR 15522-2:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 8311

Identne prEN ISO 8311:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 8311:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels - Calibration of membrane tanks and independent prismatic tanks in ships - Manual and internal electro-optical distance-ranging methods (ISO/DIS 8311:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the internal measurement of membrane tanks used in ships for the transport of refrigerated light hydrocarbon fluids. In addition to the actual process of measurement, it sets out the calculation procedures for compiling the tank capacity table and correction tables to be used for the computation of cargo quantities. This International Standard, with some modification, may also be applicable to the calibration of independent prismatic tanks. For the manual measurement of membrane tanks, the procedures of this International Standard utilize the scaffolding used for the installation of the membranes to support the measuring equipment but, for the internal electro-optical distance-ranging method, other safe means of access to the required measuring positions have to be used.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 8311:2000

prEN ISO 10370

Identne prEN ISO 10370:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 10370:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Petroleum products - Determination of carbon residue - Micro method (ISO/DIS 10370:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the amount of carbon residue, in the range 0,10 % (m/m) to 30,0 % (m/m), left after evaporation and pyrolysis of petroleum products under specified conditions. For products which yield a residue in excess of 0,10 % (m/m), the test results are equivalent to those obtained by the Conradson carbon residue test (see ISO 6615). This International Standard is also applicable to petroleum products which consist essentially of distillate material, and which may yield a carbon residue below 0,10 % (m/m). On such materials, a 10 % (V/V) distillation residue is prepared by the procedure described in ISO 3405Sections 7.1.1 & 7.1.2 of this standard before analysis. Both ash-forming constituents, as defined by ISO 6245, and non-volatile additives present in the sample add to the carbon residue value and are included in the total value reported.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10370:2000

prEN ISO 17225-1

Identne prEN ISO 17225-1:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO/DIS 17225-1:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications for solid biofuels of raw and processed materials originating from a) forestry and arboriculture, b) agriculture and horticulture, c) aquaculture. Chemically treated material shall not include halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals at levels higher than those in typical virgin material values (see Annex B) or higher than typical values of the country of origin. NOTE Raw and processed material includes woody, herbaceous, fruit, aquatic biomass and biodegradable waste originating from above sectors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-1:2010

prEN ISO 17225-2

Identne prEN ISO 17225-2:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 2: Graded wood pellets (ISO/DIS 17225-2:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood pellets for non-industrial and industrial use. This International Standard covers only wood pellets produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE 1 For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations”. NOTE 2 Thermally treated pellets (e.g. torrefied pellets) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-2:2011

prEN ISO 17225-3

Identne prEN ISO 17225-3:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 3: Graded wood briquettes (ISO/DIS 17225-3:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood briquettes. This International Standard covers only wood briquettes produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE 1 For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations”. NOTE 2 Thermally treated briquettes (e.g. torrefied briquettes) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-3:2011

prEN ISO 17225-4

Identne prEN ISO 17225-4:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 4: Graded wood chips (ISO/DIS 17225-4:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded wood chips. This International Standard covers only wood chips produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225-1, Table 1): - 1.1 Forest, plantation and other virgin wood - 1.2 By-products and residues from wood processing industry - 1.3 Used wood NOTE For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this International Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations” (ISO 16559).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-4:2011

prEN ISO 17225-5

Identne prEN ISO 17225-5:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-5:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 5: Graded firewood (ISO/DIS 17225-5:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded firewood. This International Standard covers only firewood produced from the following raw materials (see ISO xxxxx–1, Table 1): - 1.1.1 Whole trees without roots - 1.2.1 Chemically untreated wood residues - 1.1.3 Stem wood - 1.1.4 Logging residues (thick branches, tops etc.) NOTE For the avoidance of doubt, demolition wood is not included in the scope of this European Standard. Demolition wood is “used wood arising from demolition of buildings or civil engineering installations” (EN14588).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-5:2011

prEN ISO 17225-6

Identne prEN ISO 17225-6:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 6: Graded non-woody pellets (ISO/DIS 17225-6:2012)

This International standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded non-woody pellets. This International standard covers only non-woody pellets produced from the following raw material (see ISO 17225–1, Table 1): - 2 Herbaceous biomass NOTE 1 Herbaceous biomass is from plants that have a non-woody stem and which die back at the end of the growing season. It includes grains or seeds crops from food production or processing industry and their by-products such as cereals. - 3 Fruit biomass - 4 Aquatic biomass - 5 Biomass blends and mixtures NOTE 2 Group 5 Blends and mixtures include blends and mixtures from the main origin-based solid biofuel groups woody, herbaceous biomass, fruit biomass and aquatic biomass. Blends are intentionally mixed biofuels, whereas mixtures are unintentionally mixed biofuels. The origin of the blend and mixture has to be described using ISO 17225-1 Table 1. If solid biofuel blend or mixture contains chemically treated material it shall be stated. NOTE 3 Thermally treated pellets (e.g. torrefied pellets) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 °C to 300 °C.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14961-6:2012

prEN ISO 17225-7

Identne prEN ISO 17225-7:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 17225-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 7: Graded non-woody briquettes (ISO/DIS 17225-7:2012)

This International Standard determines the fuel quality classes and specifications of graded non-woody briquettes. This International Standard covers only non-woody briquettes produced from the following raw materials (see ISO 17225-1, Table 1): - 2 Herbaceous biomass NOTE 1 Herbaceous biomass is from plants that have a non-woody stem and which die back at the end of the growing season. It includes grains or seeds crops from food production or processing industry and their by-products such as cereals. - 3 Fruit biomass - 4 Aquatic biomass - 5 Biomass blends and mixtures NOTE 2 Group 5 Blends and mixtures include blends and mixtures from the main origin-based solid biofuel groups woody, herbaceous biomass, fruit biomass and aquatic biomass. Blends are intentionally mixed biofuels, whereas mixtures are unintentionally mixed biofuels. The origin of the blend and mixture has to be described using ISO 17225-1 Table 1. If solid biofuel blend or mixture contains chemically treated material it shall be stated. NOTE 3 Thermally treated briquettes (e.g. torrefied briquettes) are not included in the scope of this International Standard. Torrefaction is a mild pre-treatment of biomass at a temperature between 200 – 300 °C.

Keel en

77 METALLURGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 1369:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1369:2012

Metallivalu. Magnetosakeste kontroll

This European Standard specifies a magnetic particle testing method for ferro-magnetic iron and steel castings. NOTE An iron or steel casting is considered to be ferro-magnetic if the magnetic induction is greater than 1 T (Tesla) for a magnetic field strength of 2,4 kA/m.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1369:2000

EVS-EN 1976:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 1976:2012

Vask ja vasesulamid. Mittedeformeeritavast vasest valutooted

This European Standard specifies the composition and physical properties of cast unwrought copper products (refinery shapes) in thirteen grades of copper and nine silver-bearing copper grades. The refinery shapes included are horizontally, vertically and continuously cast wire bars, cakes, billets and ingots. Wire bars, cakes and billets are intended for fabricating into wrought products; ingots are intended for alloying in wrought and cast copper alloys. A table indicating the refinery shapes in which each copper grade is normally available is given in Annex A. Annex B gives information on the relationships between electrical resistivity and conductivity of copper.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1976:2000

EVS-EN 10071:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne EN 10071:2012

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Determination of manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method

This European Standard specifies an electrometric titration method for the determination of manganese in steels and irons. The method is applicable to unalloyed, low alloy or alloyed steels and to irons with manganese contents greater than or equal to 0,5 % (m/m).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10071:2000

EVS-EN 10200:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne EN 10200:2012

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Determination of boron in steels - Spectrophotometric method

This European Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of boron in steels. The method is applicable to non-alloyed and alloyed steels with boron contents of 0,000 4 to 0,012 0 % (m/m).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 10200:1999

EVS-EN 16222:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 16222:2012

Cathodic protection of ship hulls

This European Standard defines the general criteria and recommendations for cathodic protection of immersed external ship hulls and appurtenances. This European Standard does not cover safety and environmental protection aspects associated with cathodic protection. Relevant national or international regulations and classification society requirements apply.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1369:2000

Identne EN 1369:1996

Metallivalu. Magnetosakeste kontroll

See Euroopa standard kehtib ferromagnetilise malm- ja terasvalu magnetosakeste kontrolli kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1369:2012

EVS-EN 1976:2000

Identne EN 1976:1998

Vask ja vasesulamid. Mittedeformeeritavast vasest valutooted

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks mittedeformeeritavast vasest valutoodete (rafineeritud kujul) koostise ja füüsikalised omadused kolmeteistkümne vasemargi ja üheksa hõbedat sisaldava vasemargi kohta.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1976:2012

EVS-EN 10071:2000

Identne EN 10071:1989

Mustmetallide keemiline analüüs. Mangaanisisalduse määramine terases ja rauas. Elektromeetrilise tiitrimise meetod

Standard esitab elektromeetrilise tiitrimise meetodi mangaanisisalduse määramiseks terases ja rauas. Meetodit saab rakendada sellise legeer- või madallegeerterase ja raua korral, mille mangaanisisaldus on 0,5 massiprotsenti või üle selle.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 10071:2012

EVS-EN 10200:1999

Identne EN 10200:1991

Mustmetallide keemiline analüüs - Boorisisalduse määramine terases - Spektrofotomeetriline meetod

See Euroopa standard esitab spektrofotomeetrilise meetodi terase boorisisalduse määramiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 10200:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 8044:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 8044:1999/prA1:2012

ja identne ISO 8044:1999/DAM 1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Basic terms and definitions - Amendment 1 (ISO 8044:1999/DAM 1:2012)

This standard defines terms relating to corrosion that are widely used in modern science and technology. In addition, some definitions are supplemented with short explanations.

Keel en

FprEN ISO 4492

Identne FprEN ISO 4492 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 4492:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Metallic powders, excluding powders for hardmetals - Determination of dimensional changes associated with compacting and sintering (ISO/FDIS 4492:2012)

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

prEN ISO 6509

Identne prEN ISO 6509 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/DIS 6509:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Determination of dezincification resistance of copper alloys with zinc (ISO/DIS 6509:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dezincification resistance of copper alloys with zinc exposed to fresh, saline waters or drinking water, and calculation of dezincification depth after the test . The method is intended for copper alloys with a mass fraction of zinc more than 15%. NOTE The method may be used outside its scope for control or research purposes.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6509:2000

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16420:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne CEN/TR 16420:2012

Analytical Method for the Analysis of Propiconazole in treated Wood Samples

This CEN Technical Report specifies a laboratory method for determining the content of propiconazole in treated wood using either Gas Chromatography (GC) or High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). The method is aiming at determining the treatment quality at the time of treatment. NOTE 1 Under appropriate circumstances the method is applicable for tebuconazole-treated wood as well as for the analysis of waste timber with respect to its propiconazole content. The method has a detection limit lower than 1 µg propiconazole/g and a quantification limit corresponding to 30 µg propiconazole/g of wood material expressed as dry matter. It can be used over a measurement range up to a propiconazole content of 600 µg/g of dry matter. NOTE 2 This method may need some modifications with some wood species such as hardwoods.

Keel en

EVS-EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

Safety of woodworking machines - One side moulding machines with rotating tool - Part 1: Single spindle vertical moulding machines CONSOLIDATED TEXT

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable hand fed single spindle vertical moulding machines (with or without demountable power feed unit), herein after referred to as "machines", designed to cut solid wood, chip board, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic laminate or edgings when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Machines which are designed to work wood based materials may also be used for working hardened plastic materials with similar physical characteristics as wood. NOTE 1 For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine see 3.2.17 and 3.2.18. This document does not apply to: a) machines equipped with outboard bearings; b) machines equipped with powered movements of front extension table and/or tenoning sliding table; c) hand held woodworking machines or any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, i.e. bench mounting; NOTE 2 Hand-held motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in EN 60745-1:2009 together with EN 60745-2-17:2010$. d) machines set up on a bench or a table similar to a bench, which are intended to carry out work in a stationary position, capable of being lifted by one person by hand. The bench can also be an integrated part of the machine if it consists of hinged legs which can be extended down; NOTE 3 Transportable motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in EN 61029-1:2009 together with EN 61029-2-8:2010$. This document is not applicable to hand fed single spindle vertical moulding machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE 4 Machines covered by this document are listed under 7 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 848-1:2007+A1:2010

EVS-EN 848-2:2007+A2:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 848-2:2007+A2:2012

Safety of woodworking machines - One side moulding machines with rotating tool - Part 2: Single spindle hand fed/integrated fed routing machines CONSOLIDATED TEXT

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable single spindle hand fed/integrated fed routing machines with fixed head but allowing only movement along the axis of the tool during machining hereinafter referred to as "machines" designed to cut solid wood, chip board, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic laminate, edgings or veneer when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine see 3.2.17 and 3.2.18. Machines which are designed to work wood based materials may also be used for working hardened plastic materials with similar physical characteristics as wood. This document does not apply to: a) inverted pin routers and radial arm routers (machines where the work piece is fixed and the tool head is manually moved); b) NC boring machines and NC routing machines; NC boring machines and NC routing machines are dealt with in EN 848-3:2007+A1:2009. c) hand-held routers or any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, e.g. bench mounting; NOTE 1 Hand-held motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in EN 60745-1:2009 together with EN 60745-2-17:2003. d) routing machines set up on a bench or a table similar to a bench, which are intended to carry out work in a stationary position, capable of being lifted by one person by hand. The bench can also be an integrated part of the machine if it consists of hinged legs which can be extended down. NOTE 2 Transportable motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in EN 61029-1:2000 together with EN 61029-2-8:2010. This document is not applicable to single spindle hand fed/integrated fed routing machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 848-2:2007+A1:2010

EVS-EN 1316-1:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN 1316-1:2012

Lehtpuu ümarpuit. Liigitus kvaliteedi järgi. Osa 1: Tamm ja pöök

This European Standard specifies a qualitative classification and grade designations for felled round timber of oak and beech presented in the form of long poles or logs. The classifications describe quality classes of round timbers for which the intended use is not known. The classification applies for the following species: Oaks, Quercus sessiliflora SALISB. (or Quercus petraea LIEBL.), Quercus robur L. (or Quercus pedunculata EHRH.) and Beech (Fagus sylvatica L).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1316-1:2000

EVS-EN 1316-2:2012

Hind 5,62

Identne EN 1316-2:2012

Lehtpuu ümarpuit. Liigitus kvaliteedi järgi. Osa 2: Pappel

This European Standard specifies a qualitative classification and grade designations for felled round timber of poplar in the form of long poles or logs. The classifications describe quality classes of round timbers for which the intended use is not known. This classification is applicable to all merchantable clones of poplar.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1316-2:2000

EVS-EN 1870-7:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 1870-7:2012

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 7: Ühekettalised integreeritud söötelaua ja käsitsi laadimise ja/või tühjendamisega palgijärkamisseadmed

This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to single blade circular log sawing machines with saw blade diameter ≥ 600 mm and with integrated feed table with manual loading and/or unloading, (hereinafter referred to as machines), designed to cut solid wood when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. This European Standard is not applicable to machines manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-7:2002+A1:2009

EVS-EN 1870-15:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1870-15:2012

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 15: Käsitsi laetavad ja/või tühjendatavad mitmekettalised tooriku etteandesüsteemiga integreeritud järkamissaed

This European Standard specifies all requirements and/or measures to reduce the hazards and limit the risks on multi-blade cross-cut sawing machines (with minimum two saw unit) with integrated feed of the work-piece and manual loading and/or unloading fitted with a saw blade drive motor for each saw unit, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials where they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events which are relevant to these machines as stated in Clause 4. It does not deal with any hazards relating to the mechanical loading and/or unloading of the work-piece or which result from the combination of the machine with any other. This document does not cover machines designed for climb cutting (see 3.2.10). The requirements of this document apply to all machines whatever their method of control e.g. electromechanical and/or electronic and/or pneumatic. This document is not applicable to multi-blade cross-cut sawing machines with integrated feed of the work-piece and manual loading and/or unloading which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE Machines covered by this document are listed under 1.3 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-15:2005+A1:2009

EVS-EN 1870-16:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1870-16:2012

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 16: Topeltkaldlõike saagimisseadmed V-lõigete tegemiseks

This European Standard specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to double mitre sawing machines for V-cutting with a maximum cutting capacity (width and height) of ≤ 200 mm, fitted or not with pneumatic systems, hereinafter referred to as the machine, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard or plywood and also these materials where they are covered with plastic laminate or edgings, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. The requirements of this document apply to stationary and displaceable double mitre saw for V-cutting (see 3.3.3 and 3.3.4). The requirements of this document apply to all machines whatever their method of control, e.g. electromechanical and/or electronic. This document does not apply to transportable mitre saws or any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, i.e. bench mounting. NOTE 1 Transportable motor-operated electric single blade mitre saws are covered by the requirements of EN 61029-1:2009 and EN 61029-2-9:2009. This document is not applicable to double mitre sawing machines for V-cutting fitted with hydraulic system. This document is not applicable to double mitre sawing machines for V-cutting which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN. NOTE 2 Machines covered by this document are listed under 1.4 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-16:2005+A1:2009

EVS-EN 1870-17:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 1870-17:2012

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 17: Käsijuhtimisega ühekettalised horisontaalselt lõikavad järkamissaemasinad (suportsaed)

This European Standard specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situation and events as listed in Clause 4, relevant to stationary and displaceable manual horizontal cutting cross-cut circular sawing machines with one saw unit (manual radial arm saws), hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. NOTE 1 For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine, see 3.2.3 and 3.2.4. The requirements of this document apply to all machines whatever their method of control e.g. electromechanical and/or electronic. This document does not apply to: a) machines set up on a bench or a table similar to a bench, which are intended to carry out work in a stationary position, capable of being lifted by one person by hand; the bench can also be an integrated part of the machine if it consists of hinged legs which can be extended down; NOTE 2 Transportable motor-operated electrical tools are dealt with in EN 61029-1:2009 together with IEC 61029-2-2:1993. b) machines fitted with hydraulically powered machine actuators; c) machines fitted with powered work-piece positioning; d) machines fitted with the facility for either ripping, milling (including trenching and grooving), sanding and/or drilling; e) machines equipped with more than one saw spindle speed; NOTE 3 A standard to cover machines that can be used for ripping and moulding will be considered at the next revision. NOTE 4 Semi-automatic and automatic horizontal cutting cross-cut circular sawing machines with one saw unit (radial arm saws) are dealt with in EN 1870-11:2003+A1:2009. f) machines with integrated feed. This document is not applicable to manual horizontal cutting cross-cut circular sawing machines with one saw unit (manual radial arm saws) which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-17:2007+A2:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 848-1:2007+A1:2010

Identne EN 848-1:2007+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ühepoolsed pöörleva lõiketeraga puidutöötluspingid. Osa 1: Ühespindlilised vertikaalsed puidutöötluspingid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable hand fed single spindle vertical moulding machines (with or without demountable power feed unit), herein after referred to as "machines", designed to cut solid wood, chip board, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic laminate or edgings when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 848-1:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

EVS-EN 848-2:2007+A1:2010

Identne EN 848-2:2007+A1:2009

Puidutöötlusmasinate ohutus. Ühepoolsed pöörleva lõiketeraga puidutöötluspingid.Osa 2: Ühespindlilised käsitsi- ja kombineeritud etteandega vertikaalfreespingid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable single spindle hand fed/integrated fed routing machines with fixed head but allowing only movement along the axis of the tool during machining hereinafter referred to as "machines" designed to cut solid wood, chip board, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic laminate, edgings or veneer when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 848-2:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 848-2:2007+A2:2012

EVS-EN 1316-2:2000

Identne EN 1316-2:1997

Lehtpuu ümarpuit. Liigitus kvaliteedi järgi. Osa 2: Pappel

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks pikkade postide või palkidena esineva papli ümarpuidu liigituse kvaliteedi järgi ja sortide markeeringu. Liigitus kirjeldab kvaliteediklasse ümarpuidul, mille kavandatud kasutusviis on teadmata. Seda liigitust võib kasutada kõikide turustatavate papliliikide korral.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1316-2:2012

EVS-EN 1316-1:2000

Identne EN 1316-1:1997

Lehtpuu ümarpuit. Liigitus kvaliteedi järgi. Osa 1: Tamm ja pöök

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks pikkade postide või palkidena esineva tamme ja pöögi ümarpuidu liigituse kvaliteedi järgi ja sortide markeeringu. Liigitus kirjeldab kvaliteediklasse ümarpuidul, mille kavandatud kasutusviis on teadmata. Liigitus kehtib järgmiste puiduliikide kohta: tammed Quercus sessiliflora SALISB. (või Quercus petraea LIEBL.), Quercus robur L. (või Quercus pedunculata EHRH.) ja pöök (Fagus sylvatica L.).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1316-1:2012

EVS-EN 1870-7:2002+A1:2009

Identne EN 1870-7:2002+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 7: Ühelehelised integreeritud sööturlaua ja käsitsi pealelaadimise/mahalaadimisega palgijärkamisseadmed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard is primarily directed at machines that are manufactured after the date of issue of this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-7:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-7:2012

EVS-EN 1870-15:2005+A1:2009

Identne EN 1870-15:2004+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 15: Integreeritud detaili etteandmissüsteemiga käsitsi laetavad ja/või tühjakslaetavad mitmeteralised järkamissaed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document !specifies all requirements and or measures to reduce the hazards and limit the risks on multi-blade cross-cut sawing machines with integrated feed of the work-piece and manual loading and/or unloading fitted with a saw blade drive motor for each saw unit, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials where they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic/light alloy laminates.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-15:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-15:2012

EVS-EN 1870-16:2005+A1:2009

Identne EN 1870-16:2005+A1:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 16: Topelt pendelsaagimisseadmed V-lõigete tegemiseks KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events which are relevant to double mitre sawing machines for V-cutting with a maximum cutting capacity (width and height) of ≤ 200 mm, fitted or not with pneumatic systems, hereinafter referred to as the machine, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard or plywood and also these materials where they are covered with plastic laminate or edgings, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-16:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-16:2012

EVS-EN 1870-17:2007+A2:2009

Identne EN 1870-17:2007+A2:2009

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 17: Käsijuhtimisega ühe saeteraga horisontaalsed järkamissaemasinad (universaalsed käsi-pendelsaed) KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situation and events as listed in Clause 4, relevant to stationary and displaceable manual horizontal cutting cross-cut circular sawing machines with one saw unit (manual radial arm saws), hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood, chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic edging and/or plastic laminates, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-17:2007

Asendatud EVS-EN 1870-17:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1870-6

Identne prEN 1870-6 rev:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Safety of woodworking machines - Circular sawing machines - Part 6: Circular sawing machines for fire wood

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to firewood cross-cut sawing machines with manual loading and/or unloading, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. This document does not apply to: Combined circular sawing machines for firewood with additional units e.g. Log splitting units or Circular saw bench units/mode of operation; NOTE 1 Circular saw benches are dealt with in prEN 1870-19:2012. NOTE 2 Log splitting machines are dealt with in EN 609-1+A1:2009 and EN 609-2+A1:2009. Log sawing machines where the saw unit moves to cut the workpiece; machines where the saw blade is capable of tilting; hand-held motor-operated electric tools or any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, i.e. bench mounting;

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1870-6:2002+A1:2009

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 11403-2:2012

ja identne ISO 11403-2:2012

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties (ISO 11403-2:2012)

This part of ISO 11403 specifies test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of multipoint data on the following thermal and processing properties of plastics: - enthalpy/temperature curve; - linear-expansion/temperature curve; - melt shear viscosity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2004

Identne EN ISO 11403-2:2004

ja identne ISO 11403-2:2004

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties

This part of ISO 11403 specifies test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of multipoint data on the following thermal and processing properties of plastics:- enthalpy/temperature curve; - linear-expansion/temperature curve; - melt shear viscosity.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 11403-2:2012

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 5270:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN ISO 5270:2012

ja identne ISO 5270:2012

Pulps - Laboratory sheets - Determination of physical properties (ISO 5270:2012)

This International Standard specifies the relevant International Standards to be used for the determination of physical properties of laboratory sheets made of all kind of pulps. It is applicable to laboratory sheets prepared in accordance with ISO 5269-1, ISO 5269-2 or ISO 5269-3. In this International Standard, it is left to the pulp producer and the pulp user to agree upon which properties are relevant to be tested. The results are, if applicable, reported in index form.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 5270:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 5270:2000

Identne EN ISO 5270:1999

ja identne ISO 5270:1998

Pulps - Laboratory sheets - Determination of physical properties

This Standard specifies test methods for the determination of some physical properties of laboratory sheets made of pulp. It is intended for laboratory sheets prepared in accordance with ISO 5269-1 or ISO 5269-2 and shall be used in conjunction with the relevant Standards for the corresponding test methods for paper to which reference is made.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 5270:2012

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN ISO 15184:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne EN ISO 15184:2012

ja identne ISO 15184:2012

Paints and varnishes - Determination of film hardness by pencil test (ISO 15184:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the film hardness by pushing pencils of known hardness over the film. The test can be performed on a single coating of a paint, varnish or related product, or on the upper layer of a multi-coat system. This rapid test has not been found to be useful in comparing the pencil hardness of different coatings. It is more useful in providing relative ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in pencil hardness. The method is applicable only to smooth surfaces.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN ISO 11890-2

Identne FprEN ISO 11890-2 rev:2012

ja identne ISO/FDIS 11890-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Paints and varnishes - Determination of volatile organic compound (VOC) content - Part 2: Gas-chromatographic method (ISO/FDIS 11890-2:2012)

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

prEN 16492

Identne prEN 16492:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of the surface disfigurement caused by fungi and algae on coatings

This standard specifies a procedure for the evaluation of the degree of surface disfigurement caused by fungi and algae on coatings. This standard is not applicable for evaluating disfigurements caused by blue stain in service on and in wood surfaces.

Keel en

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN ISO/TR 27165:2012

Hind 6,47

Identne CEN ISO/TR 27165:2012

ja identne ISO/TR 27165:2012

Thermoplastics piping systems - Guidance for definitions of wall constructions for pipes (ISO/TR 27165:2012)

This Technical Report provides definitions for wall constructions of thermoplastics pipes intended to be used in pressure and non-pressure pipe applications. It takes into account as far as possible already existing definitions in published product standards and gives guidance for a common text when drafting new deliverables or revising existing ones.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16369:2012

Hind 18

Identne CEN/TR 16369:2012

Use of control charts in the production of concrete

This Technical Report reviews various control systems that are currently used in the concrete industry and, by the use of examples, show how the principles are applied to control the production of concrete. This CEN/TR provides information and examples of the use of method C in Clause 8 of prEN 206:2012.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16395:2012

Hind 9,49

Identne CEN/TR 16395:2012

Gas Infrastructure - CEN/TC 234 Pressure Definitions - Guideline Document

This Technical Report gives explanation on the pressure definitions used by the gas network operators with regard to the standards of CEN/TC 234 "Gas Infrastructure". The European Standards of CEN/TC 234 comprise the functional requirements in the field of gas infrastructure from the input of gas into the on-shore transmission network up to the inlet connection of gas appliances, including transmission, distribution, storage, compression, pressure regulation and metering, installation, injection of non-conventional gases, gas quality issues and others.

Keel en

CEN/TS 16346:2012

Hind 7,38

Identne CEN/TS 16346:2012

Bituminous binders - Determination of breaking behaviour and immediate adhesivity of cationic bituminous emulsions with 2/4 mm aggregate

This Technical Specification specifies a method for the determination of the breaking and immediate adhesivity behaviour of cationic bituminous emulsions in contact with an aggregate. The method applies to emulsions used for surface dressing applications and can be used for formulation and production control purposes. WARNING - The use of this Technical Specification may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This Technical Specification does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this Technical Specification to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

EVS-EN 232:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 232:2012

Vannid. Ühenduselementide mõõtmed

This European Standard specifies requirements for the connecting dimensions of baths, regardless of the material used for their manufacture. This European Standard applies to baths used for domestic purposes and complements the standards for baths made from different materials, the existing standards on tap ware and waste fittings (EN 200 and EN 274-1) in terms of their dimensional requirements. NOTE Only dimensions are compulsory. The shape of the appliance in the figures is for illustration only; it in no way prejudices the shape of the appliance which is left to the initiative of the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 232:2003

EVS-EN 251:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 251:2012

Shower trays - Connecting dimensions

This European Standard specifies requirements for the connecting dimensions for shower trays, regardless of the material used for their manufacture. This European Standard applies to shower trays used for domestic purposes and complements the standards for shower trays made from different materials, the existing standard on waste fittings (EN 274-1) in terms of their dimensional requirements. NOTE Only dimensions are compulsory. The shape of the appliance in the figures is for illustration only; it in no way prejudices the shape of the appliance which is left to the initiative of the manufacturer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 251:2003

EVS-EN 492:2012

Hind 17,08

Identne EN 492:2012

Kiudbetoonist tava- ja eriplaadid. Spetsifikatsioon ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements and establishes methods of control and test as well as acceptance conditions for fibre-cement slates and their fibre-cement fittings for one or more of the following uses: - roofing; - internal wall finishes; - external wall and ceiling finishes. This European Standard applies to fibre-cement slates with a height dimension h (see Clause 4) not exceeding 850 mm for overlapping assembly. For the purpose of this European Standard, fibre-cement slates have been classified according to their bending moment. This European Standard covers fibre-cement slates reinforced with fibres of different types as specified in 5.1.1. This European Standard does not include calculations with regard to works, design requirements, installation techniques, wind uplift or rain proofing of the installed products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 492:2005; EVS-EN 492:2005/A1:2005; EVS-EN 492:2005/A2:2006

EVS-EN 1365-1:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne EN 1365-1:2012

Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements - Part 1: Walls

This European Standard specifies a method of testing the fire resistance of loadbearing walls. It is applicable to both internal and external walls. The fire resistance of external walls can be determined under internal or external exposure conditions. The fire resistance performance of loadbearing walls is normally evaluated without perforations such as doors, glazing or fire resistant ducts. If it can be demonstrated that the design of the opening is such that load is not transmitted to the perforation, then the perforation need not be tested in the loaded condition. If perforations are to be included, the effects of these will need to be separately established. This test method is not applicable to non-separating loadbearing walls which, in short widths, can be tested as columns to EN 1365-4. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1:1999.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1365-1:2001

EVS-EN 12320:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 12320:2012

Building hardware - Padlocks and padlock fittings - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard applies to mechanical padlocks and padlock fittings used on buildings and general use and specifies the test methods to be used. This European Standard specifies performance and other requirements for strength, security, durability, performance, and corrosion resistance of padlocks. It establishes one category of use, two categories of durability, six categories for corrosion resistance and six grades for security based on performance tests that simulate attack. Limited manual attack testing is included in this European Standard because the machine testing does not replicate all known manual attacks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12320:2001

EVS-EN 12599:2012

Hind 22,15

Identne EN 12599:2012

Ventilation for buildings - Test procedures and measurement methods to hand over air conditioning and ventilation systems

This European Standard specifies checks, test methods and measuring instruments in order to verify the fitness for purpose of the installed systems primarily for handing over which will be partially performed before, during and after handing over. This European Standard enables the choice between simple test methods, when sufficient, and extensive measurements, when necessary. This European Standard applies to mechanically operated ventilation and air conditioning systems as specified in EN 12792 and comprising any of the following: - air terminal devices and units, - air handling units, - air distribution systems (supply, extract, exhaust), - fire protection devices, - automatic control devices.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12599:2000

EVS-EN 13469:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13469:2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedure for determining the water vapour transmission properties in the steady state under specified test conditions for test specimens of preformed pipe insulation. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. It is intended to be used for homogeneous materials (see NOTE) and for products which may have integral skins or adhered facings of some different material. NOTE A material is considered to be homogeneous in terms of mass distribution if its density is approximately the same throughout, i.e. if the measured density values are close to its mean density. 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. If the pipe insulation is cut from a flat product, then the water vapour transmission properties can be obtained from tests carried out on the flat product with similar properties in accordance with EN 12086.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13469:2002

EVS-EN 13472:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 13472:2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion of preformed pipe insulation

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the short term water absorption of preformed pipe insulation by partial immersion in water. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. NOTE It is intended to simulate the water absorption caused by exposure to rain for 24 h during product installation. If the pipe insulation is cut from a flat product, then the short term water absorption by partial immersion can be obtained from tests carried out on the flat product with similar properties in accordance with EN 1609, providing the test is carried out in the direction giving the highest water uptake.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13472:2002

EVS-EN 14411:2012

Hind 20,74

Identne EN 14411:2012

Keraamilised plaadid. Määratlused, liigitamine, omadused, vastavushindamine ja märgistamine

This European Standard defines terms and specifies characteristics for ceramic tiles produced by extrusion and dry-pressing techniques, used for internal and/or external floorings (including stairs) and walls. Furthermore, it provides the level of requirements for these characteristics and references to the test methods applied (see Note) as well as provisions for evaluation of conformity and marking. NOTE The series of standards EN ISO 10545 describe the test procedures required to determine most of the product characteristics listed in this European Standard. The series is divided into 16 parts, each describing a specific test procedure or related matter. This European Standard does not cover: - ceramic tiles made by processes other than extrusion or dry-pressing; - dry-pressed unglazed ceramic tiles with water absorption greater than 10 %; - ceramic tiles used for floorings on external road finishes; - ceramic tiles used in ceiling finishes or suspended ceilings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14411:2007

EVS-EN 14706:2012

Hind 11,67

Identne EN 14706:2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the maximum service temperature of flat insulation products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14706:2006

EVS-EN 14707:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN 14707:2012

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature for preformed pipe insulation

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the maximum service temperature for preformed pipe insulation. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14707:2006+A1:2007

EVS-EN 15221-7:2012

Hind 19,05

Identne EN 15221-7:2012

Facility Management - Part 7: Guidelines for Performance Benchmarking

This European Standard gives guidelines for performance benchmarking and contains clear terms and definitions as well as methods for benchmarking facility management products and services as well as facility management organisations and operations. This European Standard establishes a common basis for benchmarking facility management costs, floor areas and environmental impacts as well as service quality, satisfaction and productivity. This European Standard is applicable to Facility Management as defined in EN 15221-1 and detailed in EN 15221-4.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15269-2:2012

Hind 23,62

Identne EN 15269-2:2012

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance of hinged and pivoted steel doorsets

This European Standard covers single and double leaf, hinged and pivoted, steel based doorsets. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from fire resistance test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests, the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - integrity (E), integrity/radiation (EW) or integrity/insulation (EI1 or EI2) classification; - door leaf; - ventilation grilles and/or louvres - wall/ceiling fixed elements (frame/suspension system); - glazing for door leaf, side, transom and flush over panels; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; .- alternative supporting construction(s).

Keel en

EVS-EN 16005:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN 16005:2012

Masinkasutusega uksed. Kasutusohutus. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies requirements regarding design and test methods for external and internal power operated pedestrian doorsets. Such doorset constructions may be operated electro-mechanically, electro-hydraulically or pneumatically. This European Standard covers safety in use of power operated pedestrian doorsets used for normal access as well as in escape routes and as fire resistance and/or smoke control doorsets. The type of doorsets covered include power operated pedestrian sliding, swing and revolving doorsets, including balanced doorsets and folding doorsets with a horizontally moving leaf. Power operated pass doorsets incorporated in other doorsets for which the main intended use is giving safe access for persons are covered by the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to power operated doorsets when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Annex J).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 12631:2012

Hind 18

Identne EN ISO 12631:2012

ja identne ISO 12631:2012

Thermal performance of curtain walling - Calculation of thermal transmittance (ISO 12631:2012)

This International Standard specifies a method for calculating the thermal transmittance of curtain walls consisting of glazed and/or opaque panels fitted in, or connected to, frames. The calculation includes: - different types of glazing, e.g. glass or plastic; single or multiple glazing; with or without low emissivity coating; with cavities filled with air or other gases; - frames (of any material) with or without thermal breaks; - different types of opaque panels clad with metal, glass, ceramics or any other material. Thermal bridge effects at the rebate or connection between the glazed area, the frame area and the panel area are included in the calculation. The calculation does not include: - effects of solar radiation; - heat transfer caused by air leakage; - calculation of condensation; - effect of shutters; - additional heat transfer at the corners and edges of the curtain walling; - connections to the main building structure nor through fixing lugs; - curtain wall systems with integrated heating.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13947:2007; EVS-EN 13947:2007/AC:2010

EVS-EN ISO 25745-1:2012

Hind 10,9

Identne EN ISO 25745-1:2012

ja identne ISO 25745-1:2012

Energy performance of lifts, escalators and moving walks - Part 1: Energy measurement and verification (ISO 25745-1:2012)

This part of ISO 25745 specifies:a) methods of measuring actual energy consumption of lifts, escalators and moving walks on a single unit basis;b) methods of carrying out periodic energy verification checks on lifts, escalators and moving walks in operation.This part of ISO 25745 only considers the energy performance during the operational portion of the life cycleof the lifts, escalators or moving walks.

Keel en

EVS-HD 60364-7-714:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne HD 60364-7-714:2012

ja identne IEC 60364-7-714:2011

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-714: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Välisvalgustuspaigaldised

Standardisarja IEC 60364 selle osa erinõuded kehtivad kohtkindlate välispaigaldiste osa moodustavate valgustite ja valgustuspaigaldiste valiku ja ehituse kohta. Välisvalguspaigaldiste alguspunktiks on elektrivarustusettevõtte elektrijaotuspunkt või välisvalgustuspaigaldise spetsiaalse toiteahela alguspunkt.
Nõuded kehtivad näiteks tänavate, parkide, aedade, avalike kohtade ja spordipiirkondade valgustuspaigaldiste, monumentide valgustuse, tulvavalgustuse, telefonikioskite, bussiootevarjualuste, reklaamitahvlite, linnaplaanide ja liiklusmärkide valgustuse kohta.
Nõuded ei kehti:
— avalike tänavavalgustuspaigaldiste kohta, mis kujutavad endast avaliku elektrivõrgu osa;
— ajutiste valgusvanikute kohta;
— teeliikluse signalisatsioonisüsteemide kohta;
— valgustite kohta, mis on kinnitatud väljapoole ehitist ja mis saavad toidet otse selle ehitise sisejuhistikust.
Ujumisbasseinide ja purskkaevude valgustuspaigaldiste kohta vt IEC 60364-7-702.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-HD 384.7.714 S1:2004

EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne HD 60364-7-715:2012

ja identne IEC 60364-7-715:2011

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-715: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Väikepingelised valgustuspaigaldised

Standardisarja IEC 60364 selle osa erinõuded kehtivad väikepingeliste valgustuspaigaldiste valiku ja ehituse kohta paigaldise toiteallika nimivahelduvpingel kuni 50 V või nimialalispingel kuni 120 V.
MÄRKUS 1 Väikepingelise valgustussüsteemi määratlus vt IEC 60598-2-23.
MÄRKUS 2 Vahelduvpinged on esitatud efektiivväärtustena.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 232:2003

Identne EN 232:2003

Vannid. Ühenduselementide mõõtmed

This standard specifies requirements for the connecting dimensions of baths, regardless of the material used for their manufacture

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 232:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 232:2012

EVS-EN 251:2003

Identne EN 251:2003

Shower trays - Connecting dimensions

This standard specifies requirements for the connecting dimensions for shower trays, regardless of the material used for their manufacture

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 251:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 251:2012

EVS-EN 492:2005/A1:2005

Identne EN 492:2004/A1:2005

Kiudtsement-tahvelkiltkivid ja nende liitekohad. Tootespetsifikaat ja katsemeetodid

This standard specifies the technical requirements and establishes methods of control and test as well as acceptance conditions for fibre-cement slates and their fibre-cement fittings for one or more of the following uses: - roofing, - internal wall finishes, - external wall and ceiling finishes

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 492:2012

EVS-EN 492:2005

Identne EN 492:2004

Kiudtsement-tahvelkiltkivid ja nende liitekohad. Tootespetsifikaat ja katsemeetodid

This standard specifies the technical requirements and establishes methods of control and test as well as acceptance conditions for fibre-cement slates and their fibre-cement fittings for one or more of the following uses: - roofing, - internal wall finishes, - external wall and ceiling finishes

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 492:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 492:2012

EVS-EN 492:2005/A2:2006

Identne EN 492:2004/A2:2006

Kiudtsement-tahvelkiltkivid ja nende liitekohad. Tootespetsifikaat ja katsemeetodid

This standard specifies the technical requirements and establishes methods of control and test as well as acceptance conditions for fibre-cement slates and their fibre-cement fittings for one or more of the following uses: - roofing, - internal wall finishes, - external wall and ceiling finishes

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 492:2012

EVS-EN 12320:2001

Identne EN 12320:2001

Building hardware - Padlocks and padlock fittings - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies performance requirements and describes test methods for strength, security and function of padlocks and padlock fittings used in building applications, but excluding cables and chains.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12320:2012

EVS-EN 12599:2000

Identne EN 12599:2000 + AC:2002

Hoonete ventilatsioon – Katsetus- ja mõõtmismeetodid paigaldatud ventilatsiooni ja õhu konditsioneerimise süsteemide üleandmiseks

This European Standard specifies checks, test methods and measuring instruments in order to verify the fitness for purpose of the installed systems at the stage of handling over. The standard enables the choice between simple test methods, when sufficient, and extensive measurements, when necessary.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12599:2012

EVS-EN 13321-1:2006

Identne EN 13321-1:2006

Open data communication in building automation, controls and building management - Home and building electronic system - Part 1: Product and system requirements

As for Home or Building Electronic Systems (HBES) this resulting standard provides for the domain of Building Automation and Control System Application and Building Management (BACS) common rules for a class of multi-application bus systems where the functions are decentralized and linked through a common communication process.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13321-1:2012

EVS-EN 13469:2002

Identne EN 13469:2001

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedure for determining the water vapour transmission properties in the steady state under specified test conditions for test specimens of preformed pipe insulation. It is applicable to thermal insulating products. It is indtended to be used for homogeneous materials and for products which may have integral skins or adhered facings of some different material. 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

Asendatud EVS-EN 13469:2012

EVS-EN 13472:2002

Identne EN 13472:2001

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of short term water absorption by partial immersion of preformed pipe insulation

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the short term water absorption of preformed pipe insulation by partial immersion in water. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13472:2012

EVS-EN 13947:2007

Identne EN 13947:2006+AC:2010

Rippfassaadide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusjuhtivuse arvutamine

Käesolev Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib raamidesse kinnitatud või raamidega ühendatud klaas- ja/või pimepaneelidest koosnevate rippfassaadide soojusjuhtivuse arvutamise meetodi.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12631:2012

EVS-EN 13947:2007/AC:2010

Rippfassaadide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusjuhtivuse arvutamine

Standardiparandus standardile EVS-EN 13947:2007

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 12631:2012

EVS-EN 14411:2007

Identne EN 14411:2006

Keraamilised plaadid. Määratlused, liigitus, omadused ja märgistus

Käesolevas Euroopa standardis määratletakse ja esitatakse terminid, nõuded ja märgistamise kriteeriumid esimesse kvaliteedikategooriasse kuuluvatele keraamilistele plaatidele (mis on valmistatud märg- ja kuivpressimismenetlusel). Standard hõlmab ka lisas Q esitatud eeskirjade kaudu esimesse kvaliteedikategooriasse mittekuuluvaid plaate.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 14411:2005

Asendatud EVS-EN 14411:2012

EVS-EN 14706:2006

Identne EN 14706:2006

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the maximum service temperature of flat insulation products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14706:2012

EVS-EN 14707:2006+A1:2007

Identne EN 14707:2005+A1:2007

Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature for preformed pipe insulation KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the maximum service temperature for preformed pipe insulation. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14707:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 14707:2012

EVS-HD 384.7.714 S1:2004

Identne HD 384.7.714 S1:2000

ja identne IEC 60364-7-714:1996

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 7: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Jagu 714: Välisvalgustuspaigaldised

Käesoleva HD osa 714 sätestab erinõuded rakendamiseks kohtkindlatele välisvalgustuspaigaldistele

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-HD 60364-7-714:2012

EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2005

Identne HD 60364-7-715:2005

ja identne IEC 60364-7-715:1999

Ehitiste elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-715: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja paikadele. Väikepingelised valgustuspaigaldised

Käesoleva osa nõuded haaravad väikepingelisi valgustuspaigaldisi, mille toiteallika nimivahelduvpinge on kuni 50 V või nimialalispinge kuni 120 V.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 933-9:2009/FprA1

Identne EN 933-9:2009/FprA1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates - Part 9: Assessment of fines - Methylene blue test

This standard describes the reference method used for type testing and in cases of dispute for the determination of the methylene blue value of the 0/2 mm fraction in fine aggregates or all-in aggregates (MB). It also describes the reference method for the determination of the methylene blue value of the 0/0,125 mm fraction (MBF) in Annex A. For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the suitable reference method has been established.

Keel en

FprEN 196-2

Identne FprEN 196-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 196-2:2005

FprEN 1304

Identne FprEN 1304:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Clay roofing tiles and fittings - Product definitions and specifications

This European Standard specifies requirements for clay roofing tiles and fittings for pitched roof coverings and wall cladding and lining. It applies to all tiles and fittings as defined in Clause 3. Clay roofing tiles and clay fittings which conform to this European Standard are suitable for use as roof coverings, vertical wall cladding and lining. This European Standard defines the minimum requirements for a product which if satisfactory at the time of delivery will ensure that the product is able to perform its function in relation to the performance levels declared for it, whilst subjected to the changes that occur in such materials during normal conditions of use. The results obtained according to the European Standard apply to products at the time they are offered for sale.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1304:2006

FprEN 14908-1

Identne FprEN 14908-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 1: Protocol Stack

This European Standard applies to a communication protocol for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control and is suitable for implementing both peer-to-peer and master-slave control strategies. This specification describes services in layers 2 to 7. In the layer 2 (data link layer) specification, it also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The interface described in this specification supports multiple transmission media at the physical layer. In the layer 7 specification, it includes a description of the types of messages used by applications to exchange application and network management data.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-1:2005

FprEN 14908-2

Identne FprEN 14908-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 2: Twisted Pair Communication

This European Standard specifies the control network protocol (CNP) free-topology twisted-pair channel for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management and is used in conjunction with FprEN 14908-1:2012. The channel supports communication at 78,125 kbit/s between multiple nodes, each of which consists of a transceiver, a protocol processor, an application processor, a power supply, and application electronics. This European Standard covers the complete physical layer (OSI Layer 1), including the interface to the Media Access Control (MAC) sub-layer and the interface to the medium. Parameters that are controlled by other layers but control the operation of the physical layer are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-2:2005

FprEN 14908-3

Identne FprEN 14908-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 3: Power Line Channel Specification

This European Standard specifies all the information necessary to facilitate the exchange of data and control information over the power line medium for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. This European Standard establishes a minimal set of rules for compliance. It does not rule out extended services to be provided, given that the rules are adhered to within the system. It is the intention of the standard to permit extended services (defined by users) to coexist. Certain aspects of this standard are defined in other documents. These documents are referenced where relevant. In the case where a referenced standard conflicts with this European Standard, this part of EN 14908 will prevail.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-3:2006

FprEN 14908-4

Identne FprEN 14908-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 4: IP Communication

This European Standard specifies the transporting of the Control Network Protocol (CNP) packets for commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management over Internet Protocol (IP) networks using a tunnelling mechanism wherein the CNP packets are encapsulated within IP packets. It applies to both CNP nodes and CNP routers. The purpose of this European Standard is to ensure interoperability between various CNP devices that wish to use IP networks to communicate using the CNP protocol. The main body of this European Standard is independent of the CNP protocol being transported over the IP network. The reader is directed to Annex A and Annex B for the normative and informative, respectively, aspects of this specification that are specific to FprEN 14908-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-4:2006

prEN 16247-2

Identne prEN 16247-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Energy audits - Part 2: Buildings

This European Standard covers specific energy audit requirements in buildings. It specifies the requirements, methodology and deliverables of an energy audit in a building or group of buildings, excluding individual private dwellings. It should be read in conjunction with, and is supplementary to, prEN 16247-1, Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements. The audit site can include buildings that have energy intensive processes. In this case, the energy auditor may choose to apply the prEN 16247-3, Energy audits - Part 3: Processes.

Keel en

prEN 16491

Identne prEN 16491:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Thermal insulation products for buildings - Factory made composite products - Specification

This European standard specifies the requirements for factory made composite products to be used for thermal insulation of buildings, such as composite insulation products with at least two different thermal insulation layers and with or without facings or coatings, and composite products with thermal insulation layer/s bonded to additional external layer/s of non-insulation products. Products defined by standards EN 13162 to 13171 and prEN 16069 shall be used for the thermal insulation layers. If a product other than those defined in above standards is used as one of the thermal insulation layers, then its properties declared for the composite shall be assessed according to test methods and principles in above mentioned standards. This standard does not cover the performance of prefabricated systems incorporating these composite products. This standard specifies product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling. This standard does not specify the required level of a given property to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The levels required for a given application are to be found in regulations or non-conflicting standards. Self-supporting building products and products for structural use are not covered by this standard. This standard does not cover in-situ composite insulation products, composite products for civil engineering applications and composite products intended to be used for thermal insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

Keel en

prEN 16497-1

Identne prEN 16497-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Chimneys - Concrete System Chimneys - Part 1: Non-balanced flue applications

This European Standard specifies the materials, dimensional and performance requirements for straight concrete system chimneys for non-balanced flue applications comprising a concrete flue liner and a combination of compatible chimney components, which may be concrete flue blocks (see clause 4), obtained or specified from one manufacturing source with product responsibility for the whole chimney. The standard does not apply to concrete system chimneys with back ventilation. This standard does not cover products designated wet (W) in conjunction with corrosion class 3. This European Standard also applies to concrete system chimneys constructed from storey-height elements and flue blocks reinforced for handling. NOTE Any reference to the term flue blocks implies both flue blocks and their fittings, except where otherwise indicated.

Keel en

prEN 50600-2-1

Identne prEN 50600-2-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-1: Building construction

A data centre's primary function typically is to house large quantities of computer and telecommunications hardware which affects the construction, operation, and physical security. Most of the data centres may impose special security requirements. Therefore, the planning of a data Centre by the designer and the various engineering disciplines that will assist in the planning and implementation of the design of the data centre i.e. electrical, mechanical, security, etc. shall be carried out in cooperation with the IT and telecommunications personnel, network professionals, the facilities manager, the IT end users, and any other personnel involved. This European Standard specifies general aspects for the design and specification of a data centre as a physical facility. It focuses on the selection of an appropriate site and the general construction and architectural elements of a data centre building. Some reference will be made to related factors to be considered, as the purpose of the architectural elements and building technology systems of a data centre is to provide a physical envelope and an environment that meets the needs of the information and telecommunication technology and its users.

Keel en

prEN 50600-2-2

Identne prEN 50600-2-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-2: Power distribution

This European Standard addresses power distribution within data centres based upon the criteria and classifications for "availability", "physical security" and "energy efficiency enablement" within EN 50600-1. This European Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the following: a) power supplies to data centres; b) power distribution systems within data centres; c) facilities for both normal and emergency lighting; d) equipotential bonding and earthing (by reference to EN 50310); e) lightning protection (by reference to EN 50310); f) electrostatic discharge; g) devices for the measurement of the power consumption characteristics at points along the power distribution system and their integration within management tools. Safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this European Standard and are covered by other standards and regulations. However, information given in this European Standard may be of assistance in meeting these standards and regulations.

Keel en

93 RAJATISED

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

EVS-EN 13508-1:2012

Hind 14,69

Identne EN 13508-1:2012

Investigation and assessment of drain and sewer systems outside buildings - Part 1: General Requirements

This European Standard is applicable to the investigation and assessment of drain and sewer systems outside buildings. It is applicable to drain and sewer systems, which operate essentially under gravity, from the point where the sewage leaves a building or roof drainage system, or enters a road gully, to the point where it is discharged into a treatment works or receiving water. Drains and sewers below buildings are included provided that they do not form part of the drainage system of the building. This part of this European Standard specifies general requirements for the investigation and assessment of drain and sewer systems outside buildings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13508-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 22476-1:2012

Hind 16,1

Identne EN ISO 22476-1:2012

ja identne ISO 22476-1:2012

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 1: Electrical cone and piezocone penetration test (ISO 22476-1:2012)

This part of ISO 22476 deals with equipment requirements, the execution of and reporting on electrical cone and piezocone penetration tests. NOTE 1 This part of ISO 22476 fulfills the requirements for electrical cone and piezocone penetration tests as part of geotechnical investigation and testing according to EN 1997-1 [3] and EN 1997-2 [4]. Within the electrical cone and piezocone penetration test, two subcategories of the cone penetration test are considered: - electrical cone penetration test (CPT), which includes measurement of cone resistance and sleeve friction; - piezocone test (CPTU), which is a cone penetration test with the additional measurement of pore pressure. The CPTU is performed like a CPT with the measurement of the pore pressure at one or several locations on the penetrometer surface. NOTE 2 CPT or CPTU can also be used without measurement of sleeve friction, but this is not covered in this part of ISO 22476. This part of ISO 22476 specifies the following features: a) type of cone penetration test, according to Table 1; b) application class, according to Table 2; c) penetration length or penetration depth; d) elevation of the ground surface or the underwater ground surface at the location of the cone penetration test with reference to a datum; e) location of the cone penetration test relative to a reproducible fixed location reference point; f) pore pressure dissipation tests. NOTE 3 This part of ISO 22476 covers onshore and nearshore CPT. For extra requirements for offshore CPT, see NORSOK G-001 [8].

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 13508-1:2004

Identne EN 13508-1:2003

Establishment of the condition of drain and sewer systems outside buildings - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard is applicable to the establishment of the condition of drain and sewer systems by inspection, status codification and consideration of external factors and other information. It is applicable to drain and sewer systems, which operate essentially under gravity, from the point where the sewage leaves a building or roof drainage system, or enters a road gully, to the point where it is discharged into a treatment works or receiving water. Drains and sewers below buildings are included provided that they do not form part of the drainage system of the building.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13508-1:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 1790

Identne FprEN 1790:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Road marking materials - Preformed road markings

The construction products covered and specified on this European Standard are white and yellow, removable or non-removable, preformed road marking materials, under the form of tape, cold plastic, thermoplastics with or without drop-on materials, to be used for permanent and/or temporary road markings in circulation areas. Other products and colours intended for road markings are not covered in this European Standard This European Standard gives also specifications for the evaluation of conformity for white and yellow, removable or non-removable, preformed road materials under the form of tape, cold plastic, thermoplastics with or without drop-on materials to be used for permanent and/or temporary road markings in circulation areas including type testing and factory production control. This European Standard also includes an Annex ZA for tapes, preformed cold plastic road marking and thermoplastic road marking without drop-on materials with the clauses addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Product Directive for permanent road marking. For preformed Thermoplastic road marking with drop-on materials, FprEN 1871:2012, Annex ZA, applies.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1790:1999

FprEN 1871

Identne FprEN 1871:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Road marking materials - Paint, thermoplastic and cold plastic materials - Specifications

The construction products covered and specified by this European Standard are white and yellow paint, thermoplastic and cold plastic materials, with or without premix glass beads, to be used for permanent and/or temporary road markings in circulation areas. Other products and colours intended for road markings are not covered in this European Standard. This European Standard gives also specifications for the evaluation of conformity for white and yellow paint, thermoplastic and cold plastic materials to be used for permanent and/or temporary road markings in circulation areas including type testing and factory production control. This European Standard also includes an Annex ZA with the clauses addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Product Directive, for permanent road markings.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1871:2000

prEN 12697-43

Identne prEN 12697-43:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 43: Resistance to fuel

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the resistance of a bituminous mixture or pavement to fuels. The procedure involves initial soaking of a test specimen made in the laboratory or cored from a pavement in a fuel, followed by a brushing period with a brush test device. The material loss of the specimen is a measure of the resistance to that fuel for that bituminous mixture.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12697-43:2005

prEN 16272-6

Identne prEN 16272-6:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 6: Intrinsic characteristics - In situ values of airborne sound insulation under direct sound field conditions

This European Standard describes a test method for measuring a quantity representative of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation for railway noise barriers: the sound insulation index. The test method is intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed along railways, to be measured either on typical installations alongside railways or on a relevant sample section; - determination of the in situ intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers in actual use; - comparison of design specifications with actual performance data after the completion of the construction work; - verification of the long term performance of noise barriers (with a repeated application of the method); - interactive design process of new products, including the formulation of installation manuals. The test method is not intended for the following applications: - determination of the intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation of noise barriers to be installed in reverberant conditions, e.g. inside tunnels or deep trenches or under covers. Results are expressed as a function of frequency in one-third octave bands, where possible, between 100 Hz and 5 kHz. If it is not possible to get valid measurement results over the whole frequency range indicated, the results shall be given in a restricted frequency range and the reasons for the restriction(s) shall be clearly reported. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

prEN 16272-3-2

Identne prEN 16272-3-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Test method for determining the acoustic performance - Part 3-2: Normalized railway noise spectrum and single number ratings for direct field applications

This European Standard specifies a normalized railway noise spectrum for the evaluation and assessment of the acoustic performance of devices designed to reduce airborne railway noise near railways. All noise reducing devices different from noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation, e.g. devices for attenuation of ground borne vibration and on board devices, are out of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel en

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID JA PUBLIKATSIOONID

CEN/TR 16396:2012

Hind 12,51

Identne CEN/TR 16396:2012

Playground equipment for children - Replies to requests for interpretation of EN 1176:2008 and its parts

The purpose of this CEN Technical Report is to provide replies to requests for interpretations of all parts to EN 1176.

Keel en

CEN/TR 16411:2012

Hind 15,4

Identne CEN/TR 16411:2012

Child use and care articles - 2012 compiled interpretations of CEN/TC 252 standards

The purpose of this CEN Technical Report is to provide replies to requests for interpretations and clarifications of: - EN 1888:2003, Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods - EN 1888:2003/A1:2005, Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods - EN 1888:2003/A2:2005, Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods - EN 1888:2003/A3:2005, Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Safety requirements and test methods - EN 12586:2007, Child use and care articles - Soother holder - Safety requirements and methods - EN 12790:2009, Child use and care articles - Reclined cradles - EN 12221-1:2008, Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements - EN 12221-2:2008, Child use and care articles - Changing units for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods - EN 1466:2004+A1:2007, Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods .

Keel en

EVS-EN 1730:2012

Hind 13,22

Identne EN 1730:2012

Mööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid stabiilsuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks

This European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability of the structure of all types of tables and desks without regard to use, materials, design/construction or manufacturing process. This European Standard does not apply to changing units which are covered by other European Standards. Test methods for the assessment of ageing, degradation, and electrical functions are not included. This European Standard does not apply to the strength and durability of any storage features that are covered by other European Standards. This European Standard does not include any requirements. Requirements for different end uses can be found in other Standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1730:2000

EVS-EN 1957:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 1957:2012

Furniture - Beds and mattresses - Test methods for the determination of functional characteristics and assessment criteria

This European Standard specifies test methods for the determination of the durability and hardness of mattresses and all types of fully erected beds with mattresses (and mattress pads when they form a unit with the mattress). It does not apply to water beds, air beds and children cots. It includes a method for the determination of the firmness rating of a mattress or a bed correlating to the subjective assessment made by people (see Annex A). It needs to be emphasized that the firmness rating cannot be used to demonstrate comfort and/or quality of a mattress or a complete bed. Ageing and degradation caused by air, light, humidity and temperature is not included. The test results are only valid for the article tested. When test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen shall be representative of them.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1957:2000

EVS-EN 13321-1:2012

Hind 8,01

Identne EN 13321-1:2012

Open data communication in building automation, controls and building management - Home and building electronic system - Part 1: Product and system requirements

This European Standard specifies, as for Home or Building Electronic Systems (HBES) for the domain of Building Automation and Control System Application and Building Management (BACS), common rules for a class of multi-application bus systems where the functions are decentralised and linked through a common communication process. This European Standard sets the basic requirements for products and systems. The requirements may also apply to the distributed functions of any equipment connected in a home or building control system if no specific standard exists for this equipment or system. Due to its reference to the EN 50090 series, this European Standard sets requirements for the BACS area in relation to Architecture and Hardware and Application and Communication of systems based on HBES amongst other areas, and specifies the basic requirements for interoperability (between products and systems). Aspects such as environmental conditions/external influences, electrical safety, EMC, etc. also used to be covered by EN 50090-2-2, which will be superseded by the now available EN 50491 series. The latter European Standards series was jointly developed by CENELEC/TC 205 and CEN/TC 247 and will in the future also include aspects like functional safety in normal use (now contained in the EN 50090-2-3). The EN 50491 series applies, together with the relevant product standard for devices, if applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13321-1:2006

EVS-EN 60734:2012

Hind 8,72

Identne EN 60734:2012

ja identne IEC 60734:2012

Household electrical appliances - Performance - Water for testing

This International Standard describes the preparation of four types of water of different hardness, conductivity and alkalinity, intended to be used for testing the performance of household appliances such as washing machines, dishwashers, tumble dryers, steam irons etc. It defines the characteristics of these waters and establishes various methods to be used for obtaining them. It also includes specifications for required measurements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60734:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 653:2011

Identne EN 653:2011

Elastsed põrandakatted. Vahtpolüvinüülkloriid-põrandakatted. Tehnilised andmed

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of floor coverings based on expanded (cushioned) polyvinyl chloride and modifications thereof, supplied in either tile or roll form. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the European Standard includes a classification system (see EN 685) based on intensity of use, which shows where these floor coverings should give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 653:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 26986:2012

EVS-EN 654:2011

Identne EN 654:2011

Elastsed põrandakatted. Poolpainduvad polüvinüülkloriid-plaadid. Tehnilised andmed

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of semi-flexible tiles based on polyvinyl chloride and modifications thereof. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this European Standard includes a classification system (see EN 685) based on intensity of use, which shows where these floor coverings should give satisfactory service. It also specifies requirements for marking.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 654:1999; EVS-EN 654:1999/A1:2004

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10595:2012

EVS-EN 1730:2000

Identne EN 1730:2000

Kodumööbel. Lauad. Katsemeetodid tugevuse, vastupidavuse ja püstivuse määramiseks

This European Standard describes test methods for determining the strength, durability and stability of all types of domestic tables without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The tests are designed to be applied to an article of furniture that is fully assembled and ready for use.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1730:2012

EVS-EN 1957:2000

Identne EN 1957:2000

Kodumööbel. Voodid ja madratsid. Funktsionaalsete näitajate määramise katsemeetodid

This standard specifies test methods for the determination of the durability and hardness of mattresses and all types of fully erected domestic beds with mattresses (and mattress pads when they form a unit with the mattress). It does not apply to water beds, air beds and children cots. It also incl. a method for the evaluation of the firmness of a matt. or a sleeping system relating to the subjective assessment made by people. It must be emphasized that the measured firmness does not relate to comfort and/or quality of a matt.or a complete bed. Ageing and degradation caused by air, light, humidity and temperature are not included.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1957:2012

EVS-EN 13336:2004

Identne EN 13336:2004

Leather - Upholstery leather characteristics - Guide for selection of leather for furniture

This standard gives guidelines for the test methods and recommended values for upholstery leather for furniture. This standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of specimens.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13336:2012

EVS-EN 60734:2003

Identne EN 60734:2003

ja identne IEC 60734:2001

Household electrical appliances - Performance - Hard water for testing

Describes the preparation of three types of water of differend hardness for testing the performance of household appliances (e.g. washing machines, dishwashers, dryers, steam irons, etc). It defines the characteristics of these waters and gives various methods for obtaining them

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60734:2002

Asendatud EVS-EN 60734:2012

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 60335-2-9:2003/FprAD

Identne EN 60335-2-9:2003/FprAD:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

Deals with the safety of electric portable appliances that have a cooking function, such as baking, roasting and grilling. Examples are barbecues for indoor use, contact grills, hotplates, food dehydrators, raclette grills, toasters and waffle irons.

Keel en

FprEN 12503-4

Identne FprEN 12503-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Sports mats - Part 4: Determination of shock absorption

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of shock absorption characteristics of sports mats types 1 to 8 of EN 12503-1:2001, 9 to 11 of EN 12503-2:2001 and 12 of EN 12503-3:2001.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12503-4:2001

FprEN 14908-1

Identne FprEN 14908-1:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 1: Protocol Stack

This European Standard applies to a communication protocol for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control and is suitable for implementing both peer-to-peer and master-slave control strategies. This specification describes services in layers 2 to 7. In the layer 2 (data link layer) specification, it also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The interface described in this specification supports multiple transmission media at the physical layer. In the layer 7 specification, it includes a description of the types of messages used by applications to exchange application and network management data.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-1:2005

FprEN 14908-2

Identne FprEN 14908-2:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 2: Twisted Pair Communication

This European Standard specifies the control network protocol (CNP) free-topology twisted-pair channel for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management and is used in conjunction with FprEN 14908-1:2012. The channel supports communication at 78,125 kbit/s between multiple nodes, each of which consists of a transceiver, a protocol processor, an application processor, a power supply, and application electronics. This European Standard covers the complete physical layer (OSI Layer 1), including the interface to the Media Access Control (MAC) sub-layer and the interface to the medium. Parameters that are controlled by other layers but control the operation of the physical layer are also specified.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-2:2005

FprEN 14908-3

Identne FprEN 14908-3:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 3: Power Line Channel Specification

This European Standard specifies all the information necessary to facilitate the exchange of data and control information over the power line medium for networked control systems in commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management. This European Standard establishes a minimal set of rules for compliance. It does not rule out extended services to be provided, given that the rules are adhered to within the system. It is the intention of the standard to permit extended services (defined by users) to coexist. Certain aspects of this standard are defined in other documents. These documents are referenced where relevant. In the case where a referenced standard conflicts with this European Standard, this part of EN 14908 will prevail.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-3:2006

FprEN 14908-4

Identne FprEN 14908-4:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Open Data Communication in Building Automation, Controls and Building Management - Control Network Protocol - Part 4: IP Communication

This European Standard specifies the transporting of the Control Network Protocol (CNP) packets for commercial Building Automation, Controls and Building Management over Internet Protocol (IP) networks using a tunnelling mechanism wherein the CNP packets are encapsulated within IP packets. It applies to both CNP nodes and CNP routers. The purpose of this European Standard is to ensure interoperability between various CNP devices that wish to use IP networks to communicate using the CNP protocol. The main body of this European Standard is independent of the CNP protocol being transported over the IP network. The reader is directed to Annex A and Annex B for the normative and informative, respectively, aspects of this specification that are specific to FprEN 14908-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14908-4:2006

FprEN 60335-2-9:2009/FprAA

Identne FprEN 60335-2-9:2009/FprAA:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills, toasters and similar portable cooking appliances

This International Standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household and similar purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. NOTE 101 Examples of appliances that are within the scope of this standard are – barbecues for indoor use; – breadmakers; – contact grills (griddles); – cookers; – food dehydrators; – hotplates; – pop-corn makers; – portable ovens; – raclette grills; – radiant grills; – roasters; – rotary grills; – rotisseries; – toasters; – waffle irons;

Keel en

prEN 71-7

Identne prEN 71-7:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Safety of toys - Part 7: Finger paints - Requirements and test methods

This part of EN 71 specifies requirements for the substances and materials used in finger paints and applies to finger paints only. Additional requirements are specified for markings, labelling and containers.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 71-7:2004

prEN 14682

Identne prEN 14682:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Safety of children's clothing - Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications

This European Standard specifies requirements for cords and drawstrings on children's clothing, including disguise costumes and ski apparel, up to the age of 14 years. Within the scope of this European Standard, it is not possible to cover all potential hazards that may create an unsafe garment. Conversely, identifiable specific hazards in certain styles/design of garment might not present a risk for certain age groups. It is recommended that an individual risk assessment be carried out on any garment in order to ensure that it does not present a hazard to the wearer

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14682:2007

prEN 15619

Identne prEN 15619:2012

Tähtaeg 30.12.2012

Rubber or plastic coated fabrics - Safety of temporary structures (tents) - Specification for coated fabrics intended for tents and related structures

This European Standard specifies the characteristics, requirements and test methods for coated fabric intended for mobile, temporary installed tents (see 3.3) and related structures. Plastic film and material other than coated fabrics are not covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15619:2008+A1:2010

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 03.12.2012

CEN/TR 14788:2006
Hoonete ventilatsioon. Elamute ventilatsioonisüsteemide projekteerimine ja dimensioneerimine
Tehniline Aruanne täpsustab soovitused nende ventilatsioonisüsteemide käituseks ja projekteerimiseks, mis teenindavad ühepere elamuid, mitme pere elamuid ning kortermaju nii suvel kui talvel. Käesolev teema on eriti arhitektide, projekteerijate, ehitajate ning siseriiklike, regionaalsete ja kohalike määruste ja standarditega seotud inimeste huvides. Käsitluse all on neli põhilist ventilatsiooni printsiipi: loomulik ventilatsioon, mehaaniline sissepuhkesüsteem, mehaaniline väljatõmbe-süsteem ning mehaaniline tasakaalustatud sisse-ja väljatõmbesüsteem. Välistatud ei ole ka nende süsteemide kombinatsioonid ning ventilatsioonisüsteem võib teenindada ainult ühte korterit (individuaalne süsteem) või rohkem kui ühte korterit (tsentraalne süsteem). Käsitlust leiavad kombineeritud süsteemide ventileerimise aspektid (ventilatsioon koos kütte ja/või jahutusega). Käsitlust ei leia garaazide, ühiste ruumide, katuse tühimike, aluspõranda tühimike, seina õõnsuste ja muude elamispinna all, kohal või ümber struktuuris esinevate vahemike ventilatsioon. Selless Tehnilises Aruandes käsitlust leidvad ventilatsioonisüsteemid võivad mõjutada radooni ja teiste pinnasest tulenevate gaaside hoonesse kandumist ja levikut/segunemist, kuid neid mõjusid see Tehniline Aruanne ei käsitle.
Ventilatsioonisüsteeme, mis on projekteeritud vähendamaks radooni ja teiste pinnasest tulenevate gaaside hoonesse kandumist, käesolevas Tehnilises Raportis ei käsitleta.
Identne: CEN/TR 14788:2006

CEN/TS 14972:2011
Paiksed tulekustustussüsteemid. Veeudusüsteemid. Ehitus ja paigaldamine
Tehniline spetsifikatsioon täpsustab minimaalsed nõuded ja annab teavet ehituse, paigaldamise ja katsetamise kohta ning annab kriteeriumid, et hinnata paiksete veeudu-süsteemide sobivust kindlate ohtude korral, ning sätestab tulekatseprotokollid erinevate ohurühmade jaoks. Nõuded ei kehti laevade, lennukite, sõidukite, kaasaskantavate tulekustutusvahendite ning kaevandustööstuse allmaasüsteemide veeudusüsteemide puhul. Selles dokumendis ei käsitleta plahvatus-kaitsega seotud veeudu aspekte. Dokumendi tulekatsed kohalduvad rakendustele nagu kirjeldatud lisas A. Ekstrapolatsiooni ei kaeta. See dokument ei ole veeudusüsteemide kavandamise universaalne juhend, kuna erinevatel süsteemidel on erinevad omadused ja seega tuleb nende töönõuete täitmiseks järgida teistsuguseid kavanduskriteeriume. Üldistatud kavandamismeetodi puudusel on selle dokumendi eesmärk, et veeudusüsteeme saaks täies mahus katsetada ja et süsteemi komponente hinnataks kvalifitseeritud katselaborites. Süsteemi heakskiitmiseks tervikuna on vaja arvestada vastava tulekatsearuande, komponentide katse-aruannete ja tootja ehitus-, paigaldus-, töö- ja hooldusjuhendiga. Kui gaas süsteemis on kustutamisel/ohjeldamisel oluliseks faktoriks, kohalduvad standardite EN 12094 ja EN 15004-1 vastavad osad. Tulekaitsesüsteemid, mis on vastavuses EN 12845-ga, ning veepihustussüsteemid pole kaetud.
Identne: CEN/TS 14972:2011

EVS-EN 10208-2:2009
Terastorud põlevainete torustikele. Tehnilised nõuded hangetele. Osa 2: Klassi B nõuetele vastavad torud
Standard määrab tehnilised tarnetingimused õmbluseta ja keevitatud terastorudele, mis on ette nähtud põlevvedelike maapealseks transpordiks, eeskätt gaasivarustuses, välja

arvatud rakendused nafta ja gaasitööstuse torustikus. Võrreldes standardiga EN 10208-1 sisaldab käesolev standard rangemaid kvaliteedi ja katsetamise nõudeid.
MÄRKUS 1: Terastorud nafta ja loodusliku gaasi tööstuste torustike tarvis on hõlmatud standardiga ISO 3183. See standard käsitleb tooteid, samade (ja täiendavate) tugevuse tasemete ja osaliselt samade (kuid mitte identsete) nõuetega kui standardid EN 10208-1 ja EN 10208-2 ja koos kahe täiendava lisaga määratleb erinevaid või täiendavaid nõudeid, mis on ka publtseeritud - API Spec 5L.
MÄRKUS 2: See Euroopa standard ei laiene valatud terastorudele.
Identne: EN 10208-2:2009

EVS-EN 13859-1:2010
Elastsed niiskusisolatsioonimaterjalid. Aluskihtide definitsioonid ja omadused. Osa 1: Mitmest osast koosnevate katuste alusmaterjalid
See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib plaat- ja tükkmaterjalidest katusekatete painduvate aluskatete omadused. Standard spetsifitseerib nõuded ja katsemeetodid ning näeb ette toodete vastavuse hindamise vastavalt käesoleva dokumendi nõuetele.
Identne: EN 13859-1:2010

EVS-EN 13859-2:2010
Elastsed niiskusisolatsioonimaterjalid. Aluskihtide definitsioonid ja omadused. Osa 2: Seinte alusmaterjalid
See Euroopa standard määratleb seinte selliste painduvate aluskatete omadused, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks seintes väliskatete all, et ära hoida tuule ja vee läbitungimist väljastpoolt. See määratleb nõuded ja katsemeetodid ning näeb ette toodete vastavus-hindamise vastavalt käesoleva dokumendi nõuetele.
Identne: EN 13859-2:2010

EVS-EN 1824:2011
Teemärgistusmaterjalid. Teedel tehtavad katsed
See dokument määratleb nõuded nii püsiva kui ka ajutise teemärgistustena kasutatavate teemärgistusmaterjalide katsetuste läbi viimiseks teel. Toodud on üksikasjad katsepaikade, teemärgistusmaterjalide katse-paikades kasutamise, mõõdetavate näitajate ja mõõtmiste sageduse ning tulemuste katsearuande kujul esitamise kohta.
Identne: EN 1824:2011

EVS-EN 408:2010+A1:2012
Puitkonstruktsioonid. Ehituspuit ja liimpuit. Mõnede füüsikaliste ja mehaaniliste omaduste määramine
KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
See standard spetsifitseerib meetodid ehituspuidu ja liimpuidu järgmiste omaduste määramiseks: paindeelastsusmoodul, nihke-moodul, paindetugevus, tõmbeelastsusmoodul pikikiudu tõmbel, tõmbetugevus pikikiudu tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul pikikiudu survel, survetugevus pikikiudu survel, tõmbeelastsus-moodul puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, tõmbetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel tõmbel, surveelastsusmoodul puidukiuga rist-suunalisel survel, survetugevus puidukiuga ristsuunalisel survel ja nihketugevus. Lisaks on kirjeldatud mõõtmete, niiskussisalduse ja tiheduse määramist. Meetodid on rakendatavad täisnurkse ja ringikujulise (oluliselt konstantse ristlõikega) mitteliidetud monoliitse või sõrmliidetega puidu ja liimpuidu suhtes, kui ei ole teisiti kindlaks määratud.
Identne: EN 408:2010+A1:2012

EVS-EN 62058-21:2010
Vahelduvvoolu-elektriarvestusseadmed. Heakskiidukontroll. Osa 21: Erinõuded elektromehaanilistele aktiivenergiaarvestitele (klassid 0,5, 1, 2, A ja B)
See IEC 62058 osa esitab vastuvõtukontrolli erinõuded, mis kehtivad uutele toodetud otseühendusega või trafoühendusega elektro-mehaaniliste aktiivenergia (klass 0,5, 1 ja 2) arvestite tarnitud partiile 50 tk ja üle. Vastuvõtumeetod väiksemale partiile peaks olema kokku lepitud tootja ja hankija vahel. Siinkohal esitatud protseduurid on eelkõige ette nähtud tootja ja hankija vaheliseks vastuvõtukontrolliks.
MÄRKUS: Seda võib kasutada ka teisel otstarbel, näiteks esmataatlusel. See Euroopa standard rakendub arvestitele täpsusklassiga 0,5, 1 ja 2, samuti arvestitele klassitähisega A ja B.
Identne: IEC 62058-21:2008, EN 62058-21:2010

EVS-EN 62058-31:2010
Vahelduvvoolu-elektriarvestusseadmed. Heakskiidukontroll. Osa 31: Erinõuded staatilistele aktiivenergiaarvestitele (klassid 0,2 S, 0,5 S, 1, 2, A, B ja C)
Vastuvõtukontrolli erinõuded, mis on esitatud IEC 62058 antud osas, kehtivad uutele toodetud otseühendusega või trafoühendusega staatiliste aktiivenergia (klass 0,2 S, 0,5 S, 1 ja 2) arvestite tarnitud partiile 50 tk ja üle. Vastuvõtumeetod väiksemale partiile peaks olema kokku lepitud tootja ja hankija vahel. Siinkohal esitatud protseduurid on eelkõige ette nähtud tootja ja hankija vaheliseks vastuvõtukontrolliks.
MÄRKUS: Seda võib kasutada ka teisel otstarbel, näiteks esmataatlusel. See Euroopa standard rakendub arvestitele täpsusklassiga 0,2 S, 0,5 S, 1 ja 2, samuti arvestitele klassitähisega A, B ja C.
Identne: IEC 62058-31:2008, EN 62058-31:2010

EVS-EN ISO 14064-3:2012
Kasvuhoonegaasid. Osa 3: Kasvuhoonegaaside heitkoguse hindamiseks valideerimise ja tõendamise nõuded koos juhendiga
See osa standardist ISO 14604 määratleb põhimõtted, nõuded ja juhised neile, kes viivad läbi või juhivad kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) hindamise valideerimist ja/või tõendamist. Seda võib rakendada organisatsiooni või KHG projekti koguse määramiseks, sh kasvuhoonegaaside koguse määratlemiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks, mis on tehtud vastavalt standardile ISO 14064-1 või ISO 14064-2. Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded KHG valideerijate/tõendajate valimiseks, usaldusväärsuse taseme, kriteeriumite ja käsitlusala määramiseks, valideerimise/ tõendamise käsitluse määramiseks, KHG andmete, teabe, teabesüsteemide ja kontrolli hindamiseks, KHG hinnangute hindamiseks ning valideerimise/tõendamise aruannete koostamiseks. ISO 14604 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis on selle KHG programmi nõuded täienduseks ISO 14064 nõuetele.
MÄRKUS: Kui ISO 14064 nõuded keelavad organisatsioonil või KHG kava pooldajal järgimast KHG programmi nõudeid, siis selle KHG programmi nõuded on ülimuslikud.
Identne: ISO 14064-3:2006; EN ISO 14064-3:2012

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012
Vastavushindamine. Üldnõuded personali sertifitseerimisasutustele (ISO/IEC 17024:2012)
See rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab põhimõtteid ja nõudeid asutustele, kes sertifitseerivad isikute vastavust kindlaksmääratud nõuetele ning isikute sertifitseerimisskeemide arendamist ja ülalpidamist.
MÄRKUS: Selle rahvusvahelise standardi tähenduses kasutatakse nimetust „sertifitseerimisasutus“ täispikka nimetuse „isikute sertifitseerimisasutus“ asemel ja nimetust „sertifitseerimisskeem“ täispikka nimetuse „isikute sertifitseerimisskeem“ asemel.
Identne: ISO/IEC 17024:2012; EN ISO/IEC 17024:2012

HD 60364-7-705:2007/A11
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-705: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Põllundus- ja aiandusehitised
Identne: HD 60364-7-705:2007/A11:2012

HD 60364-7-709:2009/FprA1
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-709: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Huvisõidusadamad ja muud samalaadsed paigad
Identne: IEC 60364-7-709:2007/A1:2012; HD 60364-7-709:2009/A1:2012

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel või aasta enne kehtivusaja lõppu ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, 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 järgmine standard:

EVS 585:2007
Isikukood. Struktuur
See standard määrab kindlaks isikukoodi koostise ja struktuuri kasutamiseks Eesti rahvastikuregistris ning teistes isikuregistrites ja dokumentides.

Ettepanek pikendada standardi kehtivus järgnevaks 5 aastaks.
Ettepaneku alus EVS/TK 4 kiri 17.10.2012
Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg 03.12.2012
Lisainfo EVS standardiosakonnast – Lauri Pähklimägi (lauri@evs.ee).

ETTEPANEK EESTI STANDARDI TÜHISTAMISEKS

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonides algatatud Euroopa standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta. Küsitluse eesmärk on selgitada, kas allviidatud standardite jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja Euroopa standardina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee) hiljemalt **30.11.2012**.

EVS-EN ISO 14660-1:2000
Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Geometric features - Part 1: General terms and definitions
This part of ISO 14660 establishes the definitions of geometric features of workpieces.
Identne: EN ISO 14660-1:1999; ISO 14660-1:1999
Keel: en

EVS-EN 61394:2011
Overhead lines - Requirements for greases for aluminium, aluminium alloy and steel bare conductors
This International Standard specifies the requirements and tests of greases designed for corrosion protection of bare overhead conductors.
Identne: EN 61394:2011; IEC 61394:2011
Keel: en

OKTOOBRIKUUS KINNITATUD JA NOVEMBRIKUUS MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15483:2008
Välisõhu kvaliteet. Maapinnalähedase õhukihi mõõtmised FTIP-spektroskoobiga 19,05
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 15483:2008 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standard kohaldub Fourier' teisendust kasutava spektromeetri rakendamisele, et mõõta tehisliku kiirgusallikaga avatud trajektooril infrapuna kiirguse neeldumist korrutisena „kontsentratsioon × tee pikkus". Meetodit kasutatakse infrapunakiirgust absorbeerivate gaasiliste orgaaniliste ja anorgaaniliste ühendite pidevaks mõõtmiseks välisõhus kuni umbes 1 km pikkustel fikseeritud troposfäärilistel avatud seireradadel, ning tulemused esitatakse ruumiliste keskmistena.

EVS-EN ISO 6887-3:2003
Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Katseproovide, algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamine mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks. Osa 3: Erieeskirjad kala ja kalatoodete ettevalmistamiseks 8,01
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6887-3:2003 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See ISO 6887 osa määratleb reeglid kala ja kalatoodete proovide ning nende suspensioonide ettevalmistamiseks mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks juhul, kui proovid vajavad standardis ISO 6887-1 kirjeldatud meetodist erinevat käsitlemist. ISO 6887-1 määratleb algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamise üldreeglid mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks.
See ISO 6887 osa kirjeldab ainult ettevalmistamise meetodeid, mis on samaaegselt rakendatavad erinevatele mikroorganismidele. See välistab ettevalmistused, mida rakendatakse üksikute mikroorganismide leidmiseks ja/või arvuliseks määramiseks, kus valmistamise meetodid on kirjeldatud seda mikroorganismi puudutavas vastavas standardis, nt *Vibrio parahaemolyticus.*

EVS-EN ISO 6887-4:2003+A1:2011
Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Katseproovide, algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamine mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks. Osa 4: Erieeskirjad toodete ettevalmistamiseks, mis ei ole piim ja piimatooted, liha ja lihatooted ning kala ja kalatooted 10,19
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6887-4:2003, selle paranduse AC:2004 ja muudatuse A1:2011 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne konsolideeritud tõlge eesti keelde.
See ISO 6887 osa määratleb reeglid proovide algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste ettevalmistamiseks toodetele, mida ei ole käsitletud standardi ISO 6887 ülejäänud osades. ISO 6887-1 määratleb algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamise üldreeglid mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks.
See ISO 6887 osa kirjeldab ainult ettevalmistamise meetodeid, mis on samaaegselt rakendatavad erinevatele mikroorganismidele. See välistab ettevalmistused, mida rakendatakse üksikute mikroorganismide leidmiseks ja/või arvuliseks määramiseks, kus valmistamise meetodid on kirjeldatud seda mikroorganismi puudutavas vastavas rahvusvahelises standardis.

EVS-EN ISO 6887-5:2010
Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Katseproovide, algsuspensiooni ja kümnenlahjenduste valmistamine mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks. Osa 5: Erieeskirjad piima ja piimatoodete ettevalmistamiseks 9,49
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6887-5:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standardisarja ISO 6887 osa täpsustab piima ja piimatoodete proovide ja nende suspensioonide ettevalmistamise eeskirjad mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks juhul, kui proovid vajavad standardis ISO 6887-1 määratletud üldmeetoditest erinevat ettevalmistust. Üldjuhised algsuspensiooni ja kümnendlahjenduste valmistamiseks mikrobioloogiliseks uuringuks määratleb ISO 6887-1.

See ISO 6887 osa välistab proovide ettevalmistamise nii arvuliseks määramiseks kui ka avastamise katse-meetoditeks, kui ettevalmistamise üksikasjad on täpsustatud vastavates rahvusvahelistes standardites.
See ISO 6887 osa on rakendatav:

a) piimale ja vedelatele piimatoodetele;
b) kuivatatud piimatoodetele;
c) juustule;
d) kaseiinile ja kaseinaatidele;
e) võile;
f) jäätisele;
g) keedukreemidele, dessertidele ja rõõsale koorele;
h) hapendatud piimale ja hapukoorele;
i) piimapõhistele imikutoitudele.

EVS-EN ISO 8968-1:2002
Piim. Lämmastikusisalduse määramine. Osa 1: Kjeldahli meetod 8,01
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN ISO 8968-1:2001 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde. See ISO 8968|IDF 20 osa määratleb lämmastikusisalduse määramise meetodi täis- või kooritud piimas Kjeldahli põhimõttel.

EVS-EN 1168:2006+A3:2011
Betoonvalmistooted. Õõnespaneelid 22,15
See Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1168:2005+A3:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard käsitleb normaltihedusega raud- või pingebetoonist õõnespaneelidele esitatavaid nõudeid ja peamisi toimivuskriteeriume ning vajaduse korral spetsifitseerib minimaalsed väärtused vastavalt standardile EN 1992-1-1:2004.
Standard hõlmab terminoloogiat, toimivuskriteeriume, tolerantse, asjakohaseid füüsikalisi omadusi, spetsiaalseid katse-meetodeid ning transpordi ja montaaži iseärasusi.
Õõnespaneele kasutatakse vahe- ja katuslagedes, seintes ja muudes sarnastes konstruktsioonides. Selles standardis käsitletakse materjali omadusi ja teisi nõudeid vahe- ja katuslagede puhul; seintes ja mujal kasutamise erijuhul võivad asjakohased tootestandardid esitada täiendavaid nõudeid.

EVS-EN 932-5:2012
Täitematerjalide üldiste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 5: Üldkasutatavad seadmed ja kalibreerimine 12,51
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 932-5:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standard määrab kindlaks üldised nõuded täitematerjalide omaduste katsetamisel kasutatavatele seadmetele, kalibreerimis- ja kontrollimismeetoditele ning reagentidele.
Kontrollimisel võib kasutada ka selles standardis kirjeldatutest erinevaid meetodeid, eeldusel et vajalik vastavus selles standardis kirjeldatud meetodile on tõendatud. Vaidluste korral tuleb kasutada selles standardis kirjeldatud meetodit.

EVS-EN 15733:2010
Kinnisvaramaaklerite teenused. Nõuded kinnisvaramaaklerite teenuste pakkumisele 10,90
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 15733:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse nõuded kinnisvaramaaklerite teenustele.
See Euroopa standard rakendub ettevõtete-vahelistele ning ettevõtja ja tarbija vahelistele teenustele.
Paljudes riikides kehtivad kinnisvara-maakleritele õigusnormid, millega tuleb arvestada. Kinnisvaramaaklerid peavad järgima kõiki rakenduvaid asjakohaseid Euroopa ja siseriiklikke õigusakte. Nõuete konflikti korral on Euroopa ja siseriiklikud õigusaktid selle Euroopa standardi suhtes ülimuslikud.
Selle Euroopa standardi nõuded rakenduvad kõikidele osutatavatele teenustele, kaasa arvatud elektroonilisel ja Interneti teel pakutavatele.

EVS-EN 1011-2:2001+A1:2004
Keevitamine. Soovitused metallmaterjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 2: Ferriitteraste kaarkeevitus 19,05
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1011-2:2001 ja selle muudatuse A1:2003 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne konsolideeritud tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard annab juhised ferriitsete teraste (vt peatükk 5), välja arvatud ferriitsed roostevabad terased, kõikide toodete vormide puhul käsi-, poolautomaatseks, mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkaarkeevituseks.

ISO/TS 80004-5:2011
Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 5: Nano/bio-liides 5,62
See väljaanne on ISO tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni ISO/TS 80004-5:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Antud tehniline spetsifikatsioon loetleb terminid ja määratlused, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide ja bioloogia vahelise liidesega. See on loodud lihtsustamaks teadlaste, inseneride, tehnoloogide, disainerite, tootjate, reguleerijate, valitsusväliste organisatsioonide, tarbijaorganisatsioonide, avalikkuse ja teiste vahelist suhtlemist, kes on huvitatud:

- nanotehnoloogiate rakendamisest või kasutamisest bioloogias või biotehnoloogias;
- bioloogilise ainese või põhimõtete kasutamisest nanotehnoloogias.

ISO/TS 80004-7:2011
Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 7: Diagnostika ja terapeutika tervishoius 6,47
See väljaanne on ISO tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni ISO/TS 80004-7:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa on rakendatav nanotehnoloogiate kasutuses meditsiinilises diagnostikas ja terapeutikas. Terminid, mis on seotud nanotehnoloogia rakendustega tervishoius, võivad olla loetletud teistes ISO/TS 80004 osades ja teistes dokumentides.
Terminid, mis on seotud materjalide omaduste kasutamisega nanoskaalas diagnostilistel või terapeutilistel eesmärkidel meditsiinis, on piiritletud antud ISO/TS 80004 osaga. Nanoskaala omadused võivad leiduda materjalides, mis sisaldavad nanoskaala elemente või on ise nanoskaala mõõtmetes.
Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa ei käsitle:

- termineid, mis on seotud nanomaterjalide bioloogiliste tagajärgedega, olenemata nanomaterjali algsest eesmärgist, ega
- terminoloogiat, mis kirjeldab tervise, ohutuse ja keskkonnaga seotud tagajärgi.

Antud ISO/TS 80004 osa tagab järjepideva ning üheselt mõistetava terminite kasutamise tervishoiu spetsialistidele, tootjatele, tarbijatele, tehnoloogidele, patendiagentidele, reguleerijatele, mittetulundusühingutele, uurijatele jt.

EVS-HD 60364-7-714:2012
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-714: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Välisvalgustuspaigaldised 8,01
Eesti standard on CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumendi HD 60364-7-714:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardisarja IEC 60364 selle osa erinõuded kehtivad kohtkindlate välispaigaldiste osa moodustavate valgustite ja valgustuspaigaldiste valiku ja ehituse kohta.
Välisvalguspaigaldiste alguspunktiks on elektrivarustusettevõtte elektrijaotuspunkt või välisvalgustuspaigaldise spetsiaalse toiteahela alguspunkt.
Nõuded kehtivad näiteks tänavate, parkide, aedade, avalike kohtade ja spordipiirkondade valgustuspaigaldiste, monumentide valgustuse, tulvavalgustuse, telefonikioskite, bussiootevarjualuste, reklaamitahvlite, linnaplaanide ja liiklusmärkide valgustuse kohta.
Nõuded ei kehti:

- avalike tänavavalgustuspaigaldiste kohta, mis kujutavad endast avaliku elektrivõrgu osa;
- ajutiste valgusvanikute kohta;
- teeliikluse signalisatsioonisüsteemide kohta;
- valgustite kohta, mis on kinnitatud väljapoole ehitist ja mis saavad toidet otse selle ehitise sisejuhistikust.

Ujumisbasseinide ja purskkaevude valgustuspaigaldiste kohta vt IEC 60364-7-702.

EVS-HD 60364-7-715:2012
Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-715: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Väikepingelised valgustuspaigaldised 8,72
Eesti standard on CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumendi HD 60364-7-715:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardisarja IEC 60364 selle osa erinõuded kehtivad väikepingeliste valgustuspaigaldiste valiku ja ehituse kohta paigaldise toiteallika nimivahelduvpingel kuni 50 V või nimialalispingel kuni 120 V.
MÄRKUS 1 Väikepingelise valgustussüsteemi määratlus vt IEC 60598-2-23.
MÄRKUS 2 Vahelduvpinged on esitatud efektiivväärtustena.

EVS-EN 13224:2011
Betoonvalmistooted. Ribipaneelid 16,10
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 13224:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standard määrab kindlaks vahe- ja katuslagedes kasutatavatele normaaltihedusega raud- või pingebetoonist ribipaneelidele (monteeritavad ribipaneelid) esitatavad nõuded, peamised toimivuskriteeriumid ning vastavuse hindamise korra. Elemendid koosnevad ülemisest ja/või alumisest plaadist ja ühest või enamast ribist, esineda võivad ka põikiribid.
Mõned näited standardis käsitletavate elementide kohta on toodud lisas A. Väikestele ribipaneelidele esitatavad erinõuded on loetletud lisas B.
Standard käsitleb terminoloogiat, toimivus-kriteeriume, tolerantse, asjakohaseid füüsikalisi omadusi, katsemeetodeid ning transporti ja ehitamist.
Standard ei käsitle kandevõime määramist katsetega.

EVS-EN 50525-1:2011
Juhtmed ja kaablid. Tugevvoolujuhtmed ja -kaablid nimipingega kuni 450/750 V (U0/U). Osa 1: Üldnõuded 13,92
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 50525-1:2011 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Selles standardis esitatakse põhinõuded kohtkindlalt paigaldatavatele ja painduvatele tugevvoolujuhtmetele ja -kaablitele nimi-vahelduvpingega U_0/U kuni 450/750 V, mida kasutatakse majapidamis- ja tööstus-paigaldistes ja -seadmetes.
MÄRKUS 1 Mõnede paindjuhtmete kohta kasutatakse terminit „nöörjuhe“.
MÄRKUS 2 Nimipinged on esitatud vahelduvvoolusüsteemide kohta. Juhtmeid ja kaableid võib kasutada ka alalisvoolu-süsteemides.
MÄRKUS 3 Riiklikes eeskirjades võidakse juhtmetele ja kaablitele esitada lisanõudeid, mida selles standardis ei ole. Nii näiteks võidakse intensiivselt külastatavates avalikes hoonetes rakendada lisanõudeid toimivusele tulekahju korral.
Katsetusmeetodid nendele nõuetele vastavuse kontrolliks on esitatud muudes standardites (vt sissejuhatus).
Eri liiki juhtmete ja kaablite ehitusviisid on esitatud standardisarjades EN 50525-2 ja EN 50525-3. Nende kahe sarja standardeid nimetatakse edaspidi kokkuvõtlikult *ehitusviisistandardeiks* (ingl *particular specification*, pr *spécification particulière*, sks *Bauartnorm*).
Juhtme või kaabli mingi liigi kohta kehtivad üksnes vastavas ehitusviisistandardis sätestatud andmed (soone klass ja ristlõige, soonte arv, muud konstruktsiooni iseärasused ja nimipinge).
Nimetatud juhtmete ja kaablite lühitähised on esitatud harmoneerimisdokumendis HD 361.

EVS-EN 60079-17:2007
Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 17: Elektripaigaldiste kontroll ja korrashoid 16,10
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60079-17:2007 ja selle paranduse AC:2008 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
Standardisarja IEC 60079 see osa kehtib ainult elektripaigaldiste kasutajatele ning hõlmab kontrolli ja korrashoiuga otseselt seotud mõjureid üksnes nendes plahvatusohu-piirkondades, kus oht võib olla põhjustatud süttivgaasidest, -aurudest, -ududest, -tolmudest, -kiududest või -lendmetest.
Standard ei sisalda:

- elektripaigaldiste muid põhilisi paigaldus- ja kontrollinõudeid;
- elektriseadmete kontrolli;
- plahvatuse eest kaitstud seadmete remonti ega taastamist (vt IEC 60079-19).

Standard täiendab IEC 60364-6 nõudeid.
Tolmu, kiudude või lendmete korral võib kontrolli- ja korrashoiunõudeid mõjutada hoolduse üldtase.
Standard on ette nähtud rakendamiseks piirkondades, kus võib tekkida ohuolukord plahvatusohtliku gaasi või tolmu segu tõttu õhuga või põleva tolmukihi tõttu normaalsetes keskkonnaoludes. Standard ei kehti

- allmaakaevanduste kohta;
- piirkondades, kus risk võib olla põhjustatud hübriidsegudest;
- plahvatusohtlike tolmude kohta, mille põlemiseks ei ole vaja õhuhapnikku;
- pürofoorsete ainete kohta.

EVS-EN 1096-1:2012
Ehitusklaas. Pinnatud klaas. Osa 1: Määratlused ja liigitus 10,90

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1096-1:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määratleb ehituses kasutatava pinnatud klaasi näitajad, omadused ja liigituse.
Vastupidavuse määramiseks rakendatavad katsemeetodid ja -moodused on esitatud selle standardi osades 2 ja 3.
Tehase tootmisohje ja vastavushindamine, kaasa arvatud lisa ZA, on selle standardi osas 4.
Pinnatud klaasi isepuhastuvuse määramise katsemeetodid on osas 5.
See standard kehtib tavatingimustes käitatavate olme- ja ärihoonete klaasimiseks kasutatava pinnatud klaasi kohta.
See standard ei kehti järgmiste materjalide kohta:

- kleepuva tagaküljega polümeersed kelmed klaasil (prEN 15755-1);
- hõbetatud *float*-klaasist valmistatud peeglid (EN 1036-1);
- emailitud klaas (EN 12150-1, EN 1863-1, 14179-1);
- värvitud klaas (standard on ettevalmistamisel).

EVS-EN 716-1:2008
Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded 7,38
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 716-1:2008 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
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.

EVS-EN 716-2:2008
Mööbel. Kodused lastevoodid ja laste klappvoodid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid 13,92
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 716-2:2008 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 326-2:2010
Puitplaadid. Proovivõtt, lõikamine ja kontroll. Osa 2: Esmane tüübikatsetus ja ettevõtte tootmisohje 16,10
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 326-2:2010 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See standard määrab kindlaks ettevõttesisese esmase tüübikatsetuse (ITT) ja ettevõttesisese tootmisohje (FPC), ning väliskontrolli meetodid puitplaatide vastavuse hindamiseks standardile EN 13986 või teistele asjakohastele spetsifikatsioonidele. Standard võib tootja valikul rakenduda ka mitteehituslikul otstarbel kasutatavatele plaatidele.
Standard ei rakendu kaubasaadetistes sisalduvate plaatide spetsifikatsioonidele vastavuse hindamisele. Sellisel juhul rakendub standard EN 326-3.
Ettevõttesiseseks tootmisohjeks, kui see on nõutav, on antud meetodid toodangupartiide ja pikemate perioodide toodangu vastavuse hindamiseks.
Väliskontrolliks, kui see on nõutav, on antud meetodid ettevõtte esmakontrolliks ja toote esmaseks tüübikatsetuseks ning ettevõtte tootmisohje järelevalveks.
Ettevõtte tootmisohjes kasutatakse väikseid katsekehi. Hindamise statistika baseerub normaaljaotusel.

EVS-EN 1729-2:2012
Mööbel. Haridusasutuste toolid ja lauad. Osa 2: Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid 11,67
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1729-2:2012 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks haridusasutustes üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid.
Standard rakendub mööblile, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks sülearvutitega või portatiivsete seadmetega, kuid mitte spetsiaalsuunitlusega töökohtadele, nagu näiteks laborid, ridaistmed ja töökojad.

Lisa A (normlisa) sisaldab toolide kukkumiskatse meetodit.
Joonised illustreerivad ainult katsete põhimõtet ja neid ei saa kasutada katsete sooritamiseks, v.a lisa A.
MÄRKUS EN 1729-1 määrab kindlaks üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade funktsionaalmõõtmed ja märgistuse.

EVS-EN 60947-2:2006+A1:2009
Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 2: Kaitselülitid 31,07
See Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60947-2:2006 ja selle muudatuse A1:2009 ingliskeelsete tekstide sisu poolest identne konsolideeritud tõlge eesti keelde.
See standard kehtib kaitselülitite kohta, mille peakontaktid on ette nähtud ühendamiseks kuni 1000 V nimipingega vahelduvvooluahelatesse või kuni 1500 V nimipingega alalisvooluahelatesse; standard sätestab ka lisanõuded sulavkaitsmeid sisaldavatele kaitselülititele.
Standard kehtib sõltumata kaitselülitite nimivoolust, valmistusviisist ja rakendusalast.
Lisanõuded kaitselülititele, mida kasutatakse otsekäivititena, on esitatud standardis IEC 60947-4-1 ning on kohaldatavad madalpingelistele kontaktoritele ja käivititele.
Nõuded kaitselülititele, mida kasutatakse ehitiste elektripaigaldistes ja muudes taolistes rakendustes ja mis on ette nähtud käitamiseks instrueerimata tavaisikute poolt, on esitatud standardis IEC 60898.
Nõuded seadmete kaitseks (nt elektrirakendustes) ette nähtud kaitselülititele on esitatud standardis IEC 60934.
Teatud erirakendustes (nt transpordivahendites, valtspinkides, mereseadmetes) võivad osutuda vajalikuks eri- või lisanõuded.
MÄRKUS Selles standardis käsitletavad kaitselülitid võivad olla varustatud automaatse lahutamise seadistega ka muudes määratud oludes kui liigvoolu- või alapingeoludes, nt võimsuse või voolu suuna muutumisel. Standard ei käsitle talitluse kontrolli nendes oludes.
Standardi eesmärk on sätestada:

a) kaitselülitite tunnussuurused;
b) olud, millele kaitselülitid peavad vastama, arvestades
    1) toimimist ja omadusi tavatalitlusel,
    2) toimimist ja omadusi ülekoormusel ja lühistel, sealhulgas talitluse koordinatsiooni (selektiivsust ja reservkaitset),
    3) dielektrilisi omadusi;
c) katsetused, mille eesmärgiks on kontrollida nõuetele vastavust nimetatud oludes, ja rakendatavad katsetusmeetodid;
d) aparaatidele märgitav või nendega kaasaantav informatsioon.

EVS-EN 60947-2:2006/A1:2009
Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 2: Kaitselülitid 14,69
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 60947-2:2006 muudatuse EN 60947-2:2006/A1:2009 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.

EVS-EN 12767:2007
Teepäraldiste tugikonstruktsioonide passiivne ohutus. Nõuded, klassifikatsioon ja katsemeetodid 14,69
Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 12767:2007 ingliskeelse teksti sisu poolest identne tõlge eesti keelde.
See Euroopa standard täpsustab toimivusnõuded ja määratleb passiivse ohutuse tasemed, mille eesmärk on vähendada püsivate teepäraldiste tugikonstruktsioonidega kokkupõrkavates sõidukites viibijate vigastuste raskusastet. Arvesse võetakse ka muu liiklus ja jalakäijad. Arvestatakse kolme energianeelduvuse tüübiga ja antakse katsemeetodid toimivustaseme määramiseks erinevates kokkupõrketingimustes. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma sõidukipiirdesüsteeme, müratõkkeid ega sisevalgustusega tähistulpi. See ei hõlma ka ajutisi liikluskorraldusvahendeid.

OKTOOBRIKUUS 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 (et)	UUS pealkiri (et)
EVS-EN 1011-1:2009	Keevitus. Soovitused metalsete materjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 1: Üldjuhised kaarkeevituseks	Keevitamine. Soovitused metalsete materjalide keevitamiseks. Osa 1: Üldjuhised kaarkeevituseks
EVS-EN 50136-2-1:2002	Häiresüsteemid. Häireedastussüsteemid ja -seadmed. Osa 2-1: Üldnõuded häireedastussüsteemidele	Häiresüsteemid. Häireedastussüsteemid ja -seadmed. Osa 2-1: Üldnõuded häireedastusseadmetele

Eesti standardi ingliskeelse pealkirja muutmine:

Standardi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri (en)	UUS pealkiri (en)
EVS-EN 50136-2-1:2002	Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 2-1: General requirements for alarm transmission systems	Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 2-1: General requirements for alarm transmission equipment

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