

**09/2015**

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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# UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast [standardimisprogrammist](#).

## 01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

### EVS JUHEND 12:2015

#### **Eesti esindajate Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tehnilistesse komiteedesse ja töörühmadesse nimetamise kord ja põhimõtted** **Principles and procedure to appoint Estonian delegates to participate in the technical work of European and international standards organisations**

See juhend käsitleb Eesti ekspertide osalemist Euroopa (CEN ja CENELEC) ja rahvusvaheliste (ISO ja IEC) standardimisorganisatsioonide tehniliste komiteede, projektkomiteede ja töörühmade töös. Juhend käsitleb ka osalemist Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide töörühmade kokkulepete (CWA ja IWA) koostamises. Kirjeldatud on osalemise võimalused, osaleja määramise kord ning osaleja õigused ja kohustused.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 12:2012

### EVS-EN 16263-1:2015

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 1: Terminology**

This European Standard defines various terms relating to the design, construction, performances, labelling and testing of other pyrotechnic articles as defined by Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-1:2015

### EVS-EN 16572:2015

#### **Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Glossary of technical terms concerning mortars for masonry, renders and plasters used in cultural heritage**

This European Standard describes the terminology for mortars used in the field of cultural heritage. NOTE In addition to terms used in the three official CEN languages (English, French and German), this European Standard gives the equivalent terms in Dutch, Italian, Greek, Swedish and Spanish; these are published under the responsibility of the member body/National Committee for NEN, UNI, ELOT, SIS and AENOR and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as CEN terms and definitions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16572:2015

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

### EVS-EN 16636:2015

#### **Kahjuritõrjeteenused. Nõuded ja pädevused** **Pest management services - Requirements and competences**

Selles Euroopa standardis esitatakse rahva tervise ning vara ja keskkonna kaitsmise eesmärgil nõuded kahjuritõrjeteenustele ja kutselistele kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutajatele. Seda Euroopa standardit kohaldatakse kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutamise, kaasa arvatud kindlaksmääratud tõrje- ja ennetusmenetluste hindamise, soovitamise ja järgneva teostamise eest vastutavate isikute suhtes. Standardis esitatud nõuded peaksid olema kohaldatavad igale teenusepakkujale, kelle tegevus kuulub standardi käsitlusalasse, milleks on sobivate kahjurivastaste meetodite rakendamine. Seda Euroopa standardit ei kohaldata teenuste osutamise suhtes järgmistes valdkondades: — põllukultuuride kaitse; — korraliste lepinguliste puhastusteenustega seotud korrapärane puhastamine ja desinfitseerimine.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16636:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 14906:2011/A1:2015

#### **Electronic fee collection - Application interface definition for dedicated short-range communication - Amendment 1 (ISO 14906:2011/Amd 1:2015)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 14906:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14906:2011/Amd 1:2015; EN ISO 14906:2011/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14906:2011

**CEN/TS 16826-1:2015****Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for snap frozen tissue - Part 1: Isolated RNA**

This Technical Specification recommends the handling, documentation and processing of frozen tissue specimens intended for RNA analysis during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations (e.g., in vitro diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, in vitro diagnostics developers and manufacturers, institutions and commercial organisations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). RNA profiles in tissues can change significantly before and after collection and can change differently in different donors' / patients' tissues. Therefore, special measures have to be taken to minimize the described profile changes and modifications within the tissue for subsequent RNA analysis. Tissues that have undergone chemical stabilisation pre-treatment before freezing are not covered in this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16826-1:2015

**CEN/TS 16826-2:2015****Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for snap frozen tissue - Part 2: Isolated proteins**

This Technical Specification recommends the handling, documentation and processing of frozen tissue specimens intended for the analysis of extracted proteins during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations (e.g., in vitro diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, in vitro diagnostics developers and manufacturers, institutions and commercial organisations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). Protein profiles and protein-protein interactions in tissues can change drastically before and after collection (due to e.g., gene induction, gene down regulation, protein degradation). Protein species amounts can change differently in different donors' / patients' tissues. The expression of genes can be influenced by the given treatment or intervention (surgery, biopsy), or drugs administered for anaesthesia or even treatment of concomitant disease as well as by the different environment conditions after the tissue removal from the body. Therefore, it is essential to take special measures to minimize the described profile changes and modifications within the tissue for subsequent protein analysis. Tissues that have undergone chemical stabilization pre-treatment before freezing are not covered in this document. In addition this document is not applicable for protein analysis by immunohistochemistry.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16826-2:2015

**CEN/TS 16827-1:2015****Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for FFPE tissue - Part 1: Isolated RNA**

This Technical Specification gives recommendations for the handling, documentation and processing of FFPE tissue specimens intended for RNA analysis during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations (e.g., in vitro diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, developers and manufacturers of in vitro diagnostics, institutions and commercial organizations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). The formalin fixation and the paraffin embedding process lead to modifications of the RNA molecules, which can impact the validity and reliability of the analytical test results. Therefore, it is essential to take special measures to minimize the described profile changes and modifications within the tissue for subsequent RNA analysis.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16827-1:2015

**CEN/TS 16827-2:2015****Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for FFPE tissue - Part 2: Isolated proteins**

This Technical Specification gives recommendations for the handling, documentation and processing of FFPE tissue specimens intended for the analysis of extracted proteins during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations (e.g., in vitro diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, developers and manufacturers of in vitro diagnostics, institutions and commercial organizations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). Protein profiles and protein-protein interactions in tissues can change drastically before and after collection (due to e.g., gene induction, gene down regulation, protein degradation). Protein species amounts can change differently in tissues from different donors' / patients. The expression of genes can be influenced by the given treatment or intervention (surgery, biopsy), or drugs administered for anaesthesia or even treatment of concomitant disease as well as by the different environment conditions after the tissue removal from the body. Furthermore, the formalin fixation and paraffin embedding process leads to modifications of the protein molecules, which can impact the validity and reliability of the analytical test results. Therefore, it is essential to take special measures to minimize the described profile changes and modifications within the tissue for subsequent protein analysis. This document is not applicable for protein analysis by immunohistochemistry.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16827-2:2015

### **CEN/TS 16827-3:2015**

#### **Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for FFPE tissue - Part 3: Isolated DNA**

This Technical Specification gives recommendations for the handling, documentation and processing of FFPE tissue specimens intended for DNA analysis during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations (e.g., in vitro diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, developers and manufacturers of in vitro diagnostics, institutions and commercial organizations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). DNA integrity in tissues can change before and during formalin fixation, processing and storage. Chemical modifications introduced into DNA during tissue fixation might lead to fragmentation and sequence alterations [1], changes in the methylation status or even structural changes which can lead to e.g., spurious copy number changes in array-CGH profiles [2]. These modifications of the DNA molecules can impact the validity and reliability of the analytical test results. Therefore, it is essential to take special measures to minimize the described modifications for subsequent DNA analysis.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16827-3:2015

### **EVS-EN 16616:2015**

#### **Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Chemical-thermal textile disinfection - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 2)**

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for the microbicidal activity of a defined disinfection process for the treatment of contaminated linen. This procedure is carried out by using a washing machine as defined in Chapter 5.3.2.17 and refers to the disinfection step without prewash. This European Standard applies to areas and situations where disinfection is indicated. Such indications occur in patient care, for example: - in hospitals, in community medical facilities and in dental institutions; - in schools, kindergartens and nursing homes; - institutions where patients are accommodated, which could suffer from transmissible diseases; - other applications where hygienic treatment of linen is necessary (e.g. food processing, hotels, workwear e. g. from the pharmaceutical industry, laboratories, foodstuffs area or similar institutions). The method described is intended to determine the activity of commercial formulations or active substances under the conditions in which they are used. NOTE This method corresponds to a phase 2 step 2 test (Annex F).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16616:2015

### **EVS-EN 60601-2-37:2008/A1:2015**

#### **Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-37: Erinõuded ultraheli meditsiinilise diagnostika- ja seireseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimivusnäitajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment**

Amendment to EN 60601-2-37:2008

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-37:2007/A1:2015; EN 60601-2-37:2008/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-37:2008

### **EVS-EN ISO 13408-7:2015**

#### **Aseptic processing of health care products - Part 7: Alternative processes for medical devices and combination products (ISO 13408-7:2012)**

This part of ISO 13408 specifies requirements and provides guidance on alternative approaches to process simulations for the qualification of the aseptic processing of medical devices and combination products that cannot be terminally sterilized and where the process simulation approach according to ISO 13408-1 cannot be applied. This part of ISO 13408 describes how risk assessment can be used during the development of an aseptic process to design a process simulation study for medical devices and combination products in those cases where a straightforward substitution of media for product during aseptic processing is not feasible or would not simulate the actual aseptic process.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13408-7:2012; EN ISO 13408-7:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 15883-6:2015**

#### **Pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmed. Osa 6: Mitteinvasiivsete, mittekriitiliste meditsiiniseadmete ja tervishoiuseadmete termiliseks desinfektsiooniks ette nähtud pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmete nõuded ja katsed (ISO 15883-6:2011)**

#### **Washer-disinfectors - Part 6: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing thermal disinfection for non-invasive, non-critical medical devices and healthcare equipment (ISO 15883-6:2011)**

ISO 15883-6:2011 specifies particular requirements for washer-disinfectors (WDs) intended for use when the level of assurance of disinfection that is necessary can be achieved by cleaning and thermal disinfection (A0 not less than 60) and does not require an independent automated record of critical processes to be kept. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15883-1, which gives general requirements for WDs. The range of products on which WDs of this particular type can be used is restricted to devices and equipment which are non-invasive and non-critical (i.e. not penetrating skin or contacting mucosal surfaces).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 15883-6:2015; ISO 15883-6:2011  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15883-6:2011

### **EVS-EN ISO 23747:2015**

#### **Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Väljahingamise tippvoo mõõturid spontaanselt hingava patsiendi kopsufunktsiooni hindamiseks Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Peak expiratory flow meters for the assessment of pulmonary function in spontaneously breathing humans (ISO 23747:2015)**

This International Standard specifies requirements for a peak expiratory flow meter (pefm) intended for the assessment of pulmonary function in spontaneously breathing humans. This International Standard covers all medical devices that measure peak expiratory flowrate in spontaneously breathing humans either as part of an integrated lung function medical device or as a stand-alone medical device. Planning and design of products applying to this International Standard are to consider the environmental impact from the product during its life cycle. Environmental aspects are addressed in Annex E.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 23747:2015; EN ISO 23747:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 23747:2009

### **EVS-EN ISO 3826-4:2015**

#### **Kokkupandavad plastikanumad inimvere ja selle komponentide käitlemiseks. Osa 4: Afereesiprotseduuris kasutatavad kombineeritud omadustega verekotisüsteemid Plastics collapsible containers for human blood and blood components - Part 4: Aphaeresis blood bag systems with integrated features (ISO 3826-4:2015)**

This part of EN ISO 3826 specifies requirements, including performance requirements, for apheresis blood bag systems with integrated features. Apheresis blood bag systems need not contain all of the integrated features identified in this document. The integrated features refer to: needle stick protection device; leucocyte filter; sterile barrier filter; pre-collection sampling device; red blood cell storage bag; plasma storage bag; platelet storage bag; polymorphonucleic (stem) cell storage bag; post collection sampling devices; connections for storage solutions, anticoagulant and replacement fluid. This part of ISO 3826 specifies additional requirements for blood bag systems used to collect varying quantities of blood components or cells by apheresis. This part of ISO 3826 can be used on automated or semi-automated blood collection systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3826-4:2015; EN ISO 3826-4:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 4823:2015**

#### **Dentistry - Elastomeric impression materials (ISO 4823:2015)**

This International Standard specifies the requirements and tests that the state-of-the art body of knowledge suggests for helping determine whether the elastomeric impression materials, as prepared for retail marketing, are of the quality needed for their intended purposes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4823:2015; EN ISO 4823:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001/A1:2008

### **EVS-EN ISO 8624:2011/A1:2015**

#### **Ophthalmic optics - Spectacle frames - Measuring system and terminology (ISO 8624:2011/Amd 1:2015)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 8624:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8624:2011/Amd 1:2015; EN ISO 8624:2011/A1:2015  
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8624:2011

## **13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS**

### **EVS-EN 943-1:2015**

#### **Protective clothing against dangerous solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols - Part 1: Performance requirements for Type 1 (gas-tight) chemical protective suits**

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for ventilated and non-ventilated gas-tight chemical protective suits. It specifies full body personal protective ensembles to be worn for protection against solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols. This standard does not establish minimum criteria for protection for non-chemical hazards, e.g. radiological, fire, heat, explosive, infective agents. This type of equipment is not intended for total immersion in liquids. The seams, joins and assemblages attaching the accessories are included within the scope of this standard. This standard specifies only supplementary requirements for components. The basic performance criteria for the components gloves, boots or respiratory protective equipment are given in other European Standards. Particulate protection is limited to physical penetration of the particulates only.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 943-1:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 943-1:2003

### **EVS-EN ISO 10704:2015**

#### **Water quality - Measurement of gross alpha and gross beta activity in non-saline water - Thin source deposit method (ISO 10704:2009)**

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of gross alpha and beta activity in non saline waters for alpha and beta emitting radionuclides. The method is applicable to raw and potable waters containing a small quantity of dissolved matter. It must be adapted for other kind of waters. The range of application depends on the amount of dissolved material in the water and on the performance characteristics of the measurement equipment (background count rate and counting efficiency).

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10704:2009; EN ISO 10704:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11268-1:2015**

#### **Soil quality - Effects of pollutants on earthworms - Part 1: Determination of acute toxicity to Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei (ISO 11268-1:2012)**

This part of ISO 11268 specifies one of the methods for evaluating the habitat function of soils and determining the acute toxicity of soil contaminants and chemicals to *Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei* by dermal and alimentary uptake. It is applicable to soils and soil materials of unknown quality e.g. from contaminated sites, amended soils, soils after remediation, agricultural or other sites under concern and waste materials. Effects of substances are assessed using a standard soil, preferably a defined artificial soil substrate. For contaminated soils, the effects on survival are determined in the test soil and in a control soil. According to the objective of the study, the control and dilution substrate (dilution series of contaminated soil) should be either an uncontaminated soil comparable to the soil sample to be tested (reference soil) or a standard soil (e.g. artificial soil). Information is provided how to use this method for testing chemicals under temperate as well as under tropical conditions. The method is not applicable to volatile substances i.e. substances for which H (Henry's constant) or the air/water partition coefficient is greater than 1, or for which the vapour pressure exceeds 0,013 3 Pa at 25 °C. This method does not take into account the possible degradation of the substances or contaminants during the test.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11268-1:2012; EN ISO 11268-1:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11268-2:2015**

#### **Soil quality - Effects of pollutants on earthworms - Part 2: Determination of effects on reproduction of Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei (ISO 11268-2:2012)**

This part of ISO 11268 specifies one of the methods for evaluating the habitat function of soils and determining the effects of soil contaminants and chemicals on the reproduction of *Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei* by dermal and alimentary uptake. This chronic test is applicable to soils and soil materials of unknown quality, e.g. from contaminated sites, amended soils, soils after remediation, agricultural or other sites concerned, and waste materials. Effects of substances are assessed using a standard soil, preferably a defined artificial soil substrate. For contaminated soils, the effects are determined in the test soil and in a control soil. According to the objective of the study, the control and dilution substrate (dilution series of contaminated soil) should be either an uncontaminated soil comparable to the soil sample to be tested (reference soil) or a standard soil (e.g. artificial soil). Information is provided on how to use this method for testing chemicals under temperate as well as under tropical conditions. The method is not applicable to volatile substances, i.e. substances for which H (Henry's constant) or the air/water partition coefficient is greater than 1, or for which the vapour pressure exceeds 0,013 3 Pa at 25 °C. This method does not take into account the persistence of the substance during the test.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11268-2:2012; EN ISO 11268-2:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11268-3:2015**

#### **Soil quality - Effects of pollutants on earthworms - Part 3: Guidance on the determination of effects in field situations (ISO 11268-3:2014)**

This part of ISO 11268 describes techniques for determining the effects of substances on earthworms in the field, and provides a basis for determining the effects of chemicals applied to, or incorporated into, soil.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11268-3:2014; EN ISO 11268-3:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11611:2015**

#### **Kaitserõivad kasutamiseks keevitamisel ja sellega seonduvatel protsessidel Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes (ISO 11611:2015)**

This International Standard specifies minimum basic safety requirements and test methods for protective clothing including hoods, aprons, sleeves and gaiters that are designed to protect the wearer's body including head (hoods) and feet (gaiters) and that are to be worn during welding and allied processes with comparable risks. For the protection of the wearer's head and feet, this International Standard is only applicable to hoods and gaiters. This International Standard does not cover requirements for feet, hand, face and/or eye protectors. This type of protective clothing is intended to protect the wearer against spatter (small splashes of molten metal), short contact time with flame, radiant heat from an electric arc used for welding and allied processes, and minimizes the possibility of electrical shock by short-term, accidental contact with live electrical conductors at voltages up to

approximately 100 V d. c. in normal conditions of welding. Sweat, soiling or other contaminants can affect the level of protection provided against short-term accidental contact with live electric conductors at these voltages. For adequate overall protection against the risks to which welders are likely to be exposed, personal protective equipment (PPE) covered by other standards should additionally be worn to protect the head, face, hands and feet. Guidance for the selection of the type of welders clothing for different welding activities is detailed in Annex A of this International Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11611:2015; EN ISO 11611:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11611:2007

### **EVS-EN ISO 11704:2015**

#### **Water quality - Measurement of gross alpha and beta activity concentration in non-saline water - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 11704:2010)**

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of gross alpha and gross beta activity in waters for radionuclides which are not volatile at 80 °C. Radon isotopes and their decay products of short half life are not included in the determination. The method is applicable to raw and potable waters with a dry residue less than 5 g/l and when no correction for colour quenching is necessary.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11704:2010; EN ISO 11704:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 13162:2015**

#### **Water quality - Determination of carbon 14 activity - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 13162:2011)**

This International Standard specifies the conditions for the determination of <sup>14</sup>C activity concentration in samples of environmental water or of <sup>14</sup>C-containing water using liquid scintillation counting. The method is applicable to the analysis of any organic molecule soluble in water that is well mixed with the scintillation cocktail. It does not apply to micelles or "large" particles (lipids, fulvic acid, humic acid, etc.) that are inadequately mixed with the scintillation cocktail and the water. Some beta energy is lost without any excitation of the scintillation cocktail and the results are underestimated. The method is not applicable to the analysis of organically bound <sup>14</sup>C, whose determination requires additional chemical processing (such as chemical oxidation, combustion). It is possible to determine <sup>14</sup>C activity concentrations below 10(up)6 Bq/l without any sample dilution.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13162:2011; EN ISO 13162:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 14116:2015**

#### **Kaitserõivad. Kaitse leekide eest. Piiratud leegilevikuga materjalid, materjalikogumid ja rõivad Protective clothing - Protection against flame - Limited flame spread materials, material assemblies and clothing (ISO 14116:2015)**

This International Standard specifies the performance requirements for the Limited Flame Spread properties of all materials, all material assemblies and protective clothing in order to reduce the possibility of the clothing burning when in occasional and brief contact with small flames and thereby itself constituting a hazard. Additional requirements for clothing are also specified, including design requirements, mechanical requirements, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer. When protection against heat hazards is necessary in addition to protection against flame, this standard is not appropriate. Standards such as ISO 11612, should be used. A classification system is given for materials, material assemblies and garments which are tested according to ISO 15025, Procedure A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14116:2015; EN ISO 14116:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14116:2008

### **EVS-EN ISO 17628:2015**

#### **Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing - Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger (ISO 17628:2015)**

A standard on geothermal testing methods is necessary because of the rapidly growing market in Europe of heat exchangers installation. Geothermal heat exchangers are used for heating and cooling and may be used in warmer and cooler areas throughout Europe. The use of geothermal energy leads to a reduction of coal and oil and therefore also of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The drilling, installation of geothermal heat exchangers and testing for geothermal conductivity has to be determined by a standardised testing procedure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17628:2015; EN ISO 17628:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 5349-2:2001/A1:2015**

#### **Mechanical vibration - Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration - Part 2: Practical guidance for measurement at the workplace (ISO 5349 2:2001/Amd 1:2015)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 5349-2:2001

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5349-2:2001/Amd 1:2015; EN ISO 5349-2:2001/A1:2015



## 17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

### EVS-EN 60118-0:2015

#### **Electroacoustics - Hearing aids - Measurement of the performance characteristics of hearing aids**

This standard gives recommendations for the measurement of the performance characteristics of airconduction hearing aids based on a free-field technique and measured with an acoustic coupler. Described are the recommended methods of measurement for the evaluation of the electroacoustical characteristics of hearing aids e.g. for type testing and manufacturer data sheets. The methods are chosen to be practical and reproducible, consequently based on fixed parameters chosen, to a certain extent arbitrarily. This should be taken into consideration when comparisons are being made between test results for hearing aids of different models and manufacture. The test results obtained by the methods of this standard will express the performance under conditions of the test and may deviate substantially from the performance of the hearing aid under practical conditions for use. This standard will use an acoustic coupler according to IEC 60318-5 which is only intended for loading a hearing aid with a specified acoustic impedance and is not intended to model the sound pressure in a person's ear. It should be noted that the use of this acoustic coupler will yield different results from using the occluded ear simulator of IEC 60318-4 as used in former versions of this standard. For the measurement of the performance characteristics of hearing aids for simulated in situ working conditions, IEC 60118-8 can be used. For measurement of hearing aids under typical user settings and using a speech like signal, IEC 60118-15 can be used. Though the number of measurements covered by this standard is limited, it is not intended that all measurements described herein shall be made in every case. In cases of custom-made in-the-ear instruments, the data supplied by the manufacturer applies only to the particular hearing aid being tested. For the measurement of the performance characteristics of hearing aids for production, supply and delivery quality assurance purposes, IEC 60118-7 can be used. Compared to IEC 60118-7, this standard requires more precise measurement equipment and the frequency range has been extended to 8 kHz versus 5 kHz in IEC 60118-7.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60118-0:2015; IEC 60118-0:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60118-0:2002

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60118-1:2002

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60118-2:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60118-6:2002

### EVS-EN 60601-2-37:2008/A1:2015

#### **Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-37: Erinõuded ultraheli meditsiinilise diagnostika- ja seireseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimivusnäitajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment**

Amendment to EN 60601-2-37:2008

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-37:2007/A1:2015; EN 60601-2-37:2008/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-37:2008

### EVS-EN ISO 11704:2015

#### **Water quality - Measurement of gross alpha and beta activity concentration in non-saline water - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 11704:2010)**

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of gross alpha and gross beta activity in waters for radionuclides which are not volatile at 80 °C. Radon isotopes and their decay products of short half life are not included in the determination. The method is applicable to raw and potable waters with a dry residue less than 5 g/l and when no correction for colour quenching is necessary.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11704:2010; EN ISO 11704:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 13162:2015

#### **Water quality - Determination of carbon 14 activity - Liquid scintillation counting method (ISO 13162:2011)**

This International Standard specifies the conditions for the determination of <sup>14</sup>C activity concentration in samples of environmental water or of <sup>14</sup>C-containing water using liquid scintillation counting. The method is applicable to the analysis of any organic molecule soluble in water that is well mixed with the scintillation cocktail. It does not apply to micelles or "large" particles (lipids, fulvic acid, humic acid, etc.) that are inadequately mixed with the scintillation cocktail and the water. Some beta energy is lost without any excitation of the scintillation cocktail and the results are underestimated. The method is not applicable to the analysis of organically bound <sup>14</sup>C, whose determination requires additional chemical processing (such as chemical oxidation, combustion). It is possible to determine <sup>14</sup>C activity concentrations below 10(up)6 Bq/l without any sample dilution.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13162:2011; EN ISO 13162:2015

## 19 KATSETAMINE

### **EVS-EN 60851-2:2010/A1:2015**

#### **Winding wires - Test methods -- Part 2: Determination of dimensions**

Amendment to EN 60851-2:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60851-2:2009/A1:2015; IEC 60851-2:2009/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60851-2:2010

## 23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

### **EVS-EN 15698-2:2015**

#### **District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded twin pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Part 2: Fitting and valve assembly of steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene**

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for fittings of prefabricated thermally insulated twin pipe assemblies comprising steel service fittings and/or valves from DN 15 to DN 250, rigid polyurethane foam insulation and an outer casing of polyethylene for use in directly buried hot water networks with preinsulated twin pipe assemblies in accordance with EN 15698 1:2009. This European Standard covers the following: - fitting assemblies, such as T-pieces, reducers and anchors; - valve assemblies. This European Standard applies only to insulated fitting assemblies for continuous operation with hot water at various temperatures in accordance with the scope EN 15698 1:2009. This European Standard applies to fitting and valve assemblies with a minimum design pressure of 16 bar (overpressure) complying with EN 13941. Guidelines for quality inspection and testing of fitting assemblies are given in EN 448:2015, Annex A and EN 15698 1:2009, Annex A. Guidelines for quality inspection and testing of valve assemblies are given in EN 488:2015, Annex A and EN 15698 1:2009, Annex A. Procedures for PE-welding are given in EN 448:2015, Annex B. NOTE This European Standard does not include rules for calculation of loads and stresses.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15698-2:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 10931:2006/A1:2015**

#### **Plasttorustikusüsteemid töenduslikele rakendustele. Polüvinülideenfluoriid (PVDF).**

#### **Komponentide ja süsteemi spetsifikatsioonid**

#### **Plastics piping systems for industrial applications - Poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) - Specifications for components and the system (ISO 10931:2005/FDAM 1:2015)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 10931:2005

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10931:2005/Amd 1:2015; EN ISO 10931:2005/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10931:2006

## 25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

### **EVS-EN 15572:2015**

#### **Machines and plants for mining and tooling of natural stone - Safety - Requirements for edge finishing machines**

This European Standard applies to table edge finishing machines (see 3.1) and belt edge finishing machines (see 3.2) which are used to grind, polish, cut and shape the edge or surface of slabs, strips or tiles of natural stone and engineered stone (e.g. agglomerated stone) as defined by EN 14618:2009. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to edge finishing machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards. This European Standard deals all significant hazards that may occur within the expected lifetime of the machinery including the phases of transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping. This European Standard also applies to machines fitted with the following facilities/devices: - automatic tool change; - tilting and/or rotating head axis; - rotating workpiece support(s); - axes operating according a NC work programme; - mechanical, pneumatic, hydraulic or vacuum workpiece clamping; and the following accessory units: - spindle with grinding and polishing tool; - spindle with bush-hammering tool; - spindle with diamond wheel; - spindle with calibrating tool; - spindle with dripstone tool; - spindle with cutting tool; - spindle with shaping tool. This European Standard does not deal with: - hand-held grinding machines; - machines intended for operation in a potentially explosive atmosphere; - operation in severe environmental conditions (e.g. extreme temperatures, corrosive environment); - machines intended for outdoor operation. This European Standard is not applicable to machinery which is manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15572:2015

### **EVS-EN 50632-1:2015**

#### **Electric motor-operated tools - Dust measurement Procedure - Part 1: General requirement**

This European Standard specifies general requirements for the dust measurement of electric motor-operated tools supplied from mains or from batteries. This European Standard applies to those tools with and without dust extraction unit where dust such as mineral dust containing silica or wood dust is expected.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50632-1:2015

#### **EVS-EN 50632-2-1:2015**

### **Electric motor-operated tools - Dust measurement procedure - Part 2-1: Particular requirements for diamond core drills**

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows: Addition: This part of EN 50632 applies to diamond core drills.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50632-2-1:2015

#### **EVS-EN 50632-2-22:2015**

### **Electric motor-operated electric tools - Dust measurement procedure - Part 2-22: Particular requirements for cut-off machines and wall chasers**

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows: Addition: This part of EN 50632 applies to cut-off machines and wall chasers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50632-2-22:2015

#### **EVS-EN 60974-10:2014/A1:2015**

### **Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 10: Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded Arc welding equipment - Part 10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements**

Muudatus standardile EN 60974-10:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60974-10:2014/A1:2015; EN 60974-10:2014/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60974-10:2014

#### **EVS-EN ISO 11611:2015**

### **Kaitserõivad kasutamiseks keevitamisel ja sellega seonduvatel protsessidel Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes (ISO 11611:2015)**

This International Standard specifies minimum basic safety requirements and test methods for protective clothing including hoods, aprons, sleeves and gaiters that are designed to protect the wearer's body including head (hoods) and feet (gaiters) and that are to be worn during welding and allied processes with comparable risks. For the protection of the wearer's head and feet, this International Standard is only applicable to hoods and gaiters. This International Standard does not cover requirements for feet, hand, face and/or eye protectors. This type of protective clothing is intended to protect the wearer against spatter (small splashes of molten metal), short contact time with flame, radiant heat from an electric arc used for welding and allied processes, and minimizes the possibility of electrical shock by short-term, accidental contact with live electrical conductors at voltages up to approximately 100 V d. c. in normal conditions of welding. Sweat, soiling or other contaminants can affect the level of protection provided against short-term accidental contact with live electric conductors at these voltages. For adequate overall protection against the risks to which welders are likely to be exposed, personal protective equipment (PPE) covered by other standards should additionally be worn to protect the head, face, hands and feet. Guidance for the selection of the type of welders clothing for different welding activities is detailed in Annex A of this International Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11611:2015; EN ISO 11611:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11611:2007

#### **EVS-EN ISO 17634:2015**

### **Welding consumables - Tubular cored electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding of creep-resisting steels - Classification (ISO 17634:2015)**

This International Standard specifies requirements for classification of tubular cored electrodes used in the post-weld heat-treated condition for gas shielded metal arc welding of creep-resisting and low alloy elevated temperature steels. One tubular cored electrode can be tested and classified with different shielding gases. This International Standard is a combined specification providing for classification utilizing a system based upon the chemical composition of all-weld metal or utilizing a system based upon the tensile strength and the chemical composition of all-weld metal. 1) Paragraphs and tables which carry the suffix letter "A" are applicable only to tubular cored electrodes classified to the system based upon chemical composition with requirements for the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all-weld metal in accordance with this International Standard. 2) Paragraphs and tables which carry the suffix letter "B" are applicable only to tubular cored electrodes classified to the system based upon the tensile strength and chemical composition of all-weld metal in accordance with this International Standard. 3) Paragraphs and tables which have neither the suffix letter "A" nor the suffix letter "B" are applicable to all tubular cored electrodes classified in accordance with this International Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17634:2015; EN ISO 17634:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17634:2006

## 27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

### EVS-EN 1397:2015

#### Soojusvahetid. Vedelikke kasutavad toaventilaatoriga spiraalseadmed. Talitlusandmete kindlaksmääramise toimingud

#### Heat exchangers - Hydronic room fan coil units - Test procedures for establishing the performance

This European Standard applies to hydronic fan coil units (FCU) as factory-made single assemblies which provide the functions of cooling and/or heating but do not include the source of cooling or heating. The standard covers both free delivery and ducted units with a maximum external static pressure due to duct resistance of 120 Pa max. This standard deals with the cooling and heating functions of the FCU considered as an emitter for cooling/heating of a room/space. It does not cover any ventilation function of the unit. If the FCU can also provide fresh air, this function is not considered and the fresh air inlet closed during testing. This European standard provides a method for the determination of the thermal performance of fan coil units in standard conditions, for the use with hot or chilled water or water mixtures. The test procedures given in this standard may additionally be used for determining performance at other conditions. It also provides the method for the determination of the air flow rate supplied by the fan coil unit. The standard does not cover the rating of heating or cooling from direct expansion coils or heating from electric resistance elements. The standard does not cover acoustic performance of fan coil units which is dealt with in ENXX. It is not the purpose of this standard to specify the tests used for production or field testing. NOTE for the purpose of remaining clauses the term "unit" is used to mean "fan coil unit" as defined in 3.1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1397:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1397:1999

### EVS-EN 16583:2015

#### Heat exchangers - Hydronic room fan coils units - Determination of the sound power level

This European Standard applies to hydronic fan coil units (FCU) as factory-made single assemblies which provide the functions of cooling and/or heating but do not include the source of cooling or heating. The standard covers both air free delivery and air ducted units with a maximum external static pressure due to duct resistance of 120 Pa max. This European Standard provides methods for the determination of the acoustical performance of fan coil units, defining standard working condition and installation. It is not the purpose of this standard to specify the tests used for production or field testing. NOTE For the purpose of remaining clauses, the term "unit" is used to mean "fan coil unit" as defined in 3.1 of FprEN 1397:2015.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16583:2015

## 29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

### EVS-EN 60079-2:2015/AC:2015

#### Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 2: Seadme kaitse survestatud ümbrise abil "p" Explosive atmospheres - Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosure "p"

Parandus standardile EN 60079-2:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60079-2:2014/AC:2015

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-2:2015

## 33 SIDETEHNIKA

### EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.2:2015

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

The EN will specify ICT accessibility requirements and testing methods in a form that is suitable for use in public procurement.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 549 V1.1.2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.1:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 301549:2014

### EVS-EN 60958-3:2006/A2:2015

#### Digital audio interface - Part 3: Consumer applications

Amendment to EN 60958-3:2006

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60958-3:2006/A2:2015; EN 60958-3:2006/A2:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60958-3:2006

## **EVS-EN 62150-3:2015**

### **Fibre optic active components and devices - Test and measurement procedures - Part 3: Optical power variation induced by mechanical disturbance in optical receptacles and transceiver interfaces**

IEC 62150-3:2015(E) It has been found that some optical transceivers and receptacles are susceptible to fibre optic cable induced stress when side forces are applied to the mated cable-connector assembly, resulting in variations in the transmitted optical power. The purpose of this part of IEC 62150 is to define physical stress tests to ensure that such optical connections (cable and receptacle) can continue to function within specifications. This standard specifies the test requirements and procedures for qualifying optical devices for sensitivity to coupled power variations induced by mechanical disturbance at the optical ports of the device. This standard applies to active devices with optical receptacle interfaces. This standard describes the testing of transceivers for use with single-mode connectors having either 2,5 mm or 1,25 mm ferrules. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2012 and constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: extension of application field to SC connector interface transceivers in addition to LC connector interface transceivers specified in the first edition as both transceiver interfaces are very important in the industry; addition of a new Annex E dealing with load value difference for connector type in Method A. Keywords: fibre optic cable induced stress, power variations induced by mechanical disturbance

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62150-3:2015; EN 62150-3:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62150-3:2012

## **35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED**

## **CWA 16926-1:2015**

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 1: Application Programming Interface (API) - Service Provider Interface (SPI) - Programmer's Reference**

A key element of the Extensions for Financial Services is the definition of a set of APIs, a corresponding set of SPIs, and supporting services, providing access to financial services for Windows-based applications. The definition of the functionality of the services, of the architecture, and of the API and SPI sets, is outlined in this section, and described in detail in Sections 5 through 10. The specification defines a standard set of interfaces such that, for example, an application that uses the API set to communicate with a particular Service Provider can work with a Service Provider of another conformant vendor, without any changes. Although the Extensions for Financial Services define a general architecture for access to Service Providers from Windows-based applications, the initial focus of the CEN/XFS Workshop has been on providing access to peripheral devices that are unique to financial institutions. Since these devices are often complex, difficult to manage and proprietary, the development of a standardized interface to them from Windows-based applications and Windows operating systems can offer financial institutions and their solution providers immediate enhancements to productivity and flexibility

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-1:2015

## **CWA 16926-10:2015**

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 10: Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Sensors and Indicators Unit (SIU) services under WOSA/XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functions provided by a generic Sensors and Indicators Unit service. This service allows for the operation of the following categories of ports: • Door sensors, such as cabinet, safe or vandal shield doors. • Alarm sensors, such as tamper, seismic or heat sensors. • Generic sensors, such as proximity or ambient light sensors. • Key switch sensors, such as the ATM operator switch. • Lamp/sign indicators, such as fascia light or audio indicators. Note that while the SIU device class provides some basic support for guidance lights, extended guidance light functionality is specified in the individual device class specifications. Therefore it is recommended that device guidance lights be supported and controlled via the individual device classes. • Auxiliary indicators. • Enhanced Audio Controller, for use by the partially sighted. In self-service devices, the sensors and indicators unit is capable of dealing with external sensors, such as door switches, locks, alarms and proximity sensors, as well as external indicators, such as turning on lamps or heating

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-10:2015

## **CWA 16926-11:2015**

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 11: Vendor Dependent Mode Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Vendor Dependent Mode (VDM) Service Provider under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. In all device classes there needs to be some method of going into a vendor specific mode to allow for capabilities which go beyond the scope of the current XFS specifications. A typical usage of such a mode might be to handle some configuration or diagnostic type of function or perhaps perform some 'off-line' testing of the device. These functions are normally available on Self-Service devices in a mode traditionally referred to as Maintenance Mode or Supervisor Mode and usually require operator intervention. It is those vendor-specific functions not covered by (and not required to be covered by) XFS Service Providers that will be available once the device is in Vendor Dependent Mode. This service provides the mechanism for switching to and from Vendor Dependent Mode. The VDM Service Provider can be seen as the central point

through which all Enter and Exit VDM requests are synchronized. Entry into, or exit from, Vendor Dependent Mode can be initiated either by an application or by the VDM Service Provider itself. If initiated by an application, then this application needs to issue the appropriate command to request entry or exit. If initiated by the VDM Service Provider i.e. some vendor dependent switch, then these request commands are in-appropriate and not issued. Once the entry request has been made, all registered applications will be notified of the entry request by an event message. These applications must attempt to close all open sessions with XFS Service Providers as soon as possible and then issue an acknowledgement command to the VDM Service Provider when ready. Once all applications have acknowledged, the VDM Service Provider will issue event messages to these applications to indicate that the System is in Vendor Dependent Mode. Similarly, once the exit request has been made all registered applications will be notified of the exit request by an event message. These applications must then issue an acknowledgement command to the VDM Service Provider immediately. Once all applications have acknowledged, the VDM Service Provider will issue event messages to these applications to indicate that the system has exited from Vendor Dependent Mode. Thus, XFS compliant applications that do not need the system to be in Vendor Dependent Mode, must comply with the following:

- Every XFS application should open a session with the VDM Service Provider passing a valid ApplId and then register for all VDM entry and exit notices.
- Before opening a session with any other XFS Service Provider, check the status of the VDM Service Provider. If Vendor Dependent Mode is not "Inactive", do not open a session.
- When getting a VDM entry notice, close all open sessions with all XFS Service Providers as soon as possible and issue an acknowledgement for the entry to VDM.
- When getting a VDM exit notice, acknowledge at once.
- When getting a VDM exited notice, re-open any required sessions with other XFS Service Providers. This is mandatory for self-service but optional for branch

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-11:2015

### **CWA 16926-12:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 12: Camera Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Camera (CAM) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Banking camera systems usually consist of a recorder, a video mixer and one or more cameras. If there are several cameras, each camera focuses a special place within the self-service area (e.g. the room, the customer or the cash tray). By using the video mixer it can be decided, which of the cameras should take the next photo. Furthermore data can be given to be inserted in the photo (e.g. date, time or bank code). If there is only one camera that can switch to take photos from different positions, it is presented by the Service Provider as a set of cameras, one for each of its possible positions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-12:2015

### **CWA 16926-13:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 13: Alarm Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by Alarms (ALM) under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functionality of an Alarm (ALM) service that applies to both attended and unattended (self-service) devices. The Alarm device class is provided as a separate service due to the need to set or reset an Alarm when one or more logical services associated with an attended CDM or unattended (self-service) device are locked. Because logical services can be locked by the application the Alarm is implemented in a separate device class to ensure that a set (trigger) or reset operation can be performed at any time.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-13:2015

### **CWA 16926-14:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 14: Card Embossing Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This section describes the functions provided by a generic card embossing unit (CEU). These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. Embossing card units are generally viewed by XFS as compound devices with the following capabilities and features:

- Embossing or printing of magnetic stripe card/ smart card.
- Reading/encoding magnetic stripe tracks 1, 2, and 3.
- Reading/writing smart card.
- LCD display/ keypad input.

The XFS services supporting the various embossing card unit components are outlined as follows:

- Embossing or printing of magnetic stripe card/ smart card - Card Embossing Unit (CEU) service.
- Reading/encoding magnetic stripe tracks 1, 2, and 3 - ID Card (IDC) service, however when combined encoding/ embossing is performed the CEU service class is used.
- Reading/writing smart cards - ID Card (IDC) service, however when combined writing smart card/ embossing is performed the CEU service class is used.
- LCD display/ keypad input - Text Terminal Unit (TTU) service.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-14:2015

### **CWA 16926-15:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 15: Cash-In Module Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of an XFS compliant Cash-In Module (CIM) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and

WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This specification covers the acceptance of items. An "item" is defined as any media that can be accepted and includes coupons, documents, bills and coins. However, if coins and bills are both to be accepted separate Service Providers must be implemented for each. All currency parameters in this specification are expressed as a quantity of minimum dispense units, as defined in the description of the WFS\_INF\_CIM\_CURRENCY\_EXP command.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-15:2015

### **CWA 16926-16:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 16: Card Dispenser Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Card Dispenser (CRD) device class under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. A Card Dispenser is used to dispense a single card to a consumer from one or more bins. Most card dispensers also have the ability to retain a card to a bin

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-16:2015

### **CWA 16926-17:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 17: Barcode Reader Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of a Barcode Reader (BCR) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This extension to XFS specifications defines the functionality of BCR service. A Barcode Reader scans barcodes using any scanning technology. The device logic converts light signals or image recognition into application data and transmits it to the host system. The basic operation of the Barcode Reader is managed using WFSExecute/WFSAsyncExecute functions. When an application wants to read a barcode, it issues a WFS\_CMD\_BCR\_READ command to prepare the scanner to read any barcode presented to it. When a document is presented to the BCR and a barcode type is recognized, a completion event is received which contains the barcode data that has been read.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-17:2015

### **CWA 16926-18:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 18: Item Processing Module Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the XFS service class for Item Processing Modules (IPM). The specification of this service class includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This service class is currently defined only for self service devices. In the U.S., checks are always encoded in magnetic ink for reading by Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR), and a single font is always used. In Europe some countries use MICR and some use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) character sets, with different fonts, for their checks. Item Processing Modules accept one or more media items (Checks, Giros, etc) and process these items according to application requirements. The IPM class supports devices that can handle a single item as well as those devices that can handle bunches of items

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-18:2015

### **CWA 16926-2:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 2: Service Class Definition - Programmer's Reference**

The data and methods needed for the support of self-service, unattended, operations have been defined for XFS (eXtensions for Financial Services) within the following device classes: • Printer and Scanners • Identification Card Units • Cash Dispensers • Personal Identification Number Keypads (PIN pads) • Depository Units • Text Terminal Units • Sensors and Indicators Units • Vendor Dependent Mode • Cameras • Card Embossing Units • Alarms • Cash-In Modules • Card Dispensers • Barcode Readers • Item Processing Modules The following sections detail for each of the service classes defined for this version of CEN/XFS: • the standard values to be used as class attribute in the configuration information • the unique number assigned to each service class • the types of devices defined and supported by the service class specifications

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-2:2015

### **CWA 16926-3:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 3: Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by banking printers and scanning devices under XFS, focusing on the following areas: • application programming for printing • print document definition • integration with the Windows architecture • scanning images for devices such as check scanners These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific

commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. The requirements for printing in banking applications are significantly different from those of the conventional PC environment, and the XFS support delivers the foundation for financial application printing, including:

- Controlled access to shared printers The banking printers can be shared between workstations and the XFS layer provides the ability for the application to manage ownership of a print device. This allows an application to identify the operator granted control of the printer, and to ensure that a teller printing multiple documents is not interrupted by work for other applications.
- Application controlled printing In the banking environment, it is necessary for the application to receive positive feedback on the availability of print devices, and the success or failure of individual print operations. The XFS printer support provides a standard mechanism for application retrieval of this status information.
- Management of printing peripherals Distributed banking networks require the ability to track the availability and failure of printing peripherals on a branch and system-wide basis. Through the XFS WFSRegister function monitoring programs can collect error alerts from the banking printers.
- Vendor independent API and document definition All of the XFS peripheral implementations are designed around a standardized family of APIs to allow application code portability across vendor hardware platforms. With printers, it is also recognized that banks invest a significant amount of resource in the authoring of print documents. The XFS printer service class is implemented around a forms model which also standardizes the basic document definition. This extends the investment protection provided by XFS compliant systems to include this additional part of the application development.
- Windows printing integration It is possible for a banking printer to offer printing capabilities that can be accessed by non-banking specific applications, such as general office productivity packages. This would not, for example, be true for a receipt printer, but it could be the case for a device with document printing capabilities. A vendor may choose an XFS implementation that allows both types of applications (XFS and Windows applications using the Windows printing subsystem) to share the printing devices. The vendor should specify any impact this approach has on XFS subsystem operation, such as error reporting. Full implementation of the above features depends on the individual vendor-supplied Service Providers. This specification outlines the functionality and requirements for applications using the XFS printer and scanning services, and for the development of those services.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-3:2015

### **CWA 16926-4:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 4: Identification Card Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This section describes the functions provided by a generic identification card reader/writer service (IDC). These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This service allows for the operation of the following categories of units:

- motor driven card reader/writer
- pull through card reader (writing facilities only partially included)
- dip reader
- contactless chip card readers
- permanent chip card readers (each chip is accessed through a unique logical service)

Some motor driven card reader/writers have parking stations inside and can place identification cards there. Once a card is in its parking station another card can be accepted by the card reader. Cards may only be moved out of a parking station if there is no other card present in the media read/write position, the chip I/O position, the transport, or the entry/exit slot. .

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-4:2015

### **CWA 16926-5:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 5: Cash Dispenser Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of an XFS compliant Cash Dispenser Module (CDM) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This specification covers the dispensing of items. An "item" is defined as any media that can be dispensed and includes coupons, documents, bills and coins. However, if coins and bills are both to be dispensed separate Service Providers must be implemented for each.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-5:2015

### **CWA 16926-6:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 6: PIN Keypad Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This section describes the application program interface for personal identification number keypads (PIN pads) and other encryption/decryption devices. This description includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This section describes the general interface for the following functions:

- Administration of encryption devices
- Loading of encryption keys
- Encryption / decryption
- Entering Personal Identification Numbers (PINs)
- PIN verification
- PIN block generation (encrypted PIN)
- Clear text data handling
- Function key handling
- PIN presentation to chipcard
- Read and write safety critical Terminal Data from/to HSM
- HSM and Chipcard Authentication
- EMV 4.0 PIN blocks, EMV 4.0 public key loading, static and dynamic data verification

If the PIN pad device has local display capability, display handling should be handled using the Text Terminal Unit (TTU) interface. The adoption of this specification does not imply the adoption of a specific security standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-6:2015



## CWA 16926-61:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 61: Application Programming Interface (API) - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Service Provider Interface (SPI) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). A key element of the Extensions for Financial Services is the definition of a set of APIs, a corresponding set of SPIs, and supporting services, providing access to financial services for Windows-based applications. The definition of the functionality of the services, of the architecture, and of the API and SPI sets, is outlined in this section, and described in detail in Sections 5 through 10. The specification defines a standard set of interfaces such that, for example, an application that uses the API set to communicate with a particular Service Provider can work with a Service Provider of another conformant vendor, without any changes. Although the Extensions for Financial Services define a general architecture for access to Service Providers from Windows-based applications, the initial focus of the CEN/XFS Workshop has been on providing access to peripheral devices that are unique to financial institutions. Since these devices are often complex, difficult to manage and proprietary, the development of a standardized interface to them from Windows-based applications and Windows operating systems can offer financial institutions and their solution providers immediate enhancements to productivity and flexibility.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-61:2015

## CWA 16926-62:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 62: Printer and Scanning Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by banking printers and scanning devices under XFS, focusing on the following areas: • application programming for printing • print document definition • integration with the Windows architecture • scanning images for devices such as check scanners These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. The requirements for printing in banking applications are significantly different from those of the conventional PC environment, and the XFS support delivers the foundation for financial application printing, including: • Controlled access to shared printers The banking printers can be shared between workstations and the XFS layer provides the ability for the application to manage ownership of a print device. This allows an application to identify the operator granted control of the printer, and to ensure that a teller printing multiple documents is not interrupted by work for other applications. • Application controlled printing In the banking environment, it is necessary for the application to receive positive feedback on the availability of print devices, and the success or failure of individual print operations. The XFS printer support provides a standard mechanism for application retrieval of this status information. • Management of printing peripherals Distributed banking networks require the ability to track the availability and failure of printing peripherals on a branch and system-wide basis. Through the XFS WFSRegister function monitoring programs can collect error alerts from the banking printers. • Vendor independent API and document definition All of the XFS peripheral implementations are designed around a standardized family of APIs to allow application code portability across vendor hardware platforms. With printers, it is also recognized that banks invest a significant amount of resource in the authoring of print documents. The XFS printer service class is implemented around a forms model which also standardizes the basic document definition. This extends the investment protection provided by XFS compliant systems to include this additional part of the application development. • Windows printing integration It is possible for a banking printer to offer printing capabilities that can be accessed by non-banking specific applications, such as general office productivity packages. This would not, for example, be true for a receipt printer, but it could be the case for a device with document printing capabilities. A vendor may choose an XFS implementation that allows both types of applications (XFS and Windows applications using the Windows printing subsystem) to share the printing devices. The vendor should specify any impact this approach has on XFS subsystem operation, such as error reporting. Full implementation of the above features depends on the individual vendor-supplied Service Providers. This specification outlines the functionality and requirements for applications using the XFS printer and scanning services, and for the development of those services.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-62:2015

## CWA 16926-63:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 63: Identification Card Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This section describes the functions provided by a generic identification card reader/writer service (IDC). These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This service allows for the operation of the following categories of units: • motor driven card reader/writer • pull through card reader (writing facilities only partially included) • dip reader • contactless chip card readers • permanent chip card readers (each chip is accessed through a unique logical service) Some motor driven card reader/writers have parking stations inside and can place identification cards there. Once a card is in its parking station another card can be accepted by the card reader. Cards may only be moved out of a parking station if there is no other card present in the media read/write position, the chip I/O position, the transport, or the entry/exit slot.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-63:2015

## CWA 16926-64:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 64: Cash Dispenser Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of an XFS compliant Cash Dispenser Module (CDM) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This specification covers the dispensing of items. An "item" is defined as any media that can be dispensed and includes coupons, documents, bills and coins. However, if coins and bills are both to be dispensed separate Service Providers must be implemented for each. All currency parameters in this specification are expressed as a quantity of minimum dispense units, as defined in the description of the WFS\_INF\_CDM\_CURRENCY\_EXP command.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-64:2015

## CWA 16926-65:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 65: PIN Keypad Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This section describes the application program interface for personal identification number keypads (PIN pads) and other encryption/decryption devices. This description includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This section describes the general interface for the following functions: • Administration of encryption devices • Loading of encryption keys • Encryption / decryption • Entering Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) • PIN verification • PIN block generation (encrypted PIN) • Clear text data handling • Function key handling • PIN presentation to chipcard • Read and write safety critical Terminal Data from/to HSM • HSM and Chipcard Authentication • EMV 4.0 PIN blocks, EMV 4.0 public key loading, static and dynamic data verification

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-65:2015

## CWA 16926-66:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 66: Check Reader/Scanner Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the XFS service class of check readers and scanners. Check image scanners are treated as a special case of check readers, i.e. image-enabled instances of the latter. This class includes devices with a range of features, from small hand-held read-only devices through which checks are manually swiped one at a time, to desktop units which automatically feed the check one at a time; recording the MICR data and check image, and endorse or encode the check. The specification of this service class includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. In the U.S., checks are always encoded in magnetic ink for reading by Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR), and a single font is always used. In Europe some countries use MICR and some use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) character sets, with different fonts, for their checks. In all countries, typical fields found encoded on a check include the bank ID number and the account number. Part of the processing done by the bank is to also encode the amount on the check, usually done by having an operator enter the handwritten or typewritten face amount on a numeric keypad. This service class is currently defined only for attended branch service.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-66:2015

## CWA 16926-67:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 67: Depository Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Depository (DEP) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. A Depository is used for the acceptance and deposit of media into the device or terminal. There are two main types of depository: an envelope depository for the deposit of media in envelopes and a night safe depository for the deposit of bags containing bulk media. An envelope depository accepts media, prints on the media and deposits the media into a holding container or bin. Some envelope depositories offer the capability to dispense an envelope to the customer at the start of a transaction. The customer takes this envelope, fills in the deposit media, possibly inscribes it and puts it into the deposit slot. The envelope is then accepted, printed and transported into a deposit container. The envelope dispense mechanism may be part of the envelope depository device mechanism with the same entry/exit slot or it may be a separate mechanism with separate entry/exit slot. Envelopes dispensed and not taken by the customer can be retracted back into the device. When the dispenser is a separate mechanism the envelope is retracted back into the dispenser container. When the dispenser is a common mechanism the envelope is retracted into the depository container. A night safe depository normally only logs the deposit of a bag and does not print on the media.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-67:2015

### **CWA 16926-68:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 68: Text Terminal Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by text terminal unit (TTU) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functions provided by a generic Text Terminal Unit (TTU) service. A Text Terminal Unit is a text i/o device, which applies both to ATM operator panels and to displays incorporated in devices such as PIN pads and printers. This service allows for the following categories of functions: • Forms oriented input and output • Direct display output • Keyboard input • LED settings and control All position indexes are zero based, where column zero, row zero is the top-leftmost position. If the device has no shift key, the WFS\_CMD\_TTU\_READ\_FORM and WFS\_CMD\_TTU\_READ commands will return only upper case letters. If the device has a shift key, these commands return upper and lower case letters as governed by the user's use of the shift key.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-68:2015

### **CWA 16926-69:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 69: Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Sensors and Indicators Unit (SIU) services under WOSA/XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functions provided by a generic Sensors and Indicators Unit service. This service allows for the operation of the following categories of ports: • Door sensors, such as cabinet, safe or vandal shield doors. • Alarm sensors, such as tamper, seismic or heat sensors. • Generic sensors, such as proximity or ambient light sensors. • Key switch sensors, such as the ATM operator switch. • Lamp/sign indicators, such as fascia light or audio indicators. Note that while the SIU device class provides some basic support for guidance lights, extended guidance light functionality is specified in the individual device class specifications. Therefore it is recommended that device guidance lights be supported and controlled via the individual device classes. • Auxiliary indicators. • Enhanced Audio Controller, for use by the partially sighted. In self-service devices, the sensors and indicators unit is capable of dealing with external sensors, such as door switches, locks, alarms and proximity sensors, as well as external indicators, such as turning on lamps or heating.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-69:2015

### **CWA 16926-7:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 7: Check Reader/Scanner Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the XFS service class of check readers and scanners. Check image scanners are treated as a special case of check readers, i.e. image-enabled instances of the latter. This class includes devices with a range of features, from small hand-held read-only devices through which checks are manually swiped one at a time, to desktop units which automatically feed the check one at a time; recording the MICR data and check image, and endorse or encode the check. The specification of this service class includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. In the U.S., checks are always encoded in magnetic ink for reading by Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR), and a single font is always used. In Europe some countries use MICR and some use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) character sets, with different fonts, for their checks. In all countries, typical fields found encoded on a check include the bank ID number and the account number. Part of the processing done by the bank is to also encode the amount on the check, usually done by having an operator enter the handwritten or typewritten face amount on a numeric keypad. This service class is currently defined only for attended branch service

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-7:2015

### **CWA 16926-70:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 70: Vendor Dependent Mode Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Vendor Dependent Mode (VDM) Service Provider under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. In all device classes there needs to be some method of going into a vendor specific mode to allow for capabilities which go beyond the scope of the current XFS specifications. A typical usage of such a mode might be to handle some configuration or diagnostic type of function or perhaps perform some 'off-line' testing of the device. These functions are normally available on Self-Service devices in a mode traditionally referred to as Maintenance Mode or Supervisor Mode and usually require operator intervention. It is those vendor-specific functions not covered by (and not required to be covered by) XFS

Service Providers that will be available once the device is in Vendor Dependent Mode. This service provides the mechanism for switching to and from Vendor Dependent Mode. The VDM Service Provider can be seen as the central point through which all Enter and Exit VDM requests are synchronized.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-70:2015

### **CWA 16926-71:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 71: Camera Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Camera (CAM) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Banking camera systems usually consist of a recorder, a video mixer and one or more cameras. If there are several cameras, each camera focuses a special place within the self-service area (e.g. the room, the customer or the cash tray). By using the video mixer it can be decided, which of the cameras should take the next photo. Furthermore data can be given to be inserted in the photo (e.g. date, time or bank code). If there is only one camera that can switch to take photos from different positions, it is presented by the Service Provider as a set of cameras, one for each of its possible positions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-71:2015

### **CWA 16926-72:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 72: Alarm Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by Alarms (ALM) under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functionality of an Alarm (ALM) service that applies to both attended and unattended (self-service) devices. The Alarm device class is provided as a separate service due to the need to set or reset an Alarm when one or more logical services associated with an attended CDM or unattended (self-service) device are locked. Because logical services can be locked by the application the Alarm is implemented in a separate device class to ensure that a set (trigger) or reset operation can be performed at any time.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-72:2015

### **CWA 16926-73:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 73: Card Embossing Unit Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This section describes the functions provided by a generic card embossing unit (CEU). These descriptions include definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. Embossing card units are generally viewed by XFS as compound devices with the following capabilities and features:

- Embossing or printing of magnetic stripe card/ smart card.
- Reading/encoding magnetic stripe tracks 1, 2, and 3.
- Reading/writing smart card.
- LCD display/ keypad input.

The XFS services supporting the various embossing card unit components are outlined as follows:

- Embossing or printing of magnetic stripe card/ smart card - Card Embossing Unit (CEU) service.
- Reading/encoding magnetic stripe tracks 1, 2, and 3 - ID Card (IDC) service, however when combined encoding/ embossing is performed the CEU service class is used.
- Reading/writing smart cards - ID Card (IDC) service, however when combined writing smart card/ embossing is performed the CEU service class is used.
- LCD display/ keypad input - Text Terminal Unit (TTU) service.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-73:2015

### **CWA 16926-74:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 74: Cash-In Module Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of an XFS compliant Cash-In Module (CIM) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This specification covers the acceptance of items. An "item" is defined as any media that can be accepted and includes coupons, documents, bills and coins. However, if coins and bills are both to be accepted separate Service Providers must be implemented for each. All currency parameters in this specification are expressed as a quantity of minimum dispense units, as defined in the description of the WFS\_INF\_CIM\_CURRENCY\_EXP command.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-74:2015

### **CWA 16926-75:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 75: Card Dispenser Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Card Dispenser (CRD) device class under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. A Card Dispenser is used to dispense a single card to a consumer from one or more bins. Most card dispensers also have the ability to retain a card to a bin.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-75:2015

### **CWA 16926-76:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 76: Barcode Reader Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the functionality of a Barcode Reader (BCR) Service Provider. It defines the service-specific commands that can be issued to the Service Provider using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. Persistent values are maintained through power failures, open sessions, close session and system resets. This extension to XFS specifications defines the functionality of BCR service. A Barcode Reader scans barcodes using any scanning technology. The device logic converts light signals or image recognition into application data and transmits it to the host system. The basic operation of the Barcode Reader is managed using WFSExecute/WFSAsyncExecute functions. When an application wants to read a barcode, it issues a WFS\_CMD\_BCR\_READ command to prepare the scanner to read any barcode presented to it. When a document is presented to the BCR and a barcode type is recognized, a completion event is received which contains the barcode data that has been read.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-76:2015

### **CWA 16926-77:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 77: Item Processing Module Device Class Interface - Migration from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA) - Programmer's Reference**

This document describes the migration that is necessary from Version 3.20 (CWA 16374) to Version 3.30 (this CWA). This specification describes the XFS service class for Item Processing Modules (IPM). The specification of this service class includes definitions of the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSAsyncExecute, WFSExecute, WFSGetInfo and WFSAsyncGetInfo functions. This service class is currently defined only for self service devices. In the U.S., checks are always encoded in magnetic ink for reading by Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR), and a single font is always used. In Europe some countries use MICR and some use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) character sets, with different fonts, for their checks. Item Processing Modules accept one or more media items (Checks, Giros, etc) and process these items according to application requirements. The IPM class supports devices that can handle a single item as well as those devices that can handle bunches of items

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-77:2015

### **CWA 16926-8:2015**

#### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 8: Depository Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by the Depository (DEP) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. A Depository is used for the acceptance and deposit of media into the device or terminal. There are two main types of depository: an envelope depository for the deposit of media in envelopes and a night safe depository for the deposit of bags containing bulk media. An envelope depository accepts media, prints on the media and deposits the media into a holding container or bin. Some envelope depositories offer the capability to dispense an envelope to the customer at the start of a transaction. The customer takes this envelope, fills in the deposit media, possibly inscribes it and puts it into the deposit slot. The envelope is then accepted, printed and transported into a deposit container. The envelope dispense mechanism may be part of the envelope depository device mechanism with the same entry/exit slot or it may be a separate mechanism with separate entry/exit slot. Envelopes dispensed and not taken by the customer can be retracted back into the device. When the dispenser is a separate mechanism the envelope is retracted back into the dispenser container. When the dispenser is a common mechanism the envelope is retracted into the depository container. A night safe depository normally only logs the deposit of a bag and does not print on the media

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-8:2015

## CWA 16926-9:2015

### **Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.30 - Part 9: Text Terminal Unit Device Class Interface - Programmer's Reference**

This specification describes the functionality of the services provided by text terminal unit (TTU) services under XFS, by defining the service-specific commands that can be issued, using the WFSGetInfo, WFSAsyncGetInfo, WFSExecute and WFSAsyncExecute functions. This section describes the functions provided by a generic Text Terminal Unit (TTU) service. A Text Terminal Unit is a text i/o device, which applies both to ATM operator panels and to displays incorporated in devices such as PIN pads and printers. This service allows for the following categories of functions: • Forms oriented input and output • Direct display output • Keyboard input • LED settings and control All position indexes are zero based, where column zero, row zero is the top-leftmost position. If the device has no shift key, the WFS\_CMD\_TTU\_READ\_FORM and WFS\_CMD\_TTU\_READ commands will return only upper case letters. If the device has a shift key, these commands return upper and lower case letters as governed by the user's use of the shift key

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 16926-9:2015

## EVS-EN 15430-1:2015

### **Winter and road service area maintenance equipment - Data acquisition and transmission - Part 1: In-vehicle data acquisition**

This European Standard specifies a standardized protocol for downloading data from the equipment control box to an in-vehicle board computer to ensure interchangeability between a vehicle and different equipment that the same vehicle can carry. It specifies the interface connection as well as variables, records and reports which permit standardized protocol to cover applications with the greatest possible variety of equipment for performing winter maintenance and road service area maintenance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15430-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15430-1:2008+A1:2011

## EVS-EN 15969-1:2015

### **Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for the data transfer between tank vehicle and with stationary facilities - Part 1: Protocol specification - Control, measurement and event data**

This European Standard specifies data protocols and data format for the interfaces between electronic equipment (TVE), on-board computer (OBC) of the tank vehicle and stationary equipment for all interconnecting communication paths. This European Standard specifies the basic protocol FTL used in the communication (basic protocol layer), the format and structure of FTL-data to be transmitted (data protocol layer) and describes the content of the FTL-data. This data protocol may be used for other application, e.g. between stationary tank equipment and offices.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15969-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15969-1:2011

## EVS-EN ISO 10781:2015

### **Health Informatics - HL7 Electronic Health Records-System Functional Model, Release 2 (EHR FM) (ISO 10781:2015)**

The HL7 EHR System Functional Model provides a reference list of functions that may be present in an Electronic Health Record System (EHR-S). The function list is described from a user perspective with the intent to enable consistent expression of system functionality. This EHR-S Functional Model, through the creation of Functional Profiles for care settings and realms, enables a standardized description and common understanding of functions sought or available in a given setting (e.g. intensive care, cardiology, office practice in one country or primary care in another country).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/HL7 10781:2015; EN ISO 10781:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10781:2010

## EVS-EN ISO 14906:2011/A1:2015

### **Electronic fee collection - Application interface definition for dedicated short-range communication - Amendment 1 (ISO 14906:2011/Amd 1:2015)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 14906:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14906:2011/Amd 1:2015; EN ISO 14906:2011/A1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14906:2011

## EVS-ISO/IEC 17789:2015

### **Infotehnoloogia. Pilvtöötlus. Etalonarhitektuur Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Reference architecture (ISO/IEC 17789:2014)**

See soovitus/rahvusvaheline standard spetsifitseerib pilvtöötuse etalonarhitektuuri (CCRA). See etalonarhitektuur hõlmab pilvtöötuse rolli, pilvtöötuse tegevusi ja pilvtöötuse funktsionaalkomponente ning nende seoseid.

## 39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

### EVS-EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

#### **Põhimeetod nikli eraldumise määramiseks needikomplektides, mis läbivad augustatud kehaosi ja toodetes, mida kasutatakse nahaga vahetus pikaajalises kontaktis** **Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin**

This European Standard specifies a method for simulating the release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced ears and other pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin in order to determine whether such articles are in compliance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on REACH as regards Annex XVII. Spectacle frames and sunglasses are excluded from the scope of this European Standard. NOTE Spectacle frames and sunglasses are subject to the requirements of EN 16128:2011 which provides an unchanged re-publication of the technical requirements that had previously been specified in EN 1811:1998, but restricted in scope to apply only to spectacle frames and sunglasses.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 1811:2011+A1:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1811:2011  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1811:2011/AC:2012

## 43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

### EVS-EN 15430-1:2015

#### **Winter and road service area maintenance equipment - Data acquisition and transmission - Part 1: In-vehicle data acquisition**

This European Standard specifies a standardized protocol for downloading data from the equipment control box to an in-vehicle board computer to ensure interchangeability between a vehicle and different equipment that the same vehicle can carry. It specifies the interface connection as well as variables, records and reports which permit standardized protocol to cover applications with the greatest possible variety of equipment for performing winter maintenance and road service area maintenance.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 15430-1:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15430-1:2008+A1:2011

### EVS-EN ISO 15118-1:2015

#### **Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface - Part 1: General information and use-case definition (ISO 15118-1:2013)**

This International Standard specifies the communication between battery electric vehicles (BEV) or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and the supply equipment (EVSE). It covers the overall information exchange between all actors involved in the electrical energy exchange. This International Standard is applicable for manually connected conductive charging. The purpose of this Part of ISO/IEC 15118 is the description of terms and definitions, general requirements and use cases as basis for the other parts of this International Standard. ISO/IEC 15118-1 provides a general overview and a common understanding of aspects influencing the charge process, the payment and the load levelling. It specifies furthermore the initial start-up process and security issues for charging. This International Standard does not define the vehicle internal communication between battery and charging equipment and the communication of the supply equipment to other actors and equipment. NOTE Vehicle internal communication and communication from the EVSE to other actors beside the vehicle may address as triggers in the use cases or as actors in the security requirements. Related hardware issues as plugs and cables are defined in other standards.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15118-1:2013; EN ISO 15118-1:2015

## 45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

### EVS-EN 13107:2015

#### **Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud kõisteepaigaldistele. Rajatised** **Safety requirements for cableway installations designed to carry persons - Civil engineering works**

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements applicable to civil engineering works for cableway installations designed to carry persons. In doing so, the various types of cableway installations and their environment are taken into consideration. It includes requirements relating to the prevention of accidents and the protection of workers, notwithstanding the application of national regulations. National regulations regarding building or construction or that are designed to protect particular groups of people remain unaffected. It does not apply to cableway installations for transportation of goods or to lifts. This European Standard is applicable to: new cableway installations designed to carry persons; alterations to existing cableway installations, as far as the safety of civil engineering works or parts of them is involved and no contrary specifications apply.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 13107:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13107:2004

### **EVS-EN 50502:2015**

#### **Railway applications - Rolling stock - Electric equipment in trolley buses - Safety requirements and current collection systems**

This European Standard applies to electrical systems on board of vehicles of the type trolleybus, as defined in 3.1, fed with a nominal line voltage ( $U_n$ ) between 600 V d.c. and 750 V d.c. This European Standard defines the requirements and constructional hints, especially to avoid electrical danger to the public and to staff. Where special requirements are existing for trolleybuses, hints are given for mechanical and functional safety as well as for protection against fire. This European Standard covers vehicles intended for public transport of persons. This Standard applies to: - trolleybuses, - buses with current rail for guidance in the road surface, - guided buses with bipolar roof current collector. This European Standard does not apply to: a) electric driven vehicles with only internal power supply: 1) hybrid vehicles, 2) diesel - electric vehicles, 3) fuel - cell vehicles, 4) battery vehicles, b) vehicles with safe protective bonding: 1) rubber tyred commuter trains, 2) guided buses with supply by a separate current rail, 3) rail guided buses with unipolar roof current collector, c) vehicles operated outside publicly accessible areas: 1) electric driven lorries on motorways. Guidance and current rails are special solutions and at this time are not under standardization like trolleybus current collectors and overhead contact lines (OCL). It refers mainly to earthed networks, but reference is made also to galvanically insulated networks. Annex A is related to detailed design features for trolleybuses. Annexes B and C are related to the connection systems. The detailed scope of these annexes is given in Annex B.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 50502:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50502:2008

## **47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED**

### **EVS-HD 60364-7-730:2015**

#### **Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-730: Requirements for special installations or locations - Onshore units of electrical shore connections for inland navigation vessels**

The particular requirements specified in this part of HD 60364 apply to onshore installations dedicated to supply inland navigation vessels for commercial and administrative purpose, berthed in ports and berths. For single- and three-phase supplies to pleasure craft, use HD 60364-7-709. This part of HD 60364 applies to installations with nominal supply voltage a.c. 400/230 V, single-phase and three-phase, 50 Hz. Additional requirements that do not relate to electrical installation are given in EN 15869-1 and EN 15869-2. The particular requirements do not apply to the onboard installations of inland navigation vessels including their connection cables. Additional requirements on the onboard installation are given in EN 15869-3.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-7-730:2015

## **49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA**

### **EVS-EN 16602-60:2015**

#### **Space product assurance - Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) components**

This standard defines the requirements for selection, control, procurement and usage of EEE components for space projects. This standard differentiates between three classes of components through three different sets of standardization requirements (clauses) to be met. The three classes provide for three levels of trade-off between assurance and risk. The highest assurance and lowest risk is provided by class 1 and the lowest assurance and highest risk by class 3. Procurement costs are typically highest for class 1 and lowest for class 3. Mitigation and other engineering measures may decrease the total cost of ownership differences between the three classes. The project objectives, definition and constraints determine which class or classes of components are appropriate to be utilised within the system and subsystems. a. Class 1 components are described in Clause 4. b. Class 2 components are described in Clause 5 c. Class 3 components are described in Clause 6. The requirements of this document apply to all parties involved at all levels in the integration of EEE components into space segment hardware and launchers. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60C Rev.2; EN 16602-60:2015

### **EVS-EN 16602-60-13:2015**

#### **Space product assurance - Requirements for the use of COTS components**

This standard defines the requirements for selection, control, procurement and usage of EEE commercial components for space projects. This standard is applicable to commercial encapsulated active monolithic parts (integrated circuits and discrete): • diodes • microwave diodes • integrated circuits • microwave integrated circuits (MMIC) • transistors • microwave transistors This standard is not applicable to the commercial parts from the following families: • capacitors • connectors • crystals • filters • fuses • heaters • inductors • microwave passive parts • oscillators • relays • resistors • switches • thermistors • transformers • cables & wires • hybrids • surface acoustic waves (SAW) • charge coupled devices (CCD) • active pixel sensors (APS) In addition, the following families of EEE components are not addressed by the present ECSS standard but it can be used as guideline and revisited on case/case basis: • photodiodes • light emitting diodes (LED) • phototransistors • opto-couplers • laser diodes In line with ECSS-Q-ST-60, this standard differentiates between three classes of components through three different sets of standardization requirements (clauses) to be met. The three classes provide for three levels of trade-off between assurance and risk. The highest



assurance and lowest risk is provided by class 1 and the lowest assurance and highest risk by class 3. Procurement costs are typically highest for class 1 and lowest for class 3. Mitigation and other engineering measures can decrease the total cost of ownership differences between the three classes. The project objectives, definition and constraints determine which class or classes of components are appropriate to be utilised within the system and subsystems. a. Class 1 components are described in Clause 4 b. Class 2 components are described in Clause 5 c. Class 3 components are described in Clause 6 Annex G includes a diagram that summarizes the difference between these three classes for evaluation, screening and lot acceptance. The requirements of this document are applicable to all parties involved at all levels in the integration of EEE commercial components into space segment hardware and launchers. For easy tailoring and implementation of the requirements into a Requirement Management Tool, and for direct traceability to ECSS-Q-ST-60, requirements in this standards have been written in the way of a ECSS Applicability Requirement Matrix (EARM), as defined in Annex A of ECSS-S-ST-00 "ECSS system – Description, implementation and general requirements". This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60-13C; EN 16602-60-13:2015

### **EVS-EN 2235:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Single and multicore electrical cables, screened and jacketed - Technical specification**

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of single and multicore cables, screened, jacketed and multicore jacketed cables for use in aircraft electrical systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 2235:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2235:2006

### **EVS-EN 2591-227:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 227: Partial discharges test**

This test European Standard defines methods to measure the partial discharge inception/extinction voltages (PDIV, PDEV) and partial discharge levels under specific temperatures and pressures on an electrical connector for aircraft use. It shall be used together with EN 2591-100.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 2591-227:2015

### **EVS-EN 3375-011:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for digital data transmission - Part 011: Single braid - Star Quad 100 ohms - Light weight - Type KL - Product standard**

This standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances, required characteristics and the mass of an AWG 24 shielded quad cable, type KL, intended for high speed (100 Mbit/s) full duplex Ethernet networks. Linked to this particular application, the operating temperatures of the cable are between -65 °C and 125 °C. This cable is laser markable, this marking satisfies the requirements of EN 3838. The characteristics impedance must be  $(100 \pm 15) \Omega$ .

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3375-011:2015

### **EVS-EN 4604-005:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 005: Cable, coaxial, 75 ohmx, 200 °C, type WL - Product standard**

This standard specifies the required characteristics of a coaxial cable, 75 ohm, type WL, for use in aircraft electrical systems at operating temperature between - 55 °C and 200 °C and specially for high frequency up to 3 GHz.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4604-005:2015

### **EVS-EN 4681-005:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium - Part 005: AZ family, single, for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard**

This European standard specifies the characteristics of electrical wires AZ family for use in the on board: — 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. — 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between -65 °C and 180 °C.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-005:2015

### **EVS-EN 4681-006:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Cables, electric, general purpose, with conductors in aluminium or copper-clad aluminium - Part 006: AZA family, single and multicore assembly, for use in low pressure atmosphere - Product standard**

This European standard specifies the characteristics of electrical wires AZA family for use in the on board: — 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft. — 230 V (phase to neutral) or 400 V (phase to phase) electrical network of aircraft and particularly use in non-pressurized areas. This cable family is used at operating temperature between -65 °C and 180 °C.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-006:2015

### **EVS-EN 6113:2015**

#### **Aerospace series - Circuit breaker, connecting and attachment hardware**

This European Standard specifies the connecting and attaching hardware for circuit breakers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 6113:2015

## **53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED**

### **EVS-EN 12882:2015**

#### **Conveyor belts for general purpose use - Electrical and flammability safety requirements**

This European Standard specifies electrical and flammability safety requirements for general purpose conveyor belts not intended for use in underground installations and a means of categorizing conveyor belts in terms of the level of safety sought in their end use application. This European Standard does not provide electrical safety requirements for volume resistance which may be measured by the methods in EN ISO 21178 and which is relevant to some types of light conveyor belts. This European Standard is not applicable to conveyor belts which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. NOTE 1 Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be applicable to the type of machine or equipment covered by this European Standard. The present standard is not intended to provide means of complying with the essential health and safety requirements of Directive 94/9/EC, this being covered in EN 14973. NOTE 2 EN 12882 is not a product standard but is intended to help users of conveyor belts to select the required electrical and flammability safety properties needed following a suitable risk assessment. No requirements are, therefore, included for marking, information to be supplied, etc., these matters being covered in relevant product standards such as EN ISO 14890 and EN ISO 15236 1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12882:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12882:2008

### **EVS-EN 16307-1:2013+A1:2015**

#### **Tööstusveokid. Ohutusnõuded ja töendamise. Osa 1: Täiendavad nõuded iseliikuvatele tööstusveokitele, välja arvatud juhita veokid, muutuva tööalaga laadurid ja reisijate-ning kaubaveokid**

#### **Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Supplementary requirements for self-propelled industrial trucks, other than driverless trucks, variable-reach trucks and burden-carrier trucks**

This European Standard gives requirements for the types of industrial trucks specified in the scope of EN ISO 3691-1. This European Standard is intended to be used in conjunction with EN ISO 3691-1. These requirements are supplementary to those stated in EN ISO 3691-1 with the addition of hazards, which can occur when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres. This European standard covers the following requirements: - Electrical requirements - Noise emissions - Vibration - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) This European standard defines supplementary requirements to EN ISO 3691-1: - Travel speed - Brakes - Travel and breaking controls - Additional operation from alongside pedestrian-controlled and stand-on trucks - Lift chains - Mast tilt and carriage isolation - Operator's seat - Protection against crushing, shearing and trapping - Visibility - Information for use (instruction handbook and marking) Annex A (informative) contains the list of significant hazards covered by this European Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16307-1:2013+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16307-1:2013

### **EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2015**

#### **Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Self-propelled industrial trucks, other than driverless trucks, variable-reach trucks and burden-carrier trucks (ISO 3691-1:2011, including Cor 1:2013)**

ISO 3691-1:2011 gives safety requirements and the means for their verification for the following types of self-propelled industrial trucks, as defined in ISO 5053: industrial counterbalanced trucks; reach trucks with retractable mast or retractable fork arm carriage; straddle trucks; pallet-stacking trucks; high-lift platform trucks; trucks with elevating operator position up to 1 200 mm; side-loading trucks (one side only); lateral-stacking trucks (both sides), and lateral- and front-stacking trucks; pallet trucks;

bidirectional and multidirectional trucks; tractors with a drawbar pull up to and including 20 000 N; rough-terrain, counterbalanced trucks; industrial trucks powered by battery, diesel, gasoline or LPG (liquefied petroleum gas).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 3691-1:2015; ISO 3691-1:2011; ISO 3691-1:2011/Cor 1:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013

## 55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

### EVS-EN 16648:2015

#### Conservation of cultural heritage - Transport methods

This European Standard defines principles to be considered when transporting movable cultural heritage in accordance with EN 15946.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16648:2015

## 59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

### CEN/TR 16741:2015

#### Textiles and textile products - Guidance on health and environmental issues related to chemical content of textile products intended for clothing, interior textiles and upholstery

This Technical Report specifies environmental and health recommendations for textile products (including accessories) with direct skin contact and in the surroundings of the human body. This Technical Report facilitates the understanding of chemicals with intended uses in the manufacturing of goods in the fields of textile products intended to clothing, interior textiles and upholstery, to comply with the European chemical regulations and recommendations in force in EU. WARNING: This Technical Report is not intended to substitute the existing regulations. The reader is requested to check the current existing regulation. By suggesting that the textile market follows the ethos of this Technical Report, and thereby avoiding products containing unwanted substances, human health and the environment are protected in producing, supplying and importing countries to EU. The distinguishing properties of the chemicals and the processes in which they are used (intended use substances) or they occur (unintended release substances) are described in this technical report. This Technical Report mentions, when relevant, the existing standardised test methods commonly in use, as well as, the related limit values which are generally accepted. NOTE 1. When limit values are given, possible contamination by the external environment and inaccuracy in the measurement of very low concentration may be taken into consideration. The listed substances of this Technical Report can be categorised in two: one related to intended use, another one related to unintended release. NOTE 2. For filling material such as "feather & down", refer to CEN TC 222 and, for other material used in clothing such as leather, refer to CEN TC 309, for toys, refer to CEN TC 252.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16741:2015

### EVS-EN 13249:2014+A1:2015

#### Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a raudteed ja asfaldikihid) ehitamisel Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in the construction of roads and other trafficked areas (excluding railways and asphalt inclusion)

See Euroopa standard täpsustab teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a raudteed ja asfaldikihid) ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosüntetiseerivatele kohtadele. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetsete rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13249:2014+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13249:2014

### EVS-EN 13251:2014+A1:2015

#### Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks pinnasrajatistes, vundamentides ja tugitarindites Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in earthworks, foundations and retaining structures

See Euroopa standard täpsustab pinnasrajatiste, vundamentide ja tugitarindite ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See

Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosünteeetõkete kohta. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetset rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13251:2014+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13251:2014

### **EVS-EN 13253:2014+A1:2015**

#### **Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks erosioonitõrjerajatistes (rannakaitse, nõlvakindlustised)**

#### **Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in erosion control works (coastal protection, bank revetments)**

See Euroopa standard täpsustab erosioonitõrjerajatistes kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete, mille abil tõkestatakse peeneteralise materjali muutlikust hüdraulilisest langust põhjustatud pääsemist jämedateralise materjali kihtidesse, nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. See Euroopa standard hõlmab rakendusi rannakaitserajatiste ja kaldakindlustuste ehitamisel. See Euroopa standard ei puutu pinnaerosiooni, mille tõrjumiseks geotekstiil või geotekstiililaadne toode laotatakse maapinnale. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosünteeetõkete kohta. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetset rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13253:2014+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13253:2014

## **65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS**

### **EVS-EN 16636:2015**

#### **Kahjuritõrjeteenused. Nõuded ja pädevused**

#### **Pest management services - Requirements and competences**

Selles Euroopa standardis esitatakse rahva tervise ning vara ja keskkonna kaitsmise eesmärgil nõuded kahjuritõrjeteenustele ja kutselistele kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutajatele. Seda Euroopa standardit kohaldatakse kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutamise, kaasa arvatud kindlaksmääratud tõrje- ja ennetusmenetluste hindamise, soovitamise ja järgneva teostamise eest vastutavate isikute suhtes. Standardis esitatud nõuded peaksid olema kohaldatavad igale teenusepakkujale, kelle tegevus kuulub standardi käsitlusalasasse, milleks on sobivate kahjurivastaste meetodite rakendamine. Seda Euroopa standardit ei kohaldata teenuste osutamise suhtes järgmistes valdkondades: — põllukultuuride kaitses; — korraliste lepinguliste puhastusteenustega seotud korrapärane puhastamine ja desinfitseerimine.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16636:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 17962:2015**

#### **Agricultural machinery - Equipment for sowing - Minimization of the environmental effects of fan exhaust from pneumatic systems (ISO 17962:2015)**

This International Standard (Technical Specification) specifies various means of minimizing the effects of fan exhaust from pneumatic systems for vacuum-style seeding (planting) agricultural field equipment used for sowing coated seeds. Application of design principles, use of calculations and testing methods are all acceptable means to minimize this fan exhaust. It is applicable to vacuum-style planting (seeding) systems where "dust off" (fugitive) material from seed coatings can mix with fan (blower) intake air and be exhausted into the atmosphere. This International Standard (Technical Specification) is not applicable to: – conveyance systems between a central tank and remote meters where the air is exhausted at the remote meters; – conveyance systems where the meter is at a central tank and the air is exhausted at a ground engaging opening device. This International Standard (Technical Specification) is not applicable to pneumatic planting equipment which was manufactured before the date of its publication. NOTE National or local requirements can apply which could be more stringent. NOTE Examples of systems are shown in Annex D.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17962:2015; EN ISO 17962:2015

## 67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

### EVS-EN ISO 10504:2015

#### **Starch derivatives - Determination of the composition of glucose syrups, fructose syrups and hydrogenated glucose syrups - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography (ISO 10504:2013)**

This International Standard describes a high-performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for measuring the composition of dextrose solutions, glucose syrups, fructose-containing syrups, hydrogenated glucose syrups, sorbitol, mannitol and maltitol. The constituents are mainly glucose, maltose, maltotriose, fructose, sorbitol, mannitol, maltitol and malto-oligosaccharides. The use of a column packed with cation-exchange resin is essential.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10504:2013; EN ISO 10504:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10504:2000

## 71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

### EVS-EN 14885:2015

#### **Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Application of European Standards for chemical disinfectants and antiseptics**

This European Standard specifies the European Standards to which products have to conform in order to support the claims for microbicidal activity which are referred to in this European Standard. This European Standard also specifies terms and definitions which are used in European Standards. It is applicable to products for which activity is claimed against the following microorganisms: vegetative bacteria (incl. mycobacteria and Legionella), bacterial spores, yeasts, fungal spores and viruses (incl. bacteriophages). It is intended to: a) enable manufacturers of products to select the appropriate standards to be used in order to provide data which support their claims for a specific product; b) enable users of the product to assess the information provided by the manufacturer in relation to the use for which they intend to use the product; c) assist regulatory authorities in assessing claims made by the manufacturer or by the person responsible for placing the product on the market. It is applicable to products to be used in the area of human medicine, the veterinary area and in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas. In the area of human medicine, it is applicable to chemical disinfectants and antiseptics to be used in areas and situations where disinfection or antiseptics is medically indicated. Such indications occur in patient care - in hospitals, in community medical facilities and dental institutions, - in clinics of schools, of kindergartens and of nursing homes, - and may also occur in the workplace and in the home. It may also include services such as in laundries and kitchens supplying products directly for the patient. In the veterinary area it is applicable to chemical disinfectants and antiseptics to be used in the areas of breeding, husbandry, production, transport and disposal of animals. It is not applicable to chemical disinfectants used in the food chain following death and entry to the processing industry. In food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas it is applicable to chemical disinfectants and antiseptics to be used in processing, distribution and retailing of food of animal or vegetable origin. It is also applicable to products for all public areas where disinfection is not medically indicated (homes, catering, schools, nurseries, transports, hotels, offices etc.) and products used in packaging, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, cosmetic etc. industries. This European Standard is also applicable to active substances and products under development for which no area of application has yet been specified. This European Standard does not refer to methods for testing the toxicological and ecotoxicological properties of products or active substances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14885:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14885:2006

### EVS-EN 16263-1:2015

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 1: Terminology**

This European Standard defines various terms relating to the design, construction, performances, labelling and testing of other pyrotechnic articles as defined by Directive 2007/23/EC on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-1:2015

### EVS-EN 16263-2:2015

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 2: Requirements**

This European Standard specifies requirements for the construction and performances of other pyrotechnic articles, except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, ignition devices and cartridges for powder actuated tools (PAT), of the following generic types: - flares; - flash devices; - gas generators; - heaters; - other cartridges; - pyromechanical devices; - rockets and rocket motors; - semi-finished pyrotechnic articles; - smoke / aerosol generators; - sound emitters; - pyrotechnic liquid dispersers. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing pyrotechnic compositions that include any of the following substances: - arsenic or arsenic compounds; - polychlorobenzenes; - mercury compounds; - lead compounds (except for those included in ignition devices); - white phosphorus; - picrates or picric acid. This European Standard does not apply to pyrotechnic articles that contain detonative explosives other than black powder and/or flash composition, if these detonative explosives: - can be easily extracted from the pyrotechnic article, or; - can initiate secondary explosives, or; - can function in a detonative manner although the article is not designed to detonate and the article belongs to the category P2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-2:2015

### **EVS-EN 16263-3:2015**

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 3: Categories and types**

This European Standard defines the procedure for categorization of other pyrotechnic articles except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, ignition devices and cartridges for powder actuated tools (PAT).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-3:2015

### **EVS-EN 16263-4:2015**

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 4: Test methods**

This European Standard specifies test methods for other pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-4:2015

### **EVS-EN 16263-5:2015**

#### **Pyrotechnic articles - Other pyrotechnic articles - Part 5: Minimum labelling requirements and instructions for use**

This European Standard specifies the minimum labelling requirements and the mandatory instructions for use for other pyrotechnic articles (except pyrotechnic articles for vehicles, cartridges for powder actuated tools and ignition devices).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16263-5:2015

### **EVS-EN 49-2:2015**

#### **Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against Anobium punctatum (De Geer) by egg-laying and larval survival - Part 2: Application by impregnation (Laboratory method)**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the protective effectiveness or the toxic values of a wood preservative against *Anobium punctatum* (De Geer) by egg-laying and larval survival in wood which has been treated previously by full impregnation. This method is applicable to: - water-insoluble chemicals which are being studied as active insecticides; - organic formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates; - organic water-dispersible formulations as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates, and - water-soluble materials, for example salts. NOTE This method can be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 49-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 49-2:2005

## **73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD**

### **EVS-EN 15572:2015**

#### **Machines and plants for mining and tooling of natural stone - Safety - Requirements for edge finishing machines**

This European Standard applies to table edge finishing machines (see 3.1) and belt edge finishing machines (see 3.2) which are used to grind, polish, cut and shape the edge or surface of slabs, strips or tiles of natural stone and engineered stone (e.g. agglomerated stone) as defined by EN 14618:2009. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to edge finishing machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards. This European Standard deals all significant hazards that may occur within the expected lifetime of the machinery including the phases of transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping. This European Standard also applies to machines fitted with the following facilities/devices: - automatic tool change; - tilting and/or rotating head axis; - rotating workpiece support(s); - axes operating according a NC work programme; - mechanical, pneumatic, hydraulic or vacuum workpiece clamping; and the following accessory units: - spindle with grinding and polishing tool; - spindle with bush-hammering tool; - spindle with diamond wheel; - spindle with calibrating tool; - spindle with dripstone tool; - spindle with cutting tool; - spindle with shaping tool. This European Standard does not deal with: - hand-held grinding machines; - machines intended for operation in a potentially explosive atmosphere; - operation in severe environmental conditions (e.g. extreme temperatures, corrosive environment); - machines intended for outdoor operation. This European Standard is not applicable to machinery which is manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15572:2015

**EVS-EN 116:2015****Diesel and domestic heating fuels - Determination of cold filter plugging point - Stepwise cooling bath method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the cold filter plugging point (CFPP) of diesel and domestic heating fuels (see 3.1) using automated test equipment. Manual test equipment may be used, but for referee purposes only automated test equipment is allowed. This European Standard is applicable to fatty-acid methyl esters (FAME) and to distillate fuels as well as paraffinic diesel fuels, including those containing FAME, flow-improvers or other additives, intended for use in diesel engines and domestic heating installations. The results obtained from the method specified in this European Standard are suitable for estimating the lowest temperature at which a fuel will give trouble-free flow in the fuel system. NOTE In the case of diesel fuels the results are usually close to the temperature of failure in service except when the fuel system contains, for example, a paper filter installed in a location exposed to the weather or if the filter plugging temperature is more than 12 °C below the cloud point of the fuel. Domestic heating installations are usually less critical and often operate satisfactorily at temperatures somewhat lower than those indicated by the test results. The difference in results obtained from the sample "as received" and after heat treatment at 45°C for 30 min may be used to investigate complaints of unsatisfactory performance under low temperature conditions. WARNING - The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 116:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 116:2000

**EVS-EN 1426:2015****Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of needle penetration**

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the consistency of bitumen and bituminous binders. Normal procedure is described for penetrations up to  $330 \times 0,1$  mm, but for penetrations above this value, up to  $500 \times 0,1$  mm, different operating parameters are necessary. WARNING — Use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1426:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1426:2007

**EVS-EN 1427:2015****Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the softening point of bitumen and bituminous binders in the range of 28 °C to 150 °C. Technical warning - The change from mercury thermometers to electronic temperature devices has revealed that the temperature definition in the mercury thermometer has not been precise enough to make a correct, unbiased transfer to electronic devices. Care should be taken for softening points ring and ball above 100 °C as the condition may have changed from previous practise to present days testing equipment. Below approx. 100 °C the difference in temperature readings between electronic and mercury stem thermometer is acceptable compared to the repeatability of this test methods. [Reference: ASTM E20 Group] NOTE The method described is also applicable to bituminous binders that have been recovered from bituminous mixes, e.g. by extraction. WARNING — Use of this European Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1427:2007

**EVS-EN 16715:2015****Liquid petroleum products - Determination of ignition delay and derived cetane number (DCN) of middle distillate fuels - Ignition delay and combustion delay determination using a constant volume combustion chamber with direct fuel injection**

WARNING The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. This European Standard specifies a test method for the quantitative determination of ignition and combustion delays of middle distillate fuels intended for use in compression ignition engines. The method utilizes a constant volume combustion chamber with direct fuel injection into heated, compressed synthetic air. A dynamic pressure wave is produced from the combustion of the product under test. An equation is given to calculate the derived cetane number (DCN) from the ignition and combustion delays determined from the dynamic pressure curve. This standard is applicable to middle distillate fuels, fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) and blends of diesel fuels and FAME. The method is also applicable to middle distillate fuels of non-petroleum origin, oil-sands based fuels, blends of fuel containing biodiesel material, diesel fuel oils containing cetane number improver additives and low-sulfur diesel fuel oils. However, users applying this standard especially to unconventional distillate fuels are warned that the relationship between derived cetane number and combustion behaviour in real engines is not yet fully understood. This standard covers the ignition

delay range from 2,47 ms to 4,09 ms and combustion delay from 3,71 ms to 6,74 ms (67 DCN to 39 DCN). NOTE 1 The combustion analyser can measure shorter or longer ignition and combustion delays, but precision is not known. NOTE 2 There is no information about how DCNs outside the 67 to 39 range compares to EN ISO 5165. NOTE 3 For the purpose of this European Standard, the expression (% (V/V)) is used to represent the volume fraction ( $\varphi$ ), and (% (m/m)) the mass fraction ( $\omega$ ).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: D7668; EN 16715:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 13702:2015**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Control and mitigation of fires and explosions on offshore production installations - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 13702:2015)**

This International Standard describes the objectives and functional requirements for the control and mitigation of fires and explosions on offshore installations used for the development of hydrocarbon resources. This International Standard is applicable to the following: — fixed offshore structures; — floating systems for production, storage, and offloading; — petroleum and natural gas industries. Mobile offshore units as defined in this International Standard and subsea installations are excluded, although many of the principles contained in this International Standard can be used as guidance. This International Standard is based on an approach where the selection of control and mitigation measures for fires and explosions is determined by an evaluation of hazards on the offshore installation. The methodologies employed in this assessment and the resultant recommendations will differ depending on the complexity of the production process and facilities, type of facility (i.e. open or enclosed), manning levels, and environmental conditions associated with the area of operation. NOTE Statutory requirements, rules, and regulations can, in addition, be applicable for the individual offshore installation concerned.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13702:2015; EN ISO 13702:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13702:2001

### **EVS-EN ISO 16961:2015**

#### **Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Internal coating and lining of steel storage tanks (ISO 16961:2015)**

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for surface preparation, materials, application, inspection and testing of internal coating lining systems that are intended to be applied on internal surfaces of steel storage tanks of crude oil, hydrocarbons and water for corrosion protection. It covers both new construction and maintenance works of tank internal coating and lining as well as the repair of defective and deteriorated systems. This International Standard also provides the minimum requirements for shop performance testing of the coated/lined samples and the criteria for their approval.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16961:2015; EN ISO 16961:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 24817:2015**

#### **Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Composite repairs for pipework - Qualification and design, installation, testing and inspection (ISO 24817:2015)**

This International Standard gives requirements and recommendations for the qualification and design, installation, testing, and inspection for the external application of composite repair systems to corroded or damaged pipework, pipelines, tanks, and vessels used in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 24817:2015; EN ISO 24817:2015

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 24817:2011

### **EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2015**

#### **Määrdeained, tööstusõlid ja nendega seotud tooted (klass L). Klassifikatsioon. Osa 4: tüüp H (hüdrosüsteemid)**

#### **Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classification - Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems) (ISO 6743-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 6743 establishes the detailed classification of fluids of Family H (Hydraulic systems) which belong to class L (Lubricants, industrial oils, and related products). It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 6743-99. This classification system does not include automotive brake fluids or aircraft hydraulic fluids.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6743-4:2015; EN ISO 6743-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2002

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2002/AC:2011



**EVS-EN 10359:2015****Laser welded tailored blanks - Technical delivery conditions**

This European Standard describes the requirements for laser welded tailored blanks made of alloyed and unalloyed steels, of uniform or different steel grades and with or without metallic and/or organic coatings, having uniform or different sheet thickness. It applies only to the (Tailored Blanks) as-supplied condition of tailored blanks. After the welding process, tailored blanks are further processed to pressed parts by forming operations under the responsibility of the processor. In the design of the component due consideration should be given to the fact that the weld seam is less formable in comparison to the base material.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 10359:2015

**EVS-EN 1754:2015****Magnesium and magnesium alloys - Designation system for anodes, ingots and castings - Material symbols and material numbers**

This European Standard specifies a material designation system for magnesium and magnesium alloys either by numbers or by symbols for castings including anodes and ingots intended for remelting. The designation system by numbers is only applicable to standardized magnesium and magnesium alloys (see 2.1). The designation system by symbols is applicable to a) standardized magnesium and magnesium alloys (see 2.1); b) non-standardized magnesium and magnesium alloys (see 2.2). NOTE 1 The standardized designation by symbols does not necessarily imply that the material is standardized. NOTE 2 Magnesium and magnesium alloys for aerospace applications referred to in European standards prepared by AECMA (fr: Association Européenne des Constructeurs de Matériel Aérospatial) have different designations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1754:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1754:2000

**EVS-EN ISO 14577-1:2015****Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 1: Test method (ISO 14577-1:2015)**

This part of ISO 14577 specifies the method of instrumented indentation test for determination of hardness and other materials parameters for the following three ranges: — macro range:  $2\text{ N} \leq F \leq 30\text{ kN}$ ; — micro range:  $2\text{ N} > F$ ;  $h > 0,2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ; — nano range:  $h \leq 0,2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . For the nano range, the mechanical deformation strongly depends on the real shape of indenter tip and the calculated material parameters are significantly influenced by the contact area function of the indenter used in the testing machine. Therefore, careful calibration of both instrument and indenter shape is required in order to achieve an acceptable reproducibility of the materials parameters determined with different machines. The macro and micro ranges are distinguished by the test forces in relation to the indentation depth.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-1:2015; EN ISO 14577-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14577-1:2003

**EVS-EN ISO 14577-2:2015****Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines (ISO 14577-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 14577 specifies the method of verification and calibration of testing machines for carrying out the instrumented indentation test in accordance with ISO 14577-1. It describes a direct verification method for checking the main functions of the testing machine and an indirect verification method suitable for the determination of the repeatability of the testing machine. There is a requirement that the indirect method be used in addition to the direct method and for the periodic routine checking of the testing machine in service. It is a requirement that the indirect method of verification of the testing machine be carried out independently for each test method. This part of ISO 14577 is also applicable for transportable testing m

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-2:2015; EN ISO 14577-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14577-2:2003

**EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2015****Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 14577-3:2015)**

This part of ISO 14577 specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to use for the indirect verification of testing machines for the instrumented indentation test as specified in ISO 14577-2:2015.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-3:2015; EN ISO 14577-3:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2003

## 83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

### EVS-EN ISO 21509:2015

#### Plastics and ebonite - Verification of Shore durometers (ISO 21509:2006)

This International Standard concerns the verification of type A and D Shore durometers used to conduct hardness tests as described in ISO 868.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21509:2006; EN ISO 21509:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 22007-2:2015

#### Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 2: Transient plane heat source (hot disc) method (ISO 22007-2:2015)

This part of ISO 22007 specifies a method for the determination of the thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity, and hence the specific heat capacity per unit volume of plastics. The experimental arrangement can be designed to match different specimen sizes. Measurements can be made in gaseous and vacuum environments at a range of temperatures and pressures. This method is suitable for testing homogeneous and isotropic materials, as well as anisotropic materials with a uniaxial structure. The homogeneity of the material extends throughout the specimen and no thermal barriers (except those next to the probe) are present within a range defined by the probing depth(s) (see 3.2 below). The method is suitable for materials having values of thermal conductivity,  $\lambda$ , in the approximate range  $0,010 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} < \lambda < 500 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ , values of thermal diffusivity,  $\alpha$ , in the range  $5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} < \alpha < 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , and for temperatures,  $T$ , in the approximate range  $50 \text{ K} < T < 1\,000 \text{ K}$ .

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-2:2015; EN ISO 22007-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22007-2:2012

## 91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

### EVS-EN 12390-11:2015

#### Testing hardened concrete - Part 11: Determination of the chloride resistance of concrete, unidirectional diffusion

This European Standard is a method for determining the unidirectional non-steady state chloride diffusion and surface concentration of conditioned specimens of hardened concrete. The test method enables the determination of the chloride penetration at a specified age, e.g. for ranking of concrete quality by comparative testing. Since resistance to chloride penetration depends on the ageing, including the effects of continual hydration, then the ranking may also change with age. The test procedure does not apply to concrete with surface treatments such as silanes and it may not apply to concrete containing fibres (see E.1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-11:2015

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 12390-11:2010

### EVS-EN 14216:2015

#### Tsement. Väga väikese soojaeraldusega eritsementide koostis, spetsifikatsioon ja vastavuskriteeriumid

#### Cement - Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for very low heat special cements

This European Standard defines and gives the specifications of six distinct very low heat special cement products and their constituents. The definition of each cement includes the proportions in which the constituents are to be combined to produce these distinct products in a single strength class having a limited heat of hydration value. The definition also includes requirements the constituents have to meet and the mechanical, physical, chemical and heat of hydration requirements for these products. This European Standard also states the conformity criteria and the related rules. Necessary durability requirements are also given. In addition to the specified requirements, an exchange of additional information between the cement producer and user can be helpful. The procedures for such an exchange are not within the scope of this European Standard but should be dealt with in accordance with national standards or regulations or can be agreed between the parties concerned. NOTE 1 The word "cement" in this European Standard is used to refer to very low heat special cement unless otherwise indicated. NOTE 2 The risk of early-age thermal cracking in concrete depends upon the properties and execution and is, therefore, also dependent on factors other than the heat of hydration of the cement.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14216:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14216:2006

### EVS-EN 1426:2015

#### Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of needle penetration

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the consistency of bitumen and bituminous binders. Normal procedure is described for penetrations up to  $330 \times 0,1 \text{ mm}$ , but for penetrations above this value, up to  $500 \times 0,1 \text{ mm}$ , different operating parameters are necessary. WARNING — Use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 1426:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1426:2007

### **EVS-EN 1427:2015**

#### **Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the softening point of bitumen and bituminous binders in the range of 28 °C to 150 °C. Technical warning - The change from mercury thermometers to electronic temperature devices has revealed that the temperature definition in the mercury thermometer has not been precise enough to make a correct, unbiased transfer to electronic devices. Care should be taken for softening points ring and ball above 100 °C as the condition may have changed from previous practise to present days testing equipment. Below approx. 100 °C the difference in temperature readings between electronic and mercury stem thermometer is acceptable compared to the repeatability of this test methods. [Reference: ASTM E20 Group] NOTE The method described is also applicable to bituminous binders that have been recovered from bituminous mixes, e.g. by extraction. WARNING — Use of this European Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1427:2007

### **EVS-EN 14528:2015**

#### **Bideed. Funktsionaalsed nõuded ja katsemeetodid Bidets - Functional requirements and test methods**

This European Standard specifies the functional requirements and test methods for bidets used for domestic purposes and made from either ceramics or stainless steel. All drawings are examples only, other forms are permissible. NOTE For the purposes of this standard the term 'domestic purposes' includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings, except when special medical provisions are required.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 14528:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14528:2007

### **EVS-EN 14688:2015**

#### **Sanitaarseadmed. Valamud. Funktsionaalsed nõuded ja katsemeetodid Sanitary appliances - Wash basins - Functional requirements and test methods**

This European Standard specifies the functional requirements and test methods for wash basins for domestic purposes. NOTE 1 For the purposes of this standard the term "domestic purposes" includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings, except when special medical provisions are required. NOTE 2 All drawings are examples only. The shape of the appliance is left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 14688:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14688:2006

### **EVS-EN 16005:2012/AC:2015**

#### **Masinkasutusega ukсед. Kasutusohutus. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid Power operated pedestrian doorsets - Safety in use - Requirements and test methods**

Parandus standardile EN 16005:2012

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 16005:2012/AC:2015  
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16005:2012

### **EVS-EN 16572:2015**

#### **Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Glossary of technical terms concerning mortars for masonry, renders and plasters used in cultural heritage**

This European Standard describes the terminology for mortars used in the field of cultural heritage. NOTE In addition to terms used in the three official CEN languages (English, French and German), this European Standard gives the equivalent terms in Dutch, Italian, Greek, Swedish and Spanish; these are published under the responsibility of the member body/National Committee for NEN, UNI, ELOT, SIS and AENOR and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as CEN terms and definitions.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 16572:2015

## **EVS-EN 16580:2015**

### **Windows and doors - Wetness and splash water proof door leaves - Test and classification**

This European Standard identifies the performance characteristic that is applicable to door leaves for pedestrian doors, independent of the material, that are exposed to extended periods of wetness and/or frequent splash water. NOTE Rain is not considered as "frequent splash water" condition. This European Standard does not apply to: - door leaves exposed to liquid having a pH value lower than 5.5 or higher than 8.5; - door frames, complete door assemblies or doorsets.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16580:2015

## **EVS-EN 771-1:2011+A1:2015**

### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Keraamilised müürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 1: Clay masonry units**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements for masonry units manufactured from clay for which the main intended uses are protected or unprotected masonry structure (see definitions 3.3 and 3.4) (e.g. facing and rendered masonry, loadbearing or non-loadbearing masonry structures, including internal linings and partitions, for building and civil engineering). This European Standard includes those clay masonry units of an overall non-rectangular parallelepiped shape. It defines the performance related to e.g. dimensional tolerances, strength, density measured according to the corresponding test methods contained in separate European Standards. It provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirement for products covered by this European Standard is included. This European Standard does not specify standard sizes for clay masonry units, nor does it specify standard work dimensions, angles and radii of specially shaped clay masonry units. This European Standard does not include method of measurement of angles and radii characteristics of specially shaped clay masonry units. This European Standard does not cover requirements for the following: units for paving, flue liners and storey height clay masonry units and clay masonry units with an incorporated thermal insulation material bonded to the faces of the unit susceptible to be exposed to fire. It does, however, include clay masonry units for external chimney masonry.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-1:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-1:2011

## **EVS-EN 771-2:2011+A1:2015**

### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Silikaatmüürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements of calcium silicate masonry units for which the main intended uses are inner walls, outer walls, cellars, foundations and external chimney masonry. This European Standard is intended to apply to all calcium silicate masonry units, including those of an overall nonrectangular parallelepiped shape, specially shaped and accessory units. It defines the performance related to e.g. strength, density and dimensional accuracy, measured according to the corresponding test methods contained in separate European Standards. It provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirement for products covered by this document is also included. This European Standard does not specify standard sizes for calcium silicate masonry units, nor standard work dimensions and angles of specially shaped and accessory units. It does not cover units with more than 60 % volume of voids, nor products made from shale as a major raw material. It does not cover storey height panels. It does not cover units intended for use as a damp proof course, nor units with an incorporated thermal insulation material bonded to the faces of the unit susceptible to be exposed to fire, nor chimney flue units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-2:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-2:2011

## **EVS-EN 771-3:2011+A1:2015**

### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 3: Betoonmüürikivid (tiheda ja kergtäitematerjaliga) Specification for masonry units - Part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and lightweight aggregates)**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements of aggregate concrete masonry units made from dense and lightweight aggregates or a combination of both for which the main intended uses are common, facing or exposed masonry in load bearing or non-load bearing building and civil engineering applications. The units are suitable for all forms of walling, including single leaf, external leaf to chimneys, cavity wall, partitions, retaining, and basement. They can provide fire protection, thermal insulation, sound insulation and sound absorption. This European Standard includes aggregate concrete masonry units of an overall non-rectangular parallelepiped shape, "specially" shaped and accessory units. It defines the performance related to e.g. strength, density, dimensional accuracy, and provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirement for products covered by this European Standard is included. This European Standard does not specify standard sizes for aggregate concrete masonry units, nor standard work dimensions and angles of specially shaped aggregate concrete masonry units. It does not cover storey height panels, chimney flue linings nor units intended for use as a damp proof course. It does not cover units with an incorporated thermal insulation material bonded to the faces of the unit susceptible to be exposed to fire.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-3:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-3:2011

### **EVS-EN 771-4:2011+A1:2015**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 4: Autoklaavitud poorbetonist müürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 4: Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements of autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) masonry units for which the main intended uses are different types of load bearing and non-load bearing applications in all forms of walling including single leaf, cavity, partitions, retaining, basement and general use below ground level, including walling for fire protection, thermal insulation, sound insulation and the fabric of chimneys (excluding chimney flue units). This European Standard includes AAC masonry units with an incorporated insulation not exposed to fire, and masonry units of an overall rectangular parallelepiped shape, specially shaped and accessory units. AAC masonry units may consist of layers of different densities where not all of the layers are loadbearing. It provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirement for products covered by this European Standard is included. This European Standard does not cover the requirements for storey height panels, flue linings and masonry units with an incorporated thermal insulation material bonded to the faces of the unit susceptible to be exposed to fire. It does not specify standard sizes for autoclaved aerated concrete units nor standard work dimensions and angles of specially shaped and accessory units. It does not give permissible deviations for specially shaped and accessory units. It does not cover products intended for use as a damp proof course or the lining of a chimney.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-4:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-4:2011

### **EVS-EN 771-5:2011+A1:2015**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 5: Betoontehismüürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 5: Manufactured stone masonry units**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements of manufactured stone masonry units for which the main intended uses are facing or exposed masonry in load bearing or non-load bearing building and civil engineering applications. The units are suitable for all forms of coursed or random masonry walling, including single leaf, cavity, partition, retaining and the external masonry to chimneys. They can provide fire protection, thermal insulation, sound insulation and sound absorption. This standard covers concrete masonry units manufactured to resemble natural stone using casting or pressing techniques with or without textured surfaces produced, by casting, splitting, washing, blasting or tooling and with or without variable outline effects. It covers homogeneous masonry units and those consisting of different facing and backing concrete mixes but excludes those manufactured with an adhesive bonded decorative face. This standard does not cover masonry units intended to conform to EN 771-3. It defines the performance related to e.g. strength, density, dimensional accuracy, surface appearance and provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirements for products covered by this European Standard are also included. This European Standard does not apply to storey height panels, masonry units used for chimney flues or units manufactured with an adhesive bonded decorative face. It does not include products intended to be used as a damp proof course nor does it specify standard sizes for manufactured stone masonry units or work dimensions and angles of specially shaped units. It does not cover units with an incorporated thermal insulation material bonded to the faces of the unit susceptible to be exposed to fire.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-5:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-5:2011

### **EVS-EN 771-6:2011+A1:2015**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 6: Looduslikud müürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 6: Natural stone masonry units**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements of masonry units manufactured from natural stone the width of which is equal to or greater than 80 mm, for which the main intended uses are common, facing or exposed masonry units in loadbearing or non-loadbearing building and civil engineering applications. These units are suitable for all forms of coursed or random masonry walling, including single leaf, cavity, partition, retaining and the external masonry to chimneys. They can provide fire protection, thermal insulation, sound insulation and sound absorption. This European Standard includes natural stone masonry units of an overall non-rectangular parallelepiped shape, specially shaped and accessory units for internal and external application. It defines the performance related to e.g. strength, petrographic description, density, porosity, dimensional accuracy, thermal conductivity, water absorption, and frost resistance and provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of the product to this European Standard. The marking requirements for products covered by this European Standard are also included. This European Standard does not cover storey height panels, natural stone for paving, chimney flue linings nor units intended for use as damp proof course.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-6:2011+A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 771-6:2011

### **EVS-EN ISO 11855-1:2015**

#### **Building environment design - Design, dimensioning, installation and control of embedded radiant heating and cooling systems - Part 1: Definition, symbols, and comfort criteria (ISO 11855-1:2012)**

This European Standard shall stipulate the processes and conditions needed to design radiant heating and cooling systems embedded in the structures of the rooms. In addition, this standard includes the determination of heating and cooling capacity, dimensioning, dynamic analysis, installation, operation, and control methods of radiant heating and cooling systems. This international standard is applicable to embedded system that is integrated with the building structure. But this is not applicable to

the panel system with open air gap, which is not integrated with the building structure. This standard applies also, as appropriate, to the use of other fluids or electricity instead of water as heating or cooling medium. Part 1 of this standard specifies the basic definition, symbols, and a comfort criteria regarding the radiant heating and cooling systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11855-1:2012; EN ISO 11855-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15377-1:2008

### **EVS-EN ISO 11855-2:2015**

#### **Building environment design - Design, dimensioning, installation and control of embedded radiant heating and cooling systems - Part 2: Determination of the design heating and cooling capacity (ISO 11855-2:2012)**

This European Standard is applicable to water based surface heating and cooling systems in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The methods apply to systems integrated into the wall, floor or ceiling construction without any open air gaps. The methods do not apply to heated or chilled ceiling panels or beams. This standard provides steady-state calculation methods for determination of the heating and cooling capacity (part 2). This standard applies also, as appropriate, to the use of other fluids instead of water. This standard is not applicable for testing of systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11855-2:2012; EN ISO 11855-2:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11855-3:2015**

#### **Building environment design - Design, dimensioning, installation and control of embedded radiant heating and cooling systems - Part 3: Design and dimensioning (ISO 11855-3:2012)**

This European Standard shall stipulate the processes and conditions needed to design radiant heating and cooling systems embedded in the structures of the rooms. In addition, this standard includes the determination of heating and cooling capacity, dimensioning, dynamic analysis, installation, commissioning, operation, and control methods of radiant heating and cooling system. This international standard is applicable to embedded system that is integrated with the building structure. But this is not applicable to the panel system with open air gap, which is not integrated with the building structure. This standard applies also, as appropriate, to the use of other fluids or electricity instead of water as heating or cooling medium. Part 3 of this standard deals with system design and dimensioning method to ensure the heating and cooling capacity of the radiant heating and cooling systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11855-3:2012; EN ISO 11855-3:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 11855-4:2015**

#### **Building environment design - Design, dimensioning, installation and control of embedded radiant heating and cooling systems - Part 4: Dimensioning and calculation of the dynamic heating and cooling capacity of Thermo Active Building Systems (TABS) (ISO 11855-4:2012)**

This European Standard is applicable to water based embedded surface heating and cooling systems in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The methods apply to systems integrated into the wall, floor or ceiling construction without any open air gaps. The methods do not apply to heated or chilled ceiling panels or beams. The aim of the present standard is not the evaluation of cooling load for dynamic simulations, but to give a guide for dimensioning Thermo Active Building Systems (TABS), which can enable the use of renewable energy sources. This Standard allows the calculation of peak cooling capacity of a thermo active building system (based on heat gains, such as solar gains, internal heat gains, and ventilation), and the calculation of the cooling power demand on the water side to be used to size the cooling system, as regards the chiller size, fluid flow rate, etc. This standard defines even a detailed method aimed at the calculation of heating and cooling capacity in unsteady state conditions. Steady state heating capacity is calculated according to method B or E in Part 2 of this series of standards instead.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11855-4:2012; EN ISO 11855-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15377-3:2007

### **EVS-EN ISO 11855-5:2015**

#### **Building environment design - Design, dimensioning, installation and control of embedded radiant heating and cooling systems - Part 5: Installation (ISO 11855-5:2012)**

This European Standard applies to heating and cooling systems embedded into the enclosure surfaces of the room to be heated or to be cooled. This International Standard specifies uniform requirements for the design and the construction of heating and cooling floor, ceiling and wall structures to ensure that the heating/cooling systems are suited to the particular application. The requirements specified by this International Standard concern only the components of the heating/cooling systems and the elements which are part of the heating/cooling surface and which are installed due to the heating/cooling systems. This International Standard is not applicable to the other elements which are part of the floor, ceiling and wall structures (heated or not heated).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11855-5:2012; EN ISO 11855-5:2015

### **ISO/TS 12911:2012 et**

#### **Ehitusinformatsiooni mudeli (BIM) juhendi raamistik**

#### **Framework for building information modelling (BIM) guidance (ISO/TS 12911:2012)**

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon moodustab raamistiku, mis määrab nõuded ehitusinformatsiooni modelleerimisele (BIM). Tehniline spetsifikatsioon on kohaldatav mis tahes hoonete ja hoonetega seotud rajatiste modelleerimiseks, alustades varadest, mis asuvad ühel või mitmel kinnistul, kuni varadeni, mis asuvad ühes väikeses hoones ja on kindla süsteemi, süsteemiosa, komponendi või elemendi koostisosa. Tehnoloogia on kohaldatav kõikidele varatüüpidele, koosnedes enamikust infrastruktuuri ja avalikest töödest, seadmetest ja materjalidest. BIM-i protsessid on kohaldatavad kogu vara, rajatise või komponendi elutsükli jooksul, mis võib ulatuda tekkest kuni kasutusaja lõpuni. Peamine antud raamistiku kasutaja on informatsiooni juht, kes loob rahvusvahelisel, rahvuslikul, projekti või rajatise tasemel BIM-juhenddokumendi. Antud raamistikku võib kasutada ka rakenduste tootjate BIM-i juhendina.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 12911:2012

## 93 RAJATISED

### EVS-EN 12697-4:2015

#### Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 4: Bitumen recovery: Fractionating column

This European Standard specifies a test method for the recovery of soluble bitumen from bituminous mixtures from pavements in a form suitable for further testing. The procedure is suitable for the recovery of paving grade bitumen and is also suitable for mixtures containing volatile matter such as cut-back bitumen but the results may be less precise. This European Standard is the reference method for mixtures containing volatile matter, but the rotary evaporator procedure (see EN 12697-3) for mixtures with paving grade bitumen. NOTE There is limited experience of recovery when polymer-modified bitumen is used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12697-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-4:2005

### EVS-EN 536:2015

#### Road construction machines - Mixing plants for road construction materials - Safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements applicable to stationary and relocatable mixing plants for the production of materials (e.g. hot-mix asphalt, cold-mix asphalt, cement gravel) used for the construction and maintenance of traffic routes (roads, highways, sidewalks, airfields, etc.) water retaining works, dam walls, culverts, etc. This European Standard applies to the following types of mixing plant: a) hot Asphalt mixing plant; b) cold mixing plant (e.g. for production of cement gravel, cold mix asphalt); c) mixing plant for bituminous or non-bituminous reclaimed materials; d) mixing plant for mastic asphalt, also including natural asphalt. Machines moving during the working process (e.g. mobile mastic asphalt mixers) and crushers are not covered by this European Standard. Those types of asphalt mixing plants can also be combined or enlarged by additional installations (e.g. Plant for storage of binders (e.g. bituminous, synthetic, vegetal). This European Standard deals with all significant hazards pertinent to mixing plants, when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards. This European Standard does not apply to machines for the production of cement concrete and mortar as covered in EN 12151. This European Standard does not deal with hazards caused by flammable gases. As soon as information is available it will be included. This European Standard is not applicable to mixing plants for road construction materials, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 536:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 536:1999

### EVS-EN ISO 17628:2015

#### Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geothermal testing - Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using a borehole heat exchanger (ISO 17628:2015)

A standard on geothermal testing methods is necessary because of the rapidly growing market in Europe of heat exchangers installation. Geothermal heat exchangers are used for heating and cooling and may be used in warmer and cooler areas throughout Europe. The use of geothermal energy leads to a reduction of coal and oil and therefore also of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The drilling, installation of geothermal heat exchangers and testing for geothermal conductivity has to be determined by a standardised testing procedure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17628:2015; EN ISO 17628:2015

## 97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

### CEN/TR 15071:2015

#### Safety of toys - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in the EN 71 series

This Technical Report contains a compilation of national translations of warnings and instructions for use, mentioned in the EN 71 series of standards. The warnings and instructions for use need to be applied in accordance with the requirements and specifications of the EN 71 series of standards for safety of toys and these standards should always be consulted before drawing up the text of a warning or instruction for use. The users of this document should be aware that additional markings may be required for certain toys, e.g. in non-EU countries. Local regulations should be checked.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15071:2015

### **EVS-EN 16572:2015**

#### **Conservation of Cultural Heritage - Glossary of technical terms concerning mortars for masonry, renders and plasters used in cultural heritage**

This European Standard describes the terminology for mortars used in the field of cultural heritage. NOTE In addition to terms used in the three official CEN languages (English, French and German), this European Standard gives the equivalent terms in Dutch, Italian, Greek, Swedish and Spanish; these are published under the responsibility of the member body/National Committee for NEN, UNI, ELOT, SIS and AENOR and are given for information only. Only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as CEN terms and definitions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16572:2015

### **EVS-EN 16648:2015**

#### **Conservation of cultural heritage - Transport methods**

This European Standard defines principles to be considered when transporting movable cultural heritage in accordance with EN 15946.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16648:2015



# ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

## 01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

### EVS JUHEND 12:2012

**Eesti esindajate Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tehnilistesse komiteedesse ja töörühmadesse nimetamise kord ja põhimõtted**  
**Principles and procedure to appoint Estonian delegates to participate in the technical work of European and international standards organisations**

Keel: et

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS JUHEND 12:2015

## 11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

### EVS-EN 14885:2006

**Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Application of European Standards for chemical disinfectants and antiseptics**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14885:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14885:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 15883-6:2011

**Pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmed. Osa 6: Mitteinvasiivsete, mittekrüitiliste meditsiiniseadmete ja tervishoiuseadmete termiliseks desinfektsiooniks ette nähtud pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmete nõuded ja katsed (ISO 15883-6:2011)**

**Washer-disinfectors - Part 6: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing thermal disinfection for non-invasive, non-critical medical devices and healthcare equipment (ISO 15883-6:2011)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15883-6:2011; EN ISO 15883-6:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15883-6:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 23747:2009

**Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Tippvõimsusega mõõturid kopsutalitluse mõõtmiseks**  
**Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Peak expiratory flow meters for the assessment of pulmonary function in spontaneously breathing humans**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 23747:2007; EN ISO 23747:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 23747:2015

### EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001

**Stomatoloogia. Elastomeersed jäljendmaterjalid**  
**Dentistry - Elastomeric impression materials**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4823:2000; EN ISO 4823:2000 + AC:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2015

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001/A1:2008

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001/AC:2013

### EVS-EN ISO 4823:2001/A1:2008

**Dentistry - Elastomeric impression materials - Amendment 1**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4823:2000/Amd 1:2007; EN ISO 4823:2000/A1:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4823:2015

## 13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

### EVS-EN 14042:2003

**Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 14042:2003

#### **EVS-EN 943-1:2003**

**Kaitserõivad vedelate ja gaasiliste kemikaalide, sealhulgas vedelate aerosoolide ja tahkete osakeste eest . Osa 1: Toimenõuded ventileritavatele ja mitteventileeritavatele gaasipidavatele (Tüüp 1) ja gaasimittepidavatele (Tüüp 2) kemikaalikaitseülikondadele**  
**Protective clothing against liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid aerosols and solid particles - Part 1: Performance requirements for ventilated and non-ventilated gas-tight (Type 1) and non-gas-tight (Type 2) chemical protective suits**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 943-1:2002; EN 943-1:2002/AC:2005  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 943-1:2015  
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 943-1:2003/AC:2013

#### **EVS-EN ISO 11611:2007**

**Kaitserõivad keevitamisel ja sellega liituvatel toimingutel kasutamiseks**  
**Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11611:2007; EN ISO 11611:2007  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11611:2015  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 11611

#### **EVS-EN ISO 14116:2008**

**Kaitserõivad. Kaitse kuumuse ja leekide eest. Piiratud leegilevikuga materjalid, materjalikogumid ja rõivad**  
**Protective clothing - Protection against heat and flame - Limited flame spread materials, material assemblies and clothing**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14116:2008; EN ISO 14116:2008  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14116:2015  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 14116

### **17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED**

#### **EVS-EN 60118-0:2002**

**Hearing aids - Part 0: Measurement of electroacoustical characteristics**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60118-0:1983 + A1:1994; EN 60118-0:1993+A1:1994  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60118-0:2015

#### **EVS-EN 60118-1:2002**

**Hearing aids - Part 1: Hearing aids with induction pick-up coil input**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60118-1:1995+A1:1998; EN 60118-1:1995+A1:1998  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60118-0:2015

#### **EVS-EN 60118-2:2003**

**Hearing aids. Part 2: Hearing aids with automatic gain control circuits**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60118-2:1983 + A1:1993 + A2:1997; EN 60118-2:1995 + A2:1997  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60118-0:2015

#### **EVS-EN 60118-6:2002**

**Hearing aids - Part 6: Characteristics of electrical input circuits for hearing aids**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60118-6:1999; EN 60118-6:1999  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60118-0:2015

### **25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA**

#### **EVS-EN ISO 11611:2007**

**Kaitserõivad keevitamisel ja sellega liituvatel toimingutel kasutamiseks**

## Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11611:2007; EN ISO 11611:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11611:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 11611

### **EVS-EN ISO 17634:2006**

#### **Welding consumables - Tubular cored electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding of creep-resisting steels - Classification**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17634:2006; EN ISO 17634:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17634:2015

## 27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

### **EVS-EN 1397:1999**

#### **Soojusvahetid. Vedelikke kasutavad toaventiilatoriga spiraalseadmed. Talitusandmete kindlaksmääramise toimingud**

#### **Heat exchangers - Hydronic room fan coil units - Test procedures for establishing the performance**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1397:1998

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1397:2015

## 29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

### **EVS-HD 21.4 S2:2001**

#### **Polüvinüülkloriidisolatsiooniga kaablid nimipingega kuni 450/750 V. Osa 4: Kaitsekestaga kaablid kohtkindlaks paigalduseks**

#### **Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750V - Part 4: Sheathed cables for fixed wiring**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 21.4 S2:1990

### **EVS-HD 21.8 S2:2001**

#### **Polüvinüülkloriidisolatsiooniga kaablid nimipingega kuni 450/750 V. Osa 8: Ühesoonelised kaitsekestata kaablid dekoratiivkettidele**

#### **Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V - Part 8: Single core non-sheathed cables for decorative chains**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 21.8 S2:1999

### **EVS-HD 21.9 S2:2001**

#### **Polüvinüülkloriidisolatsiooniga kaablid nimipingega kuni 450/750 V. Osa 9: Ühesooneline kaitsekestata kaabel paigaldamiseks madalal temperatuuril**

#### **Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V - Part 9: Single core non-sheathed cable for installation at low temperatures**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 21.9 S2:1995+A1:1999

## 33 SIDETEHNIKA

### **EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.1:2014**

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 549 V1.1.1

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.2:2015

### **EVS-EN 301549:2014**

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301549:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.2:2015

### **EVS-EN 62150-3:2012**

#### **Fibre optic active components and devices - Test and measurement procedures - Part 3: Optical power variation induced by mechanical disturbance in optical receptacles and transceiver interfaces**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62150-3:2012; EN 62150-3:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62150-3:2015

## **35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED**

### **EVS-EN 15430-1:2008+A1:2011**

#### **Winter and road service area maintenance equipments - Data acquisition and transmission - Part 1: In vehicle data acquisition**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15430-1:2007+A1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15430-1:2015

### **EVS-EN 15969-1:2011**

#### **Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for the data transfer between tank vehicle and with stationary facilities - Part 1: Protocol specification - Control, measurement and event data**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15969-1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15969-1:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 10781:2010**

#### **Electronic Health Record-System Functional Model, Release 1.1**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10781:2009; EN ISO 10781:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10781:2015

## **39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED**

### **EVS-EN 1811:2011**

#### **Põhimeetod nikli eraldumise määramiseks needikomplektides, mis läbivad augustatud kehaosi ja toodetes, mida kasutatakse nahaga vahetus pikaajalises kontaktis**

#### **Reference test method for release of nickel from post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1811:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1811:2011/AC:2012

### **EVS-EN 1811:2011/AC:2012**

#### **Põhimeetod nikli eraldumise määramiseks needikomplektides, mis läbivad augustatud kehaosi ja toodetes, mida kasutatakse nahaga vahetus pikaajalises kontaktis**

#### **Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1811:2011/AC:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1811:2011+A1:2015

## 43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

### **EVS-EN 15430-1:2008+A1:2011**

#### **Winter and road service area maintenance equipments - Data acquisition and transmission - Part 1: In vehicle data acquisition**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15430-1:2007+A1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15430-1:2015

## 45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

### **CLC/TS 50502:2008**

#### **Railway applications - Rolling stock - Electric equipment in trolley buses - Safety requirements and connection systems**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50502:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50502:2015

### **EVS-EN 13107:2004**

#### **Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud köisteepaigaldistele. Rajatised Safety requirements for cableway installations designed to carry persons - Civil engineering works**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13107:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13107:2015

## 49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

### **EVS-EN 2235:2006**

#### **Aerospace series - Single and multicore electrical cables, screened and jacketed**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 2235:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2235:2015

## 53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

### **EVS-EN 12882:2008**

#### **Konveierilindid üldotstarbeliseks kasutamiseks. Elektri- ja süttivusohutuse nõuded Conveyor belts for general purpose use - Electrical and flammability safety requirements**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12882:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12882:2015

### **EVS-EN 16307-1:2013**

#### **Tööstusveokid. Ohutusnõuded ja tõendamine. Osa 1: Täiendavad nõuded iseliikuvatele tööstusveokitele, välja arvatud juhita veokid, muutuva tööalaga laadurid ja reisijate-ning kaubaveokid**

#### **Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Supplementary requirements for self-propelled industrial trucks, other than driverless trucks, variable-reach trucks and burdencarrier trucks**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16307-1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16307-1:2013+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012**

#### **Tööstuslikud mootorkärad. Ohutusnõuded ja kontrollimine. Osa 1: Iseliikuvad tööstuslikud mootorkärad, välja arvatud juhita kärad, erineva töösooniga kärad ja koormaid vedavad kärad (ISO 3691-1:2011)**

#### **Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Self-propelled industrial trucks, other than driverless trucks, variable-reach trucks and burden-carrier trucks (ISO 3691-1:2011)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3691-1:2011; EN ISO 3691-1:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2015  
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013

### **EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013**

**Tööstuslikud mootorkärad. Ohutusnõuded ja kontrollimine. Osa 1: Iseliikuvad tööstuslikud mootorkärad, välja arvatud juhita kärad, erineva töösooniga kärad ja koormaid vedavad kärad**  
**Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 1: Self-propelled industrial trucks, other than driverless trucks, variable-reach trucks and burden-carrier trucks - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 3691- 1:2011/Cor 1:2013)**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3691-1:2011/Cor 1:2013; EN ISO 3691-1:2012/AC:2013  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3691-1:2015

## **59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA**

### **EVS-EN 13249:2014**

**Geotekstiilid ja analoogse funktsiooniga tooted. Nõutavad omadused teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a raudteed ja asfaldikihid) ehitamisel**  
**Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in the construction of roads and other trafficked areas (excluding railways and asphalt inclusion)**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 13249:2014  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13249:2014+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 13251:2014**

**Geotekstiilid ja analoogse funktsiooniga tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks mullatöödel ning vundamentides ja tugikonstruktsioonides**  
**Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in earthworks, foundations and retaining structures**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 13251:2014  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13251:2014+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 13253:2014**

**Geotekstiilid ja analoogse funktsiooniga tooted. Nõutavad omadused erosioonitõrjeks (rannaäärsed alad ja nõlvad)**  
**Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in erosion control works (coastal protection, bank revetments)**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 13253:2014  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13253:2014+A1:2015

## **67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA**

### **EVS-EN ISO 10504:2000**

**Starch derivatives - Determination of the composition of glucose syrups, fructose syrups and hydrogenated glucose syrups - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10504:1998; EN ISO 10504:2000  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10504:2015

## **71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA**

### **EVS-EN 14885:2006**

**Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Application of European Standards for chemical disinfectants and antiseptics**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 14885:2006  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14885:2015

### **EVS-EN 49-2:2005**

#### **Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against Anobium punctatum (De Geer) by egglaying and larval survival - Part 2: Application by impregnation (Laboratory method)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 49-2:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 49-2:2015

## **75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA**

### **CEN ISO/TS 24817:2011**

#### **Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Composite repairs for pipework - Qualification and design, installation, testing and inspection (ISO/TS 24817:2006)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 24817:2006; CEN ISO/TS 24817:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 24817:2015

### **EVS-EN 116:2000**

#### **Diislikütused ja kodumajapidamises kasutatavad kütteõlid. Külma filtri ummistumispunkti määramine**

#### **Diesel and domestic heating fuels - Determination of cold filter plugging point**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 116:1997+AC:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 116:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN 116

### **EVS-EN 1426:2007**

#### **Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Nõelpenetratsiooni määramine**

#### **Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of needle penetration**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1426:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1426:2015

### **EVS-EN 1427:2007**

#### **Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine – kuuli-rõnga meetod**

#### **Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1427:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 13702:2001**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Control and mitigation of fires and explosions on offshore production installations - Requirements and guidelines**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13702:1999; EN ISO 13702:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13702:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2002**

#### **Määrdeained, tööstusõlid ja nendega seotud tooted (klass L). Klassifikatsioon. Osa 4: tüüp H (hüdrosüsteemid)**

#### **Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classification - Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6743-4:1999; EN ISO 6743-4:2001+AC:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2015

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2002/AC:2011

### **EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2002/AC:2011**

#### **Määrdeained, tööstusõlid ja nendega seotud tooted (klass L). Klassifikatsioon. Osa 4: tüüp H (hüdrosüsteemid)**

#### **Lubricants, industrial oils and related products (class L) - Classification - Part 4: Family H (Hydraulic systems)**

Keel: et  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6743-4:2015

## 77 METALLURGIA

### **EVS-EN 1754:2000**

**Magneesium ja magneesiumisulamid. Magneesiumist ja magneesiumisulamitest anoodid, valukangid ja valandid. Tähistussüsteem**  
**Magnesium and magnesium alloys - Magnesium and magnesium alloy anodes, ingots and castings - Designation system**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: EN 1754:1997  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1754:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 14577-1:2003**

**Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 1: Test method**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-1:2002; EN ISO 14577-1:2002  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14577-1:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 14577-2:2003**

**Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and material parameters - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-2:2002; EN ISO 14577-2:2002  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14577-2:2015

### **EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2003**

**Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and material parameters - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-3:2002; EN ISO 14577-3:2002  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2015

## 83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

### **EVS-EN ISO 22007-2:2012**

**Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 2: Transient plane heat source (hot disc) method (ISO 22007-2:2008)**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-2:2008; EN ISO 22007-2:2012  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22007-2:2015

## 91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

### **CEN/TS 12390-11:2010**

**Testing hardened concrete - Part 11: Determination of the chloride resistance of concrete, unidirectional diffusion**

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 12390-11:2010  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-11:2015

### **EVS-EN 14216:2006**

**Tsement. Väga väikese soojaeraldusega eritsementide koostis, spetsifikatsioon ja vastavuskriteeriumid**  
**Cement - Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for very low heat special cements**

Keel: en, et  
Alusdokumendid: EN 14216:2004  
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14216:2015



### **EVS-EN 1426:2007**

#### **Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Nõelpenetratsiooni määramine Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of needle penetration**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1426:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1426:2015

### **EVS-EN 1427:2007**

#### **Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine – kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1427:2015

### **EVS-EN 14528:2007**

#### **Bideed. Funktsionaalsed nõuded ja katsemeetodid Bidets - Functional requirements and test methods**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14528:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14528:2015

### **EVS-EN 14688:2006**

#### **Sanitaarseadmed. Valamud. Funktsionaalsed nõuded ja katsemeetodid Sanitary appliances - Wash basins - Functional requirements and test methods**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14688:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14688:2015

### **EVS-EN 15377-1:2008**

#### **Hoonete küttesüsteemid. Kaetud vesi-pindkütte- ja -jahutussüsteemide projekteerimine. Osa 1: Kütte ja jahutuse võimsuse määramine Heating systems in buildings - Design of embedded water based surface heating and cooling systems - Part 1: Determination of the design heating and cooling capacity**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15377-1:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11855-1:2015

### **EVS-EN 15377-3:2007**

#### **Hoonete küttesüsteemid. Kaetud vesi-pindkütte- ja -jahutussüsteemide projekteerimine. Osa 3: Taastuvate energiaallikate kasutamise optimeerimine Heating systems in buildings - Design of embedded water based surface heating and cooling systems - Part 3: Optimizing for use of renewable energy sources**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15377-3:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11855-4:2015

### **EVS-EN 536:1999**

#### **Tee-ehitusmasinad. Asfaldisegamismasinad. Ohutusnõuded Road construction machines - Asphalt mixing plants - Safety requirements**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 536:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 536:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-1:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Keraamilised müürikivid Specification for masonry units - Part 1: Clay masonry units**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-1:2011+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-2:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Silikaatmüürikivid**

## **Specification for masonry units - Part 2: Calcium silicate masonry units**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-2:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-2:2011+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-3:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 3: Betoonmüürikivid (tiheda ja kergtäitematerjaliga)**

#### **Specification for masonry units - Part 3: Aggregate concrete masonry units (Dense and light weight aggregates)**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-3:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-3:2011+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-4:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 4: Autoklaavitud poorbetoonist müürikivid**

#### **Specification for masonry units - Part 4: Autoclaved aerated concrete masonry units**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-4:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-4:2011+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-5:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 5: Betoontehismüürikivid**

#### **Specification for masonry units - Part 5: Manufactured stone masonry units**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-5:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-5:2011+A1:2015

### **EVS-EN 771-6:2011**

#### **Müürikivide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 6: Looduslikud müürikivid**

#### **Specification for masonry units - Part 6: Natural stone masonry units**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 771-6:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 771-6:2011+A1:2015

## **93 RAJATISED**

### **EVS-EN 12697-4:2005**

#### **Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 4: Bituumeni eraldamine.**

#### **Rektifikatsioonikolonn**

#### **Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 4: Bitumen recovery:**

#### **Fractionating column**

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12697-4:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12697-4:2015

## **97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT**

### **CEN/TR 15071:2014**

#### **Safety of toys - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in EN 71 series**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15071:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TR 15071:2015

# STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

Selleks, et 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 on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

Arvamusküsitlusele esitatakse Euroopa ja rahvusvahelised standardikavandid, mis on kavas üle võtta Eesti standarditeks, ja Eesti algupärased standardikavandid ning algupäraste tehniliste spetsifikatsioonide ja juhendite kavandid.

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud järgnev informatsioon:

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

Kavanditega saab tutvuda ja kommentaare esitada Standardikeskuse veebilehel asuvas kommenteerimisportaalil: <http://www.evs.ee/kommenteerimisportaal/>.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist.

## 01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

### prEN ISO 15223-1

#### **Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO/DIS 15223-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15223-1:2015; prEN ISO 15223-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 4885

#### **Ferrous products - Heat treatments - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 4885:2015)**

This International Standard defines the most important terms used in the heat treatment of ferrous products. It contains an alphabetical list of the terms with their definitions and, where appropriate, comments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 4885; ISO/DIS 4885:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10052:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

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

### FprEN ISO 12855 rev

#### **Electronic fee collection - Information exchange between service provision and toll charging (ISO/FDIS 12855:2015)**

This International Standard specifies — the interfaces between electronic fee collection (EFC) systems for vehicle related transport services, e.g. road user charging, parking and access control; it does not cover interfaces for EFC systems for public transport; an EFC system can include any EFC system, e.g. including systems that automatically read licence plate numbers of vehicles passing a toll point, — an exchange of information between the central equipment of the two roles of service provision and toll charging, e.g. — charging related data (toll declarations, billing details), — administrative data, and — confirmation data, — transfer mechanisms and supporting functions, — information objects, data syntax and semantics, — examples of data interchanges (see Annex C and Annex D), and — an example on how to use this International Standard for the European Electronic Tolling Service (EETS) (see Annex F). This International Standard is applicable for any toll service and any technology used for charging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 12855 rev; ISO/FDIS 12855:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12855:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12855:2012/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEVS-ISO 55002

### **Varahaldus. Juhtimissüsteemid. Juhised standardi ISO 55001 kohaldamiseks Asset management -- Management systems -- Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001**

Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis esitatakse juhiseid varahaldussüsteemi kohaldamiseks kooskõlas standardi ISO 55001 nõuetega. Käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit saavad kohaldada igat liiki ja igas suuruses organisatsioonid igat liiki vara suhtes. MÄRKUS 1 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis on silmas peetud eelkõige ainelise vara haldamist, kuid seda saab kohaldada ka muude varaliikide suhtes. MÄRKUS 2 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei esitata rahanduslikke, raamatupidamislikke ega tehnilisi juhiseid konkreetsete varaliikide haldamiseks. MÄRKUS 3 Standardite ISO 55000, ISO 55001 ja käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kontekstis tähendab termin „varahaldussüsteem” vara haldamiseks kasutatavat juhtimissüsteemi.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 55002:2014

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

### prEN 14065

#### **Textiles - Laundry processed textiles - Biocontamination control system**

Describes a system for ensuring the microbiological quality of laundry processed textiles

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14065:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14065:2003

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### prEN ISO 10273

#### **Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection of pathogenic Yersinia enterocolitica (ISO/DIS 10273:2015)**

This standard describes the detection of Yersinia enterocolitica (Reference document (EN/ISO 10273))

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10273:2015; prEN ISO 10273

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10273:2004

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 15216-1

#### **Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for determination of hepatitis A virus and norovirus in food using real-time RT-PCR - Part 1: Method for quantification (ISO/DIS 15216-1:2015)**

This standard describes the detection of food-borne viruses in food based on PCR technique

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15216-1:2015; prEN ISO 15216-1

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 15216-1:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

### FprEN 60601-2-28:2015

#### **Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-28: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of X-ray tube assemblies for medical diagnosis**

IEC 60601-2-28:2010 establishes particular basic safety and essential performance requirements for X-ray tube assemblies for medical diagnosis. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1993. This edition constitutes a technical revision. The second edition of this particular standard has been prepared to fit IEC 60601-1:2005 (the third edition of IEC 60601-1), which is referred to as the general standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-28:201X; FprEN 60601-2-28:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-28:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### FprEN ISO 22442-1

#### **Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives - Part 1: Application of risk management (ISO/FDIS 22442-1:2015)**

This part of ISO 22442 applies to medical devices other than in vitro diagnostic medical devices manufactured utilizing materials of animal origin, which are non-viable or have been rendered nonviable. It specifies, in conjunction with ISO 14971, a procedure to identify the hazards and hazardous situations associated with such devices, to estimate and evaluate the resulting risks, to

control these risks, and to monitor the effectiveness of that control. Furthermore, it outlines the decision process for the residual risk acceptability, taking into account the balance of residual risk, as defined in ISO 14971, and expected medical benefit as compared to available alternatives. This part of ISO 22442 is intended to provide requirements and guidance on risk management related to the hazards typical of medical devices manufactured utilizing animal tissues or derivatives such as a) contamination by bacteria, moulds or yeasts; b) contamination by viruses; c) contamination by agents causing Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE); d) material responsible for undesired pyrogenic, immunological or toxicological reactions. For parasites and other unclassified pathogenic entities, similar principles can apply.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 22442-1; ISO/FDIS 22442-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22442-1:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 22442-2**

#### **Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives - Part 2: Controls on sourcing, collection and handling (ISO/FDIS 22442-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 22442 specifies requirements for controls on the sourcing, collection, and handling (which includes storage and transport) of animals and tissues for the manufacture of medical devices utilizing materials of animal origin other than in vitro diagnostic medical devices. It applies where required by the risk management process as described in ISO 22442-1. NOTE 1 Selective sourcing is considered to be especially important for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) risk management. The manufacturers should refer to ISO 22442-3 for information on the validation of the elimination and/or inactivation of viruses and TSE agents. This part of ISO 22442 does not cover the utilization of human tissues in medical devices. This part of ISO 22442 does not specify a quality management system for the control of all stages of production of medical devices.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 22442-2; ISO/FDIS 22442-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22442-2:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 5360 rev**

#### **Anaesthetic vaporizers - Agent-specific filling systems (ISO/FDIS 5360:2015)**

This International Standard specifies requirements, including dimensions, for agent-specific filling systems for agent-specific anaesthetic vaporizers. This International Standard does not specify construction materials.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 5360 rev; ISO/FDIS 5360:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5360:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 868-2**

#### **Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 2: Sterilization wrap - Requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard provides test methods and values for materials for sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply. The materials specified in 4.2.2.1 to 4.2.2.3 of this part of EN 868 are intended for single use, the materials specified in 4.2.2.4 are intended for reuse.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-2:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 868-3**

#### **Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 3: Paper for use in the manufacture of paper bags (specified in EN 868-4) and in the manufacture of pouches and reels (specified in EN 868-5) - Requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard provides test methods and values for paper, used in the manufacture of paper bags (specified in EN 868-4) and in the manufacture of pouches and reels (specified in EN 868-5) used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter indicators, packing lists,

mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only. NOTE Applicable sterilization methods are specified by the manufacturer.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-3:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN 868-4**

### **Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 4: Paper bags - Requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard provides test methods and values for paper bags manufactured from paper specified in EN 868-3, used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.6 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only. When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-4:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN 868-6**

### **Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 6: Paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard provides test methods and values for paper used in the manufacture of preformed sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.3 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. Paper specified in this part of the series EN 868 is intended for use in part or complete manufacture of pouches and form and fill packs and lidding material for packs. NOTE 1 The paper specified in this part of the EN 868 series is suitable for the manufacture of sterile barrier systems to be used in ethylene oxide, irradiation or low temperature steam formaldehyde sterilization processes and to produce coated paper according to EN 868-7. NOTE 2 Paper according to EN 868-3 can also be used for these sterilization processes. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only. When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filters, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-6

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-6:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN 868-7**

### **Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 7: Adhesive coated paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard provides test methods and values for sealable adhesive coated paper manufactured from paper complying with EN 868-6, used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. The materials specified in this part are intended to be used for ethylene oxide or irradiation sterilization. The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.3 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-7

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-7:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 14708-3

#### **Implants for surgery - Active implantable medical devices - Part 3: Implantable neurostimulators (ISO/DIS 14708-3:2015)**

ISO 14708-3:2008 is applicable to active implantable medical devices intended for electrical stimulation of the central or peripheral nervous system. ISO 14708-3:2008 is also applicable to all non-implantable parts and accessories of the devices. The tests that are specified in ISO 14708-3:2008 are type tests intended to be carried out on a sample of a device to show compliance, and are not intended to be used for the routine testing of manufactured products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14708-3:2015; prEN ISO 14708-3

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 15223-1

#### **Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO/DIS 15223-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15223-1:2015; prEN ISO 15223-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 5366

#### **Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Tracheostomy tubes (ISO/DIS 5366:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 5366:2015; prEN ISO 5366

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5366-1:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 80369-2

#### **Small bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 2 - Connectors for respiratory applications**

This part of ISO 80369 specifies requirements for small-bore connectors intended to be used for connections in breathing systems applications and driving gases applications of medical devices and accessories that contain or directly or indirectly convey liquids or gases to or from a patient or to provide driving power to medical devices or accessories. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for the medical devices or accessories that use these connectors. Such requirements are given in particular International Standards for specific medical devices or accessories. NOTE Manufacturers are encouraged to incorporate the small-bore connectors specified in this part of ISO 80369 into medical devices, medical systems or accessories, even if currently not required by the relevant particular device standards. It is expected that when the relevant particular device standards are revised, requirements for small-bore connectors, as specified in this part of ISO 80369, will be included.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 80369-2:2015; prEN ISO 80369-2

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

### EN 54-31:2014/FprA1:2015

#### **Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 31: Multi-sensor fire detectors - Point detectors using a combination of smoke, carbon monoxide and optionally heat sensors**

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point-type multi sensor fire detectors for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in and around buildings (see EN 54-1:2011), incorporating in one mechanical enclosure at least one optical or ionization smoke sensor and at least one carbon monoxide (CO) sensor and optionally one or more heat sensors, utilizing the combination of the detected phenomena. This European Standard covers only modes of operation, where at least the signals of both smoke and carbon monoxide sensors are continuously evaluated. Point detectors using a combination of smoke, carbon monoxide and optionally heat sensors, which are having special characteristics suitable for the detection of specific fire risks are not covered by this European Standard. The performance requirements for any additional functions are beyond the scope of this standard (e.g. additional features or enhanced functionality for which this European Standard does not define a test or assessment method).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 54-31:2014/FprA1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 54-31:2014

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### EN 60335-2-14:2006/FprAC:2015

## **Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-14: Erinõuded köögimasinatele** **Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines**

Replacement This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard deals with the safety of electric kitchen machines for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. NOTE Z101 Examples of appliances that are within the scope of this standard are bean slicers; berry-juice extractors; blenders; can openers; centrifugal juicers; churns; citrus-fruit squeezers; coffee mills not exceeding 500 g hopper capacity; cream whippers; egg beaters; food mixers; food processors; grain grinders not exceeding 3 l hopper capacity; graters; ice-cream machines, including those for use in refrigerators and freezers; knife sharpeners; knives; mincers; noodle makers; potato peelers; shredders; sieving machines; slicing machines. Appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops and other premises for normal housekeeping purposes, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE Z102 Examples of appliance for household environment are appliances for typical housekeeping functions used in the household environment that may also be used by non expert users for typical housekeeping functions: in shops and other similar working environments; in farm houses; by clients in hotels, motels and other residential type environments; in bed and breakfast type environments. NOTE Z103 Household environments include the dwelling and its associated buildings, the garden, etc. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in household and similar environments. However, in general, it does not take into account children playing with appliances and their use by very young children. It does not take into account the use of the following appliances by young children and by older children: 1) bean slicers; 2) berry-juice extractors; 3) blenders and hand-held blenders; 4) centrifugal juicers; 5) coffee mills not exceeding 500 g hopper capacity; 6) churns; 7) food mixers; 8) food processors; 9) grain grinders not exceeding 3 l hopper capacity; 10) knife sharpeners; 11) knives; 12) mincers; 13) noodle makers; 14) potato peelers; 15) shredders; 16) sieving machines; 17) slicing machines. It does not take into account also the use of the following appliances by young children without supervision: 18) can openers; 19) citrus-fruit squeezers; 20) cream whippers; 21) egg beaters; 22) graters; 23) ice-cream machines, including those for use in refrigerators and freezers. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard. NOTE Z104 Attention is drawn to the fact that for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. NOTE Z105 This standard does not apply to slicing machines having a circular knife the blade of which is inclined at an angle exceeding 45° to the vertical; food waste disposers (EN 60335-2-16); ice-cream appliances with incorporated motor compressors (EN 60335-2-24); kitchen machines intended for commercial purposes (EN 60335-2-64); kitchen machines intended for industrial purposes; kitchen machines intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-14:2006/FprAC:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-14:2006

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **EN ISO 28927-8:2010/FprA1**

## **Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 8: Saws, polishing and filing machines with reciprocating action and small saws with oscillating or rotating action (ISO 28927 8:2009/AMD 1:2015)**

Amendment to EN ISO 28927-8:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 28927-8:2009/FprA1; ISO 28927 8:2009/AMD 1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 18589-7**

## **Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Soil - Part 7: In situ measurement of gamma-emitting radionuclides (ISO 18589-7:2013)**

ISO 18589-7:2013 specifies the identification of radionuclides and the measurement of their activity in soil using in situ gamma spectrometry with portable systems equipped with germanium or scintillation detectors.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18589-7:2013; FprEN ISO 18589-7

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **HD 60364-4-41:2007/FprA1:2015**

## **Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock**

Amendment to HD 60364-4-41:2007

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-4-41:2007/FprA1:2015; IEC 60364-4-41:2005/A1:201X (64/2029/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-4-41:2007

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 15267-4**



## **Air quality - Certification of automated measuring systems - Part 4: Performance criteria and test procedures for automated measuring systems for periodic measurements of emissions from stationary sources**

This European Standard specifies the general performance criteria and test procedures for automated measuring systems used for discontinuous (periodic) measurements of stationary source emissions. It applies to the performance testing of automated measuring systems based on measurement techniques specified by a standard reference method (SRM) or an alternative method (AM). Performance testing is based on the general performance criteria and test procedures specified in this European Standard and on the specifications in the standard specifying the SRM or AM. This includes testing of the applicability and correct implementation of the QA/QC procedures specified in the method-specific standard. This European Standard supports the requirements of particular EU Directives.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15267-4

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16450**

## **Ambient air - Automated measuring systems for the measurement of the concentration of particulate matter (PM10; PM2,5)**

In order to be in compliance with EU Air Quality Directive requirements, the reference methods given in the Directive 2008/50/EC [1] for the measurement of mass concentrations of particulate matter are not commonly used for operation in routine monitoring networks. These networks usually apply automated continuous measurement systems (AMS), such as those based on the use of oscillating microbalances,  $\beta$ -ray attenuation, or in-situ optical methods. Such AMS are typically capable of producing 24-hour average measurement values over a measurement range up to 1 000  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and 1-hour average measurement values up to 10 000  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , if applicable, where the volume of air is the volume at ambient conditions near the inlet at the time of sampling. The 1-hour average values may be used for: a) direct information of the public; b) aggregation to produce daily or yearly average concentration values for regulatory reporting purposes. Directive 2008/50/EC allows the use of such systems after demonstration of equivalence with the reference method, i.e. after demonstration that these systems meet the Data Quality Objectives for continuous measurements. Guidelines for the demonstration of equivalence are given in Reference [2]. This European Standard lays down the minimum performance requirements and test procedures for the type approval of appropriate AMS for particulate matter. This includes the evaluation of its equivalence with the reference method as laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC. Further, this European Standard describes minimum requirements for ongoing quality assurance – quality control (QA/QC) of AMS deployed in the field. These requirements are necessary to ensure that uncertainties of measured concentrations are kept within the required limits during extended periods of continuous monitoring in the field, and include procedures for maintenance, calibration and control checks. Additional procedures are described that determine whether an instrument's equivalence to the reference method is maintained through possible pollution climate changes, over periods longer than five years. Lastly, this European Standard describes harmonized requirements and procedures for the treatment and validation of raw measurement data that are used for the assembly of daily or yearly average concentration values. Experience with existing methods for data treatment and validation – for similar AMS – has shown that the different ways of data treatment and validation applied may lead to significant differences in reported results for similar datasets [3]. When the European Standard is used for purposes other than measurements required by Directive 2008/50/EC, the range and uncertainty requirements may not apply. This European Standard contains information for different groups of users. Clauses 5 and 6 and Annex A contain general information about the principles of automated continuous measurement systems for particulate matter, and relevant equipment. Clause 7 and Annexes B and C are specifically directed towards test houses and laboratories that perform type-approval testing of automated continuous measurement systems for particulate matter. These clauses contain information about: c) type-approval test conditions, test procedures and test requirements; d) system performance requirements; e) evaluation of the type-approval test results; f) evaluation of the uncertainty of the measurement results of the automated continuous measurement systems for particulate matter based on the type-approval test results. Clauses 8 to 11 are aimed at monitoring networks performing the practical measurements of particulate matter in ambient air. These clauses contain information about: g) initial installation of the system in the monitoring network and acceptance testing; h) ongoing quality assurance/quality control; i) on-going verification of suitability; j) treatment, validation and reporting of measurement results.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16450

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16450:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16640**

## **Bio-based products - Bio-based carbon content - Determination of the bio-based carbon content using the radiocarbon method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bio-based carbon content in products, based on the  $^{14}\text{C}$  content measurement. This European Standard also specifies three test methods to be used for the determination of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  content from which the bio-based carbon content is calculated: - Method A: Liquid scintillation-counter method (LSC) (normative); - Method B: Beta-ionization (BI) (informative); - Method C: Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) (normative). The bio-based carbon content is expressed by a fraction of sample mass or as a fraction of the total carbon content. This calculation method is applicable to any product containing carbon, including bio composites. NOTE This European standard does not provide the methodology for the calculation of the biomass content of a sample see prEN 16785-1 [5] and prEN 16785-2 [6].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16640

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16640:2014

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEN 16907-2

### Earthworks - Part 2: Classification of materials

This European Standard defines a common basis for description and classification for use by all parties involved in the design, planning and construction of the earthworks. This European Standard specifies the principles of classification, the processes and properties to be used in the description and classification of earthworks materials. For that, it specifies soil and rock groups as basis of material specifications for earth structure elements. NOTE Informative examples of existing national experience based classification systems and their use are presented in the annexes to prEN 16907-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16907-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEN 16909

### Ambient air - Measurement of elemental carbon (EC) and organic carbon (OC) deposited on filters

This European Standard gives guidance on the measurement of elemental carbon (EC) and organic carbon (OC) following the requirement for the networks of all EU member states to measure EC and OC in particulate matter from June 2010 at background sites according to the Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe [1]. This European Standard describes the analytical procedures for determining EC and OC on quartz fibre filters as  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ , and the subsequent calculation of concentrations as  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Sampling onto filters is to be done in accordance with EN 12341:2014 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The sampling process determines the size fraction of the particulate matter, the retention of semi-volatile material, and uptake/loss of volatile organic compounds on the filter at the time of sampling. The same analysis method may also be used for smaller size fractions than PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Any possible additional artefacts for larger particles, e.g. pyrolysis or higher concentrations of carbonates, should be assessed. The scope includes rural background, urban background, road side and industrial measurement sites, to allow the assessment of additional exposure of people in urban areas as stated in the objectives of the council directive and to achieve coherence in the European approach. The applicable concentration range of the proposed method is limited by the optical correction and instrument applied in the analysis of EC and OC. This method was validated from 0,2  $\mu\text{g CEC}/\text{cm}^2$  and 1,8  $\mu\text{g COC}/\text{cm}^2$  to 38  $\mu\text{g CEC}/\text{cm}^2$  and 49  $\mu\text{g COC}/\text{cm}^2$  in the laboratory and to 16  $\mu\text{g CEC}/\text{cm}^2$  and 45  $\mu\text{g COC}/\text{cm}^2$  in the field.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16909

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEN 54-11

### Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 11: Käsiteadustid Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 11: Manual call points

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 54-11:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 54-11:2002

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

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015

## prEN 54-25

### Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 25: Components using radio links

This draft European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for components used in fire alarms systems, installed in and around buildings (either permanently or temporarily), which use radio frequency links (RF links) to communicate. It also provides requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the components to the requirements of this draft European Standard. Where components work together and this requires knowledge of the system design, this document also specifies requirements on the system. This draft European Standard provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of components using radio links to this EN. When the fire detection and fire alarm systems (FDAS) use wired and RF links, the relevant parts of EN 54 apply together with this document. Requirements relevant to wire links are superseded or modified by those included in this draft European Standard. This draft European Standard does not restrict: - the intended use of radio spectrum, e.g. frequency, power output of devices; - the allowed maximum number of the components using RF links within the FDAS or one transmission path; - the allowed maximum number of the components affected by loss of one transmission path. These requirements relate to national regulations and can vary from member state to member state.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 54-25

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 54-25:2008

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 54-25:2008/AC:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### prEN ISO 10326-1

### **Mechanical vibration - Laboratory method for evaluating vehicle seat vibration - Part 1: Basic requirements (ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015; prEN ISO 10326-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30326-1:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### prEN ISO 9241-960

### **Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 960: Framework and guidance for gesture interactions (ISO/DIS 9241-960:2015)**

Selection or creation of the gestures to be used in a gesture interface is guided by this standard. It addresses the usability of gestures and provides information on the design of gestures, the process and relevant parameters. In addition, the standard provides guidance on how gestures should be documented. The standard is concerned with the gestures expressed by a human and is not concerned with the system response generated when users are performing these gestures.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9241-960:2015; prEN ISO 9241-960

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## **17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED**

#### FprEN ISO 16641

### **Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air - Radon 220: Integrated measurement methods for the determination of the average activity concentration using passive solid-state nuclear track detectors (ISO 16641:2014)**

ISO 16641:2014 covers integrated measurement techniques for radon-220 with passive sampling only. It provides information on measuring the average activity concentration of radon-220 in the air, based on easy-to-use and low-cost passive sampling, and the conditions of use for the measuring devices.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16641:2014; FprEN ISO 16641

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### FprEN ISO 18589-7

### **Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Soil - Part 7: In situ measurement of gamma-emitting radionuclides (ISO 18589-7:2013)**

ISO 18589-7:2013 specifies the identification of radionuclides and the measurement of their activity in soil using in situ gamma spectrometry with portable systems equipped with germanium or scintillation detectors.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18589-7:2013; FprEN ISO 18589-7

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### FprEN ISO 3040 rev

### **Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensioning and tolerancing - Cones (ISO/FDIS 3040:2015)**

This International Standard specifies graphical indication applicable to a cone (right-angle circular cones) to define its dimensioning or to specify its tolerancing. For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "cone" relates to right-angle circular cones only.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 3040 rev; ISO/FDIS 3040:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EN ISO 3040:2012/prA1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3040:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEN ISO 11819-2

### **Acoustics - Measurement of the influence of road surfaces on traffic noise - Part 2: The close-proximity method (ISO/DIS 11819-2:2015)**

This standard specifies a method for measuring the effect of road surfaces on traffic noise in cases when tyre/road noise dominates.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 11819-2; ISO/DIS 11819-2:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## 21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

### FprEN 60300-3-3:2015

#### **Dependability management - Part 3-3: Application guide - Life cycle costing**

Provides a general introduction to the concept of life cycle costing, covers all applications and particularly highlights the costs associated with dependability of the product. Explains the purpose and value of life cycle costing and outlines the general approaches involved. Identifies typical life cycle cost elements to facilitate project and programme planning. General guidance is provided for conducting a life cycle cost analysis, including life cycle cost model development. Illustrative examples are provided to explain the concepts.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60300-3-3:2015; IEC 60300-3-3:201X (56/1625/CDV) (EQV)

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60300-3-3:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## 23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

### EN 13480-5:2012/prA2

#### **Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine Metallic industrial piping - Part 5: Inspection and testing**

Specifies the requirements for inspection and testing of industrial piping as defined in EN 13480-1 to be performed on individual spools or piping systems, including supports, designed in accordance with EN 13480 3 and EN 13480-6 (if applicable), and fabricated and installed in accordance with EN 13480 4

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13480-5:2012/prA2

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13480-5:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015

### EN 14420-8:2013/FprA1:2015

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

This European Standard specifies dimensions, types of connections, quality of materials, marking requirements and testing requirements for hose fittings with symmetrical half couplings (Guillemin system), with mobile locking ring, for hose assemblies with a maximum working pressure of up to 10 bar<sup>1</sup> with hose tails according to EN 14420-2 and clamp units according to EN 14420-3. Couplings in accordance with this document serve as link between hoses and connections to transport liquids, solids (e.g. powders, granules) except steam and liquid gas. The working temperature range is -20 °C up to +65 °C. With the Amendment 1 a cross-reference will be added regarding the permissible working pressures and temperature stated in EN 14420-1, 4.3. Furthermore, Figure 1 will be updated. 1) 1 bar = 0,1 MPa

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14420-8:2013/FprA1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14420-8:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### EN 88-1:2011/FprA1

#### **Rõhuregulaatorid ja nendega seotud ohutusseadmed gaasiseadmetele. Osa 1:**

#### **Rõhuregulaatorid sisendrõhule kuni 500 mbar**

#### **Pressure regulators and associated safety devices for gas appliances - Part 1: Pressure regulators for inlet pressures up to and including 50 kPa**

This European Standard specifies the safety, construction and performance requirements for pressure regulators and pneumatic gas/air ratio pressure regulators (zero pressure regulators are included as a special type of pneumatic gas/air ratio pressure regulator), intended for use with gas burners, gas appliances and similar use, hereafter referred to as 'pressure regulators'. This European Standard is applicable to - pressure regulators with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 50 kPa (500 mbar) of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 250 for use with one or more fuel gases in accordance with EN 437, - pressure regulators which use auxiliary energy, - pneumatic gas/air ratio pressure regulators, which function by controlling a gas outlet pressure in response to an air signal pressure, air signal differential pressure, and/or to a furnace pressure signal (zero pressure regulators are included as a special type of pneumatic gas/air ratio pressure regulator), - gas/air ratio pressure regulators which change an air outlet pressure in response to a gas signal pressure or a gas signal differential pressure. This European

Standard does not cover - pressure regulators connected directly to gas distribution network or to a container that maintains a standard distribution pressure, - pressure regulators intended for gas appliances to be installed in the open air and exposed to the environment, - mechanically linked gas/air ratio controls, - electronic gas/air ratio controls (EN 12067-2).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 88-1:2011/FprA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 88-1:2011

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 5774**

#### **Plastics hoses - Textile-reinforced types for compressed-air applications - Specification (ISO/FDIS 5774:2015)**

This International Standard specifies the requirements for four types of flexible thermoplastic hose, textile reinforced, for compressed-air applications in the temperature range from -10 °C to +60 °C. The four types are classified as light service for a maximum working pressure of 7 bar at 23 °C and 4,5 bar at 60 °C, medium service for a maximum working pressure of 10 bar at 23 °C and 6,5 bar at 60 °C, heavy service for a maximum working pressure of 16 bar at 23 °C and 11 bar at 60 °C, and heavy service for use in mining for a maximum working pressure of 25 bar at 23 °C and 13 bar at 60 °C.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 5774; ISO/FDIS 5774:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5774:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 9967 rev**

#### **Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of creep ratio (ISO/FDIS 9967:2015)**

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the creep ratio of thermoplastics pipes having a circular cross-section.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 9967 rev; ISO/FDIS 9967:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9967:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 9969 rev**

#### **Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of ring stiffness (ISO/FDIS 9969:2015)**

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the ring stiffness of thermoplastics pipes having a circular cross section.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 9969 rev; ISO/FDIS 9969:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9969:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 13952**

#### **LPG equipment and accessories - Filling procedures for LPG cylinders**

This draft European Standard specifies the requirements for the operation of a cylinder filling plant to ensure that filling of transportable refillable LPG cylinders is carried out in a controlled and safe manner. This draft European Standard does not cover the requirements for filling LPG cylinders that are designed and equipped for filling by the user. This draft European Standard does not cover the requirements for filling LPG containers on vehicles. This draft European Standard is applicable to the following: - welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders with a specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 1442 [2] and EN 12807 [3] or an equivalent standard); - welded steel LPG cylinders without specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 14140 [4] or an equivalent standard); - welded aluminium LPG cylinders (see EN 13110 [5] or an equivalent standard); and - composite LPG cylinders (see EN 14427 [6] or an equivalent standard). This draft European Standard is intended to be applied to the filling of cylinders complying with RID/ADR [7][8] (including pi marked cylinders) and also to existing non RID/ADR cylinder populations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13952

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13952:2007

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 1439**

#### **LPG equipment and accessories - Procedure for checking transportable refillable LPG cylinders before, during and after filling**

This draft European Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable LPG cylinders before, during and after filling. This draft European Standard applies to transportable refillable LPG cylinders of water capacity not exceeding 150 l. This draft European Standard does not cover the requirements for filling LPG cylinders that are designed and equipped for filling by the user. This draft European Standard does not cover the requirements for filling LPG containers on vehicles. This draft European Standard is applicable to the following: - welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders with a specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 1442 and EN 12807 [1] or an equivalent standard); - welded steel LPG cylinders without specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 14140 or an equivalent standard); - welded aluminium LPG cylinders (see EN 13110 [2] or an

equivalent standard); - composite LPG cylinders (see EN 14427 or an equivalent standard); and - over-moulded cylinders (OMC). Specific requirements for different types of cylinders are detailed in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C, Annex D and Annex G. This draft standard is intended to be applied to cylinders complying with RID/ADR [4][5] (including pi marked cylinders) and also to existing non RID/ADR cylinder populations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1439

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1439:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16903**

#### **Plastics piping systems - Sustainability of construction works - Product Category Rules (PCR) for buried plastics piping systems**

This European standard provides Europe wide product category rules (PCR) for Type III environmental declarations for "buried plastics piping systems (pressure and non-pressure)" subsequently named as "buried plastics piping systems". This European Standard specifies the rules for the product category of construction products as defined in and is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 15804.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16903

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16904**

#### **Plastics piping systems - Sustainability of construction works - Product Category Rules (PCR) for plastics piping systems inside buildings**

This European standard provides product category rules (PCR) for Type III environmental product declarations for "plastic piping systems" for hot & cold pressure, cold pressure, and soil & waste non-pressure applications inside buildings and covers the entire life cycle from cradle to grave. This European Standard specifies the rules for the product category of construction products as defined in and is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 15804.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16904

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 14692-2**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 2: Qualification and manufacture (ISO/DIS 14692-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives requirements for the qualification and manufacture of GRP piping and fittings in order to enable the purchase of GRP components with known and consistent properties from any source. It is applicable to qualification procedures, preferred dimensions, quality programmes, component marking and documentation. This part of ISO 14692 is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-2; ISO/DIS 14692-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-2:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-2:2003/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## **25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA**

### **EN ISO 28927-8:2010/FprA1**

#### **Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 8: Saws, polishing and filing machines with reciprocating action and small saws with oscillating or rotating action (ISO 28927 8:2009/AMD 1:2015)**

Amendment to EN ISO 28927-8:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 28927-8:2009/FprA1; ISO 28927 8:2009/AMD 1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **FprEN 62841-2-11:2015/FprAA:2015**

#### **Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning aiatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded käeshoitavatele suundamuutvatele saagidele (tikk- ja tiigersaed)**

## **Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for hand-held reciprocating saws (jig and sabre saws)**

Amendment to FprEN 62841-2-11

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62841-2-11:2015/FprAA:2015

Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 62841-2-11

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 28706-4 rev**

#### **Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion - Part 4: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a cylindrical vessel (ISO/FDIS 28706-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 28706 describes a test method for the determination of the resistance of vitreous and porcelain enamelled articles to attack by alkaline liquids at temperatures between 25 °C and 95 °C. The apparatus used is a cylindrical vessel in which only one enamelled specimen is tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 28706-4 rev; ISO/FDIS 28706-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28706-4:2011

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 28721-2**

#### **Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for process plants - Part 2: Designation and specification of resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock (ISO/FDIS 28721-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 28721 specifies requirements for the resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock of chemical enamels and their designation for ordering purposes. It is applicable to enamelled apparatus, piping and other components primarily used for process equipment in chemical plants. It only applies to unalloyed and low-alloy carbon steels suitable for enamelling.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 28721-2; ISO/FDIS 28721-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28721-2:2011

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 28721-4**

#### **Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for process plants - Part 4: Quality requirements for glass-lined flanged steel pipes and flanged steel fittings (ISO/FDIS 28721-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 28721 specifies the quality requirements for glass-lined flanged steel pipes and flanged steel fittings used for process plants.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 28721-4; ISO/FDIS 28721-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28721-4:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 9015-2**

#### **Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Hardness testing - Part 2: Microhardness testing of welded joints (ISO/FDIS 9015-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 9015 specifies microhardness tests on transverse sections of welded joints of metallic materials with high hardness gradients. It covers Vickers hardness tests in accordance with ISO 6507-1, normally with test loads of 0,98 N to less than 49 N (HV 0,1 to less than HV 5). NOTE Testing should be carried out to ensure that the highest and/or the lowest level of hardness of both parent materials (in the case of dissimilar materials both parent materials) and weld metal is determined. This part of ISO 9015 does not cover hardness testing of welds with loads of 49,03 N and above, covered by ISO 9015-1. This part of ISO 9015 is not applicable to hardness testing of resistance spot, projection, and seam welds covered by ISO 14271.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 9015-2; ISO/FDIS 9015-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9015-2:2011

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 15618-1**

#### **Qualification testing of welders for underwater welding - Part 1: Diver-welders for hyperbaric wet welding (ISO/DIS 15618-1:2015)**

This standard applies to welding processes where the skill of the diver-welder has a significant influence on weld quality. This standard specifies essential requirements, ranges of approval, test conditions, acceptance requirements and certification for the

approval testing of diver-welder performance for the welding of steels underwater in hyperbaric wet environment. The recommended format for the certificate of approval testing is given in Annex A. During the approval test the diver-welder should be required to show adequate practical experience and job knowledge (test non mandatory) of the welding processes, materials and safety requirements for which he is to be approved, information on these aspects is given in Annex B. This standard is applicable when the diver-welder's testing is required by the purchaser, by inspection authorities or by other organisations. The welding processes referred to in this standard include those fusion welding processes which are designated as manual or partly mechanised welding. It does not cover fully mechanised and fully automatic processes (see 5.2). All new approvals should be in accordance with this standard from the date of this issue. However, this standard does not invalidate previous diver-welder approvals made to former national standards or specifications, providing the intent of the technical requirements is satisfied and the previous approvals are relevant to the application and production work on which they are employed. Also, where additional tests should be carried out to make the approval technically equivalent it is only necessary to do the additional tests on a test piece which should be made in accordance with this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15618-1:2015; prEN ISO 15618-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15618-1:2002

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 22829

#### **Resistance welding - Transformer-rectifier for welding guns with integrated transformers - Transformer-rectifier units operating at 1000 Hz frequency (ISO/DIS 22829:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22829:2015; prEN ISO 22829

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22829:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 4885

#### **Ferrous products - Heat treatments - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 4885:2015)**

This International Standard defines the most important terms used in the heat treatment of ferrous products. It contains an alphabetical list of the terms with their definitions and, where appropriate, comments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 4885; ISO/DIS 4885:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10052:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## **27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA**

### FprEN 61829:2015

#### **Photovoltaic (PV) array - On-site measurement of current voltage characteristics**

This International Standard describes procedures for on-site measurement of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) array characteristics and for extrapolating these data to Standard Test Conditions (STC) or other selected temperatures and irradiance values. Measurements of PV array I-V characteristics under actual on-site conditions and their extrapolation to Acceptance Test Conditions (ATC) can provide (see annex A): - data on power rating; - verification of installed array power performance relative to design specifications; - detection of possible differences between on-site module characteristics and laboratory or factory measurements; - detection of possible performance degradation of modules and arrays with respect to onsite initial data. - detection of possible module or array failures For a particular module, on-site measurements extrapolated to Standard Test Conditions (STC) can be directly compared with results previously obtained in laboratory or factory for that module, provided that in both measurements the reference devices have the same spectral and spatial response as described in the relevant IEC 60904 document. On-site array measurements include diode, cable, and mismatch losses, soiling and shading, degradation due to aging, and . Therefore, they are not directly comparable to the sum of the respective module data. If a PV array is formed with sub-arrays of different tilt, orientation, technology, or electrical configuration, the procedure described here should be applied to each unique PV sub-array.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61829:2012; IEC 61829:201X (82/1008/FDIS) (EQV)

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61829:2002

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### FprEN 62788-1-6:2015

#### **Measurement procedures for materials used in photovoltaic modules - Part 1-6: Encapsulants - Test methods for determining the degree of cure in Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate encapsulation for photovoltaic modules**

This standard defines the terminology, test equipment, test environment, specimen preparation, test procedures, and test report for measuring the degree of cure of Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate (EVA) encapsulation sheet used in photovoltaic (PV) modules. The differential scanning calorimetry (both residual enthalpy and melt/freeze protocols) and gel content methods are included here. This procedure may be used by material- or module-manufacturers to verify that the cross-linking additive is present and is active. The procedure may also be used to verify the module manufacturing (lamination) process for the purposes of quality- and process-



control. The procedure may also be used to assess the uniformity of the EVA formulation within a roll as well as to compare variation of the EVA formulation from roll to roll. This procedure may be applied to uncured or recently cured EVA sheet as well as uncured or recently cured EVA from PV modules.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62788-1-6:201X; FprEN 62788-1-6:2015

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN 62925:2015**

#### **Thermal cycling test for CPV modules to differentiate increased thermal fatigue durability**

The purpose of this International Standard is to define a test sequence that will quickly uncover CPV module failures that have been associated with field exposure to thermal cycling for many years. This standard was specifically developed to relate to thermal fatigue failure of the HCPV die-attach, however will also apply, to some extent, to all thermal fatigue related failure mechanisms for the assemblies submitted to test. IEC 62108, the CPV module qualification test already includes an accelerated thermal cycle sequence in one leg of the testing, however, the parameters of that test only represent a qualification level of exposure. This test procedure applies more stress and will provide a route for comparative testing to differentiate CPV modules with improved durability to thermal cycling and the associated mechanical stresses.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62925:2015; IEC 62925:201X (82/985/CDV) (EQV)

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 15366-1**

#### **Nuclear fuel technology - Chemical separation and purification of uranium and plutonium in nitric acid solutions for isotopic and isotopic dilution analysis by solvent extraction chromatography - Part 1: Samples containing plutonium in the microgram range and uranium in the milligram range (ISO 15366-1:2014)**

ISO 15366-1:2014 describes procedures to chemically separate and purify uranium and plutonium in dissolved solutions of irradiated light water reactor fuels and in samples of high active liquid waste of spent fuel reprocessing plants, prior to their isotopic analysis by e.g. mass spectrometric method or alpha spectrometry. ISO 15366-1:2014 describes a technique for the separation of uranium and plutonium in spent fuel type samples based on chromatographic method. The procedure applies to samples containing 1 µg to 150 µg Pu (IV) and (VI) and 0,1 mg to 2 mg U (IV) and (VI) in up to 2 ml of 3 mol·l<sup>-1</sup> nitric acid solution. It is applicable to mixtures of uranium and plutonium in which the U/Pu-ratio can range from 0 up to 200.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15366-1:2014; FprEN ISO 15366-1

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 15366-2**

#### **Nuclear fuel technology - Chemical separation and purification of uranium and plutonium in nitric acid solutions for isotopic and isotopic dilution analysis by solvent extraction chromatography - Part 2: Samples containing plutonium and uranium in the nanogram range and below (ISO 15366-2:2014)**

ISO 15366-2:2014 describes procedures to chemically separate and purify uranium and plutonium in dissolved solutions of irradiated light water reactor fuels and in samples of high active liquid waste of spent fuel reprocessing plants, prior to their isotopic analysis by e.g. mass spectrometric method or alpha spectrometry. ISO 15366-2:2014 describes a slightly different separation technique from ISO 15366-1, based on the same chemistry, using smaller columns, different support material and special purification steps, applicable to samples containing plutonium and uranium amounts in the nanogram range and below. The detection limits were found to be 500 pg plutonium and 500 pg uranium.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15366-2:2014; FprEN ISO 15366-2

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 15646**

#### **Re-sintering test for UO<sub>2</sub>, (U,Gd)O<sub>2</sub> and (U,Pu)O<sub>2</sub> pellets (ISO 15646:2014)**

ISO 15646:2014 describes a procedure for measuring the densification of UO<sub>2</sub>, (U,Gd)O<sub>2</sub>, and (U,Pu)O<sub>2</sub> pellets, achieved by heat treatment under defined conditions. The densification of fuel in power operation is an important design feature. Essentially, it is dependent on structural parameters such as pore size, spatial pore distribution, grain size, and in the case of (U,Gd)O<sub>2</sub> and (U,Pu)O<sub>2</sub>, oxide phase structure. A thermal re-sintering test can be used to characterize the dimensional behaviour of the pellets under high temperature. The results of this test are used by the fuel designer to predict dimensional behaviour in the reactor, because thermal densification in the reactor is also dependent on these structural parameters, albeit in a differing manner in terms of quantity.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15646:2014; FprEN ISO 15646

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEN 16898

### **Safety and control devices for gas burners and gas burning appliances - Gas filters having a maximum working pressure up to and including 600 kPa**

This European Standard specifies the safety, design, construction, and performance requirements and testing for gas filters for burners and appliances burning one or more gaseous fuels. This European Standard is applicable to - gas filters with declared maximum inlet pressure up to and including 600 kPa, of nominal connection size up to and including DN 250 for use with one or more fuel gases in accordance with EN 437:2003+A1:2009, - gas filters specified as pressure accessories as defined by EU Directive 97/23/EC (see Annex F). NOTE For pressure accessories, the requirements of EN 13611:2015, Annex F also applies. This European Standard is not applicable to gas filters that are connected directly to mains pipe-work or to a container that maintains a standard distribution pressure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16898

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEVS 860

### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Soojusisolatsiooni teostus**

### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Application of thermal insulation**

Käesolev standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" standardite sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele, kuid ka isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standard käsitleb vajalikku põhiinformatsiooni tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise projekteerimiseks ja paigaldamiseks.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEVS 860-2

### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 2: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Järelevalve ja mõõtmine**

### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 2: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Inspection and measurement**

Standard esitab meetmeid, kuidas teostada järelevalvet ja kontrollmõõtmisi torustike, mahutite ja seadmete soojusisolatsioonitööde kvaliteedile, nii tööde ajal kui ka tööde vastuvõtmisel.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## prEVS 860-6

### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 6: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Külmaisolatsioon**

### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 6: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Cold insulation**

Käesolev standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" standardite sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele, kuid ka isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standard käsitleb olulisemaid faktoreid, mida tuleb järgida tehniliste paigaldiste külmaisolatsiooni projekteerimisel, teostamisel ja materjalide valikul.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860-6:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## 29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

## EN 60269-4:2009/FprA2:2015

### **Madalpingelised sulavkaitsmed. Osa 4: Lisanõuded sulavpanustele pooljuhtseadmete kaitseks** **Low-voltage fuses - Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices**

Amendment to EN 60269-4:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60269-4:2009/FprA2:2015; IEC 60269-4:2009/A2:201X (32B/642/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60269-4:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### **FprEN 61058-2-6:2015**

#### **Switches for appliances - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for switches used in electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery**

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows: 1.1 Addition: This document is a subset based on IEC 61058-1. The clauses outlined below are intended to address the specific requirements for switches incorporated into or integrated with electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery. This standard is intended for switches with an ambient temperature up to and including 55 °C. Switches tested to IEC 61058-1 are considered to comply with this standard and additional testing is not required.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61058-2-6:2015; IEC 61058-2-6:201X (23J/394/CDV) (EQV)

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **HD 60269-2:2013/FprA1:2015**

#### **Madalpingelised sulavkaitsmed. Osa 2: Lisanõuded volitatud isikute poolt (peamiselt tööstusrakendustes) kasutatavatele sulavkaitsmetele. Kaitsmete standardsüsteemide A kuni K näited**

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

Amendment to HD 60269-2:2013

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 60269-2:2013/FprA1:2015; IEC 60269-2:2013/A1:201X (32B/641/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60269-2:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 50152-3-1:2015**

#### **Railway applications - Fixed installations - Particular requirements for a.c. switchgear - Part 3-1: Measurement, control and protection devices for specific use in a.c. traction systems - Devices**

This draft European Standard is applicable to new low voltage devices for measurement, control and protection which are: - for indoor or outdoor fixed installations in traction systems, and - operated in conjunction with high voltage equipment with an a.c. line voltage and frequency as specified in EN 50163. NOTE EN 50163 specifies the a.c. traction systems 15 kV 16,7 Hz and 25 kV 50 Hz. This draft European Standard will also be applied to measurement, control and protective devices other than low voltage devices and not covered by a specific railway product standard as far as reasonably possible. Requirements of this document prevail.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50152-3-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50152-3-1:2004

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 22829**

#### **Resistance welding - Transformer-rectifier for welding guns with integrated transformers - Transformer-rectifier units operating at 1000 Hz frequency (ISO/DIS 22829:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22829:2015; prEN ISO 22829

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22829:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## **31 ELEKTROONIKA**

### **FprEN 60384-3:2015**

#### **Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 3: Sectional specification: Surface mount fixed tantalum electrolytic capacitors with manganese dioxide solid electrolyte**

IEC 60384-3:2006 applies to surface mount tantalum solid electrolyte capacitors. These capacitors are primarily intended to be mounted directly onto substrates for hybrid circuits or onto printed boards. The following two styles are considered: Style 1 - protected capacitors; Style 2 - unprotected capacitors. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1989 and constitutes a minor revision related to tables, figures and references This bilingual version, published in 2008-06, corresponds to the English version.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60384-3:2015; IEC 60384-3:201X (40/2390/CDV) (EQV)

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60384-3:2007

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60384-3:2007/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 62228-2:2015

#### **Integrated circuit - EMC Evaluation of transceivers - Part 2: LIN transceivers**

This document specifies test and measurement methods for EMC evaluation of LIN transceiver ICs under network condition. It defines test configurations, test conditions, test signals, failure criteria, test procedures, test setups and test boards. It is applicable for Standard LIN transceiver ICs and ICs with embedded LIN transceiver and covers the emission of RF disturbances, the immunity against RF disturbances, the immunity against impulses and the immunity against electrostatic discharges (ESD).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62228-2:201X; FprEN 62228-2:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 62433-2:2015

#### **EMC IC modelling - Part 2: Models of integrated circuits for EMI behavioural simulation - Conducted emissions modelling (ICEM-CE)**

IEC 62433-2:2008(E) specifies macro-models for ICs to simulate conducted electromagnetic emissions on a printed circuit board. The model is commonly called Integrated Circuit Emission Model - Conducted Emission (ICEM-CE). The ICEM-CE model can also be used for modelling an IC-die, a functional block and an Intellectual Property block (IP). The ICEM-CE model can be used to model both digital and analogue ICs. Basically, conducted emissions have two origins: - conducted emissions through power supply terminals and ground reference structure; - conducted emissions through input/output (I/O) terminals. The ICEM-CE model addresses those two types of origins in a single approach. This standard defines structures and components of the macro-model for EMI simulation taking into account the IC's internal activities. This standard gives general data, which can be implemented in different formats or languages such as IBIS, IMIC, SPICE, VHDL-AMS and Verilog. SPICE is however chosen as default simulation environment to cover all the conducted emissions. This standard also specifies requirements for information that shall be incorporated in each ICEM-CE model or component part of the model for model circulation, but description syntax is not within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62433-2:201X; FprEN 62433-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62433-2:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 62433-3:2015

#### **EMC IC modelling - Part 3: Models of Integrated Circuits for EMI behavioural simulation - Radiated emissions modelling (ICEM-RE)**

This part of IEC 62433 provides a method for deriving a macro-model to allow the simulation of the radiated emission levels of an Integrated Circuit (IC). This model is commonly called Integrated Circuit Emission Model – Radiated Emission, ICEM-RE. The model is intended to be used for modelling a complete IC, with or without its associated package, a functional block and an Intellectual Property (IP) block of both analogue and digital ICs (input/output pins, digital core and supply), when measured or simulated data cannot be directly imported into simulation tools. The proposed IC macro-model will be inserted in 3D electromagnetic simulation tools so as to: • predict the near-radiated emissions from the IC • evaluate the effect of the radiated emissions on neighbouring ICs, cables, transmission lines, etc. This part of IEC 62433 has two main parts: • the first is the electrical description of ICEM-RE macro-model elements, • the second part proposes a universal data exchange format called REML based on XML. This format allows encoding the ICEM-RE in a more useable and generic form for emission simulation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62433-3:201X; FprEN 62433-3:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 62610-5:2015

#### **Mechanical structures for electrical and electronic equipment - Thermal management for cabinets in accordance with IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series - Part 5: Cooling performance evaluation for indoor cabinets**

This part of IEC 62610 specifies a method for evaluating the cooling capacity mainly for air convection cooling of empty cabinets in accordance with IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62610-5; FprEN 62610-5:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 62739-2:2015

#### **Test method for erosion of wave soldering equipment using molten lead-free solder alloy - Part 2: Erosion test method for metal materials with surface processing**

This part of IEC 62739 provides an evaluating test method for the erosion of the metallic materials with surface processing intended to be used for lead-free wave soldering equipment as a solder bath and other components which are in contact with the molten solder. It aims at prevention of an accident or a fire by predicting a setup and life of a suitable maintenance cycle.

Keel: en

### 33 SIDETEHNIKA

#### EN 55020:2007/FprAB:2015

#### **Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement**

Amendment to EN 55020:2007

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/FprAB:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55020:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### prEVS-EN 62379-7

#### **Common Control Interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 7: Measurements**

IEC 62379-7:2015(E) specifies aspects of the common control interface of IEC 62379-1 that are specific to the measurement of the service experienced by audio and video streams and in particular to the requirements of EBU ECN-IPM Measurements Group.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 62379-7:2015; IEC 62379-7:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### 35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

#### FprEN 82304-1:2015

#### **Health Software - Part 1: General requirements for product safety**

1.1 Purpose This International Standard applies to the SAFETY of HEALTH SOFTWARE PRODUCTS designed to operate on general computing platforms and intended to be placed on the market without dedicated hardware, and its primary focus is on the requirements for MANUFACTURERS. 1.2 Field of application This standard covers the entire lifecycle including design, development, VALIDATION, installation, maintenance, and disposal of HEALTH SOFTWARE PRODUCTS. IEC 82304-1 does not apply to HEALTH SOFTWARE which is intended to become part of a specific hardware designed for HEALTH use. Specifically, IEC 82304-1 does not apply to: a) medical electrical equipment or systems covered by the IEC 60601/IEC 80601 series; b) in vitro diagnostic equipment covered by the IEC 61010 series; c) implantable devices covered by the ISO 14708 series

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 82304-1:201X; FprEN 82304-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### FprEN ISO 11073-10424

#### **Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 10424: Device Specialization - Sleep Apnoea Breathing Therapy Equipment (SABTE) (ISO/FDIS 11073-10424:2015)**

Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, this standard establishes a normative definition of the communication between sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, set top boxes) in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability. It leverages appropriate portions of existing standards including ISO/IEEE 11073 terminology, information models, application profile standards, and transport standards. It specifies the use of specific term codes, formats, and behaviors in telehealth environments restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality for sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment. In this context, sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment are defined as devices that are intended to alleviate the symptoms of a patient who suffers from sleep apnoea by delivering a therapeutic breathing pressure to the patient. Sleep apnoea breathing therapy equipment are primarily used in the home health-care environment by a lay operator without direct professional supervision.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11073-10424; ISO/FDIS 11073-10424:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

#### FprEN ISO 11073-10425

#### **Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 10425: Device specialization - Continuous glucose monitor (CGM) (ISO/FDIS 11073-10425:2015)**

This standard establishes a normative definition of communication between personal health continuous glucose monitor (CGM) devices (agents) and managers [e.g., cell phones, personal computers (PCs), personal health appliances, set top boxes] in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability. It leverages work done in other ISO/IEEE 11073 standards including existing

terminology, information profiles, application profile standards, and transport standards. It specifies the use of specific term codes, formats, and behaviors in telehealth environments restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. This standard defines a common core of communication functionality of CGM devices. In this context, CGM refers to the measurement of the level of glucose in the body on a regular (typically 5 minute) basis through a sensor continuously attached to the person.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11073-10425; ISO/FDIS 11073-10425:2015

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 11073-20601**

#### **Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 20601: Application profile - Optimized exchange protocol (ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-20601)**

Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 personal health device standard family, this standard defines an optimized exchange protocol and modeling techniques to be used by implementers of personal health devices to create interoperability between device types and vendors. This standard establishes a common framework for an abstract model of personal health data available in transport-independent transfer syntax required to establish logical connections between systems and to provide presentation capabilities and services needed to perform communication tasks. The protocol is optimized to personal health usage requirements and leverages commonly used methods and tools wherever possible.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11073-20601; ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-20601

Asendab dokumenti: EN ISO 11073-20601:2011/FprA1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11073-20601:2011

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 12855 rev**

#### **Electronic fee collection - Information exchange between service provision and toll charging (ISO/FDIS 12855:2015)**

This International Standard specifies — the interfaces between electronic fee collection (EFC) systems for vehicle related transport services, e.g. road user charging, parking and access control; it does not cover interfaces for EFC systems for public transport; an EFC system can include any EFC system, e.g. including systems that automatically read licence plate numbers of vehicles passing a toll point, — an exchange of information between the central equipment of the two roles of service provision and toll charging, e.g. — charging related data (toll declarations, billing details), — administrative data, and — confirmation data, — transfer mechanisms and supporting functions, — information objects, data syntax and semantics, — examples of data interchanges (see Annex C and Annex D), and — an example on how to use this International Standard for the European Electronic Tolling Service (EETS) (see Annex F). This International Standard is applicable for any toll service and any technology used for charging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 12855 rev; ISO/FDIS 12855:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12855:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12855:2012/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 19109**

#### **Geographic information - Rules for application schema (ISO/FDIS 19109:2015)**

This International Standard defines rules for creating and documenting application schemas, including principles for the definition of features. The scope of this International Standard includes the following: conceptual modelling of features and their properties from a universe of discourse; definition of application schemas; use of the conceptual schema language for application schemas; transition from the concepts in the conceptual model to the data types in the application schema; integration of standardized schemas from other ISO geographic information standards with the application schema.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 19109; ISO/FDIS 19109:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19109:2006

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 9241-960**

#### **Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 960: Framework and guidance for gesture interactions (ISO/DIS 9241-960:2015)**

Selection or creation of the gestures to be used in a gesture interface is guided by this standard. It addresses the usability of gestures and provides information on the design of gestures, the process and relevant parameters. In addition, the standard provides guidance on how gestures should be documented. The standard is concerned with the gestures expressed by a human and is not concerned with the system response generated when users are performing these gestures.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9241-960:2015; prEN ISO 9241-960

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEVS-EN 62379-7**

## **Common Control Interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 7: Measurements**

IEC 62379-7:2015(E) specifies aspects of the common control interface of IEC 62379-1 that are specific to the measurement of the service experienced by audio and video streams and in particular to the requirements of EBU ECN-IPM Measurements Group.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 62379-7:2015; IEC 62379-7:2015

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## **43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS**

### **FprEN ISO 15118-2**

#### **Road vehicles - Vehicle-to-grid communication Interface - Part 2: Network and application protocol requirements (ISO 15118-2:2015)**

This International Standard specifies the communication between battery electric vehicles (BEV) or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) and the Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE, also known as charge spot). It covers the overall information exchange between all actors involved in the electrical energy exchange. This International Standard is applicable for (manually) connected conductive charging. The purpose of this Part of ISO/IEC 15118 is to detail the communication between a Plug-in Electric Vehicle (EV, may be a BEV or a PHEV) and an EVSE. Aspects are specified to detect a vehicle in a communication network and enable an Internet Protocol (IP) based communication between EV and EVSE. This document is based on the use-case requirements from ISO/IEC 15118-1. This part defines messages, data model, XML/EXI based data representation format, usage of V2GTP, TLS, TCP, IPv6 up to the Data Link Layer and Physical Layer interface. NOTE Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema is an official and widely adopted World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard with comprehensive tool support<sup>1)</sup>. NOTE Efficient XML Interchange (EXI) is a proposed data format from the Efficient XML Interchange Working Group of the W3C. NOTE While most parts of the present document support vehicle to grid integration in general some technical parameter especially focuses on AC charging service. It is expected, that further charging services will be supported by extension of these particular data types in the future e.g. to support DC charging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15118-2:2014; FprEN ISO 15118-2

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **FprEN ISO 15118-3**

#### **Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid Communication interface - Part 3: Physical and data link layer requirements (ISO 15118-3:2015)**

This part of this International Standard specifies the physical and data link layer for a high level communication, directly between battery electric vehicles (BEV) or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), and the fixed electrical charging installation (Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)), used in addition to the Basic Signaling, as described in IEC 61851. It covers the overall information exchange between all actors involved in the electrical energy exchange. This International Standard is applicable for (manually) connected conductive charging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15118-3:2015; FprEN ISO 15118-3

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 10326-1**

#### **Mechanical vibration - Laboratory method for evaluating vehicle seat vibration - Part 1: Basic requirements (ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015; prEN ISO 10326-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30326-1:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 18541-6**

#### **Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 6: L-Category vehicle specific RMI use cases and requirements (ISO/DIS 18541-6:2015)**

Standards 18541-1 to 4 are covering the field of light vehicles and 18541-5 will cover the field of heavy-duty motor vehicles. The purpose is to treat specificities of mopeds and motorbikes, as well as all-terrain vehicles (quads) and other small vehicles with 3 or 4 wheels.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18541-6:2015; prEN ISO 18541-6

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 8936**

## **Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles - Requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 8936:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 8936:2015; prEN ISO 8936

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8936:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA**

#### **prEN 16910**

### **Railway applications - Rolling stock - Requirements for non-destructive testing on running gear in railway maintenance**

This European Standard provides the specific requirements for NDT of Wheelset for: - in-service inspection; - off-vehicle inspection; and guidance for the introduction of new NDT Techniques. NOTE In addition examples are given in informative annexes for: - NDT Personnel Certification (incl. training, qualification, renewal), - NDT Procedure and Instruction For this standard, the following NDT methods considered are: - ultrasound testing (UT); - magnetic particle testing (MT); - eddy current testing (ET). Other methods considered in EN ISO 9712 are outside the scope of this standard. For this purpose, a catalogue of the common defects is given as guidance. For application of this standard, the definition of the "Wheelset Class" is given and attached to the Railway Maintenance Sector as named in EN ISO 9712. Specific NDT requirements for infrastructure or requirements relating to the quality of new products delivered by manufacturers are not within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16910

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED**

#### **prEN ISO 10326-1**

### **Mechanical vibration - Laboratory method for evaluating vehicle seat vibration - Part 1: Basic requirements (ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015; prEN ISO 10326-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30326-1:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID**

#### **prEN 13592**

### **Plastics sacks for household waste collection - Types, requirements and test methods**

This draft European Standard specifies the general characteristics, test methods and requirements for sacks, bags and bin liners, made from plastic films, used for household waste collection, or household selective waste collection including collection of biodegradable waste for organic recycling (biodegradation and composting). For the purpose of this draft European Standard biodegradable and compostable sacks, including ties if any, are those which comply with EN 13432. This draft European standard applies only to sacks, bags and bin liners for which the first use is for household waste collection, or household selective waste collection. NOTE For editorial reasons, in this document the terms "sack" and "bag" are synonymous.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13592

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13592:2003+A1:2007

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13592:2003+A1:2007/AC:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA**

#### **prEN 14065**

### **Textiles - Laundry processed textiles - Biocontamination control system**

Describes a system for ensuring the microbiological quality of laundry processed textiles

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14065:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14065:2003

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**



### prEN ISO 12947-2

#### **Textiles - Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method - Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown (ISO/DIS 12947-2:2014)**

This part of ISO 12947 specifies the procedure for the determination of specimen breakdown (end-point of test) by inspection at fixed intervals and is applicable to all textile fabrics including nonwovens apart from fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 12947-2; ISO/DIS 12947-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

## 61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

### prEN ISO 17708

#### **Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Upper sole adhesion (ISO/DIS 17708:2015)**

This draft standard describes a test method for the determination of the resistance to separation of the upper-sole unit outsole or to separate adjacent layers of the outsole or to cause tear failure of the upper or the sole is measured. It also defines conditions of ageing that can be used for production control. It applies to all types of footwear (cementing, vulcanisation, injection moulding, etc.) where the evaluation of sole adhesion on the upper is needed and where the upper is continuously assembled (closed shoe).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 17708; ISO/DIS 17708:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17708:2003

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

### EN ISO 5395-2:2013/prA1

#### **Garden equipment - Safety requirements for combustion-engine-powered lawnmowers - Part 2: Pedestrian-controlled lawnmowers - Amendment 1: OPC, Cutting means acceptance criteria - Pressurized hoses of hydraulic systems (ISO 5395-2:2013/DAM 1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5395-2:2013/DAMd 1:2015; EN ISO 5395-2:2013/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5395-2:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### EN ISO 5395-3:2013/prA1

#### **Garden equipment - Safety requirements for combustion-engine-powered lawnmowers - Part 3: Ride-on lawnmowers with seated operator - Amendment 1: OPC, Parking brake, ROPS, Pressurized hoses of hydraulic systems, Cutting means acceptance criteria, Clause A.2.7, Annex B Figure 4 (ISO 5395-3:2013/DAM 1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5395-3:2013/DAMd 1:2015; EN ISO 5395-3:2013/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5395-3:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN ISO 10326-1

#### **Mechanical vibration - Laboratory method for evaluating vehicle seat vibration - Part 1: Basic requirements (ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10326-1:2015; prEN ISO 10326-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 30326-1:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

**FprEN ISO 384****Laboratory glass and plastics ware - Principles of design and construction of volumetric instruments (ISO/FDIS 384:2015)**

This European Standard sets out principles for the design of volumetric instruments manufactured from glass or from plastics in order to facilitate the most reliable and convenient use to the intended degree of accuracy.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 384; ISO/FDIS 384:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

**prEN 16640****Bio-based products - Bio-based carbon content - Determination of the bio-based carbon content using the radiocarbon method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bio-based carbon content in products, based on the <sup>14</sup>C content measurement. This European Standard also specifies three test methods to be used for the determination of the <sup>14</sup>C content from which the bio-based carbon content is calculated: - Method A: Liquid scintillation-counter method (LSC) (normative); - Method B: Beta-ionization (BI) (informative); - Method C: Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) (normative). The bio-based carbon content is expressed by a fraction of sample mass or as a fraction of the total carbon content. This calculation method is applicable to any product containing carbon, including bio composites. NOTE This European standard does not provide the methodology for the calculation of the biomass content of a sample see prEN 16785-1 [5] and prEN 16785-2 [6].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16640

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16640:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

**prEN 16900****Fast pyrolysis bio-oils for industrial boilers - Requirements and test methods**

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered fuel derived from fast pyrolysis oil processes. It is applicable to fast pyrolysis oils for use in industrial boilers and related heat or electricity producing equipment. It is intended as an alternative to or blending component in heavy or light fuel oil used for similar purposes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: D7544; prEN 16900

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

**prEN 16906****Liquid petroleum products - Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels - BASF engine method**

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of cetane numbers ("CN") in diesel fuel oils using a standard single cylinder, four-stroke cycle, indirect injection engine. The cetane number provides a measure of the ignition characteristics of diesel fuel oil in compression ignition engines. The cetane number is determined at constant speed in a compression ignition test engine equipped with a swirl chamber. This European Standard is applicable to distillate fuels and fatty-acid methyl esters (FAME) as well as paraffinic diesel fuels, including those containing FAME, ignition-improvers or other additives, intended for use in diesel engines. The Cetane Number scale comprises a range from zero to 100, but typical testing is currently performed in the range from about 40 to about 75 CN. This engine test procedure may be used for other fuels such as synthetics and vegetable oils. However, samples with fuel properties that interfere with the gravity-based pre-supply pressure to the fuel pump e.g. due to high viscosity can only be used to a limited extent. Precision data for such fuels are not available at this stage. Precision data for paraffinic diesel fuels are currently under development. NOTE For the purpose of this European Standard the expressions "%(m/m)" and "%(V/V)" are used to represent the mass fraction, respectively the volume fraction of a material. WARNING The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 51733; prEN 16906

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

**prEN ISO 14692-1****Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 1: Vocabulary, symbols, applications and materials (ISO/DIS 14692-1:2015)**

This part, Part 1 of ISO 14692, defines the applications, pressure rating methodology, the classification of the products according to application, type of joint and resin matrix and the limitations to both the materials of construction and the dimensions. It also lists the terms, definitions and symbols used and provides guidance in the use and interpretation of the other Parts of ISO 14692,

namely Parts 2, 3 and 4. ISO 14692 (all parts) is applicable to GRP piping systems that 1) utilize joints that are capable of restraining axial thrust from internal pressure, temperature change and fluid hydrodynamic forces and 2) have a trapezoidal shape for its design envelope. It is primarily intended for offshore applications on both fixed and floating topsides facilities, but it may also be used for the specification, manufacture, testing and installation of GRP piping systems in other similar applications found onshore, e.g. produced-water, firewater systems and general industrial use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-1; ISO/DIS 14692-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-1:2003

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 14692-2**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 2: Qualification and manufacture (ISO/DIS 14692-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives requirements for the qualification and manufacture of GRP piping and fittings in order to enable the purchase of GRP components with known and consistent properties from any source. It is applicable to qualification procedures, preferred dimensions, quality programmes, component marking and documentation. This part of ISO 14692 is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-2; ISO/DIS 14692-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-2:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-2:2003/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 14692-3**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 3: System design (ISO/DIS 14692-3:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives guidelines for the design of GRP piping systems. The requirements and recommendations apply to layout dimensions, hydraulic design, structural design, detailing, fire endurance, spread of fire and emissions and control of electrostatic discharge.. This part of ISO 14692 is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1. Guidance on the use of Part 3 can be found in Figure 1 which is a more detailed flowchart of steps 5 and 6 in Figure 1 of Part 1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-3; ISO/DIS 14692-3:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-3:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-3:2003/AC:2013

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 14692-4**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 4: Fabrication, installation and operation (ISO/DIS 14692-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives requirements and recommendations for the fabrication, installation, inspection and maintenance of GRP piping systems for use in oil and natural gas industry processing and utility service applications. The recommendations apply to delivery, inspection, handling, storage, installation, system pressure testing, maintenance and repair. It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-4; ISO/DIS 14692-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-4:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-4:2003/AC:2007

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 19901-2**

#### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Specific requirements for offshore structures - Part 2: Seismic design procedures and criteria (ISO/DIS 19901-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 19901 contains requirements for defining the seismic design procedures and criteria for offshore structures; guidance on the requirements is included in Annex A. The requirements are applicable to fixed steel structures and fixed concrete structures. The effects of seismic events on floating structures and partially buoyant structures are also briefly discussed. The site-specific assessment of jack-ups in elevated condition is only covered in this part of ISO 19901 to the extent that the requirements are applicable. Only earthquake-induced ground motions are addressed in detail. Other geologically induced hazards such as liquefaction, slope instability, faults, tsunamis, mud volcanoes and shock waves are mentioned and briefly discussed. The requirements are intended to reduce risks to persons, the environment, and assets to the lowest levels that are reasonably practicable. This intent is achieved by using: a) seismic design procedures which are dependent on the platform's exposure level and the expected intensity of seismic events; b) a two-level seismic design check in which the structure is designed to the ultimate limit state (ULS) for strength and stiffness and then checked to abnormal environmental events or the accidental limit state (ALS) to ensure that it meets reserve strength and energy dissipation requirements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 19901-2; ISO/DIS 19901-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19901-2:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## 77 METALLURGIA

### FprEN ISO 4829-2

#### **Steels - Determination of total silicon contents - Reduced molybdsilicate spectrophotometric method - Part 2: Silicon contents between 0,01 % and 0,05 % (ISO/FDIS 4829-2:2015)**

This part of ISO 4829 specifies a spectrophotometric method using reduced molybdsilicate for the determination of total silicon in steels. The method is applicable to silicon contents between 0,01 % and 0,05 % (mass fraction) in steels.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 4829-2; ISO/FDIS 4829-2:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24829-2:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN ISO 4938

#### **Steel and irons - Determination of nickel content - Gravimetric or titrimetric method (ISO/FDIS 4938:2015)**

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of nickel in steel and iron by gravimetry or titrimetry. The method is applicable to nickel contents from 1 % to 30 % (mass fraction).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 4938; ISO/FDIS 4938:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24938:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN ISO 7438

#### **Metallic materials - Bend test (ISO/FDIS 7438:2015)**

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the ability of metallic materials to undergo plastic deformation in bending. This International Standard applies to test pieces taken from metallic products, as specified in the relevant product standard. It is not applicable to certain materials or products, for example tubes in full section or welded joints, for which other standards exist.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 7438; ISO/FDIS 7438:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7438:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN 14782

#### **Self-supporting metal sheet for roofing, external cladding and internal lining - Product specification and requirements**

This draft European Standard specifies the terminology, requirements and test methods for factory made self-supporting metal sheets and tiles (for non-structural applications) delivered in the form of manufactured pieces for roofing and wall cladding and lining. This draft standard also covers curved sheets, sheets intended to be used with insulation and membranes, ceiling (including internal metal sheet) and soffit applications and cassettes (see Figure 1). This draft standard covers self-supporting copper, zinc, steel, aluminium and stainless steel sheet with or without coatings, e.g. metallic, organic, inorganic or multi-layer (see Annex A). A moisture retaining layer intended to reduce the fall of droplets coming from condensation may be present on the reverse side of the product. This draft standard also includes rules for marking, labelling and evaluation of conformity. This draft standard does not cover products for structural purposes, i.e. it does cover products used in constructions of Class III (according to EN 1993 1 3), it does not cover products used in constructions of Classes I and II (according to EN 1993 1 3] intended to contribute to the global or partial stability of the building structure by providing racking resistance or resistance to permanent static loads (excluding self-weight of the metal sheet). Requirements concerning acoustical and thermal insulation properties are not considered in this draft standard. This draft standard does not include calculation or design requirements with regards to the works, installation techniques or the performance of the installed products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14782

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14782:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN ISO 148-1

#### **Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 1: Test method (ISO/DIS 148-1:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 148-1:2015; prEN ISO 148-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 148-1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN ISO 148-2

#### **Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 2: Verification of testing machines (ISO/DIS 148-2:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 148-2:2015; prEN ISO 148-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 148-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN ISO 148-3

#### **Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 3: Preparation and characterization of Charpy V-notch test pieces for indirect verification of pendulum impact machines (ISO/DIS 148-3:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 148-3:2015; prEN ISO 148-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 148-3:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN ISO 4885

#### **Ferrous products - Heat treatments - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 4885:2015)**

This International Standard defines the most important terms used in the heat treatment of ferrous products. It contains an alphabetical list of the terms with their definitions and, where appropriate, comments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 4885; ISO/DIS 4885:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10052:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN ISO 9227

#### **Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO/DIS 9227:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9227:2015; prEN ISO 9227

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9227:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

## 83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

### FprEN ISO 6383-1

#### **Plastics - Film and sheeting - Determination of tear resistance - Part 1: Trouser tear method (ISO/FDIS 6383-1:2015)**

This part of ISO 6383 specifies a method of determining the tear resistance of plastic film or sheet less than 1 mm thick, in the form of standard trouser-shaped test specimens, tested under defined conditions of pre-treatment, temperature, humidity, and speed of testing. The method is applicable to film and sheeting of both flexible and rigid materials, provided that the material is not so rigid that brittle fracture occurs during the test, or so deformable, in an irreversible way, that the energy used in the deformation of the specimen legs is significant (i.e. is not negligible) with respect to the energy used in tearing. The method may not be suitable for determining the tear properties of cellular sheet and film.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 6383-1; ISO/FDIS 6383-1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6383-1:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN 16640

#### **Bio-based products - Bio-based carbon content - Determination of the bio-based carbon content using the radiocarbon method**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bio-based carbon content in products, based on the <sup>14</sup>C content measurement. This European Standard also specifies three test methods to be used for the determination of the <sup>14</sup>C content from which the bio-based carbon content is calculated: - Method A: Liquid scintillation-counter method (LSC) (normative); - Method B: Beta-ionization (BI) (informative); - Method C: Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) (normative). The bio-based carbon content is expressed by a fraction of sample mass or as a fraction of the total carbon content. This calculation method is applicable to any product containing carbon, including bio composites. NOTE This European standard does not provide the methodology for the calculation of the biomass content of a sample see prEN 16785-1 [5] and prEN 16785-2 [6].

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16640  
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16640:2014  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN ISO 1043-3**

### **Plastics - Symbols and abbreviated terms - Part 3: Plasticizers (ISO/DIS 1043-3:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 1043-3:2015; prEN ISO 1043-3  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1043-3:2000  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN ISO 11469**

### **Plastics - Generic identification and marking of plastics products (ISO/DIS 11469:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11469:2015; prEN ISO 11469  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11469:2000  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN ISO 14692-1**

### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 1: Vocabulary, symbols, applications and materials (ISO/DIS 14692-1:2015)**

This part, Part 1 of ISO 14692, defines the applications, pressure rating methodology, the classification of the products according to application, type of joint and resin matrix and the limitations to both the materials of construction and the dimensions. It also lists the terms, definitions and symbols used and provides guidance in the use and interpretation of the other Parts of ISO 14692, namely Parts 2, 3 and 4. ISO 14692 (all parts) is applicable to GRP piping systems that 1) utilize joints that are capable of restraining axial thrust from internal pressure, temperature change and fluid hydrodynamic forces and 2) have a trapezoidal shape for its design envelope. It is primarily intended for offshore applications on both fixed and floating topsides facilities, but it may also be used for the specification, manufacture, testing and installation of GRP piping systems in other similar applications found onshore, e.g. produced-water, firewater systems and general industrial use.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-1; ISO/DIS 14692-1:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-1:2003  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN ISO 14692-3**

### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 3: System design (ISO/DIS 14692-3:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives guidelines for the design of GRP piping systems. The requirements and recommendations apply to layout dimensions, hydraulic design, structural design, detailing, fire endurance, spread of fire and emissions and control of electrostatic discharge.. This part of ISO 14692 is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1. Guidance on the use of Part 3 can be found in Figure 1 which is a more detailed flowchart of steps 5 and 6 in Figure 1 of Part 1.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-3; ISO/DIS 14692-3:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-3:2003  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-3:2003/AC:2013  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

#### **prEN ISO 14692-4**

### **Petroleum and natural gas industries - Glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) piping - Part 4: Fabrication, installation and operation (ISO/DIS 14692-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 14692 gives requirements and recommendations for the fabrication, installation, inspection and maintenance of GRP piping systems for use in oil and natural gas industry processing and utility service applications. The recommendations apply to delivery, inspection, handling, storage, installation, system pressure testing, maintenance and repair. It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 14692-1.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14692-4; ISO/DIS 14692-4:2015  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-4:2003  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14692-4:2003/AC:2007  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

**EN 1873:2014/FprA1:2015****Prefabricated accessories for roofing - Individual rooflights of plastics - Product specification and test methods**

This European Standard specifies requirements for rooflights made of plastic materials (e.g. GF-UP, PC, PMMA, PVC) and rooflights with upstands made of e.g. GF-UP, PVC, steel, aluminium or wood for installation in roofs. These rooflights serve the purpose of introducing daylight. This European Standard applies to rooflights with a rectangular or circular ground plan (see Figures 1 and 2), with an opening span (width) or diameter not larger than 2,5 m and an opening length not larger than 3,0 m in roof pitches up to 25°. This document does not cover rooflights which contribute to the load-bearing or stiffness of the roof itself. This European Standard applies to rooflights and rooflights with upstand, where a single manufacturer provides all components of the rooflight with upstand, which are bought in a single purchase. This European Standard applies to rooflights with one or several translucent parts. Rooflights may be opened by means of opening devices in one or more parts for ventilation. The possible additional functions of day to day ventilation, smoke and heat ventilation e.g. in case of fire in accordance with EN 12101 2, roof access, and/ or slinging point e.g. in accordance with EN 795 are outside the scope of this document. This European Standard does not include calculations with regard to construction, design requirements and installation techniques. NOTE Guidelines for safety, application, use and maintenance of individual rooflights are presented in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1873:2014/FprA1:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1873:2014

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

**EN 206:2013/prA1****Concrete - Specification, performance, production and conformity**

(1) This European Standard applies to concrete for structures cast in situ, precast structures, and structural precast products for buildings and civil engineering structures. (2) The concrete under this European Standard can be: -normal-weight, heavy-weight and light-weight; -mixed on site, ready-mixed or produced in a plant for precast concrete products; -compacted or self-compacting to retain no appreciable amount of entrapped air other than entrained air. (3) This standard specifies requirements for: -the constituents of concrete; -the properties of fresh and hardened concrete and their verification; -the limitations for concrete composition; -the specification of concrete; -the delivery of fresh concrete; -the production control procedures; -the conformity criteria and evaluation of conformity. (4) Other European Standards for specific products e.g. precast products or for processes within the field of the scope of this standard may require or permit deviations. (5) Additional or different requirements may be given for specific applications in other European Standards, for example: concrete to be used in roads and other trafficked areas (e.g. concrete pavements according to EN 13877-1); special technologies (e.g. sprayed concrete according to EN 14487). (6) Supplementing requirements or different testing procedures may be specified for specific types of concrete and applications, for example: concrete for massive structures (e.g. dams); -dry mixed concrete; -concrete with a  $D_{max}$  of 4 mm or less (mortar); -self-compacting concretes (SCC) containing lightweight or heavy-weight aggregates or fibres; -concrete with open structure (e. g. pervious concrete for drainage). (7) This standard does not apply to: -aerated concrete; -foamed concrete; -concrete with density less than 800 kg/m<sup>3</sup>; -refractory concrete. (8) This standard does not cover health and safety requirements for the protection of workers during production and delivery of concrete.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 206:2013/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 206:2014

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

**FprEN 1253-3****Gullies for buildings - Part 3: Evaluation of conformity**

This draft European Standard specifies the requirements for evaluation of conformity for floor gullies, roof drains and access covers for buildings to ensure conformity of these products with EN 1253-1, EN 1253-2 and FprEN 1253-4.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 1253-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1253-3:2001

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

**FprEN 1253-4****Gullies for buildings - Part 4: Access covers**

This draft European Standard classifies access covers according to their loading strength and specifies requirements relating to their design, construction, marking, testing and evaluation of conformity. This draft European Standard classifies and specifies requirements for factory made access covers used for drainage systems inside buildings. This draft standard does not apply to access covers intended for external use which are covered by EN 124 series.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 1253-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1253-4:2000

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [FprHD 60364-4-443:2015/FprAA:2015](#)

#### **Electrical installations of buildings - Part 4-44: Protection for safety - Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances - Clause 443: Protection against transient overvoltages of atmospheric origin or due to switching**

Common modification to FprHD 60364-4-443:2015

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprHD 60364-4-443:2015/FprAA:2015

Muudab dokumenti: FprHD 60364-4-443

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [FprHD 60364-5-534:2015/FprAA:2015](#)

#### **Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-53: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Kaitselahutamise, lülitamise ja juhtimise. Jaotis 534: Liigpingekaitsevahendid** **Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Isolation, switching and control - Clause 534: Devices for protection against transient overvoltages**

Amendment to FprHD 60364-5-534:2015

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprHD 60364-5-534:2015/FprAA:2015

Muudab dokumenti: FprHD 60364-5-534

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [HD 60364-4-41:2007/FprA1:2015](#)

#### **Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock**

Amendment to HD 60364-4-41:2007

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-4-41:2007/FprA1:2015; IEC 60364-4-41:2005/A1:201X (64/2029/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-4-41:2007

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [prEN 115-1](#)

#### **Safety of escalators and moving walks - Part 1: Construction and installation**

1.1 This draft European Standard is applicable for new escalators and moving walks (pallet or belt type) as defined in Clause 3. This draft European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to escalators and moving walks when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). 1.2 This document is not applicable to escalators and moving walks which were manufactured before the date of its publication. It is, however, recommended that existing installations be adapted to this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 115-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 115-1:2008+A1:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [prEN 1253-5](#)

#### **Gullies for buildings - Part 5: Gullies with light liquids closure**

This draft European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction, performance, application and marking as well as test methods of factory made gullies with a light liquid closure for buildings. Light liquid closures for buildings shall be applied to avoid uncontrolled discharge of light liquids into drainage systems in case of emergency. This draft European Standard does not apply to installations for separation of light liquids covered by EN 858-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1253-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1253-5:2004

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### [prEN 14782](#)

#### **Self-supporting metal sheet for roofing, external cladding and internal lining - Product specification and requirements**

This draft European Standard specifies the terminology, requirements and test methods for factory made self-supporting metal sheets and tiles (for non-structural applications) delivered in the form of manufactured pieces for roofing and wall cladding and lining. This draft standard also covers curved sheets, sheets intended to be used with insulation and membranes, ceiling (including internal metal sheet) and soffit applications and cassettes (see Figure 1). This draft standard covers self-supporting copper, zinc, steel, aluminium and stainless steel sheet with or without coatings, e.g. metallic, organic, inorganic or multi-layer (see Annex A).



A moisture retaining layer intended to reduce the fall of droplets coming from condensation may be present on the reverse side of the product. This draft standard also includes rules for marking, labelling and evaluation of conformity. This draft standard does not cover products for structural purposes, i.e. it does cover products used in constructions of Class III (according to EN 1993 1 3), it does not cover products used in constructions of Classes I and II (according to EN 1993 1 3] intended to contribute to the global or partial stability of the building structure by providing racking resistance or resistance to permanent static loads (excluding self-weight of the metal sheet). Requirements concerning acoustical and thermal insulation properties are not considered in this draft standard. This draft standard does not include calculation or design requirements with regards to the works, installation techniques or the performance of the installed products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14782

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14782:2007

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16908**

#### **Cement and building lime - Environmental product declarations - Product category rules complementary to EN 15804**

The general scope of the core product category rules (PCR) is given in EN 15804, clause 1. This PCR is primarily intended for the creation of cradle-to-gate EPDs of cement and building lime. In other respects, the scope is as in EN 15804.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16908

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 52003-1**

#### **Energy performance of buildings - Indicators, requirements and certification - Part 1: General aspects and application to the overall energy performance (ISO/DIS 52003-1:2015)**

This International Standard sets out ways of expressing the overall energy performance of a building. This includes an overall numerical energy performance indicator and classes against benchmarks. It also includes ways of expressing energy performance requirements. Furthermore, methods for energy performance certification of buildings are included. This standard provides different (alternative) options, including both absolute indicators, such as energy performance per unit of floor area, and relative indicators, such as energy performance compared to the energy performance of a reference building (notional building approach). The rationale for each option, examples and all informative procedures will be provided in the accompanying technical report (EN ISO/TR 52003-2). This International Standard does not include numerical indicators at system or component level (these will be covered by EN ISO 52017-1 (building fabric and building elements) and similar standards on technical building systems. Voting in parallel with ISO, with ISO lead under Vienna Agreement.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 52003-1:2015; prEN ISO 52003-1

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEVS 860**

#### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Soojusisolatsiooni teostus**

#### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Application of thermal insulation**

Käesolev standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" standardite sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele, kuid ka isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standard käsitleb vajalikku põhiinformatsiooni tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise projekteerimiseks ja paigaldamiseks.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEVS 860-2**

#### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 2: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Järelevalve ja mõõtmine**

#### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 2: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Inspection and measurement**

Standard esitab meetmeid, kuidas teostada järelevalvet ja kontrollmõõtmisi torustike, mahutite ja seadmete soojusisolatsioonitööde kvaliteedile, nii tööde ajal kui ka tööde vastuvõtmisel.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860-2:2006

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEVS 860-6

### **Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 6: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed.**

#### **Külmaisolatsioon**

#### **Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 6: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Cold insulation**

Käesolev standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" standardite sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele, kuid ka isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standard käsitleb olulisemaid faktoreid, mida tuleb järgida tehniliste paigaldiste külmaisolatsiooni projekteerimisel, teostamisel ja materjalide valikul.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 860-6:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 93 RAJATISED

## prEN 12697-23

### **Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 23: Determination of the indirect tensile strength of bituminous specimens**

This draft European Standard specifies a test method for determining the (splitting) indirect tensile strength of cylindrical specimens of bituminous mixtures. NOTE Determination of the water sensitivity of bituminous specimens in accordance with EN 12697-12 is based on determination of the indirect tensile strength in accordance with this test method.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-23

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-23:2003

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEN 16907-2

### **Earthworks - Part 2: Classification of materials**

This European Standard defines a common basis for description and classification for use by all parties involved in the design, planning and construction of the earthworks. This European Standard specifies the principles of classification, the processes and properties to be used in the description and classification of earthworks materials. For that, it specifies soil and rock groups as basis of material specifications for earth structure elements. NOTE Informative examples of existing national experience based classification systems and their use are presented in the annexes to prEN 16907-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16907-2

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## prEN 752

### **Drain and sewer systems outside buildings - Sewer system management**

This European Standard sets out the objectives for drain and sewer systems outside buildings. It specifies the functional requirements for achieving these objectives and the principles for strategic and policy activities relating to planning, design, installation, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation. It is applicable to drain and sewer systems, which operate essentially under gravity, from the point where wastewater leaves a building, roof drainage system, or paved area, to the point where it is discharged into a wastewater treatment plant or receiving water body. Drains and sewers below buildings are included provided that they do not form part of the drainage system for the building.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 752

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 752:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

## 97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

## EN 13451-3:2011+A2:2014/prA3

### **Swimming pool equipment - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air based water leisure features**

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets for water/air and water/air based leisure features involving water movement, in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1:2011. The requirements of this specific standard take priority over those in EN 13451-1:2011. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to swimming pool equipment designed for: - the introduction and/or extraction of water for treatment or leisure purposes; - the introduction of air for leisure purposes; - water leisure features involving the movement of water. NOTE The above items are identified with the general term devices.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13451-3:2011+A2:2014/prA3

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13451-3:2011+A1:2013+A2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### EN 60311:2003/FprA3:2015

#### Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance

Amendment to EN 60311:2003

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60311:2003/FprA3:2015; IEC 60311:2002/A3:201X (59L/116/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60311:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### EN 60335-2-14:2006/FprAC:2015

#### Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-14: Erinõuded köögimasinatele Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-14: Particular requirements for kitchen machines

Replacement This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard deals with the safety of electric kitchen machines for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. NOTE Z101 Examples of appliances that are within the scope of this standard are bean slicers; berry-juice extractors; blenders; can openers; centrifugal juicers; churns; citrus-fruit squeezers; coffee mills not exceeding 500 g hopper capacity; cream whippers; egg beaters; food mixers; food processors; grain grinders not exceeding 3 l hopper capacity; graters; ice-cream machines, including those for use in refrigerators and freezers; knife sharpeners; knives; mincers; noodle makers; potato peelers; shredders; sieving machines; slicing machines. Appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops and other premises for normal housekeeping purposes, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE Z102 Examples of appliance for household environment are appliances for typical housekeeping functions used in the household environment that may also be used by non expert users for typical housekeeping functions: in shops and other similar working environments; in farm houses; by clients in hotels, motels and other residential type environments; in bed and breakfast type environments. NOTE Z103 Household environments include the dwelling and its associated buildings, the garden, etc. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in household and similar environments. However, in general, it does not take into account children playing with appliances and their use by very young children. It does not take into account the use of the following appliances by young children and by older children: 1) bean slicers; 2) berry-juice extractors; 3) blenders and hand-held blenders; 4) centrifugal juicers; 5) coffee mills not exceeding 500 g hopper capacity; 6) churns; 7) food mixers; 8) food processors; 9) grain grinders not exceeding 3 l hopper capacity; 10) knife sharpeners; 11) knives; 12) mincers; 13) noodle makers; 14) potato peelers; 15) shredders; 16) sieving machines; 17) slicing machines. It does not take into account also the use of the following appliances by young children without supervision: 18) can openers; 19) citrus-fruit squeezers; 20) cream whippers; 21) egg beaters; 22) graters; 23) ice-cream machines, including those for use in refrigerators and freezers. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard. NOTE Z104 Attention is drawn to the fact that for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour and similar authorities. NOTE Z105 This standard does not apply to slicing machines having a circular knife the blade of which is inclined at an angle exceeding 45° to the vertical; food waste disposers (EN 60335-2-16); ice-cream appliances with incorporated motor compressors (EN 60335-2-24); kitchen machines intended for commercial purposes (EN 60335-2-64); kitchen machines intended for industrial purposes; kitchen machines intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-14:2006/FprAC:2015

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-14:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 716-1

#### Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements

This draft European Standard specifies safety requirements for children's cots for domestic use with an internal length greater than 900 mm but not more than 1 400 mm. The requirements apply to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use. Cots that can be converted into other items e.g. changing units, playpens should, when converted, comply with the relevant draft European Standard for that item. This draft European Standard does not apply to carry cots, cribs and cradles for which a separate European standard exists.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 716-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### FprEN 716-2

#### Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

This draft European Standard specifies test methods for assessing the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use. It applies to children's cots and folding cots with an internal length greater than 900 mm but not more than 1 400 mm.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 716-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015

### prEN 1069-1

#### **Water slides - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods**

This European Standard is applicable to all water slides installed in swimming pools of public use. This standard specifies general safety requirements for water slides in swimming pools of public use and specific requirements for defined types of water slides. These specific safety requirements are applicable also to not defined types as far as possible. These requirements concern safety and the technical rules for design, calculation and testing.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1069-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1069-1:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1069-1:2010/AC:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN 1069-2

#### **Water slides - Part 2: Instructions**

This European Standard is applicable to water slides as defined in EN 1069 1:2010, 3.3. This European Standard establishes the instructions for use, operation and maintenance as well as the documentation and commissioning of water slides.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1069-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1069-2:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN 12572-3

#### **Artificial climbing structures - Part 3: Safety requirements and test methods for climbing holds**

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for holds. This European Standard is applicable to holds, which are used for the natural progression of the climber, i.e. without the use of artificial means (e.g. ice axes, crampons, hooks, nuts) on artificial climbing structures (ACS) and bouldering walls. Holds are designed to be mounted on the ACS with bolts, screws etc. Holds include large volumes or features that are designed for use without additional holds being attached to them. (Volumes or features that are designed for use with additional holds attached to them should meet the requirements of EN 12572-1) The main fixation points for holds forms part of the existing layout of the ACS and are considered in EN 12572-1 and EN 12572-2. A hold is not a belay anchor system; it is not designed to accommodate the latter and is therefore is not intended for belaying the climber. If a hold is designed as belay point it should meet EN 12572-1 and EN 12572-3 of the standard. This European Standard is not applicable to ice climbing, dry tooling and playground equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 12572-3 rev

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12572-3:2008

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN 13538-3

#### **Determination of dimensional characteristics of sleeping bags - Part 3: Volume under load and easiness of packing**

This European Standard specifies a method of measurement of the volume under load of sleeping bags as specified in prEN 13537 and a method of calculation of easiness of packing of sleeping bags filled with feather and/or down.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13538-3 rev

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13538-3:2002

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN 13865

#### **Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of angled ball behaviour - Tennis**

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the behaviour of a tennis ball striking a sports surface at an angle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13865 rev

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13865:2004

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### prEN 14904

#### **Surfaces for sports areas - Indoor surfaces for multi-sports use - Specification**

This European Standard specifies requirements for multi-sports surfaces designed for use in indoor sport halls and gymnasias and used for example one or more of the following sports: volleyball, basketball, badminton, small sided football, handball, physical education... It provides for the evaluation of conformity of products, which include their upper (playing) surface and supporting layers, whether prefabricated or constructed in situ or a combination of the two. This European Standard does not apply to synthetic turf or textile surfaces used indoors.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14904 rev  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14904:2006  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **prEN 15330-2**

#### **Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic turf and needle-punched surfaces primarily designed for outdoor use - Part 2: Specification for needle-punched surfaces for tennis and multi-sport surfaces**

This European Standard specifies performance and durability characteristics of needle-punched sports surfaces primarily used outdoors. Two categories of surfaces are covered, based on the principal sporting use of the surface, as follows: - surfaces designed for multi sports use; and - surfaces designed primarily for tennis. The requirements are intended to apply to surfaces used for community, educational and recreational sport. For professional and elite levels of competition, many sports governing bodies have published their own specifications; the requirements of the sport's governing bodies might differ from those detailed in this European Standard and facility developers are advised to ensure that they select surfaces offering the correct levels of performance for the levels of competition to be played on the pitch or court. This European Standard is based on type approval testing of products in the laboratory. Selected requirements may also be used on site to assess the suitability of installed surfaces.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15330-2 rev  
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15330-2:2008  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16899**

#### **Sports and recreational equipment - Parkour equipment - Safety requirements and test methods**

This European Standard specifies requirements for parkour equipment for use mainly by youths (8 years - 18 years) and adults. This European Standard recognizes that parkour forms no part of children's play and that movement is personally determined by users, using controlled physical exertion from, to and through equipment elements and structures; both permanently installed and portable. The requirements are intended to protect users from hazards that they might be unable to foresee when using the equipment as intended, or in a manner that can be reasonably anticipated. This European Standard also specifies requirements for the installation and maintenance of parkour equipment, including area, height, flow, location and separation from other facilities, including children's playgrounds and multi-use games areas (free access multi-sports equipment). NOTE As listed above, this European Standard is only applicable to parkour equipment, installation and maintenance, but not for example to parkour activities.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16899  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16901**

#### **Ice-cream freezers - Classification, requirements and test conditions**

The scope of this European Standard is to define the classification for horizontal closed ice-cream freezers and to specify their requirements and test methods. These appliances are different to supermarket segment freezers, as they work with static air cooling, with a skin evaporator (no evaporator fan) and are used specifically for the storage and display of pre-packed ice-cream. This standard is only applicable to integral type refrigeration systems. This standard is not applicable to remote and secondary system type cabinets. Ice-cream freezers within this standard should have a net volume  $\leq 600$  l and only for transparent lid ice cream freezers they should have a Net Volume/TDA  $\geq 0,35$  m.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16901  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 16902**

#### **Commercial beverage coolers - Classification, requirements and test conditions**

The scope of this European Standard is to define the classification for commercial beverage coolers and to specify their requirements and test methods. This European Standard is applicable to integral refrigeration systems. This European Standard is not applicable to remote and secondary system cabinets.

Keel: en  
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16902  
**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN 484**

#### **Specification for dedicated liquefied petroleum gas appliances - Independent stoves, including those incorporating a grill for outdoor use**

This standard specifies constructional and performance characteristics, safety specifications and rational use of energy, relevant test methods and marking of independent stoves, side burners, covered burners, open burners, contact grills, radiant grills, burning liquefied petroleum gas, referred to in the body of the text as "appliances". This standard covers appliances, used outdoors and operating with the gases indicated in 4.1 and according to the categories specified in 4.2. This standard applies to these appliances

and their functional sections whether or not the latter are independent or incorporated into an assembly. Appliances supplied with third family gas at pressures greater than those defined in 4.2 are outside the field of application of this standard. Appliances used in leisure vehicles and boats are outside the field of application of this standard. Independent stove burners, whose nominal heat input is below 1,16 kW and grills, are not subject to any special requirement concerning the rational use of energy due to their low rate and their use for short periods of time. This European Standard does not state all applicable requirements for integral equipments of other nature (for example barbecues covered by EN 498). This standard does not cover regulators that must be used with those appliances and covered by EN 16129.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 484

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 484:1999

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 10582**

#### **Resilient floor coverings - Specification for heterogeneous vinyl flooring to include luxury vinyl tile requirements (ISO/DIS 10582:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10582:2015; prEN ISO 10582

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10582:2012

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 20957-4**

#### **Stationary training equipment - Part 4: Strength training benches, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 20957-4:2015)**

This part of ISO 20957 specifies safety requirements for stationary strength training benches and free-standing barbell racks used to perform exercises during use in addition to the general safety requirements of ISO 20957 1 and should be read in conjunction with it. This part of ISO 20957 is applicable to stationary training equipment type benches (type 4) (hereinafter referred to as benches) with the classes S, H and I.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 20957-4; ISO/DIS 20957-4:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 957-4:2006+A1:2010

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 20957-5**

#### **Stationary training equipment - Part 5: Pedal crank training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 20957-5:2015)**

This part of ISO 20957 specifies safety requirements for stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment in addition to the general safety requirements of ISO 20957 1. This part of ISO 20957 is applicable to stationary training equipment type stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment (type 5) as defined in Clause 3 within the classes S, H, I and A, B, C according to ISO 20957-1. Any attachment provided with the stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment for the performance of additional exercises are subject to the requirements of ISO 20957 1. This part of ISO 20957 is not applicable to roller stands as they cannot be made safe in a reasonable way.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20957-5:2015; prEN ISO 20957-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 957-5:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

### **prEN ISO 8936**

#### **Awnings for leisure accommodation vehicles - Requirements and test methods (ISO/DIS 8936:2015)**

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 8936:2015; prEN ISO 8936

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8936:2009

**Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.11.2015**

# TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste Eesti standardite ja dokumentide kohta.

Tõlgetega tutvumiseks võtta ühendust EVS-i standardiosakonnaga: standardiosakond@evs.ee, ostmiseks klienditeenindusega: standard@evs.ee.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast [standardimisprogrammist](#).

## CEN ISO/TS 80004-8:2015

### Nanotehnoloogiad. Sõnastik. Osa 8: Nanotootmisprotsessid

Käesolev Tehniline Spetsifikatsioon annab nanotehnoloogia-alaste nanotootmisprotsessidega seonduvad terminid ja määratlused. See on üks osa mitmeosalisest dokumentatsioonist, mis hõlmab nanotehnoloogia eri aspekte. Kõik protsesside terminid käesolevas dokumendis on olulised seoses nanotootmisega. Paljud loetletud protsessid ei ole seotud üksnes nanoskaalaga. Kontrollitavatest tingimustest sõltuvalt võivad sellised protsessid anda materjalile omadusi nanoskaalas või ka suuremas skaalas. On palju teisi nanotootmise tööriistade, komponentide, materjalide ja süsteemide kontrolli- või mõõtemetoditega seoses olevaid termineid, mis on selle dokumendi haardeulatusest väljaspool.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 80004-8:2013; CEN ISO/TS 80004-8:2015

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

## EVS-EN 10343:2009

### Ehituses kasutatav parendatav teras. Tehnilised tarnetingimused

See dokument spetsifitseerib tarnetingimused järgmistele ehitustööstuses kasutatavatele teras-toodetele: — vardad (kaasa arvatud sepsivardad); — lai ribateras; — kuumvaltsitud lint- ja plekk/lehtteras; — sepsed. Need tooted valmistatakse parendatavast mittelegeer- ja legeerterastest, mida tarnitakse erinevate tootetüüpide puhul tabelis 1 esitatud kuumtöötlusseisundis. Need terased on üldiselt ette nähtud parendatud ehituselementide valmistamiseks, kuid neid võib kasutada ka normaliseeritud seisundis. Mehaanilistele omadustele esitatavad nõuded on piiratud tabelites 4 ja 5 antud elementide suurusega. MÄRKUS 1 Vastavalt standardile EN 10020 on selle standardiga hõlmatud terased kvaliteet- ja eriterased. Kvaliteet- ja eriteraste erinevust iseloomustavad järgmised, ainult eriterastele esitatavad nõuded: — minimaalne purustustööväärtus parendatud seisundis (ainult mittelegeeritud eriterastel, mille keskmine massipõhine süsinikusisaldus on < 0,50 %); — piiratud oksiidsete suletiste (inclusion) sisaldus; — fosfori ja väävli madalam maksimaalne sisaldus. MÄRKUS 2 See standard ei rakendu haljasterastoodetele. MÄRKUS 3 See standard rakendub ainult nende toodetele, mis on valmistatud ilma järgneva külmi- või kuumvormimiseta ja täiendava termotöötluseta, st nende omadused vastavad tarneseisundile +N või +QT. Lisaks selle Euroopa standardi spetsifikatsioonidele on rakendatavad ka standardis EN 10021 antud üldised tarnetingimused, kui ei ole spetsifitseeritud teisiti.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10343:2009

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

## EVS-EN 13848-5:2008+A1:2010

### Raudtealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Rööbastee geomeetriline kvaliteet. Osa 5: Geomeetrilise kvaliteedi tasemed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

See Euroopa standard sätestab minimaalsed rööbastee geomeetria kvaliteedi tasemed ja täpsustab ohutusega seotud piirangud igale EN 13848-1-s määratud parameetritele. See standard käsitleb järgmiste teemasid: kvaliteedi tasemete kirjeldus; parameetrite suhteline tähtsus; koheste meetmete tase; kaalutlused teiste kvaliteedi tasemete suhtes. See Euroopa standard rakendub 1435mm ja laiema rööpmelaiusega kiir- ning tavaraudtee hargnemisteta raudteeliinidele tingimusel, et nendel liinidel opereerivad veeremid vastavad standardile EN 14363 ja teistele veeremi ohutuse standarditele. Liinidel, mis on kaetud kiirraudtee KTK-ga, on KR INS KTK nõuded ülemuslikud. Kõik rööbastee parameetrid, mis pole kaetud KR INS KTK-ga, peavad vastama käesolevale Euroopa standardile.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13848-5:2008+A1:2010

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

## EVS-EN 1536:2010+prA1

### Geotehnilise eritöö teostamine. Puurvaiad

Käesolev Euroopa Standard sätestab puurvaiade tegemise üldised põhimõtted (vt 3.2). MÄRKUS 1. Käesolev Standard käsitleb vaiu ja barreide, mis formeeritakse väljakaevesse pinnases ja on koormuste ja/või piirdeformatsioonide ülekandmiseks kasutatavad konstruktsioonielemendid. MÄRKUS 2. Käesolev Standard käsitleb ümarristlõikega vaiu (vt joonised 1 ja A.1a) ja täisnurkseid, T või L või mõne teise sarnase ristlõikega barreide (vt 3.3), mis betoneeritakse korraga. MÄRKUS 3 Standardis kasutatakse mõistet vai ümarristlõikega konstruktsiooni kohta ja mõistet barret teiste kujude kohta. Mõlemad on puurvaiad.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1536:2010+A1:2015

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **EVS-EN 60601-2-54:2009/prA1**

#### **Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-54: Erinõuded radiograafias ja radioskoopias kasutatavate röntgenseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele**

Muudatus standardile EVS-EN 60601-2-54:2009

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-54:2009/A1:2015; EN 60601-2-54:2009/A1:2015

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **EVS-EN 60947-1:2008/A2:2015**

#### **Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid**

Muudatus standardile EVS-EN 60947-1:2008

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60947-1:2007/A2:2014; EN 60947-1:2007/A2:2014

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **EVS-EN ISO 4064-5:2014**

#### **Veearvestid külmale joogiveele ja kuumale veele. Osa 5: Paigaldusnõuded**

Dokumendi ISO 4064 käesolev osa rakendub veearvestitele, mida kasutatakse külma joogivee ja kuumade vee, mis voolab läbi täielikult täidetud kinnise torustiku, koguse mõõtmiseks. Nendel arvestitel on seadmed, mis näitavad integraalset vee mahtu. Dokumendi ISO 4064 käesolev osa määratleb kriteeriumid üksikute, kombineeritud ja kontsentriliste veearvestite ning seotud tarvikute valikuks, samuti paigalduse, erinõuded arvestitele ning uute või remonditud arvestite esmakäitamise, et tagada täpne ja pidev mõõtmine ning arvesti usaldusväärne näit. Lisaks mehaanilise tööpõhimõttega arvestitele, rakendub käesolev ISO 4064 osa ka elektrilise, elektroonilise ning elektroonilisi seadmeid sisaldava mehaanilise tööpõhimõttega arvestitele, mida kasutatakse külma joogivee ja kuumade vee mõõtmiseks. Käesolev osa rakendub ka elektroonilistele abiseadmetele. Abiseadmed ei ole kohustuslikud. Siiski võib riiklike või rahvusvaheliste seadusandlike aktidega muuta mõned abiseadmed veearvestite kasutamisel kohustuslikuks. Käesoleva ISO 4064 osa soovitusi kohaldatakse veearvestitele, mis on määratletud kui integreerivad mõõtevahendid nendest läbi voolava vee koguse pidevaks mõõtmiseks, sõltumata arvesti tehnoloogiast. MÄRKUS Riiklikud seadusandlikud aktid kehtivad riigis, kus arvesti on kasutusel.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4064-5:2014; EN ISO 4064-5:2014

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **EVS-EN ISO 9013:2003+A1:2004**

#### **Termolõikamine. Termolõigete klassifitseerimine. Toote geomeetrised spetsifikatsioonid ja kvaliteedi tolerantsid**

Rahvusvahelist standardit rakendatakse gaaslõikamiseks (hapniklõikamiseks), plasmalõikamiseks ja laserlõikamiseks sobivatele materjalidele. Ta on rakendatav gaaslõikamiseks materjali paksustel 3 kuni 300 mm, plasmalõikamiseks paksustel 1 kuni 150 mm ja laserlõikamises paksustel 0,5 kuni 40 mm. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab toodete geomeetrisi spetsifikatsioone ja kvaliteedi tolerantsi. Toote geomeetrised spetsifikatsioonid on kättesaadavad, kui viide käesolevale rahvusvahelisele standardile on tehtud joonistel või vastavates dokumentides, nt tarnetingimustes. Kui käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit saab samuti kasutada kui erandit osadele, mis on valmistatud erinevate lõikeprotsessidega (nt kõrgsurve-veejugalõikusega), siis see peab olema eraldi kokku lepitud.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 9013:2002; ISO 9013:2002; EN ISO 9013:2002/A1:2003

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **prEN ISO 9001**

#### **Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Nõuded**

Käesolev standard spetsifitseerib nõuded kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemile juhuks, kui organisatsioon: a) peab demonstreerima oma suutlikkust pakkuda järjekindlalt tooteid või teenuseid, mis vastavad kliendi ning kohaldatavatele seadusjärgsetele ja normatiivsetele nõuetele, ning b) püüab suurendada kliendi rahulolu süsteemi mõjusa rakendamise, sh süsteemi parendamise protsesside ja kliendi ning kohaldatavatele seadusjärgsetele ja normatiivsetele nõuetele vastavuse tagamise teel. Kõik käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi nõuded on üldised ja on mõeldud kohaldamiseks kõikidele organisatsioonidele, nende tüübist, suuruselt ning pakutavatest toodetest ja teenustest sõltumata. MÄRKUS 1 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis kasutatakse sõnu "toode" ja "teenus" ainult kliendile mõeldud või tema poolt nõutud toote ja teenuse tähenduses. MÄRKUS 2 Seadusjärgsed ja normatiivsed nõuded võivad olla esitatud õigusaktide nõuetenähtena.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9001:2014; prEN ISO 9001

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

### **prEVS-EN ISO 17100**

#### **Tõlketeenused. Nõuded tõlketeenusele**

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard hõlmab nõudeid põhiprotsesside, ressursside ja muude kohaldatavatele tingimustele vastava kvaliteetse tõlketeenuse osutamisega seotud aspektide kohta. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi kohaldamisega on tõlketeenuse



osutajal samuti võimalik tõendada seda, et tema konkreetne tõlketeenus vastab käesolevale rahvusvahelisele standardile ning et tema protsessid ja ressursid tagavad klientide määratud tingimustele ja muudele kohaldatavatele tingimustele vastava tõlketeenuse. Kohaldatavad tingimused võivad hõlmata kliendi või tõlketeenuse osutaja enda määratud tingimusi ja asjaomastest valdkondlikest koodeksitest, parima tava juhenditest või õigusaktidest tulenevaid tingimusi. Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu masintõlke ja sellele järgneva järelredigeerimise abil saadud toorandmete kasutamine. See rahvusvaheline standard ei kehti suulise tõlke teenuse kohta.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17100:2015; EN ISO 17100:2015

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

## **prEVS-ISO 55002**

### **Varahaldus. Juhtimissüsteemid. Juhised standardi ISO 55001 kohaldamiseks**

Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis esitatakse juhiseid varahaldussüsteemi kohaldamiseks kooskõlas standardi ISO 55001 nõuetega. Käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit saavad kohaldada igat liiki ja igas suuruses organisatsioonid igat liiki vara suhtes. MÄRKUS 1 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis on silmas peetud eelkõige ainelise vara haldamist, kuid seda saab kohaldada ka muude varaliikide suhtes. MÄRKUS 2 Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis ei esitata rahanduslikke, raamatupidamislikke ega tehnilisi juhiseid konkreetsete varaliikide haldamiseks. MÄRKUS 3 Standardite ISO 55000, ISO 55001 ja käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kontekstis tähendab termin „varahaldussüsteem” vara haldamiseks kasutatavat juhtimissüsteemi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 55002:2014

**Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015**

# STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, kooskõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne.

Ülevaatus tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötamise koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

## PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

### **EVS 906:2010**

#### **Mitteeluhoonete ventilatsioon. Üldnõuded ventilatsiooni- ja ruumiõhu konditsioneerimissüsteemidele. Eesti rahvuslik lisa standardile EVS-EN 13779:2007 Ventilation for non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems. Estonian National Annex for EVS-EN 13779:2007**

Käesolev Eesti standard käsitleb mitteiluhoonete ruumides nõutavate õhuparameetrite tagamist vajaliku õhuvahetuse organiseerimise teel, arvestades nii sise- kui välisõhu arvutuslike parameetrite, maksimaalselt lubatava mürataseme kui ka tervishoiu- ja ökonomikaalaste nõuetega. Standardis ei dubleerita standardis EVS-EN 13779:2007 esitatut, küll aga aktsepteeritakse standardis antud projekteerimiskriteeriume ja kõiki nõudeid nii ruumidele kui süsteemidele, samuti õhuliikide ja süsteemide spetsifitseerimist ning kõike, mis seondub sisekliimaga.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 02.10.2015

# ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

## **EVS 652:1994**

### **Põlevkiviõlid. Tahkete lisandite ja tuhasuse määramise meetod Shale oils - Method for determination of sediment content and ash**

Standard käsitleb põlevkivi termilisel töötlemisel saadud õlides sisalduvate tahkete lisandite ja tuhasuse määramise meetodit.  
Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 57 otsus 19.06.2015 2:8/50 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest EVS Teataja 07/2015 numbris

## **EVS 664:1995**

### **Tahkekütused. Väävlisisaldus. Üldväävlil ja tema sidemevormide määramine Solid fuels. Sulphur content - Determination of total sulphur and its bonding forms**

Standard käsitleb üldväävlil ja erinevates väävlühendites sisalduva väävlil määramise meetodikat turbas, puidus, põlevkivis, kivisões ning nende termilise töötlemise ja põletamise tahkejääkides.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 57 otsus 19.06.2015 2:8/50 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest EVS Teataja 07/2015 numbris

## **EVS 668:1996**

### **Kukersiitpõlevkivi. Niiskuse määramine Kukersite oil shale - Determination of moisture**

Standard käsitleb kukersiitpõlevkivi kahe- ja üheastmelise üldniiskuse ning analüütilise niiskuse määramise meetodeid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 57 otsus 19.06.2015 2:8/50 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest EVS Teataja 07/2015 numbris

## **EVS 669:1996**

### **Kukersiitpõlevkivi. Tuhasuse määramine Kukersite oil shale - Determination of ash**

Standard käsitleb kukersiitpõlevkivi tuhasuse määramise meetodit. Standardi järgi määratakse tuhasust nii kaup-põlevkivi koondproovil, ühtlustatud proovil kui ka maavara ja tehnoloogilise uuringu otstarbeks võetud kihiproovil, puursüdamikul, rikastamise jäägil ning teistel põlevkivi proovidel, mis on võetud ja valmendatud analüüsiks kooskõlas kehtiva tehnilise normdokumendiga.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 57 otsus 19.06.2015 2:8/50 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest EVS Teataja 07/2015 numbris

## **EVS 670:1998**

### **Kaubapõlevkivi Trade oil shale**

Standard kehtestab kvaliteeditunnuste normid ja kvaliteedigrupid kaevandatud põlevkivile kui kaubapõlevkivile, mida kasutatakse kui kütust ja tooret.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 57 otsus 19.06.2015 2:8/50 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest EVS Teataja 07/2015 numbris

## TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardite ja CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mille on Standardikeskusele kättesaadavaks teinud Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid, ja mida ei avaldata Eesti standardina enne Euroopa organisatsiooni ja Standardikeskuse kokku lepitud dokumendi olemasolust avalikkuse teavitamise hilisemat tähtpäeva. Reeglina võib selliste teadete avaldamine olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samaaegselt nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast [standardimisprogrammist](#). Täiendav teave standardiosakonnast: [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

### EN 12845:2015

**Paiksed tulekustutussüsteemid. Automaatsed sprinklersüsteemid. Projekteerimine, paigaldamine ja hooldus**

**Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, installation and maintenance**

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 12.2015

# UUED EESTIKEELSESD STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

## EVS JUHEND 12:2015

### **Eesti esindajate Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide tehnilistesse komiteedesse ja töörühmadesse nimetamise kord ja põhimõtted**

### **Principles and procedure to appoint Estonian delegates to participate in the technical work of European and international standards organisations**

See juhend käsitleb Eesti ekspertide osalemist Euroopa (CEN ja CENELEC) ja rahvusvaheliste (ISO ja IEC) standardimisorganisatsioonide tehniliste komiteede, projektkomiteede ja töörühmade töös. Juhend käsitleb ka osalemist Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardimisorganisatsioonide töörühmade kokkulepete (CWA ja IWA) koostamises. Kirjeldatud on osalemise võimalused, osaleja määramise kord ning osaleja õigused ja kohustused.

## EVS-EN 12597:2014

### **Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Terminoloogia**

### **Bitumen and bituminous binders - Terminology**

See standard määratleb terminid eri tüüpi tee- või tööstusbituumenitele ja bituumenist saadud sideainetele. See standard käsitleb vaid CEN/TC 336 käsitlusalas kuuluvaid materjale, st bituumeneid ja bituumensideaineid. See ei peaks seega laiinema naftavälise päritoluga „orgaanilistele“ side-ainetele, nagu näiteks kivisöetõrv ja selle derivaatidele ega looduslikele asfaltidele. Siiski on mõned terminid antud ka mõnede väljastatud materjalidele ja nendega seotud terminitele. Vastavad terminid on esitatud vaid siis, kui need esinesid toote või protsessi määratluses ja nende määratlus oli vajalik mõistetavuse eesmärgil või mitmetähenduslikkuse vältimiseks. Selle Euroopa standardiga hõlmatud materjalid on näidatud joonisel 1. MÄRKUS See joonis näitab ka selget erinevust CEN/TC 336 käsitlusalas olevate ja sinna mittekuuluvate materjalide vahel.

## EVS-EN 13249:2014+A1:2015

### **Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a raudteed ja asfaldikihid) ehitamisel**

### **Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in the construction of roads and other trafficked areas (excluding railways and asphalt inclusion)**

See Euroopa standard täpsustab teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a raudteed ja asfaldikihid) ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosünteeetõkete kohta. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetsed rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööiga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

## EVS-EN 13251:2014+A1:2015

### **Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks pinnasrajatistes, vundamentides ja tugitarindites**

### **Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in earthworks, foundations and retaining structures**

See Euroopa standard täpsustab pinnasrajatiste, vundamentide ja tugitarindite ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosünteeetõkete kohta. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetsed rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööiga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

## EVS-EN 13253:2014+A1:2015

### **Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Nõutavad omadused kasutamiseks erosioonitõrjerajatistes (rannakaitse, nõlvakindlustised)**

### **Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Characteristics required for use in erosion control works (coastal protection, bank revetments)**

See Euroopa standard täpsustab erosioonitõrjerajatistes kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete, mille abil tõkestatakse peeneteralise materjali muutlikust hüdraulilisest langust põhjustatud pääsemist jämedateralise materjali kihtidesse, nõutavaid omadusi ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsemeetodeid. See Euroopa standard hõlmab rakendusi rannakaitserajatiste ja kaldakindlustiste ehitamisel. See Euroopa standard ei puutu pinnaerosiooni, mille tõrjumiseks geotekstiil

või geotekstiililaadne toode laotatakse maapinnale. Nende geotekstiilide ja geotekstiililaadsete toodete kasutusotstarve on täita üht või mitut järgmistest funktsioonidest: filtrimine, eraldamine ja tugevdamine. Eraldamisfunktsioon kaasneb alati filtrimise või tugevdamisega ning seetõttu seda eraldi ei määratleta. See Euroopa standard ei ole rakendatav standardis EN ISO 10318 määratletud geosünteetkete kohta. See Euroopa standard annab aluse hindamiseks toote toimivuspüsivuse ja tehase tootmisohje hindamise ja kontrollimise protseduuride vastavust Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Konkreetset rakendusjuhtumid võivad sisaldada nõudeid lisaomaduste ja – eelistatult standardsete – katsemeetodite kohta, kui need on tehniliselt asjakohased. Seda Euroopa standardit võib kasutada arvutusväärtuste tuletamiseks, võttes arvesse EN 1997-1 (eurokoodeks 7) määratluste kohaseid tegureid, nt ohutustegureid. Määrata tuleb toote kavandatav tööga, sest toodet võidakse tarindis kasutada üksnes ajutiselt, ehitusaegseks rakenduseks või tarindi kogu tööea kestel.

### **EVS-EN 14996:2006**

#### **Vee kvaliteet. Juhend veekogude seisundi bioloogiliste ja ökoloogiliste hinnangute tagamiseks Water quality - Guidance on assuring the quality of biological and ecological assessments in the aquatic environment**

See standard määratleb vajalikud tegevused, et tagada pinnaveekogude (vooluveed, järved, üleminekuveed, rannikuveed, avameri) ja põhjasete ökoloogiliste hinnangute vastavust kindlatele nõuetele. Standard hõlmab ka ökoloogiliste analüüsidega seotud hüdro-morfoloogilisi hinnanguid. Samuti rakendub see muudele elupaikadele ja uurimissuundadele, kui need on veekogude ökoloogilise seisundiga oluliselt seotud.

### **EVS-EN 16493:2014**

#### **Vee kvaliteet. Bioloogilise mitmekesisuse andmete dokumenteerimise, taksonoomiliste nimestike ja määrajate nomenklatuursed nõuded Water quality - Nomenclatural requirements for the recording of biodiversity data, taxonomic checklists and keys**

Antud Euroopa standard kirjeldab botaanilise ning zooloogilise nomenklatuuri koodeksi olulisemaid reegleid, mis on vajalikud veekeskonna bioloogilise mitmekesisuse üheselt mõistetavaks dokumenteerimiseks. Ühtlasi on esitatud juhised taksonoomiliste muudatuste käsitlemiseks seoses dokumenteeritud taksonoomiliste nimedega. MÄRKUS Koodeksi konkreetne väljaanne mõjutab ainult neid taksonoomilisi muudatusi, mis viidi sisse selle väljaande kehtivusperioodil.

### **EVS-EN 16636:2015**

#### **Kahjuritõrjeteenused. Nõuded ja pädevused Pest management services - Requirements and competences**

Selles Euroopa standardis esitatakse rahva tervise ning vara ja keskkonna kaitsmise eesmärgil nõuded kahjuritõrjeteenustele ja kutselistele kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutajatele. Seda Euroopa standardit kohaldatakse kahjuritõrjeteenuste osutamise, kaasa arvatud kindlaksmääratud tõrje- ja ennetusmenetluste hindamise, soovitamise ja järgneva teostamise eest vastutavate isikute suhtes. Standardis esitatud nõuded peaksid olema kohaldatavad igale teenusepakkujale, kelle tegevus kuulub standardi käsitusallas, milleks on sobivate kahjurivastaste meetodite rakendamine. Seda Euroopa standardit ei kohaldata teenuste osutamise suhtes järgmistes valdkondades: — põllukultuuride kaitse; — korraliste lepinguliste puhastusteenustega seotud korrapärane puhastamine ja desinfitseerimine.

### **EVS-EN 60034-30-1:2014**

#### **Pöörlevad elektrimasinad. Osa 30-1: Võrgutoiteliste vahelduvvoolumootorite tõhususklassid (IE-kood) Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)**

IEC 60034 see osa sätestab energiatõhususklassid ühekiiruselistele elektrimootoritele, mis vastavad standardile IEC 60034-1 või IEC 60079-0, on ette nähtud talitlemiseks siinuselisel toitepingel ning on järgmiste omadustega: • tunnusvõimsus PN on 0,12 kW kuni 1000 kW; • tennuspinge UN on 50 V kuni 1 kV; • pooluste arv on 2, 4, 6 või 8; • on võimalised talitlema kestvalt tunnusvõimsusel, kusjuures nende ületemperatuur ja isolatsiooni sätestatud temperatuuriklass jäävad ettenähtud piiridesse; MÄRKUS 1 Enamik selles standardis käsitletavatest mootoritest on ette nähtud nimitalitusviisile S1 (kestevtalitus). Mõned mootorid aga, mis on ette nähtud muudele talitusviisidele, on samuti võimalised talitlema kestvalt nende tunnusvõimsusel; standard käsitleb ka neid mootoreid. • on tähistatud vastavalt mingile ümbrustemperatuurile vahemikus –20 °C kuni +60 °C; MÄRKUS 2 Ettenähtud tõhusus ja tõhususklassid põhinevad vastavalt standardile IEC 60034-2-1 ümbrustemperatuuril +25 °C. MÄRKUS 3 Mootorid, mille ettenähtud ümbrustemperatuur on väljaspool vahemikku –20 °C kuni +60 °C, loetakse eriehitusega mootoriteks ja on antud standardist seetõttu välja jäetud. MÄRKUS 4 Suitsueemaldusmootorid temperatuuriklassiga kuni 400 °C on selles standardis arvesse võetud. • on tähistatud kõrguse järgi merepinnast kuni 4000 m. MÄRKUS 5 Ettenähtud tõhusus ja tõhususklassid põhinevad kõrgusel merepinnast kuni 1000 m. See standard kehtestab tõhususe piirväärtuste kogumi, mis põhineb sagedusel, pooluste arvul ja mootori võimsusel. Ei arvestata erinevusi, mis on tingitud mootori valmistamisviisist, toitepingest ja tugevdatud isolatsioonist ja mis on spetsiaalselt ette nähtud talitluseks koos muunduriga, kuna mitte kõik selliste mootorite valmistamisviisid ei pruugi olla võimalised saavutama kõrgemaid tõhususklasside (vt tabel 1). See teeb mootorite erisugused valmistamisviisid täielikult võrreldavateks, arvestades nende energiatõhususe saavutamise võimalusi. MÄRKUS 6 Nõudeid kehtestavad organisatsioonid peavad arvestama ülaltoodud piiranguid rahvuslike minimaalsete energiatõhususstandardite väljatöötamisel, arvestades mootorite eriliike. See standard ei kehti jõuajamisüsteemide tõhususe kohta. Eriti ei kehti see toitepinge harmoonilistest tingitud kadude kohta mootoris, kadude kohta kaablites, filtrites ja sagedusmuunduris. Standard kehtib mootorite kohta, mille äärikute, käppade ja/või võlli mõõtmed erinevad standardis IEC 60072-1 esitatuid. Standard kehtib reduktormootorite kohta, sealhulgas mittestandardsete võllide ja äärikutega mootorite kohta. Standardist on välja jäetud • kümne- või enampooluselised mitmekiiruselised mootorid; • mehaaniliste kommutaatoritega (nt alalisvoolu-) mootorid; • mootorid, mis on täielikult ühitatud töömasinaga (nt pumbaga, ventilaatoriga või kompressoriga) ega võimalda seetõttu katsetamist töömasinast

eraldi, isegi kui on ette nähtud ajutised otsakilbid ja ajami otsalaagrid. See tähendab, et: a) mootoril peab olema ühiseid komponente (peale ühenduselementide, nt poltide) käititava masinaga (nt võlli või ümbris), ja b) mootor ei tohi olla sellise ehitusega, et see võimaldaks mootorit käitavast masinast eraldada kui tervikmootorit, mis võib talitlenda käitavast masinast eraldi. Seega peab mootor, mis on sellest standardist välja jäetud, jääma pärast eraldamisprotsessi mittetalitlevaks. (TEAO, IC418) Õhu käes olevad täielikult suletud masinad, s.t täielikult suletud välispinnajahutusega masinad, mis on ette nähtud väliseks jahutamiseks väljaspool masinat paikneva ventilaatori abil, on selle standardiga haaratud. Selliste mootorite tõhususe katsetamise võib sooritada ventilaatori eemaldamisega ja jahutamisega välise puhuri abil, mille õhuvool on samasugune nagu originaalventilaatoril. • mootorid, mis on varustatud külgeehitatud muunduritega, kui mootorit ei saa katsetada muundurist eraldi. Kompaktajami energiatõhususklassifikatsioon peab põhinema komplektootel (jõuajamisüsteemil) ja tuleb määratleda omaette standardis. MÄRKUS 7 Mootor ei ole välja jäetud, kui mootorit ja muundurit saab teineteisest eraldada, kusjuures mootorit saab katsetada muundurist sõltumatult. • pidurmootorid, kui pidur on mootorisse sisse ehitatud ja kui seda ei saa mootori tõhususe katsetamise ajal välja võtta ega eraldi energiaallikast toita. MÄRKUS 8 Pidurmootorid, mille pidurmagnet on ehitatud mootori äärikusse, on selle standardiga haaratud, kui mootori tõhusust saab katsetada ilma kadudeta piduris (nt piduri eemaldamise teel või piduri mähise toitmise teel eraldi energiaallikast). Kui tootja teatel on mootor kas piduriga või ilma pidurita ühesuguse ehitusega, võib mootori tõhususe katsetamine toimuda ilma pidurita. Määratletud tõhusust võib seejärel kasutada nii mootori kui ka pidurmootori hindamisel. • sukeldatavad mootorid, mis on spetsiaalselt ette nähtud täielikuks sukeldamiseks vedelikku; • suitsueraldusmootorid temperatuuriklassiga üle 400 °C.

## **EVS-EN 61439-5:2015**

### **Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 5: Avalike elektrivõrkude elektrijaotuskoosted Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 5: Assemblies for power distribution in public networks**

Standardisarja IEC 61439 see osa kehtestab erinõuded avalike elektrivõrkude elektrijaotuskoostetele. Elektrijaotuskoosted peavad vastama järgmistele kriteeriumidele: — neid kasutatakse elektrenergia jaotamiseks kolme faasilistes süsteemides, mille nimivahelduvpinge ei ole üle 1000 V (vt tüüpilise jaotusvõrgu skeem joonisel 101); — need on kohtkindlad; — selle standardi järgi ei kuulu nende hulka lahtised koosted; — need sobivad paigaldamiseks kohtades, kuhu nende kasutamiseks pääsevad juurde üksnes elektrialaisikud, kuid väliskoosteid võib siiski paigaldada ka kohtades, kuhu pääsevad juurde tavaisikud; — need on ette nähtud sise- või väliskasutuseks. Selle standardi eesmärk on sõnastada jaotuskoostete määratlused ning sätestada nende talitlus-tingimused, ehitusnõuded, tehnilised omadused ja katsetused. Võrgu parameetrid võivad nõuda katsetusi kõrgemal sooritustasemel. Jaotuskoosted võivad ühtlasi sisaldada elektrenergia jaotamisega seotud juhtimis- ja/või signalisatsiooniseadmeid. See standard kehtib kõigi jaotuskoostete kohta, mis on projekteeritud ja toodetud nii ainuvalmistusena kui ka täielikult standarditud hulgitoodanguna. Valmistamine ja/või koostamine võib olla ette nähtud mitte üksnes esmatootja poolt (vt IEC 61439-1:2011 jaotis 3.10.1). See standard ei kehti koostete üksikseadmete ja isekandvate komponentide kohta nagu mootorikäivitiid, sulavkaitselülitiid, elektroonikaseadmed jne, mis vastavad sellekohastele tootestandarditele. See standard ei kehti eriliiki koostete kohta, mida käsitletakse standardisarja IEC 61439 muudes osades. MÄRKUS 1 Kui jaotuskooste on varustatud lisaseadmetega (nt arvestitega) sellisel viisil, et selle põhifunktsiooni on tunduvalt muudetud, võib kasutaja ja tootja kokkuleppe järgi rakendada ka muid standardeid (vt IEC 61439-1:2011 jaotis 8.5). MÄRKUS 2 Kui kohalikud reeglid ja tavad lubavad, võib sellele standardile vastavat jaotuskoostet kasutada ka mitteavalikes elektrivõrkudes.

## **EVS-EN 61869-4:2014**

### **Mõõtetrafod. Osa 4: Lisanõuded ühitatud trafodele Instrument transformers - Part 4: Additional requirements for combined transformers**

See standardi IEC 61869 osa kehtib äsjatoodetud ühitatud trafodele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos elektriliste mõõteseadiste ja elektriliste kaitseseadmetega sagedustel 15 Hz kuni 100 Hz. Standardi nõuded ja katsed, lisaks standardite IEC 61869-1, IEC 61869-2 ja IEC 61869-3 nõuetele ja katsetele, katavad voolu- ja induktiivpingetrafosid, mis on vajalikud ühitatud mõõtetrafodele.

## **EVS-EN ISO 14732:2013**

### **Keevituspersonal. Keevitusoperaatorite ja keevitusseadistajate kvalifitseerimine metallsete materjalide mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevitamisel Welding personnel - Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials (ISO 14732:2013)**

See rahvusvaheline standard sätestab nõuded keevitusoperaatorite ja keevitusseadistajate kvalifitseerimiseks mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevituse korral. Standard ei kohaldu personalile, kelle tööks on eranditult peale- ja mahalaadimine automaatkeevitusseadmele. See rahvusvaheline standard on kohalduv, kui keevitusoperaatorite ja keevitusseadistajate kvalifitseerimise katset nõutakse kas lepingu või rakendatava standardiga. Tappkeevituse operaatorite ja seadistajate katsetamise nõuded on toodud standardis ISO 14555. Kvalifitseerimine ja pikendamine toimub selle standardi alusel. Lisas A käsitletud funktsionaalsed teadmised moodustavad selle rahvusvahelise standardiga ühtse terviku. Lisa B, kus käsitletakse keevitustehnoloogilisi teadmisi, lisa C, kus on toodud kvalifikatsiooni sertifikaat, ja kirjanduse loetelu on teatmelisad.

## **EVS-EN ISO 15609-2:2002+A1:2004**

### **Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikaat. Osa 2: Gaaskeevitus Specification and approval of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure specification - Part 2: Gas welding**

See Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded gaaskeevituse keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikaadi sisule. See standard on osa standardisarjast, mille üksikasjad on toodud standardikavandi prEN ISO 15607 lisas A. Selles standardis loetletud muutujad mõjutavad keevilite kvaliteeti.

## **EVS-EN ISO 3650:1999**

### **Toote geomeetrised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Pikkuse etalonid. Otsmõõdud Geometrical product specification (GPS) - Length standards - Gauge blocks**

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb ristkülikukujulise ristlõikega pikkusotsmõõtude olulised konstruktsioonilised ja metrooloogilised parameetrid nimipikkustele 0,5 mm kuni 1000 mm. Piirhálbed ja tolerantsid esitatakse kalibreerimiseks mõeldud täpsusklassile K ja erinevateks mõõteülesanneteks mõeldud täpsusklassidele 0, 1 ja 2.

## **EVS-EN ISO 5817:2014**

### **Keevitus. Terase, nikli, titaani ja nende sulamite sulakeevitusliited (välja arvatud kiirguskeevituse meetodid). Kvaliteeditasemed keevitusdefektide järgi Welding - Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) - Quality levels for imperfections (ISO 5817:2014)**

Standard esitab kvaliteeditasemed keevitusdefektide järgi sulakeevitatud keevisliidetes (välja arvatud kiirguskeevitus) kõikidele teraste, nikli ja titaani tüüpidele ning nende sulamitele. Seda rakendatakse materjali paksustel  $\geq 0,5$  mm. Standard hõlmab täielikult läbikeevitatud pökkõmbulusi ja nurkõmbulusi. Standardi põhimõtteid võib samuti kasutada osalise läbikeevitusega pökkõmbuluste jaoks. (Kiirguskeevituse meetoditega valmistatud keevisliidete kvaliteeditasemed on toodud standardis ISO 13919-1.) Välja pakutud kolm kvaliteeditaset on antud selliselt, et need hõlmavad laia keevitustoodete valmistusala. Kvaliteeditasemed on tähistatud tähtedega B, C ja D. Kvaliteeditase B vastab valmis keevisõmbuluse kõige kõrgematele nõuetele. Arvesse on võetud erinevat tüüpi koormusi, nt staatilist koormust, termilist koormust, korrosioonikoormust, rõhukoormust. Lisajuhised väsimuskoormuste korral on toodud lisas C. Kvaliteeditasemed viitavad tootmisele ja heale töömeesterikkusele. Standard laieneb: a) mittelegeerterastele ja legeerterastele; b) niklile ja nikli sulamitele; c) titaanile ja titaani sulamitele; d) käsitsi, mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevitusele; e) kõigile keevitusasenditele; f) kõikidele keevisõmbuluse tüüpidele, nt pökkõmbulustele, nurkõmbulustele ja hargmikliidetele; ja g) järgmistele keevitusprotsessidele ja alamprotsessidele, nagu on defineeritud standardis ISO 4063: — 11 metallkaarkeevitus ilma kaitsegaasita; — 12 rübustikaarkeevitus, kaarkeevitus rübusti all; — 13 kaitsegaaskaarkeevitus; — 14 kaitsegaaskaarkeevitus sulamatu volframelektroodiga; — 15 plasmakaarkeevitus; — 31 hapnik-atsetüleenkeevitus, gaaskeevitus (ainult terastele). Standard ei käsitte keevitamise metallurgilisi aspekte, nagu metallitera suurus ja kõvadus.

## **EVS-EN ISO 658:2002**

### **Õliseemned. Lisandite sisalduse määramine Oilseeds - Determination of content of impurities**

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab meetodit lisandite sisalduse määramiseks õliseemnetes, mida kasutatakse peamiselt tööstustoorainena. Standard määratleb ka erinevaid fraktsioonide liigitusrühmi, mille all mõeldakse tavaliselt lisandeid.

## **EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2014**

### **Vee kvaliteet. Escherichia coli ja coli-laadsete bakterite loendamine. Osa 1: Membraanfiltrimise meetod madala bakteriaalse fooniga veele Water quality - Enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria - Part 1: Membrane filtration method for waters with low bacterial background flora (ISO 9308-1:2014)**

Standardi ISO 9308 esimene osa spetsifitseerib meetodi Escherichia coli (E. coli) ja coli-laadsete bakterite loendamiseks. Meetodi põhiastepid on proovi filtreerimine läbi membraanfiltrit, membraanfiltrile kogutud bakterite kasvatamine koos filtriga coli-laadsete bakterite kromogeensõotmel, filtrile kasvanud bakterikoloniate loendamine ning lõpptulemuse arvutamine. Kuna üldjuhul on agarsõotmete selektiivsus madal, siis võib bakteririkka vee, näiteks pinnavee ja madalate kaevude vee puhul E. coli ja coli-laadsete bakterite loendamist häirida taustakasv. Seega ei sobi antud meetod väga kõrge bakterisisaldusega vee analüüsimiseks. Standardi ISO 9308 esimene osa sobib eelkõige vähese bakterisisaldusega vee analüüsimiseks, mille kolooniate arvukus kromogeensõotmel on alla 100. Selline on joogivesi, desinfitseeritud basseinivesi või veepuhastusjaamas puhastusprotsessi läbinud joogivesi. Mõnesid E. coli tüvesid, mis on  $\beta$ -D-glükouronidaas-negatiivsed, nagu Escherichia coli O157, ei määratleta E. coli'ks. Kuna Escherichia coli O157 on  $\beta$ -D-galaktosidaas-positiivne, loetakse see kromogeensõotmel coli-laadseks bakteriks.

## **EVS-ISO/IEC 17789:2015**

### **Infotehnoloogia. Pilvtöötus. Etalonarhitektuur Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Reference architecture (ISO/IEC 17789:2014)**

See soovitus/rahvusvaheline standard spetsifitseerib pilvtöötuse etalonarhitektuuri (CCRA). See etalonarhitektuur hõlmab pilvtöötuse rolli, pilvtöötuse tegevusi ja pilvtöötuse funktsionaalkomponente ning nende seoseid.

## **ISO/TS 12911:2012 et**

### **Ehitusinformatsiooni mudeli (BIM) juhendi raamistik Framework for building information modelling (BIM) guidance (ISO/TS 12911:2012)**

See tehniline spetsifikatsioon moodustab raamistiku, mis määrab nõuded ehitusinformatsiooni modelleerimisele (BIM). Tehniline spetsifikatsioon on kohaldatav mis tahes hoonete ja hoonetega seotud rajatiste modelleerimiseks, alustades varadest, mis asuvad ühel või mitmel kinnistul, kuni varadeni, mis asuvad ühes väikeses hoones ja on kindla süsteemi, süsteemiosa, komponendi või elemendi koostisosa. Tehnoloogia on kohaldatav kõikidele varatüüpidele, koosnedes enamikust infrastruktuuri ja avalikest töödest, seadmetest ja materjalidest. BIM-i protsessid on kohaldatavad kogu vara, rajatise või komponendi elutsükli jooksul, mis võib ulatuda tekkest kuni kasutusaja lõpuni. Peamine antud raamistiku kasutaja on informatsiooni juht, kes loob rahvusvahelisel, rahvuslikul, projekti või rajatise tasemel BIM-juhenddokumenti. Antud raamistiku võib kasutada ka rakenduste tootjate BIM-juhendina.



## STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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](mailto:enquiry@evs.ee).

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN ISO 3650:1999	Toote geomeetiline kirjeldus ja tehnilised andmed (GPS). Pikkuse etalonid. Mõõteplokid	Toote geomeetrilised spetsifikatsioonid (GPS). Pikkuse etalonid. Otsmõõdud
EVS-EN ISO 658:2002	Õlikultuurid. Võõrlisandite sisalduse määramine	Õliseemned. Lisandite sisalduse määramine
EVS-EN ISO 658:2002	Oilseeds - Determination of impurities content	Oilseeds - Determination of content of impurities

## UUED EESTIKEELSESED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 14996:2006	Water quality - Guidance on assuring the quality of biological and ecological assessments in the aquatic environment	Vee kvaliteet. Juhend veekogude seisundi bioloogiliste ja ökoloogiliste hinnangute tagamiseks
EVS-EN 16493:2014	Water quality - Nomenclatural requirements for the recording of biodiversity data, taxonomic checklists and keys	Vee kvaliteet. Bioloogilise mitmekesisuse andmete dokumenteerimise, taksonoomiliste nimestike ja määrajate nomenklatuursed nõuded
EVS-EN 60034-30-1:2014	Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-1: Efficiency classes of line operated AC motors (IE code)	Pöörlevad elektrimasinad. Osa 30-1: Võrgutoiteliste vahelduvvoolumootorite tõhususklassid (IE-kood)
EVS-EN ISO 14732:2013	Welding personnel - Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials (ISO 14732:2013)	Keevituspersonal. Keevitusoperaatorite ja keevitusseadistajate kvalifitseerimine metalsete materjalide mehhaniseeritud ja automaatkeevitamisel
EVS-EN ISO 15609-2:2002+A1:2004	Specification and approval of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure specification - Part 2: Gas welding	Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikaat. Osa 2: Gaaskeevitus
EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2014	Water quality - Enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria - Part 1: Membrane filtration method for waters with low bacterial background flora (ISO 9308-1:2014)	Vee kvaliteet. Escherichia coli ja colilaadsete bakterite loendamine. Osa 1: Membraanfiltrereerimise meetod madala bakteriaalse fooniga veele

## UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards>

Eesti Standardikeskus avaldab ametlikus väljaandes harmoneeritud standardeid ülevõtva 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.

### Direktiiv 1999/5/EÜ Raadio- ja telekommunikatsiooni terminalseadmed (EL Teataja 2015/C 226/07)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1	Direktiivi 1999/5/EÜ artikkel
EVS-EN 60825-1:2014 Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 1: Seadmete klassifikatsioon ja nõuded	10.07.2015	EN 60825-1:2007 Märkus 2.1	19.06.2017	Artikli 3 lõike 1 punkt a (ja direktiivi 2006/95/EÜ artikkel 2)
EVS-EN 62368-1:2014/AC:2015 Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements (IEC 62368-1:2014, modified)	10.07.2015			

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 teataval erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

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

### Direktiiv 2000/9/EÜ Reisijateveoks ettenähtud kõisted (EL Teataja 2015/C 267/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 12929-1:2015 Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud kõistepaigaldistele. Üldnõuded. Osa 1: Nõuded kõikidele paigaldistele	14.08.2015	EN 12929-1:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2016
EVS-EN 12929-2:2015 Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud kõistepaigaldistele. Üldnõuded. Osa 2: Täiendavad nõuded reverseeritavatele mitme trossiga piduriteta liikuritega rippkõisteedele	14.08.2015	EN 12929-2:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2016

EVS-EN 12930:2015 Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud kõisteepaigaldistele. Arvutused	14.08.2015	EN 12930:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2016
EVS-EN 13243:2015 Ohutusnõuded inimeste transportimiseks mõeldud kõisteepaigaldistele. Elektriseadmed, v.a ajamisüsteemidele	14.08.2015	EN 13243:2004 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2016

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 reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

**Määrus 305/2011 (endine 89/106/EMÜ)**  
**Ehitustooted**  
(EL Teataja 2015/C 226/04)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Kooseksisteerimisperioodi lõpptähtaeg
EVS-EN 1013:2012+A1:2014 Valgustlabilaskvast profiilplastist plaadid katuse-, seinaja laematerjalina. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid	EN 1013:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2015
EVS-EN 13162:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud mineraalvillatooted (MW). Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13162:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13163:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud polüstüreenist tooted (EPS). Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13163:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13164:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud ekstrudeeritud vahtpolüstüreenitooted (XPS). Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13164:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13165:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud jäigast vahtpolüüretaanvahust (PU) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13165:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13166:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud fenoolvahust (PF) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13166:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13167:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud vahtklaasist (CG) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13167:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13168:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud fibroliidist (WW) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13168:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13169:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud perliidist (EPB) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13169:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13170:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud paisutatud korgist (ICB) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13170:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 13171:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud puitkiust (WF) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 13171:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 14471:2013+A1:2015 Korstnad. Plastikust lõõrivooderdisega korstnad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid	EN 14471:2013	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 15814:2011+A2:2015 Paksud hüdroisolatsioonimaterjalid polümeermodifitseeritud bituumenist. Määratlused ja nõuded	EN 15814:2011 + A1:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016

EVS-EN 16069:2012+A1:2015 Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Tööstuslikult valmistatud polüetüleenvahust (PEF) tooted. Spetsifikatsioon	EN 16069:2012	10.07.2015	10.07.2016
EVS-EN 16153:2013+A1:2015 Valgust läbilaskvad tasapinnalised mitmekihilised polükarbonaat(PK)plaadid kasutamiseks katustes, seintes ja lagedes nii sise- kui välitingimustes. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid	EN 16153:2013	10.07.2015	10.07.2016

**Komisjoni määrused 65/2014 ja 66/2014**  
**Kodumajapidamises kasutatavate küpsetusahjude, keeduplaatide ja pliidikubude**  
**energiamärgistus ja ökodisaini nõuded**  
(EL Teataja 2015/C 226/06)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile
EVS-EN 60350-1:2013 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 1: Pliidid, ahjud, auruahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid	10.07.2015	
EVS-EN 60350-1:2013/A11:2014 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 1: Pliidid, ahjud, auruahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid	10.07.2015	Märkus 3
EVS-EN 61591:2002 Majapidamises kasutatavad õhupuhasseadmed ja muud toiduvalmistusaurude äratõmbevahendid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid	10.07.2015	
EVS-EN 61591:2002/A1:2006 Majapidamises kasutatavad õhupuhasseadmed ja muud toiduvalmistusaurude äratõmbevahendid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid	10.07.2015	Märkus 3
EVS-EN 61591:2002/A2:2011 Majapidamises kasutatavad õhupuhasseadmed ja muud toiduvalmistusaurude äratõmbevahendid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid	10.07.2015	Märkus 3

Käesolevat standardit tuleb täiendada selgete viidetega nendele õiguslikele nõuetele, mida standard peaks katma

Märkus 3: Muudatuste puhul on viitestandard EN CCCCC:AAAA, vajaduse korral selle varasemad muudatused ja osutatud uus muudatus. Asendatav standard koosneb seega standardist EN CCCCC:AAAA ja vajaduse korral selle varasematest muudatustest, kuid ei hõlma osutatud uut muudatust. Osutatud kuupäeval ei anna asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.