EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

01/2017

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

ISSN 1406-0698

Avaldatud 03.01.2017

SISUKORD

ASUTATUD, PEATATUD JA LÕPETATUD KOMITEED

EVS/TK 63 „Ehitusmaterjalides sisalduvate ohtlike ainete emissiooni hindamine“ asutamine

Komitee tähis: EVS/TK 63
Komitee pealkiri: Ehitusmaterjalides sisalduvate ohtlike ainete emissiooni hindamine
Komitee asutamise kuupäev: 19.12.2016
Komitee käsitlusala: Ehitusmaterjalides sisalduvate ohtlike ainete emissiooni hindamise põhimõtted.
Komitee esimees: Urve Kallavus
EVS koordinaator Kairi Tänavsuu (kairi@evs.ee)

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-EN 378-1:2016

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants. The term "refrigerating system" used in this European Standard includes heat pumps. This part of EN 378 specifies the classification and selection criteria applicable to refrigerating systems. These classification and selection criteria are used in parts 2, 3 and 4. This standard applies: a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes except to vehicle air conditioning systems covered by a specific product standard e.g. ISO 13043; b) to secondary cooling or heating systems; c) to the location of the refrigerating systems; d) to replaced parts and added components after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and in the capacity; Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E of this European Standard are not covered by this standard. Annex C specifies how to determine the amount of refrigerant permitted in a given space, which when exceeded, requires additional protective measures to reduce the risk. Annex E specifies criteria for safety and environmental considerations of different refrigerants used in refrigeration and air conditioning. This standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems and heat pumps which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication. This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site. This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system to another refrigerant type, in which case conformity to the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed. Product family standards dealing with the safety of refrigerating systems takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2016

Meditsiiniseadmed. Meditsiiniseadme märgisel, märgistusel ning kaasuvas teabes kasutatavad tingmärgid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 15223-1:2016, Corrected version 2016-12-15)

Selles dokumendis täpsustatakse nõuded meditsiiniseadme märgistamisel kasutatavatele tingmärkidele, mis annavad teavet meditsiiniseadme ohutu ja tõhusa kasutamise kohta. Toodud on ka loend tingmärkidest, mis vastavad selle dokumendi nõuetele. See dokument on kohaldatav tingmärkidele, mida kasutatakse kogu maailmas turustatavate väga erinevate meditsiiniseadmete korral, ja mis seega peavad vastama erinevatele regulatiivsetele nõuetele. Neid tingmärke võib kasutada meditsiiniseadme enda peal, selle pakendi peal või sellega kaasuvas dokumentatsioonis. Selle dokumendi nõuded ei ole kohaldatavad tingmärkidele, mis on spetsifitseeritud muudes standardites.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15223-1:2016; EN ISO 15223-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

EVS-IEC 60050-466:2016

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 466: Õhuliinid
International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Chapter 466: Overhead lines

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60050-466:1990

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

EVS 875-6:2016

Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb tagatisvarade hindamise õiguslikku regulatsiooni, üldpõhimõtteid (sh vastavate varade hindamisega seotud definitsioone), tagatisvaradeks sobivaid ja mittesobivaid varasid, tellija ja laenuandja

suhteid hindajaga ning ümberhindamisi. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-6:2011 „Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil“ uustöötlusega.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-6:2011

EVS-EN 15224:2016

Quality management systems - EN ISO 9001:2015 for healthcare

This European Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when a healthcare organization: a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide healthcare product or service that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer requirements, applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and requirements related to the quality characteristics; appropriate, correct care; availability; continuity of care; effectiveness; efficiency; equity; evidence/knowledge based care; patient centred care including physical, psychological and social integrity; patient involvement; patient safety and timelines/accessibility. NOTE 1 Statutory and regulatory requirements can be expressed as legal requirements. Requirements related to material outputs such as tissue, blood products, pharmaceuticals, cell culture products and medical devices have not been focused in the scope of this standard as they are regulated elsewhere. This standard is focused on requirements for clinical processes. Organizations that also include research or education processes, or both in their quality management system could use the requirements in this standard where applicable. This standard aims to adjust and specify the requirements, as well as the “product and service” concept and customer perspectives in EN ISO 9001:2015 to the specific conditions for healthcare providing mainly services and where customers are mainly patients.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15224:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15224:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13140-1:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 13141 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO 13140-1:2016)

ISO 13140-1:2016 specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board units (OBU) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 13141. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (on-board units and roadside units) to enable interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-1:2016; EN ISO 13140-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 13140-2:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 13141 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13140-2:2016)

ISO 13140-2:2016 specifies the abstract test suite (ATS) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 13141:2015 in accordance with the test suite structure and test purposes defined in ISO 13140- 1:2016. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (OBE and RSE) to support interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-2:2016; EN ISO 13140-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO 13143-1:2016)

ISO 18143-1:2016 specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board units (OBU) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813:2015. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (on-board units and roadside units) to enable interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13143-1:2016; EN ISO 13143-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 13143-2:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13143-2:2016)

ISO 13143-2:2016 specifies the abstract test suite (ATS) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813 in accordance with the test suite structure and test purposes defined in ISO 13143- 1:2016. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (OBE and RSE) to enable interoperability between equipment supplied by different manufacturers. In order to ascertain that OBE and RSE fulfil essential radio requirements, they are also likely to be subject to additional factory, site and system acceptance testing (e.g. of physical

and environmental endurance, quality assurance and control at manufacturing, and charge point integration), which is outside the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13143-2:2016; EN ISO 13143-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011

EVS-EN ISO 13485:2016/AC:2016

Meditsiiniseadmed. Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Normatiivsed nõuded
Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes (ISO 13485:2016)

Parandus standardile EN ISO 13485:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 13485:2016/AC:2016
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13485:2016

EVS-EN ISO 17034:2016

General requirements for the competence of reference material producers (ISO 17034:2016)

ISO 17034:2016 specifies general requirements for the competence and consistent operation of reference material producers. ISO 17034:2016 sets out the requirements in accordance with which reference materials are produced. It is intended to be used as part of the general quality assurance procedures of the reference material producer. ISO 17034:2016 covers the production of all reference materials, including certified reference materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17034:2016; EN ISO 17034:2016

EVS-EN ISO 22870:2016

Patsiendimanused uuringud. Kvaliteedi- ja pädevusnõuded
Point-of-care testing (POCT) - Requirements for quality and competence (ISO 22870:2016)

ISO 22870:2016 gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this document apply when POCT is carried out in a hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This document can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. Patient self-testing in a home or community setting is excluded, but elements of this document can be applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22870:2016; EN ISO 22870:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22870:2006

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

CEN/TS 17010:2016

Nanotehnoloogiad. Juhised nanoobjekte iseloomustavate ja neid sisaldavate materjalide mõõtesuurustele
Nanotechnologies - Guidance on measurands for characterising nano-objects and materials that contain them

This Technical Specification provides guidelines for the identification of measurands to characterize nano-objects, and their agglomerates and aggregates and to assess specific properties relevant to the performance of materials that contain them. It provides guidance for relevant and reliable measurement.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17010:2016

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 15224:2016

Quality management systems - EN ISO 9001:2015 for healthcare

This European Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system when a healthcare organization: a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide healthcare product or service that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer requirements, applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and requirements related to the quality characteristics; appropriate, correct care; availability; continuity of care; effectiveness; efficiency; equity; evidence/knowledge based care; patient centred care including physical, psychological and social integrity; patient involvement; patient safety and timelines/accessibility. NOTE 1 Statutory and regulatory requirements can be expressed as legal requirements. Requirements related to material outputs such as tissue, blood products, pharmaceuticals, cell culture products and medical devices have not been focused in the scope of this standard as they are regulated elsewhere. This standard is focused on requirements for clinical processes. Organizations that also include research or education processes, or both in their quality management system could use the requirements in this standard where applicable.

This standard aims to adjust and specify the requirements, as well as the “product and service” concept and customer perspectives in EN ISO 9001:2015 to the specific conditions for healthcare providing mainly services and where customers are mainly patients.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15224:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15224:2012

EVS-EN 50527-1:2016

Elektromagnetväljade mõju hindamine aktiivseid implanteeritavaid meditsiiniseadmeid kandvate töötajate korral. Osa 1: Üldine
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 1: General

This European Standard provides a procedure to assess the risk to workers bearing one or more active implantable medical devices from exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields at a workplace. It describes how a general risk assessment should be performed and determines whether it is necessary to carry out a detailed risk assessment. NOTE 1 This European Standard does not cover indirect effects caused by non active implants. NOTE 2 The risk of human exposure to EMF considered is only due to malfunctioning of AIMD. Possibilities of AIMD contribution to the risk, e.g. local modification of the distribution of EMF produced by external source or production of own EMF, are covered by the respective product standards for the AIMD. Based on specific workplace standards it can be determined whether preventive measures/actions need to be taken to comply with the provisions of Directive 2013/35/EU. The work situation covered is considered to be under normal working conditions including normal operation, maintenance, cleaning and other situations being part of the normal work. The frequencies covered are from 0 Hz to 300 GHz. The European Parliament and Council Directive 2013/35/EU will be transposed into national legislation in all the EU member countries. It is recommended that users of this standard consult the national legislation related to this transposition in order to identify the national regulations and requirements. These national regulations and requirements may have additional requirements that are not covered by this standard and take precedence. NOTE 3 Performance requirements with respect to active implantable medical devices are excluded from the Scope of this standard. These are defined in the relevant particular standards for active implantable medical devices. The risk assessment described in this standard is only required if an AIMD-Employee is present. Active Implantable Medical Devices (AIMDs) are regulated by Directive 90/385/EEC and the amendments to it. NOTE 4 Product standards EN 45502-1 and of the EN 45502-2-X series describe the product requirements for different kinds of AIMDs. Different kinds of AIMDs are e.g. pacemaker (EN 45502-2-1), implantable cardioverter defibrillators (EN 45502-2-2), cochlear implants (EN 45502-2-3), implantable neurostimulators (ISO 14708-3), implantable infusion pumps (ISO 14708-4). In situations where the risk assessment following this standard does not lead to a conclusion, complementary provisions for the assessment of workers exposure for different kinds of AIMDs are given in particular standards for these specific AIMDs (see Figure 1). (...) Figure 1 - Structure of the EN 50527 family of standards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50527-1:2010

EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2016

Elektromagnetväljade mõju hindamine aktiivseid implanteeritavaid meditsiiniseadmeid kandvate töötajate korral. Osa 2: Erinõuded südamestimulaatoriga töötajate korral
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 2-1: Specific assessment for workers with cardiac pacemakers

This European Standard provides the procedure for the specific assessment required in EN 50527-1:2016, Annex A, for workers with implanted pacemakers. It offers different approaches for doing the risk assessment. The most suitable one will be used. If the worker has other Active Implantable Medical Devices (AIMDs) implanted additionally, they need to be assessed separately. The purpose of the specific assessment is to determine the risk for workers with implanted pacemakers arising from exposure to electromagnetic fields at the workplace. The assessment includes the likelihood of clinically significant effects and takes account of both transient and long-term exposure within specific areas of the workplace. NOTE 1 This standard does not address risks from contact currents. The techniques described in the different approaches may also be used for the assessment of publicly accessible areas. The frequency range to be observed is from 0 Hz to 3 GHz. Above 3 GHz no interference with the pacemaker occurs when the exposure limits are not exceeded. NOTE 2 The rationale for limiting the observation range to 3 GHz can be found in ISO 14117:2012, Clause 5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-2-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2011

EVS-EN 60601-2-10:2015/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-10: Erinõuded närvi- ja lihasstimulaatorite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-10: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of nerve and muscle stimulators

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-10:2015

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-10:2012/A1:2016; EN 60601-2-10:2015/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-10:2015

EVS-EN 60601-2-19:2009/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-19: Erinõuded imikuinkubaatorite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-19: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant incubators

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-19:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-19:2009/A1:2016; EN 60601-2-19:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-19:2009

EVS-EN 60601-2-20:2009/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-20: Erinõuded imikute transpordi inkubaatorite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-20: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant transport incubators

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-20:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-20:2009/A1:2016; EN 60601-2-20:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-20:2009

EVS-EN 60601-2-21:2009/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-21: Erinõuded väikelaste kiirgussoojendajate esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-21:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-21:2009/A1:2016; EN 60601-2-21:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-21:2009

EVS-EN 60601-2-50:2009/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-50: Erinõuded väikelaste füsioteraapiaseadmestiku esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-50:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-50:2009/A1:2016; EN 60601-2-50:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-50:2009

EVS-EN 80601-2-35:2010/A1:2016

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-35: Erinõuded meditsiinilises kasutuses soojendustekkide, -patjade ja -madratsite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-35: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of heating devices using blankets, pads and mattresses and intended for heating in medical use

Muudatus standardile EN 80601-2-35:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-35:2009/A1:2016; EN 80601-2-35:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 80601-2-35:2010

EVS-EN ISO 10993-6:2016

Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 6: Katsed implantatsioonijärgsete paiksete toimete hindamiseks
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation (ISO 10993-6:2016)

ISO 10993-6:2016 specifies test methods for the assessment of the local effects after implantation of biomaterials intended for use in medical devices. ISO 10993-6:2016 applies to materials that are - solid and non-absorbable, - non-solid, such as porous materials, liquids, gels, pastes, and particulates, and - degradable and/or absorbable, which may be solid or non-solid. The test sample is implanted into a site and animal species appropriate for the evaluation of the biological safety of the material. These implantation tests are not intended to evaluate or determine the performance of the test sample in terms of mechanical or functional loading. This part of ISO 10993 can also be applied to medical devices that are intended to be used topically in clinical

indications where the surface or lining might have been breached, in order to evaluate local tissue responses. The local effects are evaluated by a comparison of the tissue response caused by a test sample to that caused by control materials used in medical devices whose clinical acceptability and biocompatibility characteristics have been established. The objective of the test methods is to characterize the history and evolution of the tissue response after implantation of a medical device/biomaterial including final integration or absorption/degradation of the material. In particular for degradable/absorbable materials, the degradation characteristics of the material and the resulting tissue response should be determined. ISO 10993-6:2016 does not deal with systemic toxicity, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity or mutagenicity. However, the long-term implantation studies intended for evaluation of local biological effects might provide insight into some of these properties. Systemic toxicity studies conducted by implantation might satisfy the requirements of this part of ISO 10993. When conducting combined studies for evaluating local effects and systemic effects, the requirements of both standards is to be fulfilled.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10993-6:2016; EN ISO 10993-6:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10993-6:2009

EVS-EN ISO 13485:2016/AC:2016

Meditsiiniseadmed. Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Normatiivsed nõuded
Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes (ISO 13485:2016)

Parandus standardile EN ISO 13485:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 13485:2016/AC:2016
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13485:2016

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2016

Meditsiiniseadmed. Meditsiiniseadme märgisel, märgistusel ning kaasuvas teabes kasutatavad tingmärgid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 15223-1:2016, Corrected version 2016-12-15)

Selles dokumendis täpsustatakse nõuded meditsiiniseadme märgistamisel kasutatavatele tingmärkidele, mis annavad teavet meditsiiniseadme ohutu ja tõhusa kasutamise kohta. Toodud on ka loend tingmärkidest, mis vastavad selle dokumendi nõuetele. See dokument on kohaldatav tingmärkidele, mida kasutatakse kogu maailmas turustatavate väga erinevate meditsiiniseadmete korral, ja mis seega peavad vastama erinevatele regulatiivsetele nõuetele. Neid tingmärke võib kasutada meditsiiniseadme enda peal, selle pakendi peal või sellega kaasuvas dokumentatsioonis. Selle dokumendi nõuded ei ole kohaldatavad tingmärkidele, mis on spetsifitseeritud muudes standardites.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15223-1:2016; EN ISO 15223-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

EVS-EN ISO 19054:2006/A1:2016

Meditsiiniseadmete tugisüsteemid
Rail systems for supporting medical equipment (ISO 19054:2005/Amd 1:2016)

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 19054:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19054:2005/Amd 1:2016; EN ISO 19054:2006/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19054:2006

EVS-EN ISO 21535:2009/A1:2016

Mitteaktiivsed kirurgilised implantaadid. Liigeste asendusimplantaadid. Erinõuded puusaliigese asendusimplantaadile
Non-active surgical implants - Joint replacement implants - Specific requirements for hip-joint replacement implants - Amendment 1 (ISO 21535:2007/Amd 1:2016)

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 21535:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21535:2007/Amd 1:2016; EN ISO 21535:2009/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21535:2009

EVS-EN ISO 22870:2016

Patsiendimanused uuringud. Kvaliteedi- ja pädevusnõuded
Point-of-care testing (POCT) - Requirements for quality and competence (ISO 22870:2016)

ISO 22870:2016 gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this document apply when POCT is carried out in a hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This document can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. Patient self-testing in a home or community setting is excluded, but elements of this document can be applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22870:2016; EN ISO 22870:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22870:2006

EVS-EN ISO 3964:2016

Dentistry - Coupling dimensions for handpiece connectors (ISO 3964:2016)

This International Standard describes the coupling between handpieces and motors connected to dental units. This International Standard specifies the nominal dimensions, tolerances and the extraction force of coupling systems for use between handpiece and motors which supply the handpiece with water, air and light and rotation energy.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 3964:2016; ISO 3964:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 23964:1999

EVS-EN ISO 5366:2016

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Tracheostomy tubes and connectors (ISO 5366:2016)

ISO 5366:2016 specifies requirements for adult and paediatric tracheostomy tubes and connectors. Such tubes are primarily designed for patients who require anaesthesia, artificial ventilation or other respiratory support. ISO 5366:2016 is also applicable to specialized tracheostomy tubes that share common attributes, for example, those without a connector at the machine end intended for spontaneously breathing patients and those with reinforced walls or tubes made of metal or tubes with shoulders, tapering tubes, tubes with provision for suctioning or monitoring or delivery of drugs or other gases. Flammability of tracheostomy tubes is a well recognized hazard (for example, when electrosurgical units or lasers are used with flammable anaesthetic agents in oxidant-enriched atmospheres) that is addressed by appropriate clinical management and is outside the scope of this International Standard. NOTE ISO/TR 11991 gives guidance on avoidance of airway fires.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5366:2016; EN ISO 5366:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5366-1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 9173-1:2016

Dentistry - Extraction forceps - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 9173-1:2016)

ISO 9173-1:2016 specifies the general performance requirements for extraction forceps used in dentistry.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9173-1:2016; EN ISO 9173-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9173-1:2006

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TR 16998:2016

Ambient air - Report on nitro- and oxy-PAHs - Origin, toxicity, concentrations and measurement methods

This Technical Report is focused on the presence of nitro- and oxy-PAH compounds in ambient air. It describes how nitro- and oxy-PAH are formed, what typical concentrations are found, what is known about their toxicity, and what sampling and measurement techniques are available. The conclusions of this report are that nitro- and oxy-PAH concentrations are present in the atmosphere in level that are of concern regarding their high toxicity. Information on the presence of these compounds in ambient air is at least as relevant as information about PAH. Validated techniques for the measurement of nitro- and oxy-PAH are available.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16998:2016

CEN/TS 16115-2:2016

Ambient air - Measurement of bioaerosols - Part 2: Planning and evaluation of plant-related plume measurements

This document describes the general requirements to be taken into account in planning and implementing plant-related plume measurements of microbial air pollutants. A basic principle of this method is to compare the concentrations in air unaffected by the activities of the plant (i.e. background air sampled upwind of the plant) with the concentration of bioaerosols in air downwind of the plant. It is this comparison that allows an assessment of the plant-related contribution and the mean spatial impact range to be made. As it has so far not been possible to set limit values based on dose-response relationships, the mean impact range is to be used as a first criterion for assessing the environmental impact of a plant. The scale of work for the plume measurements described is necessary to obtain statistically representative data about the impact range of the plant and/or source, taking into account the great variety of influencing factors. Plant-related measurements of bioaerosol concentrations in ambient air may be required in a number of regulatory situations. Examples of typical measurement objectives and indicative application scenarios are presented in the document. This method specifies the simultaneous measurement of background and downwind air quality to reduce the risk of invalid comparisons resulting from changing background air concentrations. Another important principle of this method is the requirement for repeated measures to take into account day to day and seasonal variations in the processes governing bioaerosol emissions and dispersion. The objective is to analyse a given measurement problem and derive the associated requirements for organization, the measurement method, the sampling strategy, the evaluation of the measured data, quality assurance and reporting.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16115-2:2016

CLC/TR 50670:2016

External fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays - Test method(s)

This Technical Report provides test methods for the assessment of external fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays which characterize potential impacts of PV arrays to an existing fire rating of roofs from an external fire exposure. The performance of roofs without PV to external fire exposure is defined in CEN/TS 1187. The test methods of CLC/prTR 50670 are only applicable to roof added installations. Building integrated PV is not covered by this standard. The test method refers to PV modules as test specimens without a specific mounting system as well as combinations of PV modules with particular mounting systems on tilted roofs and flat roofs.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50670:2016

CLC/TS 50576:2016

Electric cables - Extended application of test results for reaction to fire

This Technical Specification gives the procedure and rules for extended application of results of tests carried out according to the test methods described in EN 50399, EN 60332 1 2 and EN 61034 2. The EXAP rules described apply to EN 50399 test results used for classification in classes B2ca,Cca and Dca, additional smoke production classes s1, s2 and s3 and flaming droplets/particles, to EN 60332 1 2 test results used for classification in classes B2ca,Cca, Dca and Eca and to EN 61034 2 test results used for classification in classes s1a and s1b. Cables of diameter 5,0 mm and less should be tested as bundles according to EN 50399 and are excluded from these rules. Bundled cables are not included in the EXAP rules applying to EN 50399 test results. The rules apply to circular and non-circular cables provided that they fall within the scope of the relevant test method. A specific EXAP rule has been developed for the most common generic power cable families and optical fibre cables. A general EXAP rule has been developed for any power cable families. The general EXAP rule is not applicable to communication or optical fibre cables. NOTE 1 Multicore power cables with more than 5 cores are sometimes referred to as control cables with a rated voltage but for the purposes of this standard are considered as power cables. The general EXAP rule may be applied in the case of hybrid cables provided that the conditions of 6.1 are fulfilled. The use of the specific EXAP rule gives benefit in the lower number of cables to be tested for a range of cable constructions (product family). An EXAP is only possible when cables belong to a defined family as defined in this Technical Specification. NOTE 2 No EXAP procedure and rules have been developed in respect of the results of tests carried out according to the test method described in EN 60754–2. As the parameters (pH and conductivity) for each cable in a family are determined based upon calculation using material test results, this is considered as a matter of direct application. Material test results taken from any one sample of finished cable from a family are sufficient to calculate the parameters for each cable in the family.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50576:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50576:2014

EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

Standardi EVS 812-6:2012 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012

EVS 812-7:2008/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 7: Ehitistele esitatava põhinõude, tuleohutusnõude tagamine projekteerimise ja ehitamise käigus
Fire safety of constructions – Part 7: The fulfilment of essential requirement - Safety of construction works in case of fire in the course of design and building process

Standardi EVS 812-7:2008 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-7:2008

EVS-EN 50131-2-8:2016

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-8: Intrusion detectors - Shock detectors

This European Standard is for Shock Detectors installed in buildings to detect the shock or series of shocks due to a forcible attack through a physical barrier (for example doors or windows). It specifies four security Grades 1-4 (in accordance with EN 50131-1), specific or non-specific wired or wire-free detectors and uses environmental Classes I-IV (in accordance with EN 50130-5). This European Standard does not include requirements for detectors intended to detect penetration attacks on safes and vaults for example by drilling, cutting or thermal lance. This European Standard does not include requirements for shock detectors intended for use outdoors. A detector needs to fulfil all the requirements of the specified grade. Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this European Standard may be included in the detector, providing they do not adversely influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions. This European Standard does not deal with requirements for compliance with

regulatory directives, such as EMC-directive, low-voltage directive, etc., except that it specifies the equipment operating conditions for EMC- susceptibility testing as required by EN 50130-4. This European Standard does not apply to system interconnections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50131-2-8:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012/IS1:2014

EVS-EN 50527-1:2016

Elektromagnetväljade mõju hindamine aktiivseid implanteeritavaid meditsiiniseadmeid kandvate töötajate korral. Osa 1: Üldine
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 1: General

This European Standard provides a procedure to assess the risk to workers bearing one or more active implantable medical devices from exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields at a workplace. It describes how a general risk assessment should be performed and determines whether it is necessary to carry out a detailed risk assessment. NOTE 1 This European Standard does not cover indirect effects caused by non active implants. NOTE 2 The risk of human exposure to EMF considered is only due to malfunctioning of AIMD. Possibilities of AIMD contribution to the risk, e.g. local modification of the distribution of EMF produced by external source or production of own EMF, are covered by the respective product standards for the AIMD. Based on specific workplace standards it can be determined whether preventive measures/actions need to be taken to comply with the provisions of Directive 2013/35/EU. The work situation covered is considered to be under normal working conditions including normal operation, maintenance, cleaning and other situations being part of the normal work. The frequencies covered are from 0 Hz to 300 GHz. The European Parliament and Council Directive 2013/35/EU will be transposed into national legislation in all the EU member countries. It is recommended that users of this standard consult the national legislation related to this transposition in order to identify the national regulations and requirements. These national regulations and requirements may have additional requirements that are not covered by this standard and take precedence. NOTE 3 Performance requirements with respect to active implantable medical devices are excluded from the Scope of this standard. These are defined in the relevant particular standards for active implantable medical devices. The risk assessment described in this standard is only required if an AIMD-Employee is present. Active Implantable Medical Devices (AIMDs) are regulated by Directive 90/385/EEC and the amendments to it. NOTE 4 Product standards EN 45502-1 and of the EN 45502-2-X series describe the product requirements for different kinds of AIMDs. Different kinds of AIMDs are e.g. pacemaker (EN 45502-2-1), implantable cardioverter defibrillators (EN 45502-2-2), cochlear implants (EN 45502-2-3), implantable neurostimulators (ISO 14708-3), implantable infusion pumps (ISO 14708-4). In situations where the risk assessment following this standard does not lead to a conclusion, complementary provisions for the assessment of workers exposure for different kinds of AIMDs are given in particular standards for these specific AIMDs (see Figure 1). (...) Figure 1 - Structure of the EN 50527 family of standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50527-1:2010

EVS-EN 60529:2001/AC:2016

Ümbristega tagatavad kaitseastmed (IP-kood)
Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

Parandus standardile EN 60529:1991

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60529 Edition 2.2 Corrigendum 2:2015; EN 60529:1991/AC:2016-12
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60529:2001

EVS-EN ISO 10253:2016

Water quality - Marine algal growth inhibition test with Skeletonema sp. and Phaeodactylum tricornutum (ISO 10253:2016)

ISO 10253:2016 specifies a method for the determination of the inhibition of growth of the unicellular marine algae Skeletonema sp. and Phaeodactylum tricornutum by substances and mixtures contained in sea water or by environmental water samples (effluents, elutriates, etc.). The method can be used for testing substances that are readily soluble in water and are not significantly degraded or eliminated in any other way from the test medium.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10253:2016; EN ISO 10253:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10253:2006

EVS-EN ISO 10256-1:2016

Jäähoki mängimisel kasutatav kaitsevarustus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 10256-1:2016)

ISO 10256-1:2016 is part of ISO 10256 specifies general requirements for head, face, neck and body protectors (hereafter referred to as protectors) for use in ice hockey. ISO 10256-1:2016 is intended only for protectors used for ice hockey. Requirements are given for the following: a) terms and definitions; b) innocuousness; c) ergonomics; d) test report; e) permanent markings; f) information for users. In the ISO 10256 series, collateral standards specify performance requirements for protectors for use in ice hockey and are intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 10256-1:2016. NOTE 1 The requirements of a clause take precedence over a figure. NOTE 2 The intent is to reduce the risk of injury to an ice hockey player without compromising the form or appeal of the game. These standards presume that the rules of play for ice hockey will be followed by players and enforced by officials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10256-1:2016; EN ISO 10256-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10256:2004

EVS-EN ISO 15025:2016

Protective clothing - Protection against flame - Method of test for limited flame spread (ISO 15025:2016)

ISO 15025:2016 specifies two procedures (surface ignition and bottom-edge ignition) for determining flame spread properties of vertically oriented flexible materials in the form of single or multicomponent fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame. This test standard does not apply to situations where there is restricted air supply or exposure to large sources of intense heat, for which other test methods are more appropriate. This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15025:2016; EN ISO 15025:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15025:2002

EVS-EN ISO 17892-4:2016

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 4: Determination of particle size distribution (ISO 17892-4:2016)

This document describes methods for the determination of the particle size distribution of soil samples. The particle size distribution is one of the most important physical characteristics of soil. Classification of soils is mainly based on the particle size distribution. The particle size distribution provides a description of soil, based on a subdivision in discrete classes of particle sizes. The size of each class can be determined by sieving and/or sedimentation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17892-4:2016; ISO 17892-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004

EVS-EN ISO 9151:2016

Protective clothing against heat and flame - Determination of heat transmission on exposure to flame (ISO 9151:2016)

This International Standard specifies a method for comparing the heat transmission through materials or material assemblies used in protective clothing. Materials are ranked by calculation of a heat transfer index, which is an indication of the relative heat transmission under the specified test conditions. The heat transfer index should not be taken as a measure of the protection time given by the tested materials under actual use conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 9151:2016; ISO 9151:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 367:1999

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2016

Elektromagnetväljade mõju hindamine aktiivseid implanteeritavaid meditsiiniseadmeid kandvate töötajate korral. Osa 2: Erinõuded südamestimulaatoriga töötajate korral
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 2-1: Specific assessment for workers with cardiac pacemakers

This European Standard provides the procedure for the specific assessment required in EN 50527-1:2016, Annex A, for workers with implanted pacemakers. It offers different approaches for doing the risk assessment. The most suitable one will be used. If the worker has other Active Implantable Medical Devices (AIMDs) implanted additionally, they need to be assessed separately. The purpose of the specific assessment is to determine the risk for workers with implanted pacemakers arising from exposure to electromagnetic fields at the workplace. The assessment includes the likelihood of clinically significant effects and takes account of both transient and long-term exposure within specific areas of the workplace. NOTE 1 This standard does not address risks from contact currents. The techniques described in the different approaches may also be used for the assessment of publicly accessible areas. The frequency range to be observed is from 0 Hz to 3 GHz. Above 3 GHz no interference with the pacemaker occurs when the exposure limits are not exceeded. NOTE 2 The rationale for limiting the observation range to 3 GHz can be found in ISO 14117:2012, Clause 5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-2-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2011

EVS-EN 61869-6:2016

Instrument transformers - Part 6: Additional general requirements for low-power instrument transformers

IEC 61869-6:2016(E) is a product family standard and covers only additional general requirements for low-power instrument transformers (LPIT) used for a.c. applications having rated frequencies from 15 Hz to 100 Hz covering MV, HV and EHV or used

for d.c. applications. This product standard is based on IEC 61869-1:2007, in addition to the relevant product specific standard. This part of IEC 61869 does not cover the specification for the digital output format of instrument transformers. This part of IEC 61869 defines the errors in case of analogue or digital output. The other characteristics of the digital interface for instrument transformers are standardised in IEC 61869-9 as an application of the standards, the IEC 61850 series, which details layered substation communication architecture. This part of IEC 61869 considers additional requirements concerning bandwidth. General Requirements; however, the reader is encouraged to use its most recent edition. This first edition of IEC 61869-6 cancels and replaces the relevant parts of IEC 60044-7, published in 1999, and of IEC 60044-8, published in 2002.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61869-6:2016; EN 61869-6:2016
Asendab osaliselt dokumenti: EVS-EN 60044-7:2002
Asendab osaliselt dokumenti: EVS-EN 60044-8:2003

EVS-EN 62056-4-7:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 4-7: DLMS/COSEM transport layer for IP networks

IEC 62056-4-7:2015 specifies a connection-less and a connection oriented transport layer (TL) for DLMS/COSEM communication profiles used on IP networks. These TLs provide OSI-style services to the service user DLMS/COSEM AL. The connection-less TL is based on the Internet Standard User Datagram Protocol (UDP). The connection-oriented TL is based on the Internet Standard Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). This first edition cancels and replaces the IEC 62056-47 published in 2006 and constitutes a technical revision. It includes the following changes: - This standard is applicable now both for IP4 and IPv6 networks; - Latest editions of the IEC 62056 suite are referenced. DLMS/COSEM IANA-registered port numbers added.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-4-7:2015; EN 62056-4-7:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-47:2007

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

IEC 62056-5-3:2016 specifies the DLMS/COSEM application layer in terms of structure, services and protocols for COSEM clients and servers, and defines how to use the DLMS/COSEM application layer in various communication profiles. It defines services for establishing and releasing application associations, and data communication services for accessing the methods and attributes of COSEM interface objects, defined in IEC 62056-6-2:2016, using either logical name (LN) or short name (SN) referencing. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-5-3 published in 2013.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2016; EN 62056-5-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014

EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

IEC 62056-6-1:2015 specifies the overall structure of the OBject Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment to their identification codes. OBIS provides a unique identifier for all data within the metering equipment, including not only measurement values, but also abstract values used for configuration or obtaining information about the behaviour of the metering equipment. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-6-1, published in 2013. It constitutes a technical revision. The main technical changes with respect to the previous edition are listed in Annex B (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-1:2015; EN 62056-6-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2013

EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

IEC 62056-6-2:2016 specifies a model of a meter as it is seen through its communication interface(s). Generic building blocks are defined using object-oriented methods, in the form of interface classes to model meters from simple up to very complex functionality. Annexes A to F (informative) provide additional information related to some interface classes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-2:2016; EN 62056-6-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2013

EVS-EN 62056-7-5:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The dlms/cosem suite - Part 7-5: Local data transmission profiles for Local Networks (LN)

IEC 62056-7-5:2016 specifies DLMS/COSEM communication profiles for transmitting metering data modelled by COSEM interface objects through a Local Data Transmission Interface (LDTI). The LDTI may be part of a meter or of a Local Network Access Point (LNAP) hosting a DLMS/COSEM server.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-7-5:2016; EN 62056-7-5:2016

EVS-EN 62689-1:2016

Current and voltage sensors or detectors, to be used for fault passage indication purposes - Part 1: General principles and requirements

IEC 62689-1:2016 defines the minimum requirements (therefore performances) and consequent classification and tests (with the exception of functional and communication ones) for fault passage indicators (FPIs) and distribution substation units (DSUs) (including their current and/or voltage sensors), which are, respectively, a device or a device/combination of devices and/or functions able to detect faults and provide indications about their localization.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62689-1:2016; EN 62689-1:2016

EVS-EN ISO 16610-28:2016

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 28: Profile filters: End effects (ISO 16610-28:2016)

ISO 16610-28:2016 provides methods for treating the end effects of linear profile filters where such effects occur.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16610-28:2016; EN ISO 16610-28:2016

EVS-EN ISO 16610-31:2016

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 31: Robust profile filters: Gaussian regression filters (ISO 16610-31:2016)

ISO 16610-31:2016 specifies the characteristics of the discrete robust Gaussian regression filter for the evaluation of surface profiles with spike discontinuities such as deep valleys and high peaks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16610-31:2016; EN ISO 16610-31:2016

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN ISO 9934-1:2016

Non-destructive testing - Magnetic particle testing - Part 1: General principles (ISO 9934-1:2016)

ISO 9934-1:2016 specifies general principles for the magnetic particle testing of ferromagnetic materials. Magnetic particle testing is primarily applicable to the detection of surface-breaking discontinuities, particularly cracks. It can also detect discontinuities just below the surface but its sensitivity diminishes rapidly with depth. ISO 9934-1:2016 specifies the surface preparation of the part to be tested, magnetization techniques, requirements and application of the detection media, and the recording and interpretation of results. Acceptance criteria are not defined. Additional requirements for the magnetic particle testing of particular items are defined in product standards (see the relevant International Standards or European standards). ISO 9934-1:2016 does not apply to the residual magnetization method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9934-1:2016; EN ISO 9934-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9934-1:2015

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

Standardi EVS 812-6:2012 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012

EVS-EN 13618:2016

Flexible hose assemblies in drinking water installations - Functional requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for materials, dimensions and function for flexible hose assemblies for drinking water installations, braided or not, designed for use with drinking water with an allowable maximum operating pressure (PMA) of 1 MPa and maximum operating temperature 70 °C to connect sanitary tap ware, heaters and similar appliances. NOTE Flexible hose assemblies intended to be used as integral parts of electrical appliances are covered by EN 61770.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13618:2016

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13618:2011

EVS-EN ISO 12209:2013/A1:2016

Gas cylinders - Outlet connections for gas cylinder valves for compressed breathable air - Amendment 1: Outlet connection up to a maximum cylinder working pressure of 500 bar (ISO 12209:2013/Amd 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12209:2013/Amd 1:2016; EN ISO 12209:2013/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12209:2013

EVS-EN ISO 2398:2016

Rubber hoses, textile-reinforced, for compressed air - Specification (ISO 2398:2016)

ISO 2398:2016 specifies the requirements for three types, three classes and two categories of textile-reinforced rubber hose for compressed air, up to a maximum working pressure of 25 bar with an operating-temperature range of −40 °C to +70 °C, depending on the type and category.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2398:2016; EN ISO 2398:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2398:2009

EVS-EN ISO 24431:2016

Gas cylinders - Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) - Inspection at time of filling (ISO 24431:2016)

ISO 24431:2016 specifies the inspection requirements at the time of filling, and applies to seamless or welded transportable gas cylinders made of steel or aluminium-alloy (Type 1), and for composite transportable gas cylinders (Types 2 to 5 inclusive) for liquefied or compressed gases of a water capacity up to 150 l. It may be applicable to cylinders and tubes with a water capacity between 150 l and 450 l, provided they are inspected and filled as individual cylinders and tubes. ISO 24431:2016 does not apply to acetylene cylinders, bundles of cylinders, tubes, multiple-element gas container (MEGCs) or battery vehicles. ISO 24431:2016 may also be applicable to LPG. For specific LPG applications, refer to ISO 10691. For cylinders manifolded in bundles, refer to ISO 11755.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24431:2016; EN ISO 24431:2016

EVS-EN ISO 4641:2016

Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge - Specification (ISO 4641:2016)

ISO 4641:2016 specifies the minimum requirements for textile-reinforced, smooth-bore rubber water-suction and discharge hoses and hose assemblies. Three types of hoses and hose assemblies are specified according to their operating duty requirements, i.e. their ambient and water temperature ranges: - ambient temperatures: −25 °C to +70 °C; - water temperatures during operation: 0 °C to +70 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4641:2016; EN ISO 4641:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4641:2011

EVS-EN ISO 7751:2016

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure (ISO 7751:2016)

ISO 7751:2016 specifies ratios of proof pressure and minimum burst pressure to maximum working pressure for various categories of hose service.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 7751:2016; EN ISO 7751:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7751:1999
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7751:1999/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 8331:2016

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance (ISO 8331:2016)

ISO 8331:2016 sets out recommendations designed to maintain rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies, prior to use, in a condition as close as possible to the condition they were in when they were received and to obtain the expected service life. NOTE It is intended that this document be used in conjunction with any applicable national statutory regulations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8331:2016; EN ISO 8331:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8331:2014

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 16980-1:2016

Photocatalysis - Continuous flow test methods - Part 1: Determination of the degradation of nitric oxide (NO) in the air by photocatalytic materials

This standard describes a method for assessing the performance of photocatalytic inorganic materials contained in cement mortars and/or limes or ceramic-based matrices, paints or materials deposited as thin films or coatings on a variety of substrates for the photocatalytic abatement of nitric oxide in the gas phase. This method is not suitable for the assessment of samples to be applied with flow perpendicular to the surface or flow permeating the surface itself as polymeric and paper filters, honeycomb structures and suchlike. The performance for the photocatalytic sample under test is evaluated by measuring the degradation rate of nitric oxide (NO) using the method described herein. The photocatalytic abatement rate is calculated from the observed rate by eliminating the effects of mass transfer. The intrinsic photocatalytic abatement rate is an intrinsic property of the material tested and makes it possible to distinguish the photocatalytic activities of various products with an absolute scale defined with physical and engineering meaning. For the measurements and calculations described in this standard the concentration of nitrogen oxides (NOx) is defined as the stoichiometric sum of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). Safety statement Persons using this document should be familiar with the normal laboratory practice, if applicable. This document cannot address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any regulatory conditions. Environmental statement It is understood that some of the material permitted in this standard may have negative environmental impact. As technological advantages lead to better alternatives for these materials, they will be eliminated from this standard to the extent possible. At the end of the test, the user of the standard will take care to carry out an appropriate disposal of the wastes, according to local regulation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16980-1:2016

EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2016

Non-destructive testing of welds - Acceptance levels for radiographic testing - Part 1: Steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (ISO 10675-1:2016)

ISO 10675-1:2016 specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in butt welds of steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels can be applied to other types of welds or materials. The acceptance levels can be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes. This document assumes that the radiographic testing has been carried out in accordance with ISO 17636- 1 and ISO 17636- 2. When assessing whether a weld meets the requirements specified for a weld quality level, the sizes of imperfections permitted by standards are compared with the dimensions of indications revealed by a radiograph made of the weld.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10675-1:2016; EN ISO 10675-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 17635:2016

Non-destructive testing of welds - General rules for metallic materials (ISO 17635:2016)

ISO 17635:2016 gives guidelines for the choice of non-destructive testing (NDT) methods for welds and evaluation of the results for quality control purposes, based on quality requirements, material, weld thickness, welding process and extent of testing. ISO 17635:2016 also specifies general rules and standards to be applied to the different types of testing, for either the methodology or the acceptance levels for metallic materials. Acceptance levels cannot be a direct interpretation of the quality levels defined in ISO 5817 or ISO 10042. They are linked to the overall quality of the produced batch of welds. Requirements for acceptance levels for NDT comply with quality levels stated in ISO 5817 or ISO 10042 (moderate, intermediate, stringent) only on a general basis and not in detail for each indication. Annex A gives correlations between quality, NDT and acceptance level standards. Annex B gives an overview of the standards linked to quality levels, acceptance levels and NDT methods.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17635:2016; EN ISO 17635:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17635:2010

EVS-EN ISO 17637:2016

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontroll. Sulakeevitusliidete visuaalne kontroll
Non-destructive testing of welds - Visual testing of fusion-welded joints (ISO 17637:2016)

See standard käsitleb metalsete materjalide sulakeevisõmbluste visuaalset kontrolli. Seda võib rakendada ka liitekohtade visuaalseks kontrolliks enne keevitamist.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17637:2016; EN ISO 17637:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17637:2011

EVS-EN ISO 19598:2016

Metallic coatings - Electroplated coatings of zinc and zinc alloys on iron or steel with supplementary Cr(VI)-free treatment (ISO 19598:2016)

ISO 19598:2016 applies to electrodeposited zinc and zinc-alloy coatings on iron and steel with Cr(VI)-free passivation. The zinc-alloy coatings contain nickel or iron as alloying elements (referred to as zinc/nickel and zinc/iron coatings, respectively). The main purpose of the coatings or coating systems is protecting iron and steel components against corrosion. ISO 19598:2016 specifies - the designations to be used for the above coating systems, - the minimum corrosion resistance to be achieved in specified test procedures, and - the minimum coating thicknesses required.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19598:2016; EN ISO 19598:2016

EVS-EN ISO 4231:2016

Hand- and machine-operated circular screwing dies for parallel pipe threads - G series (ISO 4231:2016)

This International Standard is a supplement to ISO 2568 and ISO 4230 and specifies the dimensions of hand- and machine-operated circular screwing dies intended for production of parallel pipe threads, G series, in accordance with ISO 228-1. The general dimensions of these dies (diameter, thickness and fixing dimensions) are in accordance with ISO 2568 so as to permit the driving of hand-operated dies with the aid of the die stocks defined in that document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 4231:2016; ISO 4231:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24231:1999

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

CLC/TR 50670:2016

External fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays - Test method(s)

This Technical Report provides test methods for the assessment of external fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays which characterize potential impacts of PV arrays to an existing fire rating of roofs from an external fire exposure. The performance of roofs without PV to external fire exposure is defined in CEN/TS 1187. The test methods of CLC/prTR 50670 are only applicable to roof added installations. Building integrated PV is not covered by this standard. The test method refers to PV modules as test specimens without a specific mounting system as well as combinations of PV modules with particular mounting systems on tilted roofs and flat roofs.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50670:2016

EVS-EN 13215:2016

Condensing units for refrigeration - Rating conditions, tolerances and presentation of manufacturer's performance data

This European Standard specifies the rating conditions, tolerances and presentation of manufacturer's performance data for condensing units for refrigeration with compressors of the positive-displacement type. These include single stage compressors and single and two stage compressors having an integrated means of fluid sub cooling. This is required so that a comparison of different condensing units can be made. The data relate to the refrigerating capacity and power absorbed and include requirements for part-load performance where applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13215:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13215:2000

EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016

Gaasküttega keskküttekatlad. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded C tüüpi kateldele ja B2, B3 ning B5 tüüpi kateldele nimisoojuskoormusega mitte üle 1 000 kW
Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 2-1: Specific standard for type C appliances and type B2, B3 and B5 appliances of a nominal heat input not exceeding 1 000 kW

This European Standard specifies, the requirements and test methods concerning, in particular, the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification and marking of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as boilers. Where the word boiler is used, it needs to be read as the boiler including its connecting ducts, ducts and terminals, if any. This European Standard covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C1 up to C9 and the types B2, B3 and B5: NOTE For further background information on appliance types see CEN/TR 1749:2014. a) that have a nominal heat input (on the basis of net calorific value) not exceeding 1 000 kW; b) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; c) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; d) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; e) which may or may not give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; f) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a condensing boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a standard boiler; if no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a standard boiler; g) which are intended to be installed either indoors or outdoors in a partially protected place; h) which may include the facility to produce hot water, either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit; i) which are designed for either sealed water systems or for open water systems; j) which are either modular boilers, or non- modular boilers. This European

Standard also covers gas-fired condensing central heating boilers from the types C(10) that are equipped with a gas-air ratio control and that have a ∆pmax, saf(min) of 25 Pa,).and C(11) boilers that have condensing boiler modules that are equipped with a gas-air ratio control and that have a ∆pmax, saf(min) of 25 Pa. This European Standard provides requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction needs to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment and which covers the essential requirements of the Gas Appliance Directive, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard does not cover all the requirements for: k) Appliances that are intended to be connected to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance (see Annex XC); l) Appliances using flue dampers; m) Appliances of the types B21, B31, B51, C21, C41, C51, C61, C71, C81 ,C(12) and C(13); n) C7 appliances that have a nominal heat input (on the basis of net calorific value) exceeding 70 kW; o) Appliances incorporating flexible plastic flue liners; p) C(10) boilers: 1) without a gas-air ratio control, or 2) which are non-condensing appliances, or 3) which have a maximum safety pressure difference at minimum heat input not equal to 25 Pa (∆pmax, saf(min)), - ; q) C(11) boilers that have boiler modules: 1) without a gas-air ratio control, or 2) which are non-condensing appliances, or 3) which have a maximum safety pressure difference at minimum heat input not equal to 25 Pa (∆pmax, saf(min)); r) Appliances intended to be connected to a (common) flue having mechanical extraction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012

EVS-EN 378-1:2016

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants. The term "refrigerating system" used in this European Standard includes heat pumps. This part of EN 378 specifies the classification and selection criteria applicable to refrigerating systems. These classification and selection criteria are used in parts 2, 3 and 4. This standard applies: a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes except to vehicle air conditioning systems covered by a specific product standard e.g. ISO 13043; b) to secondary cooling or heating systems; c) to the location of the refrigerating systems; d) to replaced parts and added components after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and in the capacity; Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E of this European Standard are not covered by this standard. Annex C specifies how to determine the amount of refrigerant permitted in a given space, which when exceeded, requires additional protective measures to reduce the risk. Annex E specifies criteria for safety and environmental considerations of different refrigerants used in refrigeration and air conditioning. This standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems and heat pumps which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication. This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site. This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system to another refrigerant type, in which case conformity to the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed. Product family standards dealing with the safety of refrigerating systems takes precedence over horizontal and generic standards covering the same subject.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012

EVS-EN 378-2:2016

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 2: Kavandamine, valmistamine, katsetamine, märgistamine ja dokumentatsioon
Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants. This Part 2 of this Standard is applicable to the design, construction and installation of refrigerating systems including piping, components and materials and including ancillary equipment directly associated with such systems which are not covered in EN 378-1, EN 378-3 or EN 378-4. It also specifies requirements for testing, commissioning, marking and documentation. Requirements for secondary heat transfer circuits are excluded except for any safety devices associated with the refrigerating system. Ancillary equipment includes, for example, fans, fan motors, electrical motors and transmission assemblies for open compressor systems. The term "refrigerating system" used in this European Standard includes heat pumps. The standard applies: a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes, except to road vehicle air conditioners covered by specific product standards such as ISO/DIS 13043 and SAE J 639.; b) to secondary cooling or heating systems; c) to the location of the refrigerating systems; and d) to parts replaced and components added after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and capacity. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E of EN 378-1 are not covered by this standard unless they have been assigned to a safety class according to ISO 817. This standard does not apply to goods in storage. This standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication. This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site. This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system to another refrigerant type, in which case conformity to the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 378-2:2008+A2:2012

EVS-EN 378-3:2016

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 3: Installation site and personal protection

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants. The term "refrigerating system" used in this European Standard includes heat pumps. This Part 3 of the European Standard is applicable to the installation site (plant space and services). It specifies requirements on the site for safety, which may be needed because of, but not directly connected with, the refrigerating system and its ancillary components. This standard applies: a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes except to vehicle air conditioning systems covered by a specific product standard e.g. ISO 13043; b) to secondary cooling or heating systems; c) to the location of the refrigerating systems; d) to replaced parts and added components after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and in the capacity. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in of FprEN 378-1:2016, Annex E are not covered by this standard. This standard does not apply to goods in storage. This standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication. This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site. This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system for another refrigerant type, in which case conformity with the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 378-3:2008+A1:2012

EVS-EN 378-4:2016

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 4: Operation, maintenance, repair and recovery

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the safety of persons and property, provides guidance for the protection of the environment and establishes procedures for the operation, maintenance and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery of refrigerants. The term "refrigerating system" used in this European Standard includes heat pumps. This standard applies: a) to refrigerating systems, stationary or mobile, of all sizes including heat pumps; b) to secondary cooling or heating systems; c) to the location of the refrigerating systems; d) to parts replaced and components added after adoption of this standard if they are not identical in function and capacity. This standard does not cover "motor vehicle air conditioners" constructed according to product standards such as ISO 13043. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in FprEN 378-1:2016, Annex E are not covered by this standard unless they have been assigned to a safety class according to ISO 817. This standard does not apply to goods in storage. This standard is not applicable to refrigeration systems and heat pumps which were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard except for extensions and modifications to the system which were implemented after publication. This standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems, extensions or modifications of already existing systems, and for existing stationary systems, being transferred to and operated on another site. This standard also applies in the case of the conversion of a system to another refrigerant type, in which case conformity to the relevant clauses of parts 1 to 4 of the standard shall be assessed. This Part 4 of the European Standard specifies requirements for safety and environmental aspects in relation to operation, maintenance, and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery, reuse and disposal of all types of refrigerant, refrigerant oil, heat-transfer fluid, refrigerating system and part thereof. These requirements are intended to minimise risks of injury to persons and damage to property and the environment resulting from improper handling of the refrigerants or from contaminants leading to system breakdown and resultant emission of the refrigerant. Subclauses 4, 5.1.1 to 5.1.4, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.3 and 6.6 of this European Standard are not applicable to unitary systems having a power cord, being factory sealed, and in conformance with EN 60335 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 378-4:2008+A1:2012

EVS-EN 61215-1:2016

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1: Test requirements

IEC 61215-1:2016 lays down requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials such as crystalline silicon module types as well as thin-film modules. The objective of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. This edition of IEC 61215-1 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the second edition of IEC 61215:2005: new standard series structure consistent with other IEC standards: Part 1 lists general requirements, Part 1-x specifics for each PV technology and Part 2 defines testing. All tests defined in Part 2 are MQTs (module quality tests).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1:2016; EN 61215-1:2016
Asendab osaliselt dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215:2006

EVS-EN 61853-2:2016

Photovoltaic (PV) module performance testing and energy rating - Part 2: Spectral responsivity, incidence angle and module operating temperature measurements

IEC 61853-2:2016 defines measurement procedures for measuring the effects of angle of incidence of the irradiance on the output power of the device, determines the operating temperature of a module for a given set of ambient and mounting conditions and

measure spectral responsivity of the module. A second purpose is to provide a characteristic set of parameters which will be useful for detailed energy predictions. The described measurements are required as inputs into the module energy rating procedure described in IEC 61853-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61853-2:2016; EN 61853-2:2016

EVS-EN 62108:2016

Concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) modules and assemblies - Design qualification and type approval

IEC 62108:2016 specifies the minimum requirements for the design qualification and type approval of concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) modules and assemblies suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. The test sequence is partially based on that specified in IEC 61215-1. The object of this test standard is to determine the electrical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics of the CPV modules and assemblies and to show that the CPV modules and assemblies are capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. This new edition includes the following main technical changes with regard to the previous one: a) changes in outdoor exposure from 1000 h to 500 h; b) changes in current cycling during thermal cycling test; c) added dust ingress test; d) eliminated thermal cycling associated with damp heat test; e) eliminated UV exposure test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62108:2016; EN 62108:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62108:2008

EVS-EN 62788-1-4:2016

Measurement procedures for materials used in photovoltaic modules - Part 1-4: Encapsulants - Measurement of optical transmittance and calculation of the solar-weighted photon transmittance, yellowness index, and UV cut-off wavelength

IEC 62788-1-4:2016 provides a method for measurement of the optical transmittance of encapsulation materials used in photovoltaic (PV) modules. The standardized measurements in this procedure quantify the expected transmittance of the encapsulation to the PV cell. Subsequent calculation of solar-weighted transmittance allows for comparison between different materials. The results for unweathered material may be used in an encapsulation manufacturer's datasheets, in manufacturer's material or process development, in manufacturing quality control (material acceptance), or applied in the analysis of module performance. This measurement method can also be used to monitor the performance of encapsulation materials after weathering, to help assess their durability.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62788-1-4:2016; EN 62788-1-4:2016

EVS-EN 62788-1-5:2016

Measurement procedures for materials used in photovoltaic modules - Part 1-5: Encapsulants - Measurement of change in linear dimensions of sheet encapsulation material resulting from applied thermal conditions

IEC 62788-1-5:2016 provides a method for measuring the maximum representative change in linear dimensions of encapsulation sheet material in an unrestricted thermal exposure as might or might not be seen during photovoltaic (PV) module fabrication. Data obtained using this method may be used by encapsulation material manufacturers for the purpose of quality control of their encapsulation material as well as for reporting in product datasheets. Data obtained using this method may be used by PV module manufacturers for the purpose of material acceptance, process development, design analysis, or failure analysis.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62788-1-5:2016; EN 62788-1-5:2016

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50576:2016

Electric cables - Extended application of test results for reaction to fire

This Technical Specification gives the procedure and rules for extended application of results of tests carried out according to the test methods described in EN 50399, EN 60332 1 2 and EN 61034 2. The EXAP rules described apply to EN 50399 test results used for classification in classes B2ca,Cca and Dca, additional smoke production classes s1, s2 and s3 and flaming droplets/particles, to EN 60332 1 2 test results used for classification in classes B2ca,Cca, Dca and Eca and to EN 61034 2 test results used for classification in classes s1a and s1b. Cables of diameter 5,0 mm and less should be tested as bundles according to EN 50399 and are excluded from these rules. Bundled cables are not included in the EXAP rules applying to EN 50399 test results. The rules apply to circular and non-circular cables provided that they fall within the scope of the relevant test method. A specific EXAP rule has been developed for the most common generic power cable families and optical fibre cables. A general EXAP rule has been developed for any power cable families. The general EXAP rule is not applicable to communication or optical fibre cables. NOTE 1 Multicore power cables with more than 5 cores are sometimes referred to as control cables with a rated voltage but for the purposes of this standard are considered as power cables. The general EXAP rule may be applied in the case of hybrid cables provided that the conditions of 6.1 are fulfilled. The use of the specific EXAP rule gives benefit in the lower number of cables to be tested for a range of cable constructions (product family). An EXAP is only possible when cables belong to a defined family as defined in this Technical Specification. NOTE 2 No EXAP procedure and rules have been developed in respect of the results of tests carried out according to the test method described in EN 60754–2. As the parameters (pH and conductivity) for each cable in a family are determined based upon calculation using material test results, this is considered as a matter of direct

application. Material test results taken from any one sample of finished cable from a family are sufficient to calculate the parameters for each cable in the family.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50576:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50576:2014

EVS-EN 50052:2016

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Gas-filled cast aluminium alloy enclosures

This standard applies to cast aluminium alloy enclosures pressurized with dry air, inert gases, for example sulphur hexafluoride or nitrogen or a mixture of such gases, used in indoor or outdoor installations of high-voltage switchgear and controlgear above 1 kV, where the gas is used principally for its dielectric and/or arc-quenching properties with rated voltages - above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV and with gas-filled compartments with design pressure higher than 300 kPa relative pressure (gauge); - and with rated voltage above 52 kV. The enclosures comprise parts of electrical equipment not necessarily limited to the following examples: - Circuit-breakers; - Switch-disconnectors; - Disconnectors; - Earthing switches; - Current transformers; - Voltage transformers; - Surge arrestors; - Busbars and connections; - etc. The scope also covers enclosures of pressurized components such as the centre chamber of live tank switchgear, gas-insulated current transformers, etc.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50052:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50052:2002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50052:2002/AC:2007

EVS-EN 50121-4:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4: Signalisatsiooni- ja sideseadmete emissioon ja häiringutaluvus
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

This European Standard applies to signalling and telecommunication apparatus that is installed inside the railway environment. Signalling and telecommunication apparatus mounted in vehicles is covered by FprEN 50121 3 2:2016, signalling and telecommunication apparatus installed inside the substation and connected to substation equipment is covered by FprEN 50121 5:2016. This European Standard specifies limits for emission and immunity and provides performance criteria for signalling and telecommunications (S&T) apparatus (including power supply systems belonging to S&T) which may interfere with other apparatus inside the railway environment, or increase the total emissions for the railway environment and so risk causing Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) to apparatus outside the railway system. The requirements specified given in this standard apply for: — vital equipment such as interlocking or command and control; — apparatus inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with connection inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with cable length > 30 m. Other apparatus not covered by at least one of these given cases should be in compliance with EN 61000 6 2. If a port is intended to transmit or receive for the purpose of radio communication (intentional radiators, e.g. transponder systems), then the radiated emission requirement in this standard are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmission from a radio-transmitter as defined by the ITU. Immunity limits do not apply in the exclusion bands as defined in the corresponding EMC related standard for radio equipment. The standard does not specify basic personal safety requirements for apparatus such as protection against electric shock, unsafe operation, insulation co-ordination and related dielectric tests. The requirements were developed for and are applicable to this set of apparatus when operating under normal conditions. Fault conditions of the apparatus have not been taken into account. The frequency range considered is from DC to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. For products in the scope of EN 61000 3 2, EN 61000 3 3, EN 61000 3 11 or EN 61000 3 12 the requirements of those standards also apply. These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in FprEN 50121 1:2016. The immunity and emission levels do not of themselves guarantee that the integration of apparatus will necessarily be satisfactory. The standard cannot cover all the possible configurations of the apparatus, but the test levels are sufficient to achieve satisfactory EMC in the majority of cases.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50121-4:2015

EVS-EN 50341-2-16:2016

Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV - Part 2-16: National Normative Aspects (NNA) for NORWAY (based on EN 50341-1:2012)

This Part 2-16 is applicable for new permanent overhead lines only and generally not for existing lines in Norway. If some planning/design or execution work on existing lines in Norway has to be performed, the degree of application of this Standard shall be agreed upon by the parties concerned and the authorities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50341-2-16:2016

EVS-EN 50341-2-18:2016

Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV - Part 2-18: National Normative Aspects (NNA) for Sweden (based on EN 50341-1:2012)

This NNA is normative in Sweden and informative in other countries. This Part 2-18 is applicable for new overhead lines only and not for existing lines.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50341-2-18:2016

EVS-EN 50341-2-23:2016

Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV - Part 2-23: National Normative Aspects (NNA) for SLOVAKIA (based on EN 50341-1:2012)

This EN 50341-2-23 is normative in Slovakia and informative for other countries. As a new overhead line is considered a brand new electric overhead line with nominal voltage exceeding 1 kV AC, between the points A and B. The new branch line of the existing overhead line shall be considered as a new overhead line except for a junction support for which the specific requirements shall be defined in the Project Specification. The extent of application of this standard in respect of reconstruction, relaying and extension of existing overhead lines shall be determined in the Project Specification. Simultaneously, the Project Specification shall determine, which of the previous national standards shall be used and to what extent they shall be used for the project in question.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50341-2-23:2016

EVS-EN 60079-29-1:2016

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 29-1: Gaasidetektorid. Põlevgaasidetektorite toimivusnõuded
Explosive atmospheres - Part 29-1: Gas detectors - Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases

IEC 60079-29-1:2016(E) specifies general requirements for construction, testing and performance, and describes the test methods that apply to portable, transportable and fixed equipment for the detection and measurement of flammable gas or vapour concentrations with air. The equipment, or parts thereof, is intended for use in explosive atmospheres and in mines susceptible to firedamp. This second edition of IEC 60079-29-1 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60079-29-1:2007 series and constitutes a technical revision. Refer to the Forward of the document for a listing of the extensive changes between this edition and the previous edition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-29-1:2016; EN 60079-29-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-29-1:2008

EVS-EN 60269-4:2009/A2:2016

Madalpingelised sulavkaitsmed. Osa 4: Lisanõuded sulavpanustele pooljuhtseadmete kaitseks
Low-voltage fuses - Part 4: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices

IEC 60269-4:2009 is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60269-1. This Part 4 supplements or modifies the corresonding clauses or subclauses of Part 1. Fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices shall comply with all requirements of IEC 60269-1, if not otherwise indicated hereinafter, and shall also comply with the supplementary requirements laid down below. This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes to the fourth edition are: - the introduction of voltage source inverter fuse-links, including test requirements; - coverage of the tests on operating characteristics for a.c. by the breaking capacity tests; - the updating of examples of standardised fuse-links for the protection of semiconductor devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60269-4:2009/A2:2016; EN 60269-4:2009/A2:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60269-4:2009

EVS-EN 60529:2001/AC:2016

Ümbristega tagatavad kaitseastmed (IP-kood)
Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

Parandus standardile EN 60529:1991

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60529 Edition 2.2 Corrigendum 2:2015; EN 60529:1991/AC:2016-12
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60529:2001

EVS-EN 62952-1:2016

Power sources for a wireless communication device - Part 1: General requirements of power modules

IEC 62952-1:2016 specifies the general requirements of power modules for wireless communication devices (WCD). This document includes additional optional specifications to permit use in explosive atmospheres and harsh environments. This International Standard is based on VDI/VDE 2185 Blatt 3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62952-1:2016; EN 62952-1:2016

EVS-EN 62952-2:2016

Power sources for a wireless communication device - Part 2: Profile for power modules with batteries

IEC 62952-2:2016 specifies a profile for a power module containing batteries used as power source for wireless communication devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62952-2:2016; EN 62952-2:2016

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 38: Maa-aluste kaevanduste plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud seadmed ja komponendid
Explosive atmospheres - Part 38: Equipment and components in explosive atmospheres in underground mines (ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016)

This International Standard specifies the explosion protection requirements for the design, construction, assessment and information for use (maintenance, repair, marking) of equipment that may be an individual item or form an assembly. This includes machinery and components placed on the market by a single supplier for use in mines susceptible to explosive atmospheres of firedamp and/or combustible dust. The standard atmospheric conditions (relating to the explosion characteristics of the atmosphere) under which it may be assumed that equipment can be operated are: - temperature -20 °C to +60 °C; - pressure 80 kPa (0,8 bar) to 110 kPa (1,1 bar); and - air with normal oxygen content, typically 21 % v/v. This International Standard applies for equipment and components according to EPL Mb to be used in explosive atmospheres containing firedamp and/or combustible dust. NOTE In some countries, there might be differences according to the classification, e.g. Mb is similar to category M2 in the European Union. It is necessary to take account of external conditions to the equipment which may affect the hazard and the resultant protection measures. These measures may include ventilation, gas detection or gas drainage. This International also deals with the prevention of ignitions of explosive atmospheres caused by burning (or smouldering) of combustible material such as fabric fibres, plastic ”O” - rings, rubber seals, lubricating oils or greases used in the construction of the equipment if such items could be an ignition source. For example, the mechanical failure of rotating shaft bearings can result in frictional heating that ignites its plastic cage, plastic seal or lubricating grease. Requirements and test procedures for flameproof motor enclosures and flame arresters in the intake and exhaust system are not part of this International Standard. Detailed requirements and test procedures for the fire protection of conveyer belts are not part of this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016; ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008/AC:2010

EVS-IEC 60050-466:2016

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 466: Õhuliinid
International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Chapter 466: Overhead lines

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60050-466:1990

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 140402:2015/A1:2016

Blank Detail Specification: Fixed low power wirewound surface mount (SMD) resistors

Specific Amendment to the EN 140402 to add an Annex D which, owing to the nature of a Blank Detail Specification, consists of the blank template for the Annex with respective editorial comments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 140402:2015/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 140402:2015

EVS-EN 60062:2016/AC:2016

Marking codes for resistors and capacitors

Corrigendum for EN 60062:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60062:2016/COR1:2016; EN 60062:2016/AC:2016-12
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60062:2016

EVS-EN 60603-7-82:2016

Connectors for electronic equipment - Part 7-82: Detail specification for 8-way, 12 contacts, shielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmission with frequencies up to 2 000 MHz

IEC 60603-7-82:2016 covers 8-way, 12 contacts, shielded, free and fixed connectors, references dimensional, mechanical, electrical and environmental characteristics and tests in IEC 60603-7-7, and specifies electrical transmission requirements, including power sum alien (exogenous) crosstalk, for frequencies up to 2 000 MHz. These connectors are typically used as "category 8.2" connectors in "class II" cabling systems specified in ISO/IEC TR 11801-9901 and specified in ISO/IEC 11801-1. These connectors are intermateable and interoperable with other IEC 60603-7 series connectors, i.e. as defined in IEC 60603-7-

7 and IEC 60603-7-1. These connectors are backward compatible with other IEC 60603-7 series connectors. Key words: Connectors, 8-way. Shielded Free and Fixed, Data Transmission

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60603-7-82:2016; EN 60603-7-82:2016

EVS-EN 61076-3-120:2016

Connectors for electronic equipment - product requirements - Part 3-120: Rectangular connectors - Detail specification for rewirable power connectors with snap locking for rated voltage of 250 V d.c. and rated current of 30 A (IEC 61076-3-120:2016)

IEC 61076-3-120:2016 describes a 2 pole 30 A rectangular power connector with snap locking (hereinafter shortly referred to as connector), including overall dimensions, interface dimensions, technical characteristics, performance requirements and test methods. The products covered by this detail specification are connectors without breaking capacity according to IEC 61984:2008 which are mainly for use in DC power distribution equipment in the telecommunications field, such as in outdoor telecom modules, distributed frames, etc.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61076-3-120:2016; EN 61076-3-120:2016

EVS-EN 62276:2016

Single crystal wafers for surface acoustic wave (SAW) device applications - Specifications and measuring methods

IEC 62276:2012 applies to the manufacture of synthetic quartz, lithium niobate (LN), lithium tantalate (LT), lithium tetraborate (LBO), and lanthanum gallium silicate (LGS) single crystal wafers intended for use as substrates in the manufacture of surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters and resonators. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - terms and definitions are rearranged in accordance with the alphabetical order; - 'reduced LN' is appended to terms and definitions; - 'reduced LT' is appended to terms and definitions; - reduction process is appended to terms and definitions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62276:2016; EN 62276:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62276:2013

EVS-EN 62391-1:2016/AC:2016

Fixed electric double-layer capacitors for use in electric and electronic equipment - Part 1: Generic specification

Corrigendum for EN 62391-1:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62391-1:2015/COR1:2016; EN 62391-1:2016/AC:2016-12
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62391-1:2016

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 300 065 V2.1.2:2016

Kitsaribalise tähttrükkimise telegraafseadmed meteoroloogia- või navigatsioonialase informatsiooni vastuvõtmiseks (NAVTEX); Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artiklite 3.2 ja 3.3(g) põhinõuete alusel
Narrow-band direct-printing telegraph equipment for receiving meteorological or navigational information (NAVTEX); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of articles 3.2 and 3.3(g) of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document states the minimum requirements for a Narrow-Band Direct-Printing (NBDP) maritime receiver operating in the NAVTEX system. The equipment's function is to receive, display and/or print automatically and continuously, meteorological and navigational messages and Search And Rescue (SAR) messages transmitted by coast stations participating in the NAVTEX system. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.4] and that "....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services" [i.4]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.4] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 065 V2.1.2

EVS-EN 300 086 V2.1.2:2016

Liikuv maaside; Eeskätt analoogkõne jaoks mõeldud kõrgsagedusliku sise- või välisühendusega raadioseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment with an internal or external RF connector intended primarily for analogue speech; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers the technical requirements for radio transmitters and receivers used in stations in the Private Mobile Radio (PMR) service. It applies to use in the land mobile service, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 GHz, with channel separations of 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz and 25 kHz, primarily intended for analogue speech. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz Receive 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz The equipment comprises a transmitter and associated modulator and/or a receiver and associated demodulator. The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows: • base station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, intended for use in a fixed location); • mobile station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, normally used in a vehicle or as a transportable); and • those hand portable stations: a) fitted with an antenna connector; or b) without an external antenna connector, but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50 Ω Radio Frequency (RF) connector which allows access to the transmitter output and the receiver input. NOTE: Hand portable equipment without an external or internal RF connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50 Ω RF connector is not covered by the present document (integral antenna equipment is covered by ETSI EN 300 296 [i.1]). The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" and that "....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services" [i.7]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 086 V2.1.2

EVS-EN 300 113 V2.1.1:2016

Liikuv maaside; Antenniühendusega pidevat või vahelduvat mähisjoone modulatsiooni kasutavad raadioseadmed andme- ja/või kõneedastuseks; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment intended for the transmission of data (and/or speech) using constant or non-constant envelope modulation and having an antenna connector; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers the technical requirements for radio transmitters and receivers used in stations in the Private Mobile Radio (PMR) service. It applies to use in the land mobile service, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 GHz, with channel separations of 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz and 25 kHz, intended for speech and/or data. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz Receive 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz It applies to equipment for continuous and/or discontinuous transmission of data and/or digital speech. The equipment comprises a transmitter and associated encoder and modulator and/or a receiver and associated demodulator and decoder. The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows: • base station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, intended for use in a fixed location); • mobile station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, normally used in a vehicle or as a transportable); and • those handportable stations: a) fitted with an antenna connector; or b) without an external antenna connector , but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50 Ω Radio Frequency (RF) connector which allows access to the transmitter output and the receiver input. Handportable equipment without an external or internal RF connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50 Ω RF connector is not covered by the present document. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.2] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 113 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 219 V2.1.1:2016

Liikuv maaside. Raadioseadmed, mis signaale edastades kutsuvad vastuvõtjas esile kindlatüübilise reaktsiooni; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to constant envelope angle modulation systems for use in the land mobile service, using the available bandwidth, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 GHz, with channel separations of 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz and 25 kHz intended for transmission and/or reception of signals used to initiate a specific response in the receiver. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz Receive 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz The present document applies to non-speech and to the non-speech part of combined speech/non-speech analogue equipment. In the present document, non-speech radio equipment is defined as a radio equipment transmitting a signal to initiate a specific response in the receiver. The equipment shall comprise a transmitter and associated encoder and/or a receiver and associated decoder. The encoder and/or decoder may be a separate piece of equipment, in which case compliance to the present document covers the encoder and/or decoder in connection with the transmitter and/or receiver equipment. In the present document different requirements are given for the different radio frequency bands, channel separations, environmental conditions and types of equipment, where appropriate. The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows: • Base Station: equipment fitted with an antenna socket; • Mobile Station: equipment fitted with an antenna socket; • Handportable stations: a) fitted with an antenna socket; or b) without an external antenna socket (integral antenna equipment) but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50 Ω Radio Frequency (RF) connector which allows access to the transmitter output

and the receiver input. Handportable equipment without an external or internal RF connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50 Ω RF connector is not covered by the present document. Integral antenna equipment is covered by ETSI EN 300 341 [i.1] (see the corresponding scope). The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" and that "....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services" [i.5]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.5] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 219 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 386 V2.1.1:2016

Telekommunikatsioonivõrgu seade; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) nõuded Harmoneeritud standardi direktiivi 2014/53/EL põhinõuete alusel
Telecommunication network equipment; ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of the Directive 2014/30/EU

Telecommunications network, which provides telecommunications between Network Termination Points (NTPs) (i.e. excluding terminal equipment beyond the NTPs). Examples of such equipment are: • Switching equipment. Such equipment includes: - local telephone exchanges; - remote switching concentrators; - international switches; - telex switches; - network packet switches; - base station controllers, radio network controllers; - network servers and gateways. • Non-radio transmission equipment and ancillary equipment. Such equipment includes: - multiplexers; - line equipment and repeaters, e.g. equipment for: - Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH); - Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH); - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM); such as: - Digital Cross Connect systems; - network terminations; - transmission equipment used in the access network like xDSL. • Power supply equipment. Such equipment includes: - central power plant; - end of suite power supplies; - uninterruptible power supplies; - stabilized AC power supplies; and - other dedicated telecommunication network power supplies; but excludes equipment which is uniquely associated with or integrated in other equipment. • Supervisory equipment. Such equipment includes: - network management equipment; - operator access maintenance equipment; - traffic measurement systems; - line test units; - functional test units. ETSI 8 ETSI EN 300 386 V2.1.1 (2016-07) NOTE: The function of supervision may either be performed by independent equipment or form part of other telecommunication network equipment. If the function of supervision forms part of a telecommunication network equipment, the performance may be evaluated simultaneously with other functions (such as switching and transmission) during EMC testing. • Data centre equipment which is intended to be used within telecommunication network infrastructure: - Storage. - Processor. - Server. The environmental classification locations used in the present document refers to ETSI TR 101 651 [i.22]. The requirements of the present document have been selected to ensure an adequate level of immunity for the apparatus covered by the scope of the present document. The levels do not, however, cover extreme cases which may occur at any location but with a low probability of occurrence. In special cases, situations may arise where the levels of disturbance may exceed the immunity test levels specified in the present document. In these instances, special mitigation measures may have to be employed. General purpose equipment, which is used as a part of a telecommunication network, may be covered by the scope of other standards. For such equipment, if those other standards fully cover the requirements of the present document, no further assessment is necessary. Equipment which also fall within the scope of CENELEC EN 50083-2 [3] may require additional testing on the relevant RF ports. See clause 9.2 and annex D. Equipment may provide different functions, i.e. switching equipment may also provide transmission functions and transmission equipment may provide storage capabilities etc. All available functions of the EUT are to be tested.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 386 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 392-12-4 V.1.4.1:2016

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 12: Supplementary services stage 3; Sub-part 4: Call Forwarding (CF)

The present document specifies the stage 3 description of the Supplementary Services CFU Call Forwarding Unconditional, CFB Call Forwarding on Busy, CFNRy Call Forwarding on No Reply and CFNRc Call Forwarding on Not Reachable for the Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA). SS-CFU, SS-CFB, SS-CFNRy and SS-CFNRc are supplementary services which allow a served user to have a TETRA network send all or specific incoming calls addressed to the served user's TETRA number to another number. Man-Machine Interface and charging principles are outside the scope of the present document. The present document is applicable to Voice plus Data individual call or group call; some parts of the present document are applicable to SDS (Short Data Service); more specifically to the following entities: - the MS of either the calling user or the called user during an individual call or a group call; - the originating Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI) in an individual call or a group call; - the group controlling SwMI for a group call; - the terminating SwMI in an individual call; - the interworking SwMI for an individual call. The present document is based on the latest version of ECMA-174 [i.1]. Contrary to ECMA-174 [i.1], the present document does not define Call Deflection supplementary service and the present document distinguishes between the case of No Reply and the case of Not Reachable. Moreover, the present document defines the protocol in cases of group calls and of mobility not covered by ECMA-174 [i.1]. The present document also specifies additional signalling protocol requirements for the support of interactions at the ISI reference point, other supplementary services and ANFs. The present document is applicable to SwMIs that can interconnect to form a TETRA network.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 392-12-4 V.1.4.1

EVS-EN 300 392-2 V3.8.1:2016

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 2: Air Interface (AI)

The present document defines the Air Interface (AI) for the Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system supporting Voice plus Data (V+D) conventional access (CA) and direct access (DA) and contains the specifications of the physical layer, the data link layer and the network layer according to the ISO model. First, it establishes the TETRA radio aspects (layer 1): • it defines and specifies

the modulation; • it defines and specifies the radio transmission and reception; • it defines and specifies the synchronization; • it defines and specifies the channel coding; • it defines and specifies the channel multiplexing; • it defines and specifies the control over the radio link. Secondly, it establishes the services, messages and protocols used for voice and circuit mode data transfer, starting with the upper layers: • it defines and specifies the services provided by the CC sub-entity; • it defines and specifies the services provided by the SS sub-entity; • it defines and specifies the services provided by the SDS sub-entity; • it defines and specifies the protocol used by the Circuit Mode Control Entity (CMCE) to communicate across the air interface in order to offer the services of the Call Control (CC), Supplementary Service (SS) and Short Data Service (SDS) sub-entities; • it defines and specifies the services and protocol used for the management of the users' mobility inside and across TETRA networks, namely the ones of the Mobility Management (MM) entity and the MLE; • it defines and specifies the services and protocol used in the data link layer subdivided in two sub-entities, the Logical Link Control (LLC) and the Medium Access Control (MAC) entities. Thirdly, it establishes the services, messages and protocols used for packet data transfer: • it defines and specifies the services provided by the Sub-Network Specific Data Control Protocol (SNDCP) sub-entity; • it defines and specifies the protocol used by Sub-Network Specific Data Control Protocol (SNDCP).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 392-2 V3.8.1

EVS-EN 300 392-3-5 V1.5.1:2016

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 5: Additional Network Feature for Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM)

The present document defines the mobility management of interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) for Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). The TETRA V+D Inter-working - basic operation part defines the Inter-System Interface (ISI) between the SwMIs as specified in the following sub-parts: • Additional Network Feature - Inter-System Interface General Description (ANF-ISIGD). • Additional Network Feature - Inter-System Interface Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC). • Additional Network Feature - Inter-System Interface Group Call (ANF-ISIGC). • Additional Network Feature - Inter-System Interface Short Data Service (ANF-ISISDS). • Additional Network Feature - Inter-System Interface Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM). NOTE: These ENs are produced in analogy with the Recommendation ITU-T I.130 [8]. The present document contains the ANF-ISIMM part. The ANF-ISIMM part defines additional Mobility Management (MM) services to the SwMIs. If supported, the ANF-ISIMM services complement the intra-SwMI-MM, authentication and key management services. In support of these, the ANF-ISIMM enables the invocation and operation of these services between the SwMIs over the ISI. Thus, ANF-ISIMM offers the following services: • Migration and restricted migration. • Individual subscriber and group profile update. • Profile update. • De-registration. • Group attachment/detachment. • Individual subscriber and group database fault recovery. • Authentication, one-directionally or mutually between the individual subscriber and the home SwMI. • Over-The-Air-Re-keying (OTAR) for Static Cipher Key (SCK) generation and SCK delivery. For the following service only the stage 1 descriptions are included: • Linking/unlinking of groups.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 392-3-5 V1.5.1

EVS-EN 300 422-1 V2.1.1:2016

Raadiomikrofonid; Audio PMSE kuni 3 GHz; Osa 1: Klass A vastuvõtjad; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel
Wireless Microphones; Audio PMSE up to 3 GHz; Part 1: Class A Receivers; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers the minimum characteristics considered necessary in order to make the best use of the available frequency spectrum for audio PMSE and ALDs. The present document specifies the minimum performance requirements and the methods of measurement of Assistive Listening Devices, radio microphones and in-ear monitoring systems. It does not necessarily include all the characteristics that may be required by a user, nor does it necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable. The present document applies to equipment operating on radio frequencies up to 3 GHz (as shown in table 1) using analogue, digital and hybrid (using both analogue and digital) modulation. The maximum power recommended for equipment covered by the present document is 250 mW for radio microphones and 10 mW for ALDs. An exception to this are the Public Hearing Aids defined in the CEPT Report 004 [i.8] and subsequent ECC [i.10] and EC Decisions [i.9] on the ex ERMES band (169,4 MHz to 169,8125 MHz) where 500 mW is defined. The present document also covers radio microphones used in the 863 MHz to 865 MHz band, with a maximum power of 10 mW. Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements are covered by ETSI EN 301 489-9 [i.4]. National regulations on: 1) maximum power output; 2) licensing status; will take precedence or those detailed in the latest version of: • EC Decision 2005/928/EC [i.10]; • ECC/DEC/(05)02 [i.11]; • the EC SRD Decision [i.9]; or • CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 [i.7], annex 10 (see http://www.erodocdb.dk/); • EC Decision 2014/641/EU [i.13]. Unless otherwise stated in the EC SRD Decision, ECC Decision or National Interfaces, Radio Microphones can be subject to individual licence. The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows: • in ear monitoring systems; • radio microphones; • WMAS (Wireless Multichannel Audio Systems); • tour guide systems. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit up to 3 000 MHz Receive up to 3 000 MHz

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 422-1 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 674-2-1 V2.1.1:2016

Transpordi ja liikluse telemaatika (TTT); Raadiosagedusel 5 795 MHz kuni 5 815 MHz töötavad sihtotstarbelise lähitoimeside (DSRC) edastusseadmed (500 kbit/s / 250 kbit/s) Osa 2: Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 alusel Osa 1: Nõuded maantee infrastruktuuri seadmetele (RSU)

Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) transmission equipment (500 kbit/s / 250 kbit/s) operating in the 5 795 MHz to 5 815 MHz frequency band; Part 2: Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Sub-part 1: Road Side Units (RSU)

The present document applies to Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT) systems: • with a Radio Frequency (RF) output connection and specified antenna or with an integral antenna; • for data transmission only; • operating on radio frequencies in the 5,725 GHz to 5,875 GHz Short Range Devices frequency band. The applicability of the present document covers only the Road Side Units (RSU). The present document does not necessarily include all the characteristics which may be required by a user, nor does it necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable. The present document complies with the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/752/EU [1] and CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03 [2]. It is a specific standard covering various TTT applications. The present document applies to the following radio equipment types operating in all or in part of the following service frequency bands given in table 1. Table 1: Frequency bands and centre frequencies fTx allocated for DSRC Pan European Service Frequencies National Service Frequencies Channel 1 5,795 GHz to 5,800 GHz, ftX = 5,7975 GHz Channel 2 5,800 GHz to 5,805 GHz, ftX = 5,8025 GHz Channel 3 5,805 GHz to 5,810 GHz, ftX = 5,8075 GHz Channel 4 5,810 GHz to 5,815 GHz, ftX = 5,8125 GHz The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 674-2-1 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 698 V2.1.1:2016

Siseveekogudel kasutatavad VHF raadiosagedusalas töötavate liikuva mereside raadiotelefonide saatjad ja vastuvõtjad; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel.
Radio telephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands used on inland waterways; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of articles 3.2 and 3.3(g) of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document lays down the minimum requirements for VHF radio transmitters and receivers operating on board ships in frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service, used on inland waterways as defined by Regional Agreements or responsible Administrations. The present document applies to VHF transmitters and receivers fitted with a 50 Ω external antenna socket or connector for use on board ships on inland waterways and operating in the bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz allocated to the maritime mobile service by the ITU Radio Regulations [1], Appendix 18. For countries where the Automatic Transmitter Identification System (ATIS) is mandatory, the requirements of annex B apply as well. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.3] and that "....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services" [i.3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 698 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 360 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Saatesagedusega 27,5 GHz kuni 29,5 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidi satelliitside interaktiivsete terminalide (SIT) ja satelliitside kasutajaterminalide (SUT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT) and Satellite User Terminals (SUT) transmitting towards satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 29,5 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT) and Satellite User Terminals (SUT) operating as part of a bi-directional satellite network. Satellite Terminal (ST) is used in the present document as a generic name that refers equally to a SIT and/or a SUT. In such a network a Network Control Facility (NCF) is responsible for the monitoring and control of the transmit functions of the STs. These STs have the following characteristics: • in the case of SITs reception is in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) frequency ranges from 10,70 GHz to 11,70 GHz and from 12,50 GHz to 12,75 GHz as well as the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) frequency range from 11,70 GHz to 12,50 GHz; • in the case of SUTs reception is in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) frequency ranges from 19,70 GHz to 20,20 GHz and from 17,70 GHz to 19,70 GHz as well as the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) frequency range from 21,40 GHz to 22,00 GHz; • in all cases ST transmission is in the frequency band allocated to FSS from 27,50 GHz to 29,50 GHz; • STs transmit towards geostationary satellites with spacing down to 2° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area; • linear or circular polarization is used for transmission or reception; • the received signals may be analogue and/or digital; • the transmitted signals are always of digital nature; • the ST antenna diameter does not exceed 1,8 m, or equivalent effective area; • the ST is designed for unattended operations. The equipment considered in the present document comprises both the outdoor unit, usually composed of the antenna subsystem and associated upconverter, power amplifier and Low Noise Block (LNB) downconverter, and the indoor unit, usually composed of receive and transmit logic as well as the modulator, including cables between these two units. The present document applies to the ST with its ancillary equipment and its various ports and when operated within the boundary limits of all the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant by declaration or in the user documentation. All parts of the indoor unit related to reception, processing and presentation of the received information except the control channel are not within the scope of the present document. The syntax of the control channel messages is outside the scope of the present document. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [6]

(RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [6] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 360 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 406 V2.2.2:2016

Raadiotelefonisüsteem (DECT).Raadiotelefonisüsteemi (DECT) harmoneeritud EN direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel. Üldised raadionõuded
Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

(DECT) common interface: a) Fixed Part (FP); b) Portable Part (PP); c) Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA); d) Wireless Relay Station (WRS) (FP and PP combined); e) Hybrid Part (HyP) (a PP with capability to act as a FP to provide PP to PP communication). These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz Receive 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz The DECT service frequency band for transmitting and receiving for all elements is 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz. Details of the DECT Common Interface may be found in ETSI EN 300 175-1 [i.10], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 2 to 3 [1] to [2], ETSI EN 300 175-4 [i.11], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 5 to 6 [3] to [4], and ETSI EN 300 175 parts 7 to 8 [i.12] to [i.13]. Further details of the DECT system may be found in the ETSI Technical Reports, ETSI TR 101 178 [i.1] and ETSI ETR 043 [i.2]. Information about ULE may be found in the ETSI Technical Specifications ETSI TS 102 939-1 [i.14] and ETSI TS 102 939-2 [i.15]. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 406 V2.2.2

EVS-EN 301 427 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Raadiosagedusalades 11/12/14 GHz madala andmeedastuskiirusega töötavate liikuvate kosmoseside maajaamade (LMES) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for low data rate Mobile satellite Earth Stations (MES) except aeronautical mobile satellite earth stations, operating in the 11/12/14 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Mobile Earth Stations (MES), except aeronautical mobile earth stations, which have the following characteristics: • The MES are operating in one or more frequency ranges of the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS): - 10,70 GHz to 11,70 GHz (space to earth); - 12,50 GHz to 12,75 GHz (space to earth); - 14,00 GHz to 14,25 GHz (earth to space). Because the transmissions from the MES to the Satellite in the 14,00 GHz to 14,25 GHz band fall under a secondary allocation, the transmissions should not cause harmful interference to primary services (e.g. the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS)) and at the same time cannot claim protection from harmful interference from those services. • The MES may be either: - a Land Mobile Earth Station (LMES) radio equipment; and/or - a Maritime Mobile Earth Station (MMES) radio equipment not providing those distress and safety functions required by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). • These LMESs could be either vehicle mounted or portable equipment. • These MMESs are installable equipment on ships. • The MES could consist of a number of modules including a keyboard interface to the user. • The MES use linear polarization. • The MES operate through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area. • The antenna of the MES may be omnidirectional or directional with a means of tracking the satellite. • The MES are operating as part of a satellite network used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users. • The MES are controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document. The present document applies to the MES with its ancillary equipment and its various terrestrial ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile declared by the manufacturer. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [3] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the RE Directive [3] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the ETSI web site.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 427 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 428 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Mikroantennjaamade (VSAT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel raadiosagedusalades 11/12/14 GHz signaali edastust või edastust ja vastuvõttu või ainult vastuvõttu võimaldavatele kosmoseside maajaamadele
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT); Transmit-only, transmit/receive or receive-only satellite earth stations

operating in the 11/12/14 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) which have the following characteristics: • The VSAT is operating in one or more frequency ranges in the part of the following bands allocated exclusively to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS): - 14,00 GHz to 14,25 GHz (earth-to-space); - 12,50 GHz to 12,75 GHz (space-to-earth); or in the shared parts of the following bands, allocated to the FSS and Fixed Services (FS): - 14,25 GHz to 14,50 GHz (earth-to-space); - 10,70 GHz to 11,70 GHz (space-to-earth). • The VSAT uses linear polarization. • The VSAT operates through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area. • The VSAT antenna diameter does not exceed 3,8 m, or equivalent effective area. • The VSAT is either: - a transmit only VSAT: designed for transmission only of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands (earth-to-space) specified above; or - a transmit and receive VSAT: designed for transmission and reception of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands specified above; or - a receive only VSAT: designed for reception only of radio-communications signals in any of the frequency bands (space-earth) specified above. • The VSAT is designed usually for unattended operation. • The VSAT is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users. • The transmit-only and transmit-and-receive VSAT is controlled and monitored by a Centralized Control and Monitoring Function (CCMF). The CCMF is outside the scope of the present document. The present document applies to the VSAT with its ancillary equipment and its various terrestrial ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant by declaration or in the user documentation. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [4] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU (RE Directive) [4] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 428 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 430 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Raadiosagedusalades 11-12/13-14 GHz töötavate ja uudiste ajutiseks edastamiseks mõeldud kosmosesidesüsteemi liikuvate maajaamade (SNG TES) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Satellite News Gathering Transportable Earth Stations (SNG TES) operating in the 11 GHz to 12 GHz/13 GHz to 14 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Satellite News Gathering (SNG) Transportable Earth Stations (TESs) which have the following characteristics: • the SNG TESs are designed for Satellite News Gathering (SNG) which can be either an unforeseen or preplanned activity; • SNG TES is capable of transmitting television signals and associated audio or programme audio only towards a satellite positioned on the geostationary orbit. The modulation method may be either analogue or digital. Such transmissions are point-to-point or point-to-multipoint but not for general broadcast reception; • the SNG TESs are designed for relocation at any time to a different fixed operating location but are not intended to operate during the relocation period. The SNG TESs can be either vehicle mounted or packed for transportation. The SNG TESs considered in the present document are those designed to operate whilst stationary; • the SNG TESs are operating in the following bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS): - 10,70 GHz to 11,70 GHz (space-to-earth, shared); - 12,50 GHz to 12,75 GHz (space-to-earth, exclusive); - 12,75 GHz to 13,25 GHz (earth-to-space, shared); - 13,75 GHz to 14,25 GHz (earth-to-space, exclusive); - 14,25 GHz to 14,50 GHz (earth-to-space, shared). • frequencies could be selected from through the entire frequency range or be restricted to a range completely enclosed within those bands. These bands are partly shared between FSS and Fixed Service (FS); • at present the ITU Radio Regulations [3] restrict the use of the 13,75 GHz to 14,00 GHz band to earth stations having an antenna diameter of 4,5 m or greater and having a transmitting EIRP between 68 dBW and 85 dBW; • the SNG TESs use linear polarization; • the SNG TESs operate through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area; • the SNG TES antenna diameter does not exceed 5 m, or equivalent corresponding aperture; • the SNG TESs are designed for attended operation. The present document applies to the SNG TES with its ancillary equipment and its various terrestrial ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [6] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference." In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [6]) may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the ETSI web site.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 430 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 441 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Liikuva kosmoseside (MSS) raadiosagedusalades 1,6/2,4 GHz töötavate isikliku kasutusega kosmosesidevõrkude (S PCN) liikuvate maajaamade (MES), kaasa arvatud käsijaamade harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Mobile Earth Stations (MES), including handheld earth stations, for Satellite Personal Communications Networks (S-PCN) operating in the 1,6 GHz/2,4 GHz frequency band under the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

Revision of the EN 301 441 taking into account the new Radio Equipment Directive (RED).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 441 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 442 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Liikuva kosmoseside (MSS) raadiosagedustel 1 980 MHz kuni 2 010 MHz (Maa-komsos) ja 2 170 MHz kuni 2 200 MHz (kosmos-Maa) töötavate üldkasutatavate kosmosesidevõrkude (S PCN) liikuvate maajaamade (MES), kaasa arvatud käsijaamade harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for NGSO Mobile Earth Stations (MES) including handheld earth stations, for Satellite Personal Communications Networks (S-PCN) operating in the 1 980 MHz to 2 010 MHz (earth-to-space) and 2 170 MHz to 2 200 MHz (space-to-earth) frequency bands under the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Mobile Earth Station (MES) radio equipment which have the following characteristics: • these MES operate in a non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) mobile-satellite system; • these MES have both transmit and receive capabilities and operate in a Satellite-Personal Communications Network (S-PCN). An S-PCN MES may be handheld, portable, vehicle-mounted, host connected, semi-fixed or fixed equipment, or may be an element in a multi-mode terminal. It may consist of a number of modules with associated connections and user interface, or may be a self-contained single unit; • these LMESs are controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document; • if the MES is an element in a multi-mode terminal, unless otherwise stated in the present document, its requirements apply only to the S-PCN MES element of the terminal operating in the MSS frequency bands given in table 1; • these MES are capable in operating in all or part of the frequency bands shown in table 1. Table 1: Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) frequency bands MES MSS frequency bands Transmit (earth to space) 1 980 MHz to 2 010 MHz Receive (space to earth) 2 170 MHz to 2 200 MHz The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [7] (RE Directive) article 3.2 which states that "….radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the ETSI web site.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 442 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 443 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Mikroantennjaamade (VSAT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel raadiosagedusalades 4 GHz ja 6 GHz signaali edastamist või edastamist ja vastuvõtmist või ainult vastuvõtmist võimaldavatele kosmoseside maajaamadele
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT); Transmit-only, transmit-and-receive, receive-only satellite earth stations operating in the 4 GHz and 6 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to any Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) which has the following characteristics: • the VSAT is operating in one or more frequency ranges within the following bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS), shared with other services, e.g. the Fixed Service (FS) and the Mobile Service (MS): - 5,850 GHz to 7,075 GHz (earth-to-space); - 3,400 GHz to 4,200 GHz (space-to-earth); • the VSAT uses linear or circular polarization; • the VSAT operates through a geostationary satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area; • the VSAT antenna diameter does not exceed 7,3 m, or equivalent effective area; • the VSAT is either: - a transmit-only VSAT: designed for transmission-only of radio-communications signals in the frequency band (earth-to-space) specified above; or - a transmit-and-receive VSAT: designed for transmission-and-reception of radio-communications signals in the frequency bands specified above; or - a receive-only VSAT: designed for reception-only of radio-communications signals in the frequency band (space-to-earth) specified above; • the VSAT is designed usually for unattended operation; • the VSAT is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users; • the transmit-only and transmit-and-receive VSAT is controlled and monitored by a Centralized Control and Monitoring Function (CCMF). The CCMF is outside the scope of the present document. The present document applies to the VSAT with its ancillary equipment and its various terrestrial ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant by declaration or in the user documentation. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU (RE Directive) [6] article 3.2, which states that "... radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the RE Directive [6] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 443 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 447 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Paiksele kosmosesidele (FSS) eraldatud raadiosagedusalades 4/6 GHz töötavate veesõidukitele paigaldatud kosmoseside maajaamade (ESV) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for satellite Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESVs) operating in the 4/6 GHz frequency bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Earth Stations located on board Vessels (ESVs) which have the following characteristics: • The ESV is comprised of all the equipment, electrical and mechanical, from the antenna itself to the interface with other communications equipment on board (usually referred to as the terrestrial interface). • The ESV transmits in the frequency range from 5 925 MHz to 6 425 MHz allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (earth-to-space). • The ESV receives in one or more frequencies within the range from 3,700 GHz to 4,200 GHz in the bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (space-to-earth), depending on the ITU Region where the ESV is located. • The ESV transmits a single carrier. • The ESV uses linear or circular polarization. • The ESV operates through a geostationary satellite at least 2° to 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area. NOTE 1: The satellite spacing is mainly equal to 3° in ITU Regions 1 and 3 and 2° in ITU Region 2. The ESV transmits at elevations greater or equal to the minimum elevation angle declared by the applicant. • The ESV antenna diameter is not smaller than 2,4 m. • The ESV is designed for transmission and reception of radio-communications signals in accordance with any of the frequency bands specified above. • The ESV is usually designed for unattended operation. • The ESV is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users. • The ESV is controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document. The present document applies to the ESV with its ancillary equipment and its various telecommunication ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant by declaration or in the user documentation. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [7] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". The present document incorporates the technical limitations listed in annex 2 of ITU-R Resolution 902 (WRC-03) [i.1], ECC Report (05)69 [i.2], and ECC Report (06)91 [i.3]. NOTE 2: According to ITU-R Resolution 902 [i.1], any transmission from ESVs within the 300 km minimum distance of each country where the ESV transmit frequency band is used by the Fixed Service will be subject to the prior agreement of the concerned administration(s), which may specify additional operational requirements, or to the relevant ECC Decision. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE 3: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 447 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 459 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Saatesagedusega 29,5 kuni 30,0 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidi satelliitide satelliitside interaktiivsete terminalide (SIT) ja satelliitside kasutajaterminalide (SUT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT) and Satellite User Terminals (SUT) transmitting towards satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT) and Satellite User Terminals (SUT) operating as part of a bi-directional satellite network. Satellite Terminal (ST) is used in the present document as a generic name that refers equally to a SIT and/or a SUT. In such a network a Network Control Facility (NCF) is responsible for the monitoring and control of the transmit functions of the STs. These STs have the following characteristics: • in the case of SITs reception is in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) frequency ranges from 10,70 GHz to 11,70 GHz and from 12,50 GHz to 12,75 GHz, as well as the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) frequency range from 11,70 GHz to 12,50 GHz; • in the case of SUTs reception is in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) frequency ranges from 19,70 GHz to 20,20 GHz and from 17,70 GHz to 19,70 GHz, as well as the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) frequency range from 21,40 GHz to 22,00 GHz; • in all cases ST transmission is in the frequency band allocated to FSS on a primary basis from 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz; • STs transmit towards geostationary satellites with spacing down to 2° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area; • linear or circular polarization is used for transmission or reception; • the received signals may be analogue and/or digital; • the transmitted signals are always of digital nature; • the ST antenna diameter does not exceed 1,8 m, or equivalent effective area; • the ST is designed for unattended operations. The equipment considered in the present document comprises both the outdoor unit, usually composed of the antenna subsystem and associated upconverter, power amplifier and Low Noise Block (LNB) downconverter, and the indoor unit, usually composed of receive and transmit logic as well as the modulator, including cables between these two units. The present document applies to the ST with its ancillary equipment and its various ports and when operated within the boundary limits of all the operational environmental profile declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant by declaration or in the user documentation. All parts of the indoor unit related to reception, processing and presentation of the received information except the control channel are not within the scope of the present document. The syntax of the control channel messages is outside the scope of the present document. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [4] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the

RE Directive [4] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 459 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 502 V12.5.1:2016

Globaalne mobiiltelefonisüsteem (GSM); Baasjaama seade; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Base Station (BS) equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type: 1) GSM base stations. Table 1-1: GSM Base Station System frequency bands GSM band Direction of transmission GSM Base Station System relevant frequency bands P-GSM 900 Transmit 935 MHz to 960 MHz Receive 890 MHz to 915 MHz E-GSM 900 Transmit 925 MHz to 960 MHz Receive 880 MHz to 915 MHz R-GSM 900 Transmit 921 MHz to 960 MHz Receive 876 MHz to 915 MHz ER-GSM 900 Transmit 918 MHz to 960 MHz Receive 873 MHz to 915 MHz DCS 1 800 Transmit 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Receive 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz GSM 450 Transmit 460,4 MHz to 467,6 MHz Receive 450,4 MHz to 457,6 MHz GSM 480 Transmit 488,8 MHz to 496 MHz Receive 478,8 MHz to 486 MHz The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference. In regards to interference to systems operating in adjacent bands guidance for single carrier BTS and multicarrier BTS is provided in ECC Report 146 [i.3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 502 V12.5.1

EVS-EN 301 721 V2.1.1:2016

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Raadiosagedusel alla 1 GHz maalähedase orbiidi (LEO) satelliitsüsteemide madala andmeedastuskiirusega (LBRDC) liikuvate maajaamade (MES) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Mobile Earth Stations (MES) providing Low Bit Rate Data Communications (LBRDC) using Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites operating below 1 GHz frequency band covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Mobile Earth Stations (MES) providing Low Bit Rate Data Communications (LBRDC) using Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites and which have the following characteristics: - the MES could be a Based MES (BMES), a Vehicle mounted MES (VMES), or a Portable MES (PMES); - the MESs operate through satellites in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) as part of a network providing Low Bit Rate Data Communications (LBRDC); - these radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1. Table 1: Frequency ranges MES Transmit frequencies and Service allocations (MHz) MES Receive frequencies and Service allocations (MHz) 148 to 149,9 MSS 137 to 137,025 MSS 149,9 to 150,05 LMSS 137,025 to 137,175 MSS 235 to 322 MSS 137,175 to 137,825 MSS 335,4 to 399,9 MSS 137,825 to 138 MSS 399,9 to 400,05 LMSS 235 to 322 MSS 335,4 to 399,9 MSS 400,15 to 401 MSS The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [7] (RE Directive) article 3.2 which states that "….radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the RE Directive [7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE 1: A list of such ENs is included on the ETSI web site. NOTE 2: The MESs are controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 721 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 841-3 V2.1.1:2016

VHF maa-õhk digitaallink (VDL) mudel 2; Maapealsete seadmete tehnilised karakteristikud ja mõõtmismeetodid; Osa 3: Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel
VHF air-ground Digital Link (VDL) Mode 2; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for ground-based equipment; Part 3: Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to VDL Mode 2 ground-air digital communications using Differential Eight Phase Shift Keying (D8PSK), intended for channel increments of 25 kHz. The VDL Mode 2 system provides data communication exchanges between aircraft and ground-based systems, operating in the VHF band (117,975 MHz to 137,000 MHz). The scope of the present document is limited to ground based stations. NOTE: The VDL Mode 2 can be used as an Air/Ground sub-network of the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network (ATN) using a band with AM(R)S spectrum allocation. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.1]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] as well as essential requirements under the SES Interoperability Regulation No 552/2004 [i.5] and related implementing rules and/or essential requirements under the EASA basic Regulation No 216/2008 [i.6] as amended by Regulation No 1108/2009 [i.7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 841-3 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 842-5 V2.1.1:2016

VHF maa-õhk digitaallink (VDL) mudel 4 raadioseade; Maapealsete seadmete tehnilised karakteristikud ja mõõtmismeetodid; Osa 5: Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel
VHF air-ground Digital Link (VDL) Mode 4 radio equipment; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for ground-based equipment; Part 5: Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

transmitters and receivers for air-ground communications operating in the VHF band, using Gaussian-filtered Frequency Shift Keying (GFSK) Modulation with 25 kHz channel spacing and capable of tuning to any of the 25 kHz channels from 112,000 MHz to 136,975 MHz as defined in ICAO VHF Digital Link (VDL) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) [i.5]. Manufacturers should note that in future the tuning range for the ground transceivers may also cover any 25 kHz channel from 108,000 MHz to 111,975 MHz. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.2]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of Article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.2] as well as essential requirements under the Single European Sky Interoperability Regulation 552/2004 [i.10] and related implementing rules and/or essential requirements under the EASA basic regulation No 216/2008 [i.3] as amended by Regulation No 1108/2009 [i.4] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 842-5 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-1 V11.1.1:2016

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Sissejuhatus ja üldised nõuded
IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 1: Introduction and common requirements

The present document applies to user equipment, repeaters and base stations for IMT, falling within the scope of one of the other parts of ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8], except for IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT). The present document also covers the corresponding ancillary equipment. NOTE 1: ETSI EN 301 908-10 [i.7] contains in particular requirements for radiated spurious emissions and control and monitoring functions applicable to IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT) equipment. The present document includes technical requirements which are common to equipment falling within the scope of several of the other parts. NOTE 2: The other parts of ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8], which are listed in the foreword of the present document, specify technical requirements in respect of a particular type of IMT equipment. NOTE 3: Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-12 [i.4] and M.2012-1 [i.5] define the characteristics of the members of the IMT-2000 family and IMT-Advanced respectively by means of references to technical specifications developed by Standards Development organizations. The present document applies to equipment designed to meet any version of the terrestrial specifications referenced in Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-12 [i.4] and M.2012-1 [i.5]. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-1 V11.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-18 V11.1.1:2016

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA ja GSM/EDGE multistandard raadio (MSR) baasjaam (BS)
IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)

The present document applies to the following equipment types: 1) Multi-Standard Radio capable Base stations (E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE). These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: Base station operating bands Band designation and Band Category Direction of transmission MSR Base Station operating bands 1 (BC1) Transmit 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz Receive 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 3 (BC2) Transmit 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Receive 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 7 (BC1) Transmit 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz Receive 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 8 (BC2) Transmit 925 MHz to 960 MHz Receive 880 MHz to 915 MHz 20 (BC1) Transmit 791 MHz to 821 MHz Receive 832 MHz to 862 MHz 22 (BC1) Transmit 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz Receive 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz 28 (BC1) Transmit 758 MHz to 803 MHz Receive 703 MHz to 748 MHz 32 (BC1) (note) Transmit 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Receive N/A 33 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43 (BC3) Transmit and Receive 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz NOTE: Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Pcell. Restricted to UTRA operation when dual band is configured (e.g. DB-DC-HSDPA or dual band 4C-HSDPA). The down link frequency(ies) of this band are paired with the uplink frequency(ies) of the other FDD band (external) of the dual band configuration. NOTE: For BS capable of multi-band operation, the supported operating bands may belong to different Band Categories. The present document covers requirements for multi-RAT capable E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE MSR Base Stations for 3GPP™ Release 9, 10 and 11. This includes the requirements for E UTRA Base Station operating bands and E-UTRA CA operating bands from 3GPP Release 12. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that Radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-18 V11.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-2 V11.1.1:2016

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard Raadioseadme direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 2: CDMA otsese hajutamisega (UTRA FDD) kasutajaseadmed (UE)
IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 2: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) User Equipment (UE)

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type: • User Equipment for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD). These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: UTRA FDD operating bands UTRA FDD Band Direction of transmission UTRA FDD operating bands I Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz III Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz VII Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz VIII Transmit 880 MHz to 915 MHz Receive 925 MHz to 960 MHz XV Transmit 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz Receive 2 600 MHz to 2 620 MHz XVI Transmit 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz Receive 2 585 MHz to 2 600 MHz XX Transmit 832 MHz to 862 MHz Receive 791 MHz to 821 MHz XXII Transmit 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz Receive 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz The present document covers requirements for UTRA FDD User Equipment from 3GPP™ Releases 99, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 defined in ETSI TS 125 101 [4]. This include the requirements for UE operating bands from 3GPP™ Release 12 defined in ETSI TS 125 101 [4]. In addition, the present document covers requirements for UTRA FDD User Equipment in the operating bands specified in ETSI TS 102 735 [i.4]. NOTE: For Band XX: - for user equipment designed to be mobile or nomadic, the requirements in the present document measured at the antenna port also show conformity to the corresponding requirement defined as TRP (Total Radiated Power), as described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU [i.6], ECC Decision (09)03 [i.7] and CEPT Report 30 [i.8]; - for user equipment designed to be fixed or installed, the present document does not address the requirements described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU [i.6], ECC Decision (09)03 [i.7] and CEPT Report 30 [i.8]. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-2 V11.1.1

EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-2: Veerem. Aparatuur
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 3-2: Rolling stock - Apparatus

This European Standard applies to emission and immunity aspects of EMC for electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use on railway rolling stock. EN 50121-3-2 applies for the integration of apparatus on rolling stock. The frequency range considered is from DC to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. The application of tests shall depend on the particular apparatus, its configuration, its ports, its technology and its operating conditions. This standard takes into account the internal environment of the railway rolling stock and the external environment of the railway, and interference to the apparatus from equipment such as hand-held radio-transmitters. If a port is intended to transmit or receive for the purpose of radio communication (intentional radiators, e.g. transponder systems), then the radiated emission requirement in this standard is not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmission from a radio-transmitter as defined by the ITU. Immunity limits do not apply in the exclusion bands as defined in the corresponding EMC related standard for radio equipment. This standard does not apply to transient emissions when starting or stopping the apparatus. The objective of this standard is to define limits and test methods for electromagnetic emissions and immunity test requirements in relation to conducted and radiated disturbances. These limits and tests represent essential electromagnetic compatibility requirements. Emission requirements have been selected so as to ensure that disturbances generated by the apparatus operated normally on railway rolling stock do not exceed a level which could prevent other apparatus from operating as intended. The emission limits given in this standard take precedence over emission requirements for individual apparatus on board the rolling stock given in other standards. Likewise, the immunity requirements have been selected so as to ensure an adequate level of immunity for rolling stock apparatus. The levels do not however cover all cases which may occur with an extremely low probability of occurrence in any location. Specific requirements which deviate from this standard shall be specified. Test requirements are specified for each port considered. These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in EN 50121-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-3-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2015

EVS-EN 50121-4:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4: Signalisatsiooni- ja sideseadmete emissioon ja häiringutaluvus
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

This European Standard applies to signalling and telecommunication apparatus that is installed inside the railway environment. Signalling and telecommunication apparatus mounted in vehicles is covered by FprEN 50121 3 2:2016, signalling and telecommunication apparatus installed inside the substation and connected to substation equipment is covered by FprEN 50121 5:2016. This European Standard specifies limits for emission and immunity and provides performance criteria for signalling and telecommunications (S&T) apparatus (including power supply systems belonging to S&T) which may interfere with other apparatus inside the railway environment, or increase the total emissions for the railway environment and so risk causing Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) to apparatus outside the railway system. The requirements specified given in this standard apply for: — vital equipment such as interlocking or command and control; — apparatus inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with connection inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with cable length > 30 m. Other apparatus not covered by at least one of these given cases should be in compliance with EN 61000 6 2. If a port is intended to transmit or receive for the purpose of radio communication (intentional radiators, e.g. transponder systems), then the radiated emission requirement in this standard are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmission from a radio-transmitter as defined by the ITU. Immunity limits do not apply in the exclusion bands as defined in the corresponding EMC related standard for radio equipment. The standard does not specify basic personal safety requirements for apparatus such as protection against electric

shock, unsafe operation, insulation co-ordination and related dielectric tests. The requirements were developed for and are applicable to this set of apparatus when operating under normal conditions. Fault conditions of the apparatus have not been taken into account. The frequency range considered is from DC to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. For products in the scope of EN 61000 3 2, EN 61000 3 3, EN 61000 3 11 or EN 61000 3 12 the requirements of those standards also apply. These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in FprEN 50121 1:2016. The immunity and emission levels do not of themselves guarantee that the integration of apparatus will necessarily be satisfactory. The standard cannot cover all the possible configurations of the apparatus, but the test levels are sufficient to achieve satisfactory EMC in the majority of cases.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50121-4:2015

EVS-EN 50289-1-11:2016

Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-11: Electrical test methods - Characteristic impedance, input impedance, return loss

This Part of EN 50289 details the test methods to determine characteristic impedance, input impedance and return loss of cables used in analogue and digital communication systems. It is to be read in conjunction with EN 50289-1-1, which contains essential provisions for its application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50289-1-11:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50289-1-11:2002

EVS-EN 60794-3-20:2016

Optical fibre cables - Part 3-20: Outdoor cables - Family specification for self-supporting aerial telecommunication cables

IEC 60794-3-20:2008(E) covers optical self-supporting aerial telecommunication cables. Requirements of the sectional specification IEC 60794-3 for duct, buried and aerial cables are applicable to cables covered by this standard. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2002. It constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are listed below: - the fibres specification clause (Clause 5) has been enlarged to include fibre Types B5 and B6.a; - an annex has been added for additional requirements according to the MICE table.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-3-20:2016; EN 60794-3-20:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60794-3-20:2009

EVS-EN 60794-5:2016

Optical fibre cables - Part 5: Sectional specification - Microduct cabling for installation by blowing

IEC 60794-5:2014 which is a sectional specification, specifies the requirements of microduct optical fibre cables, microduct fibre units, microducts and protected microducts for installation by blowing for outdoor and/or indoor use. The microduct optical fibre cables and microduct fibre units utilize the structure of the microduct or protected microducts to support installation and to provide protection over the design lifetime. These products may be used for applications such as communication and transmission networks, transmission, telephone and data processing equipment, control and monitoring applications. The cabling structures described in this sectional specification are uniquely designed to facilitate and take advantage of installation by blowing into microducts. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2006, and constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - the addition of constructional requirements, including a reference to IEC 60794-3 for microduct optical fibre cables; - the specification has been streamlined by cross-referencing IEC 60794-1-1. Keywords: microduct optical fibre cables, microduct fibre units, microducts and protected microducts, installation by blowing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-5:2014; EN 60794-5:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60794-5:2007

EVS-EN 61169-54:2016

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 54: Sectional specification for coaxial connectors with 10 mm inner diameter of outer conductor, nominal characteristic impedance 50 Ω, series 4,3-10

IEC 61169-54:2016 is a sectional specification which provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for coaxial connectors with 10 mm inner diameter of outer conductor, characteristic impedance 50 Ohms, series 4,3-10 with screw type, hand screw type or quick-lock type coupling, for an upper operating frequency limit of 6 GHz, for use in wireless telecommunication and wireless network applications in conjunction with appropriate transmission line types for these applications. It also describes mating face dimensions for general purpose connectors, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to 4,3-10 series connectors. This specification indicates the recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a detail specification and it covers test schedules and inspection requirements for assessment levels M and H.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61169-54:2016; EN 61169-54:2016

EVS-EN 61290-4-1:2016

Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 4-1: Gain transient parameters - Two-wavelength method

IEC 61290-4-1:2016 applies to optical amplifiers (OAs) using active fibres (optical fibre amplifiers (OFAs)) containing rare-earth dopants including erbium-doped fibre amplifiers (EDFAs) and optically amplified elementary sub-systems. These amplifiers are commercially available and widely deployed in service provider networks. The object of document is to provide the general background for OFA transients and related parameters, and to describe a standard test method for accurate and reliable measurement of the following transient parameters: - channel addition or removal transient gain overshoot and transient net gain overshoot; - channel addition or removal transient gain undershoot and transient net gain undershoot; - channel addition or removal gain offset; - channel addition or removal transient gain response time constant (settling time). This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - extended the applicability from only EDFAs to all OFAs; - updated definitions for consistency with other documents in the IEC 61290-4 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61290-4-1:2016; EN 61290-4-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61290-4-1:2011

EVS-EN 61300-1:2016

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 61300-1:2016 provides general information and guidance for the basic test and measurement procedures defined in the IEC 61300-2 and IEC 61300-3 series for interconnecting devices and passive components. This standard should be used in combination with the relevant specification which will define the tests to be used, the required degree of severity for each of them, their sequence, if relevant, and the permissible performance limits. In the event of conflict between this basic standard and the relevant specification, the latter will take precedence. This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: reconsideration of the terms and definitions; addition of Clause 4.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-1:2016; EN 61300-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61300-1:2011

EVS-EN 61753-052-3:2016

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 052-3: Single-mode fibre non-connectorized fixed attenuator - Category U in uncontrolled environment

Contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities for a fibre optic attenuator to meet the requirements of category U environments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-052-3:2016; EN 61753-052-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-052-3:2003

EVS-EN 61753-052-6:2016

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 052-6: Single-mode fibre non-connectorized fixed attenuator - Category O in outside plant environment

IEC 61753-052-6:2016 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic attenuator satisfies in order to be categorised as meeting the requirements of single-mode fibre non-connectorized fixed attenuator devices used in outside plant environments. IEC 60869-1 contains the generic specification of the optical attenuator. Optical performances specified in this document relate only to non-connectorized optical attenuators. Keywords: non-connectorized fixed attenuator devices, Category O in outside plant environments

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-052-6:2016; EN 61753-052-6:2016

EVS-EN 61754-32:2016

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 32: Type DiaLink connector family

IEC 61754-32:2016 defines the standard interface dimensions for the type DiaLink family of connectors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61754-32:2016; EN 61754-32:2016

EVS-EN 61754-34:2016

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 34: Type URM connector family

IEC 61754-34:2016 defines the standard interface dimensions for the type URM family of connectors. Keywords: interface dimensions for type URM connectors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61754-34:2016; EN 61754-34:2016

EVS-EN 61970-552:2016

Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) - Part 552: CIMXML Model Exchange Format

IEC 61970-552:2013 specifies a Component Interface Specification (CIS) for Energy Management Systems Application Program Interfaces. This part specifies the format and rules for exchanging modelling information based upon the CIM. It uses the CIM RDF Schema presented in IEC 61970-501 as the meta-model framework for constructing XML documents of power system modelling information. The style of these documents is called CIMXML format. This standard supports a mechanism for software from independent suppliers to produce and consume CIM described modelling information based on a common format.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61970-552:2016; EN 61970-552:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61970-552:2014

EVS-EN 62952-1:2016

Power sources for a wireless communication device - Part 1: General requirements of power modules

IEC 62952-1:2016 specifies the general requirements of power modules for wireless communication devices (WCD). This document includes additional optional specifications to permit use in explosive atmospheres and harsh environments. This International Standard is based on VDI/VDE 2185 Blatt 3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62952-1:2016; EN 62952-1:2016

EVS-EN 62952-2:2016

Power sources for a wireless communication device - Part 2: Profile for power modules with batteries

IEC 62952-2:2016 specifies a profile for a power module containing batteries used as power source for wireless communication devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62952-2:2016; EN 62952-2:2016

IEC/TR 61000-5-2:1997 et

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 5: Paigaldus- ja leevendusjuhendid. Jagu 2: Maandamine ja kaabeldus
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines - Section 2: Earthing and cabling (IEC/TR 61000-5-2:1997)

Antud tehniline aruanne (tüüp 3) hõlmab elektri- ja elektroonikasüsteemide ja paigaldiste maandamise ning kaabelduse juhiseid, mille eesmärk on tagada elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmete või süsteemide elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Vaadeldakse täpsemalt maandusviise ja kaablipaigutust, mida kasutatakse tööstus-, äri- ja olmepaigaldistes. See tehniline aruanne on ette nähtud paigaldise ehitajatele ning kasutajatele, mingil määral ka tundlike elektri- või elektroonikapaigaldiste ja süsteemide ning ka kõrge häiringuemissiooni tasemega seadmete tootjatele, mis võivad halvendada üldist elektromagnetilist keskkonda. See kehtib eelkõige uutele paigaldistele, kuid majandusliku põhjendatuse korral võib seda rakendada ka olemasolevate rajatiste laiendamisel või uuendamisel.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC/TR 61000-5-2:1997

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CLC/TR 50542-2:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab Train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 2: Display systems FIS

The scope of this Technical Report is the definition of the functional interface between TDC and DMIs. See Figure 1 - TDC DMI functional interface. The DMIs are those defined and considered in CLC/TR 50542-1. The TDC is defined in CLC/TR 50542-1. NOTE The conversion of physical signals into numerical representation is out of the scope.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-2:2016

CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other train systems FIS

The scope of this document is the definition of the functional interface between TDC and other train systems. These other train systems are the train systems (different from ETCS (Subset 121) and DMIs) from the TDC point of view. The functional interface deals with data exchanged between TDC and these train systems. The TDC is defined in document CLC/TR 50542-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

EVS-EN 50600-4-1:2016

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 4-1: Overview of and general requirements for key performance indicators

This European Standard specifies the following for the other standards in the EN 50600 4-X series: a) a common structure, b) definitions, terminology and boundary conditions for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency, c) common requirements for KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency, d) common objectives for KPIs of the data centre resource effectiveness and efficiency, e) general information regarding the use of KPIs of data centre resource usage effectiveness and efficiency.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50600-4-1:2016

EVS-EN 50600-4-2:2016

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 4-2: Power Usage Effectiveness

This European Standard specifies the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) to quantify the efficient use of energy in the form of electricity. NOTE See the Note 1 to entry in Definition 3.1.3. This European Standard: a) defines the Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) of a data centre; b) introduces PUE measurement categories; c) describes the relationship of this KPI to a data centre's infrastructure, information technology equipment and information technology operations; d) defines the measurement, the calculation and the reporting of the parameter; e) provides information on the correct interpretation of the PUE. PUE derivatives are described in Annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50600-4-2:2016

EVS-EN 50600-4-3:2016

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 4-3: Renewable Energy Factor

This European Standard: a) defines the Renewable Energy Factor (REF) of a data centre; b) specifies a methodology to calculate and to present the REF; c) provides information on the correct interpretation of the REF.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50600-4-3:2016

EVS-EN 50667:2016

Information technology - Automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems - Requirements, data exchange and applications

This European Standard specifies the requirements and recommendations for the attributes of automated infrastructure management (AIM) systems. This European Standard explains how AIM systems can contribute to operational efficiency and deliver benefits to a) cabling infrastructure and connected device administration, b) facilities and IT management processes and systems, c) other networked management processes and systems (e.g. intelligent building systems), d) business information systems covering asset tracking and asset management together with event notifications and alerts that assist with physical network security. This European Standard specifies a framework of requirements and recommendations for data exchange with other systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50667:2016

EVS-EN 62056-4-7:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 4-7: DLMS/COSEM transport layer for IP networks

IEC 62056-4-7:2015 specifies a connection-less and a connection oriented transport layer (TL) for DLMS/COSEM communication profiles used on IP networks. These TLs provide OSI-style services to the service user DLMS/COSEM AL. The connection-less TL is based on the Internet Standard User Datagram Protocol (UDP). The connection-oriented TL is based on the Internet Standard Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). This first edition cancels and replaces the IEC 62056-47 published in 2006 and constitutes a technical revision. It includes the following changes: - This standard is applicable now both for IP4 and IPv6 networks; - Latest editions of the IEC 62056 suite are referenced. DLMS/COSEM IANA-registered port numbers added.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-4-7:2015; EN 62056-4-7:2016

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-47:2007

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

IEC 62056-5-3:2016 specifies the DLMS/COSEM application layer in terms of structure, services and protocols for COSEM clients and servers, and defines how to use the DLMS/COSEM application layer in various communication profiles. It defines services for establishing and releasing application associations, and data communication services for accessing the methods and attributes of COSEM interface objects, defined in IEC 62056-6-2:2016, using either logical name (LN) or short name (SN) referencing. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-5-3 published in 2013.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2016; EN 62056-5-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014

EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

IEC 62056-6-1:2015 specifies the overall structure of the OBject Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment to their identification codes. OBIS provides a unique identifier for all data within the metering equipment, including not only measurement values, but also abstract values used for configuration or obtaining information about the behaviour of the metering equipment. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-6-1, published in 2013. It constitutes a technical revision. The main technical changes with respect to the previous edition are listed in Annex B (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-1:2015; EN 62056-6-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2013

EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

IEC 62056-6-2:2016 specifies a model of a meter as it is seen through its communication interface(s). Generic building blocks are defined using object-oriented methods, in the form of interface classes to model meters from simple up to very complex functionality. Annexes A to F (informative) provide additional information related to some interface classes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-2:2016; EN 62056-6-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2013

EVS-EN 62056-7-5:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The dlms/cosem suite - Part 7-5: Local data transmission profiles for Local Networks (LN)

IEC 62056-7-5:2016 specifies DLMS/COSEM communication profiles for transmitting metering data modelled by COSEM interface objects through a Local Data Transmission Interface (LDTI). The LDTI may be part of a meter or of a Local Network Access Point (LNAP) hosting a DLMS/COSEM server.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-7-5:2016; EN 62056-7-5:2016

EVS-EN ISO 13140-1:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 13141 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO 13140-1:2016)

ISO 13140-1:2016 specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board units (OBU) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 13141. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (on-board units and roadside units) to enable interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-1:2016; EN ISO 13140-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 13140-2:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 13141 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13140-2:2016)

ISO 13140-2:2016 specifies the abstract test suite (ATS) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 13141:2015 in accordance with the test suite structure and test purposes defined in ISO 13140- 1:2016. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (OBE and RSE) to support interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-2:2016; EN ISO 13140-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO 13143-1:2016)

ISO 18143-1:2016 specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board units (OBU) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813:2015. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (on-board units and roadside units) to enable interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13143-1:2016; EN ISO 13143-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 13143-2:2016

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13143-2:2016)

ISO 13143-2:2016 specifies the abstract test suite (ATS) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813 in accordance with the test suite structure and test purposes defined in ISO 13143- 1:2016. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) equipment (OBE and RSE) to enable interoperability between equipment supplied by different manufacturers. In order to ascertain that OBE and RSE fulfil essential radio requirements, they are also likely to be subject to additional factory, site and system acceptance testing (e.g. of physical and environmental endurance, quality assurance and control at manufacturing, and charge point integration), which is outside the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13143-2:2016; EN ISO 13143-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011

EVS-EN ISO 21549-7:2016

Health informatics - Patient healthcard data - Part 7: Medication data (ISO 21549-7:2016)

ISO 21549-7:2016 applies to situations in which such data is recorded on or transported by patient healthcards compliant with the physical dimensions of ID-1 cards defined by ISO/IEC 7810. ISO 21549-7:2016 specifies the basic structure of the data contained within the medication data object, but does not specify or mandate particular data sets for storage on devices. The purpose of this document is for cards to provide information to other health professionals and to the patient or its non-professional caregiver. It can also be used to carry a new prescription from the prescriber to the dispenser/pharmacy in the design of its sets. Medication data include the following four components: - medication notes: additional information related to medication and the safe use of medicines by the patient such as medication history, sensitivities and allergies; - medication prescriptions: to carry a new prescription from the prescriber to the dispenser/pharmacy; - medication dispensed: the records of medications dispensed for the patient; - medication references: pointers to other systems that contain information that makes up medication prescription and the authority to dispense. The following topics are beyond the scope of this document: - physical or logical solutions for the practical functioning of particular types of data cards; - how the message is processed further "downstream" of the interface between two systems; - the form which the data takes for use outside the data card, or the way in which such data is visibly represented on the data card or elsewhere. NOTE Not only does the definition of "medicinal products" differ from country to country, but also the same name can relate to entirely different products in some countries. Therefore, it is important to consider the safety of the patient when the card is used across borders. ISO 21549-7:2016 describes and defines the Medication data objects used within or referenced by patient-held health data cards using UML, plain text and Abstract Syntax Notation (ASN.1). ISO 21549-7:2016 does not describe nor define the common objects defined within ISO 21549-2, even though they are referenced and utilized within this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21549-7:2016; EN ISO 21549-7:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21549-7:2007

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2016

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Süsteemi elutsükli protsessid
Systems and software engineering - System life cycle processes (ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015)

See standard rajab tehissüsteemide elutsükli kirjeldamiseks ühise karkassi. Ta määratleb tehnilisest vaatepunktist ühe protsessistiku ja sellega seotud terminoloogia. Neid protsesse saab rakendada süsteemi struktuuri igal hierarhiatasemel. Nende protsesside valikkogumeid saab rakendada süsteemi elutsükli järkude halduseks ja sooritamiseks kogu elutsükli ulatuses. Seda tehakse kõiki huvipooli kaasates, lõppsihiks kliendi rahulolu saavutamine. See standard annab ka protsessid, mis toetavad organisatsioonis või projektis kasutatavate elutsükli protsesside määratlemist, juhtimist ja täiustamist. Neid elutsükli protsesse saavad organisatsioonid või projektid kasutada süsteemide hankimisel ja tarnimisel. See standard käsitleb süsteeme, mis on tehislikud ja mille konfiguratsioonis võib olla üks või mitu järgnevast: riistvara, tarkvara, andmed, inimesed, protsessid (näiteks protsessid kasutajaile teenuste andmiseks), protseduurid (näiteks operaatorijuhendid), rajatised, materjalid ja looduslikult leiduvad olemid. Kui süsteemielemendiks on tarkvara, võib selle teostuseks kasutada tarkvara elutsükli protsesse standardist ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2015. Need kaks standardit on ühtlustatud üheaegseks kasutamiseks üksikprojektis või üksikorganisatsioonis.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 15288:2009

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 16882:2016

Road vehicles - Security of the mechanical seals used on tachographs - Requirements and test procedures

This European Standard is intended to provide technical specifications for mechanical seals to enhance the security of digital tachograph system. It applies to the category of vehicles as defined in European Regulation n°165/2014. NOTE 1 This European Standard is intended primarily to digital tachographs but can be applied to analog tachographs. NOTE 2 Any type of seals which meet the requirements within this European Standard can be used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16882:2016

EVS-EN 50436-3:2016

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for authorities, decision makers, purchasers and users

An alcohol interlock is a system comprising a breath alcohol measuring instrument and an immobiliser which may be easily installed in motor vehicles as passenger cars, coaches, taxis, hazardous goods transporters, lorries, trams, trains, motorcycles, boats, or snow mobiles. Before the vehicle motor can be started or the vehicle can be moved, a breath sample needs to be provided to the alcohol interlock, normally through a mouthpiece. Once the breath alcohol measurement has been performed, the alcohol interlock will prevent drivers from starting the motor if they have an alcohol concentration above a predetermined limit value. This limit may be set at the legal limit of a respective country or lower. Alcohol interlocks that meet the relevant European Standards detect, for example, if the sample is delivered by a human being. They are also capable of preventing and detecting tampering with the instrument. Additional parts of the system may include identity checking or recording mechanisms. The purpose of this European Standard is to give practical guidance for selection, installation, use and maintenance of alcohol interlocks. It is directed to all those who have an interest in alcohol interlocks as well as companies selling and installing alcohol interlocks, purchasers and users for commercial, professional or private use. The European Standard gives information about the alcohol interlock and how it is to be used. This European Standard describes alcohol interlocks for use in vehicles as a general preventive measure in traffic safety as well as for use in drink driving offender programmes. However, information provided may also be useful for alcohol interlocks in other applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50436-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50436-3:2010

EVS-EN 50436-7:2016

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 7: Installation document

This European Standard defines the content and the layout of an installation document providing necessary and useful information about the aftermarket installation of an alcohol interlock into a vehicle. It details the type of the vehicle, connection schematics, accessibility instructions and recommendations to avoid safety risks. The contents and layout ensures that the information document be easy to use by installers in different countries and may be available in paper or electronic format. This European Standard is applicable to alcohol interlocks according EN 50436-1 and EN 50436-2. This European Standard is mostly intended for vehicle manufacturers and manufacturers of alcohol interlocks. This European Standard does not apply to: - the process of handling the installation documents, - the installation process; - information related to education and training for installers; - general performance requirements for alcohol interlocks (see EN 50436-1 and EN 50436-2); - the installation of the alcohol interlock during the production of the vehicle.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50436-7:2016

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50542-2:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab Train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 2: Display systems FIS

The scope of this Technical Report is the definition of the functional interface between TDC and DMIs. See Figure 1 - TDC DMI functional interface. The DMIs are those defined and considered in CLC/TR 50542-1. The TDC is defined in CLC/TR 50542-1. NOTE The conversion of physical signals into numerical representation is out of the scope.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-2:2016

CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other train systems FIS

The scope of this document is the definition of the functional interface between TDC and other train systems. These other train systems are the train systems (different from ETCS (Subset 121) and DMIs) from the TDC point of view. The functional interface deals with data exchanged between TDC and these train systems. The TDC is defined in document CLC/TR 50542-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-2: Veerem. Aparatuur
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 3-2: Rolling stock - Apparatus

This European Standard applies to emission and immunity aspects of EMC for electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use on railway rolling stock. EN 50121-3-2 applies for the integration of apparatus on rolling stock. The frequency range considered is from DC to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. The application of tests shall depend on the particular apparatus, its configuration, its ports, its technology and its operating conditions. This standard takes into account the internal environment of the railway rolling stock and the external environment of the railway, and interference to the apparatus from equipment such as hand-held radio-transmitters. If a port is intended to transmit or receive for the purpose of radio communication (intentional radiators, e.g. transponder systems), then the radiated emission requirement in this standard is not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmission from a radio-transmitter as defined by the ITU. Immunity limits do not apply in the exclusion bands as defined in the corresponding EMC related standard for radio equipment. This standard does not apply to transient emissions when starting or stopping the apparatus. The objective of this standard is to define limits and test methods for electromagnetic emissions and immunity test requirements in relation to conducted and radiated disturbances. These limits and tests represent essential electromagnetic compatibility requirements. Emission requirements have been selected so as to ensure that disturbances generated by the apparatus operated normally on railway rolling stock do not exceed a level which could prevent other apparatus from operating as intended. The emission limits given in this standard take precedence over emission requirements for individual apparatus on board the rolling stock given in other standards. Likewise, the immunity requirements have been selected so as to ensure an adequate level of immunity for rolling stock apparatus. The levels do not however cover all cases which may occur with an extremely low probability of occurrence in any location. Specific requirements which deviate from this standard shall be specified. Test requirements are specified for each port considered. These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in EN 50121-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-3-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2015

EVS-EN 50121-4:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4: Signalisatsiooni- ja sideseadmete emissioon ja häiringutaluvus
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

This European Standard applies to signalling and telecommunication apparatus that is installed inside the railway environment. Signalling and telecommunication apparatus mounted in vehicles is covered by FprEN 50121 3 2:2016, signalling and telecommunication apparatus installed inside the substation and connected to substation equipment is covered by FprEN 50121 5:2016. This European Standard specifies limits for emission and immunity and provides performance criteria for signalling and telecommunications (S&T) apparatus (including power supply systems belonging to S&T) which may interfere with other apparatus inside the railway environment, or increase the total emissions for the railway environment and so risk causing Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI) to apparatus outside the railway system. The requirements specified given in this standard apply for: — vital equipment such as interlocking or command and control; — apparatus inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with connection inside the 3 m zone; — ports of apparatus inside the 10 m zone with cable length > 30 m. Other apparatus not covered by at least one of these given cases should be in compliance with EN 61000 6 2. If a port is intended to transmit or receive for the purpose of radio communication (intentional radiators, e.g. transponder systems), then the radiated emission requirement in this standard are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmission from a radio-transmitter as defined by the ITU. Immunity limits do not apply in the exclusion bands as defined in the corresponding EMC related standard for radio equipment. The standard does not specify basic personal safety requirements for apparatus such as protection against electric shock, unsafe operation, insulation co-ordination and related dielectric tests. The requirements were developed for and are applicable to this set of apparatus when operating under normal conditions. Fault conditions of the apparatus have not been taken into account. The frequency range considered is from DC to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified. For products in the scope of EN 61000 3 2, EN 61000 3 3, EN 61000 3 11 or EN 61000 3 12 the requirements of those standards also apply. These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in FprEN 50121 1:2016. The immunity and emission levels do not of themselves guarantee that the integration of apparatus will necessarily be satisfactory. The standard cannot cover all the possible configurations of the apparatus, but the test levels are sufficient to achieve satisfactory EMC in the majority of cases.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50121-4:2015

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 61162-1:2016

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners

IEC 61162-1:2010(E) contains the requirements for data communication between maritime electronic instruments, navigation and radiocommunication equipment when interconnected via an appropriate system. Is intended to support one-way serial data transmission from a single talker to one or more listeners. This data is in printable ASCII form and may include information such as position, speed, depth, frequency allocation, etc. Typical messages may be from about 11 to a maximum of 79 characters in length and generally require transmission no more rapidly than one message per second. For applications where a faster transmission rate is necessary, reference should be made to IEC 61162-2. The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below: - certain sentences have been removed as they are not used by other standards prepared by technical committee 80; - new sentences have been added; corrections have been made to certain sentences (ABK, BBM, DOR, FIR, SSD, TUT, and VTG); - new fields have been added to certain sentences; - three additional tests have been added to Annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61162-1:2016; EN 61162-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61162-1:2011

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2714-002:2016

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2714-002:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2714-002:2012

EVS-EN 2811:2016

Aerospace series - Nuts, hexagon, slotted/ castellated in steel cadmium plated - Classification: 1 100 MPa/235 °C

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2811:2016

EVS-EN 3672:2016

Aerospace series - Shank nuts, self-locking, in heat resisting nickel base alloy NI-P101HT (Waspaloy), silver plated, for 30°C swage - Classification: 1 210 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 730°C

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3672:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3672:2008

EVS-EN 3902:2016

Aerospace series - Washers for rivet assemblies, in aluminium alloy, anodized, metric series

This standard specifies the characteristics of washers for rivet assemblies, in aluminium alloy, anodized, metric series, for maximum operating temperature 120 °C, for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3902:2016

EVS-EN 4309:2016

Aerospace series - Nuts, hexagon, self-locking by plastic ring, normal height, normal across flats, in alloy steel, cadmium plated - Classification: 900 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 120 °C

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of hexagonal nuts, self-locking by plastic ring, normal height, normal across flats, in alloy steel, cadmium plated. Classification: 900 MPa / 120 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4309:2016

EVS-EN 4644-002:2016

Aerospace series - Connector, electrical and optical, rectangular, modular, rectangular inserts, operating temperature 175 °C (or 125 °C) continuous - Part 002: Specification of performance and contact arrangements

This European Standard specifies the common conditions for rectangular electrical modular connectors for receptacles and plugs with interchangeable modules and a continuous operating temperature of 175 °C (or 125 °C). Contact arrangements for fibre optic contacts are described in EN 4639-002.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4644-002:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4644-002:2012

EVS-EN 4644-142:2016

Aerospace series - Connector, electrical and optical, rectangular, modular, rectangular inserts, operating temperature 175 °C (or 125 °C) continuous - Part 142: Size 4 receptacle for rack and panel application, class C and D - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the size 4 receptacle for rack and panel application used in the family of modular rectangular electrical and optical connector with rectangular inserts. The plug corresponding to this receptacle is defined in EN 4644-141.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4644-142:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4644-142:2012

EVS-EN 4701-002:2016

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4701-002:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4701-002:2013

EVS-EN 6059-202:2016

Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protection sleeves - Test methods - Part 202: Dimensions and mass

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 6059-202:2016

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN ISO 3691-3:2016

Industrial trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 3: Additional requirements for trucks with elevating operator position and trucks specifically designed to travel with elevated loads (ISO 3691-3:2016)

ISO 3691-3:2016 gives safety requirements and the means for their verification, additional to those of ISO 3691- 1, for industrial trucks with a vertical, non-tilting mast: a) those trucks having an elevating operator position, and order- picking trucks, as defined in ISO 5053- 1, where the elevating operator position and the load- handling device lifts to a height of more than 1 200 mm above ground level; b) lateral- and front-stacking trucks, as defined in ISO 5053- 1, designed to travel with a load-handling device elevated more than 1 200 mm above ground level, with the load-handling device elevated, lowered or laterally displaced, laden or unladen, while the truck is travelling. These trucks are designed to travel indoors on a smooth, level surface (e.g. concrete) and can be guided, unguided, or both, when in use; they are not intended to tow or push. ISO 3691-3:2016 is not applicable to stacker trucks which handle two loads, one on the forks and the other on the support arms, this type of truck being covered by ISO 3691- 1. It is not applicable to trucks with an elevating operator position up to and including 1 200 mm, or to trucks specifically designed to travel with an elevated load having a fork height up to and including 1 200 mm above ground level. It is not applicable to low-level order pickers with elevating operator's position up to and including 1 200 mm lift height which can be equipped with an additional load lifting device having a maximum lift height of 1 800 mm from ground level. ISO 3691-3:2016 deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations, or hazardous events, as listed in Annex A, relevant to the applicable machines when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. It does not establish requirements for hazards that can occur when using trucks on public roads or when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres. Regional requirements, additional to the requirements given in this part of ISO 3691, are addressed in ISO/TS 3691- 7 and ISO/TS 3691- 8.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3691-3:2016; EN ISO 3691-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1726-1:1999/A1:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1726-2:2001

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2016

Textiles - Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method - Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown (ISO 12947-2:2016)

ISO 12947-2:2016 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. It is not applicable to coated fabrics (including laminated fabrics). If the abrasion

behaviour of the coated surface of a coated fabric is to be determined, use the methods described in the various parts of ISO 5470.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12947-2:2016; EN ISO 12947-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001/AC:2013

EVS-EN ISO 1421:2016

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break (ISO 1421:2016)

ISO 1421:2016 specifies two methods for the determination of the tensile strength of fabrics coated with rubber or plastics. - Method 1 ? the strip test method, which is a method for the determination of tensile strength and elongation at break. - Method 2 ? the grab test method, which is a method for the determination of tensile strength only. The methods apply to test pieces in equilibrium with specific standard atmospheres for testing and to wet test pieces. Both methods require the use of a constant rate of extension (CRE) tensile-testing machine.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1421:2016; EN ISO 1421:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1421:2000

EVS-EN ISO 5470-1:2016

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber abrader (ISO 5470-1:2016)

ISO 5470-1:2016 describes a method of assessing the abrasive wear resistance of coated fabrics using the Taber abrader.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5470-1:2016; EN ISO 5470-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5470-1:2000

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 16877:2016

Loomasööt. Proovivõtu- ja analüüsimeetodid. T-2 ja HT-2 toksiinide, deoksünivalenooli ja zeralenooli määramine söödatooraines ning segasöödas LC-MS meetodil
Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of T-2 and HT-2 toxins, Deoxynivalenol and Zearalenone, in feed materials and compound feed by LC-MS

This method of analysis is applicable to the determination of HT-2 toxin (HT2) in the tested range of 22 µg/kg to 178 µg/kg, T-2 toxin (T2) in the tested range of 7 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg, Deoxynivalenol (DON) in the tested range of 88 µg/kg to 559 µg/kg, and Zearalenone (ZON) in the tested range of 14 µg/kg to 430 µg/kg in cereals and cereal-based compound animal feed. The actual working ranges may extend beyond the tested ranges. It is the responsibility of the laboratory to prove that the limit of quantitation (LOQ) for HT-2 and T-2 toxin is ≤ 10 µg/kg, for DON ≤ 100 µg/kg, and for ZON ≤ 20µg/kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16877:2016

EVS-EN ISO 1401:2016

Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying (ISO 1401:2016)

ISO 1401:2016 specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of agricultural chemicals and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of ?10 °C to +60 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1401:2016; EN ISO 1401:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1401:2000

EVS-EN ISO 5395-2:2013/A1:2016

Garden equipment - Safety requirements for combustion-engine-powered lawnmowers - Part 2: Pedestrian-controlled lawnmowers - Amendment 1: OPC, cutting means, pressurized hoses (ISO 5395-2:2013/Amd 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5395-2:2013/Amd 1:2016; EN ISO 5395-2:2013/A1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5395-2:2013

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 16877:2016

Loomasööt. Proovivõtu- ja analüüsimeetodid. T-2 ja HT-2 toksiinide, deoksünivalenooli ja zeralenooli määramine söödatooraines ning segasöödas LC-MS meetodil
Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of T-2 and HT-2 toxins, Deoxynivalenol and Zearalenone, in feed materials and compound feed by LC-MS

This method of analysis is applicable to the determination of HT-2 toxin (HT2) in the tested range of 22 µg/kg to 178 µg/kg, T-2 toxin (T2) in the tested range of 7 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg, Deoxynivalenol (DON) in the tested range of 88 µg/kg to 559 µg/kg, and Zearalenone (ZON) in the tested range of 14 µg/kg to 430 µg/kg in cereals and cereal-based compound animal feed. The actual working ranges may extend beyond the tested ranges. It is the responsibility of the laboratory to prove that the limit of quantitation (LOQ) for HT-2 and T-2 toxin is ≤ 10 µg/kg, for DON ≤ 100 µg/kg, and for ZON ≤ 20µg/kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16877:2016

EVS-EN 50436-3:2016

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for authorities, decision makers, purchasers and users

An alcohol interlock is a system comprising a breath alcohol measuring instrument and an immobiliser which may be easily installed in motor vehicles as passenger cars, coaches, taxis, hazardous goods transporters, lorries, trams, trains, motorcycles, boats, or snow mobiles. Before the vehicle motor can be started or the vehicle can be moved, a breath sample needs to be provided to the alcohol interlock, normally through a mouthpiece. Once the breath alcohol measurement has been performed, the alcohol interlock will prevent drivers from starting the motor if they have an alcohol concentration above a predetermined limit value. This limit may be set at the legal limit of a respective country or lower. Alcohol interlocks that meet the relevant European Standards detect, for example, if the sample is delivered by a human being. They are also capable of preventing and detecting tampering with the instrument. Additional parts of the system may include identity checking or recording mechanisms. The purpose of this European Standard is to give practical guidance for selection, installation, use and maintenance of alcohol interlocks. It is directed to all those who have an interest in alcohol interlocks as well as companies selling and installing alcohol interlocks, purchasers and users for commercial, professional or private use. The European Standard gives information about the alcohol interlock and how it is to be used. This European Standard describes alcohol interlocks for use in vehicles as a general preventive measure in traffic safety as well as for use in drink driving offender programmes. However, information provided may also be useful for alcohol interlocks in other applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50436-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50436-3:2010

EVS-EN 50436-7:2016

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 7: Installation document

This European Standard defines the content and the layout of an installation document providing necessary and useful information about the aftermarket installation of an alcohol interlock into a vehicle. It details the type of the vehicle, connection schematics, accessibility instructions and recommendations to avoid safety risks. The contents and layout ensures that the information document be easy to use by installers in different countries and may be available in paper or electronic format. This European Standard is applicable to alcohol interlocks according EN 50436-1 and EN 50436-2. This European Standard is mostly intended for vehicle manufacturers and manufacturers of alcohol interlocks. This European Standard does not apply to: - the process of handling the installation documents; - the installation process; - information related to education and training for installers; - general performance requirements for alcohol interlocks (see EN 50436-1 and EN 50436-2); - the installation of the alcohol interlock during the production of the vehicle.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50436-7:2016

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 17776:2016

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Offshore production installations - Major Accident hazard management during the design of new installations (ISO 17776:2016)

ISO 17776:2016 describes processes for managing major accident (MA) hazards during the design of offshore oil and gas production installations. It provides requirements and guidance on the development of strategies both to prevent the occurrence of MAs and to limit the possible consequences. It also contains some requirements and guidance on managing MA hazards in operation. ISO 17776:2016 is applicable to the design of - fixed offshore structures, and - floating systems for production, storage and offloading for the petroleum and natural gas industries. The scope includes all credible MA hazards with the potential to have a material effect on people, the environment and assets. This document is intended for the larger projects undertaken to develop new offshore installations. However, the principles are also applicable to small or simple projects or design changes to existing facilities and can also be relevant to onshore production facilities. Mobile offshore units as defined in this document are excluded, although many of the principles can be used as guidance. The design of subsea facilities are also excluded, though the effects of mobile and subsea facilities are considered if they can lead to major accidents that affect an offshore installation. This document does not cover the construction, commissioning, abandonment or security risks associated with offshore installations. The decision

to apply the requirements and guidance of this document, in full or in part, is intended to be based on an assessment of the likelihood and possible consequences of MA hazards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17776:2016; EN ISO 17776:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17776:2002

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10205:2016

Cold reduced tinmill products - Blackplate

This draft European Standard specifies requirements for single and double cold reduced blackplate in the form of coils which are intended for manufacturing tinplate or ECCS in accordance with EN 10 202 or En 203. Single reduced blackplate is specified in nominal thicknesses that are multiples of 0,005 mm from 0,17 mm up to and including 0,49 mm. Double reduced blackplate is specified in nominal thicknesses that are multiples of 0,005 from 0,14 mm up to and including 0,29 mm. This standard applies to coils in nominal minimum widths of 600 mm either with trimmed or untrimmed edges.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10205:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10205:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 11951:2004

EVS-EN 12020-2:2016

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063 - Part 2: Tolerances on dimensions and form

This European Standard specifies tolerances on dimensions and form of extruded precision profiles, in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063 manufactured with and without a thermal barrier (see Figures 1 and 2). It applies to extruded products supplied without further surface treatment. Precision profiles covered in this standard are distinguished from extruded profiles for general applications covered in EN 755-9 by the following characteristics: - they are mainly for architectural applications; - they meet more stringent requirements regarding the surface condition of visible surfaces; - the maximum diameter of the circumscribing circle CD is 350 mm; - they are made to closer tolerances on dimensions and form. In the case of profiles which, due to the complexity of their design, are difficult to manufacture and specify, then special agreements between supplier and purchaser may need to be reached. NOTE The effect of the thermal barrier material on the dimensional tolerances is covered by this document although the actual thermal barrier material itself is not (see EN 14024).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12020-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12020-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 12696:2016

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete (ISO 12696:2016)

ISO 12696:2016 specifies performance requirements for cathodic protection of steel in cement-based concrete, in both new and existing structures. It covers building and civil engineering structures, including normal reinforcement and prestressed reinforcement embedded in the concrete. It is applicable to uncoated steel reinforcement and to organic-coated steel reinforcement. ISO 12696:2016 applies to steel embedded in atmospherically exposed, buried, immersed and tidal elements of buildings or structures. NOTE 1 Annex A gives guidance on the principles of cathodic protection and its application to steel in concrete. NOTE 2 ISO 12696:2016, while not specifically intended to address cathodic protection of steel in any electrolyte except concrete, can be applied to cathodic protection of steel in other cementitious materials such as are found, for example, in early 20th century steel-framed masonry, brick and terracotta clad buildings. In such applications, additional considerations specific to these structures are required in respect of design, materials and installation of cathodic protection; however, the requirements of this document can be applied to these systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12696:2016; EN ISO 12696:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12696:2012

EVS-EN ISO 14577-4:2016

Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 4: Test method for metallic and non-metallic coatings (ISO 14577-4:2016)

ISO 14577-4:2016 specifies a method for testing coatings which is particularly suitable for testing in the nano/micro range applicable to thin coatings. However, the application of this method of this part of ISO 14577 is not needed if the indentation depth is such a small fraction of the coating thickness that in any possible case a substrate influence can be neglected and the coating can be considered as a bulk material. Limits for such cases are given. This test method is limited to the examination of single layers when the indentation is carried out normal to the test piece surface, but graded and multilayer coatings can also be measured in cross-section if the thickness of the individual layers or gradations is greater than the spatial resolution of the indentation process. The test method is not limited to any particular type of material. Metallic and non-metallic coatings are included in the scope of this part of ISO 14577. In this part of ISO 14577, the term coating is used to refer to any solid layer with homogeneous properties different to that of a substrate it is connected to. The method assumes that coating properties are constant with indentation depth. Composite coatings are considered to be homogenous if the structure size is less than the indentation size. The application of this part of ISO 14577 regarding measurement of indentation hardness is only possible if the indenter is a pyramid or a cone with a radius of tip curvature small enough for plastic deformation to occur within the coating. The

hardness of visco-elastic materials or materials exhibiting significant creep will be strongly affected by the time taken to perform the test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-4:2016; EN ISO 14577-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14577-4:2007

EVS-EN ISO 3928:2016

Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals - Fatigue test pieces (ISO 3928:2016)

ISO 3928:2016 specifies - the die cavity dimensions used for making fatigue test pieces by pressing and sintering, together with certain dimensions of the test piece obtained from such a die, and - the dimensions of the test pieces machined from sintered and powder forged materials. ISO 3928:2016 is applicable to all sintered metals and alloys, excluding hardmetals.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3928:2016; EN ISO 3928:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3928:2006

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16477-1:2016

Glass in building - Painted glass for internal use - Part 1: Requirements

This European Standard specifies minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical, visual and edge faults) and durability tests for painted glass for internal use in building. This standard applies to testing of paints that can be used to produce painted glass. The test of durability are undertaken on soda lime silicate glass as being a representative substrate. Painted glass, that conforms to this standard, may have substrate as follows: basic glass, special basic glass, chemically strengthened basic glass, thermally treated basic and special basic glass, laminated glass or laminated safety glass. The painted glass may be translucent, transparent or opaque and supplied in stock/standard sizes and as-cut finished sizes. NOTE 1 Artistic products are excluded from the scope of this standard. For painted glass used in aggressive and/or constantly high humidity atmospheres, e.g. horse riding halls, swimming pools, medical baths, saunas, etc. this standard is not applicable. NOTE 2 Bathrooms and kitchens are not considered as constantly high humidity atmospheres. This standard does not give requirements for framing, fixing or other support systems. NOTE 3 Useful advice on these items is contained in the informative annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16477-1:2016

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 1401:2016

Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying (ISO 1401:2016)

ISO 1401:2016 specifies requirements for three types of flexible rubber hose for pressure spraying of agricultural chemicals and/or fertilizer products within a temperature range of ?10 °C to +60 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1401:2016; EN ISO 1401:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1401:2000

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 12625-4:2016

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 4: Determination of tensile strength, stretch at maximum force and tensile energy absorption (ISO 12625-4:2016)

ISO 12625-4:2016 specifies a test method for the determination of the tensile strength, stretch at maximum force and tensile energy absorption of tissue paper and tissue products. It uses a tensile-testing apparatus operating with a constant rate of elongation. It also specifies the method of calculating the tensile index and the tensile energy absorption index. In cases where impurities and contraries have to be determined, ISO 15755[6] applies for these detections in tissue paper and tissue products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-4:2016; EN ISO 12625-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12625-4:2005

EVS-EN ISO 12625-5:2016

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength (ISO 12625-5:2016)

ISO 12625-5:2016 specifies a test method for the determination of the wet tensile strength of tissue paper and tissue products after soaking with water, using a tensile-strength-testing apparatus operating with a constant rate of elongation. Currently, two types of tensile-strength-testing apparatus are commercially available, one where the test piece is positioned vertically and, for the other, horizontally. This document applies for both. For vertical tensile-strength-testing apparatus, a device which is held in the lower grip of the tensile-strength-testing apparatus, called a Finch Cup, is used to achieve the wetting. For horizontal tensile-strength-testing apparatus, the soaking device is placed between the clamps. In cases where impurities and contraries have to be determined, ISO 15755[6] applies for these detections in tissue paper and tissue products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-5:2016; EN ISO 12625-5:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12625-5:2005

EVS-EN ISO 12625-6:2016

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 6: Determination of grammage (ISO 12625-6:2016)

ISO 12625-6:2016 specifies a test method for the determination of grammage of tissue paper and tissue products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-6:2016; EN ISO 12625-6:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12625-6:2005

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TR 16940:2016

Domestic gas installations - Recommendations for safety

This Technical Report gives recommendations to ensure the quality and safety of domestic gas installations. This Technical Report covers pipe work, appliances installation, their combustion air supply and flue products exhaust commissioning, inspection and maintenance activities carried out by operatives. This document addresses the following three main factors, which have an influence on gas safety in general: a) quality and safety of components of gas installations and gas appliances, b) quality of the work when gas installations are constructed and commissioned, c) inspection and maintenance of installations and gas appliances. Potential ways in which individual competence of operatives and/or businesses can be ensured and mutually recognized between Member States are considered. The means of assuring responsible behaviour of consumers is not covered in this document. It does not address metering or non-domestic (industrial and commercial) installations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16940:2016

CEN/TS 12390-9:2016

Testing hardened concrete - Part 9: Freeze-thaw resistance with de-icing salts - Scaling

This Technical Specification describes the testing of the freeze-thaw scaling resistance of concrete both with water and with sodium chloride solution. It can be used either to compare new constituents or new concrete compositions against a constituent or a concrete composition that is known to give adequate performance in the local environment or to assess the test results against some absolute numerical values based on local experiences. Extrapolation of test results to assess different concretes, i.e. new constituents or new concrete compositions, requires an expert evaluation. NOTE In some cases the test methods may not be suitable for testing special concretes e.g. high strength concrete or permeable concrete. In these cases the result needs to be treated with caution. Also, the testing methods included in this document may not identify aggregates that are subject to occasional ‘pop-outs’. There is no established correlation between the results obtained by the three test methods. All tests will clearly identify poor and good behaviour, but they differ in their assessment of marginal behaviour. The application of different acceptance limits for test results enables assessment for different degrees of exposure severity. Change of parameters of the testing procedure may have artefacts, some of which explained in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 12390-9:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 12390-9:2006

CLC/TR 50670:2016

External fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays - Test method(s)

This Technical Report provides test methods for the assessment of external fire exposure to roofs in combination with photovoltaic (PV) arrays which characterize potential impacts of PV arrays to an existing fire rating of roofs from an external fire exposure. The performance of roofs without PV to external fire exposure is defined in CEN/TS 1187. The test methods of CLC/prTR 50670 are only applicable to roof added installations. Building integrated PV is not covered by this standard. The test method refers to PV modules as test specimens without a specific mounting system as well as combinations of PV modules with particular mounting systems on tilted roofs and flat roofs.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50670:2016

EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

Standardi EVS 812-6:2012 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012

EVS 812-7:2008/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 7: Ehitistele esitatava põhinõude, tuleohutusnõude tagamine projekteerimise ja ehitamise käigus

Fire safety of constructions – Part 7: The fulfilment of essential requirement - Safety of construction works in case of fire in the course of design and building process

Standardi EVS 812-7:2008 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-7:2008

EVS 875-6:2016

Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb tagatisvarade hindamise õiguslikku regulatsiooni, üldpõhimõtteid (sh vastavate varade hindamisega seotud definitsioone), tagatisvaradeks sobivaid ja mittesobivaid varasid, tellija ja laenuandja suhteid hindajaga ning ümberhindamisi. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-6:2011 „Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil“ uustöötlusega.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-6:2011

EVS-EN 12207:2016

Aknad ja uksed. Õhuläbilaskvus. Klassifikatsioon
Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

See Euroopa standard määratleb mis tahes materjalist täielikult komplekteeritud — akende ning — välis- ja sisekäiguuste katsetulemuste klassifikatsiooni pärast nende standardi EN 1026 kohast katsetamist.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12207:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12207:2000

EVS-EN 13618:2016

Flexible hose assemblies in drinking water installations - Functional requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for materials, dimensions and function for flexible hose assemblies for drinking water installations, braided or not, designed for use with drinking water with an allowable maximum operating pressure (PMA) of 1 MPa and maximum operating temperature 70 °C to connect sanitary tap ware, heaters and similar appliances. NOTE Flexible hose assemblies intended to be used as integral parts of electrical appliances are covered by EN 61770.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13618:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13618:2011

EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016

Gaasküttega keskküttekatlad. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded C tüüpi kateldele ja B2, B3 ning B5 tüüpi kateldele nimisoojuskoormusega mitte üle 1 000 kW
Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 2-1: Specific standard for type C appliances and type B2, B3 and B5 appliances of a nominal heat input not exceeding 1 000 kW

This European Standard specifies, the requirements and test methods concerning, in particular, the construction, safety, fitness for purpose, and rational use of energy, as well as the classification and marking of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as boilers. Where the word boiler is used, it needs to be read as the boiler including its connecting ducts, ducts and terminals, if any. This European Standard covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C1 up to C9 and the types B2, B3 and B5: NOTE For further background information on appliance types see CEN/TR 1749:2014. a) that have a nominal heat input (on the basis of net calorific value) not exceeding 1 000 kW; b) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; c) where the temperature of the heat transfer fluid does not exceed 105 °C during normal operation; d) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; e) which may or may not give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; f) which are declared in the installation instructions to be either a condensing boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a standard boiler; if no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered a standard boiler; g) which are intended to be installed either indoors or outdoors in a partially protected place; h) which may include the facility to produce hot water, either by the instantaneous or storage principle, the whole being marketed as a single unit; i) which are designed for either sealed water systems or for open water systems; j) which are either modular boilers, or non- modular boilers. This European Standard also covers gas-fired condensing central heating boilers from the types C(10) that are equipped with a gas-air ratio control and that have a Δpmax, saf(min) of 25 Pa,).and C(11) boilers that have condensing boiler modules that are equipped with a gas-air ratio control and that have a Δpmax, saf(min) of 25 Pa. This European Standard provides requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction needs to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment and which covers the essential requirements of the Gas Appliance Directive, is given in Clause 11. This European

Standard does not cover all the requirements for: k) Appliances that are intended to be connected to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance (see Annex XC); l) Appliances using flue dampers; m) Appliances of the types B21, B31, B51, C21, C41, C51, C61, C71, C81 ,C(12) and C(13); n) C7 appliances that have a nominal heat input (on the basis of net calorific value) exceeding 70 kW; o) Appliances incorporating flexible plastic flue liners; p) C(10) boilers: 1) without a gas-air ratio control, or 2) which are non-condensing appliances, or 3) which have a maximum safety pressure difference at minimum heat input not equal to 25 Pa (∆pmax, saf(min)), - ;q) C(11) boilers that have boiler modules: 1) without a gas-air ratio control, or 2) which are non-condensing appliances, or 3) which have a maximum safety pressure difference at minimum heat input not equal to 25 Pa (∆pmax, saf(min)); r) Appliances intended to be connected to a (common) flue having mechanical extraction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012

EVS-EN 50193-2-2:2016

Elektrilised kiir-veekuumutid. Osa 2-2: Toimivusnõuded. Elektrilise kiirduši ühepunktiline kasutamine

Electric instantaneous water heaters - Part 2-2: Performance requirements - Single point of use electric instantaneous showers - Efficiency

This clause of part 1 is applicable except as follows. Addition: This standard applies to open outlet, single point of use, electric instantaneous water heaters intended for household or similar use, for showering purposes without downstream mixing. This standard only specifies tests for the assessment of energy efficiency. This standard does not apply to electrical instantaneous water heaters covered by other parts of this series of standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50193-2-2:2016

EVS-EN 62056-4-7:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 4-7: DLMS/COSEM transport layer for IP networks

IEC 62056-4-7:2015 specifies a connection-less and a connection oriented transport layer (TL) for DLMS/COSEM communication profiles used on IP networks. These TLs provide OSI-style services to the service user DLMS/COSEM AL. The connection-less TL is based on the Internet Standard User Datagram Protocol (UDP). The connection-oriented TL is based on the Internet Standard Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). This first edition cancels and replaces the IEC 62056-47 published in 2006 and constitutes a technical revision. It includes the following changes: - This standard is applicable now both for IP4 and IPv6 networks; - Latest editions of the IEC 62056 suite are referenced. DLMS/COSEM IANA-registered port numbers added.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-4-7:2015; EN 62056-4-7:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-47:2007

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

IEC 62056-5-3:2016 specifies the DLMS/COSEM application layer in terms of structure, services and protocols for COSEM clients and servers, and defines how to use the DLMS/COSEM application layer in various communication profiles. It defines services for establishing and releasing application associations, and data communication services for accessing the methods and attributes of COSEM interface objects, defined in IEC 62056-6-2:2016, using either logical name (LN) or short name (SN) referencing. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-5-3 published in 2013.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2016; EN 62056-5-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014

EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

IEC 62056-6-1:2015 specifies the overall structure of the OBject Identification System (OBIS) and the mapping of all commonly used data items in metering equipment to their identification codes. OBIS provides a unique identifier for all data within the metering equipment, including not only measurement values, but also abstract values used for configuration or obtaining information about the behaviour of the metering equipment. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 62056-6-1, published in 2013. It constitutes a technical revision. The main technical changes with respect to the previous edition are listed in Annex B (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-1:2015; EN 62056-6-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2013

EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

IEC 62056-6-2:2016 specifies a model of a meter as it is seen through its communication interface(s). Generic building blocks are defined using object-oriented methods, in the form of interface classes to model meters from simple up to very complex functionality. Annexes A to F (informative) provide additional information related to some interface classes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-2:2016; EN 62056-6-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2013

EVS-EN 62056-7-5:2016

Electricity metering data exchange - The dlms/cosem suite - Part 7-5: Local data transmission profiles for Local Networks (LN)

IEC 62056-7-5:2016 specifies DLMS/COSEM communication profiles for transmitting metering data modelled by COSEM interface objects through a Local Data Transmission Interface (LDTI). The LDTI may be part of a meter or of a Local Network Access Point (LNAP) hosting a DLMS/COSEM server.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-7-5:2016; EN 62056-7-5:2016

EVS-EN ISO 10545-13:2016

Ceramic tiles - Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance (ISO 10545-13:2016)

ISO 10545-13:2016 specifies a test method for determining the chemical resistance of ceramic tiles at room temperature. The method is applicable to all types of ceramic tiles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10545-13:2016; EN ISO 10545-13:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10545-13:2000

EVS-EN ISO 16890-1:2016

Üldventilatsiooni õhufiltrid. Osa 1: Tehnilised andmed, nõuded ja peenosakeste eraldusel põhinev klassifikatsioonisüsteem
Air filters for general ventilation - Part 1: Technical specifications, requirements and classification system based upon particulate matter efficiency (ePM) (ISO 16890-1:2016)

ISO 16890-1:2016 establishes an efficiency classification system of air filters for general ventilation based upon particulate matter (PM). It also provides an overview of the test procedures, and specifies general requirements for assessing and marking the filters, as well as for documenting the test results. It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 16890- 2, ISO 16890- 3 and ISO 16890- 4. The test method described in this part of ISO 16890 is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m3/s (900 m3/h, 530 ft3/min) and 1,5 m3/s (5 400 m3/h, 3 178 ft3/min), referring to a test rig with a nominal face area of 610 mm × 610 mm (24 inch × 24 inch). ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an ePM1 efficiency less than or equal to 99 % when tested according to the procedures defined within ISO 16890- 1, ISO 16890- 2, ISO 16890- 3 and ISO 16890- 4. Air filter elements with a higher initial efficiency are evaluated by other applicable test methods (see ISO 29463-1, ISO 29463-2, ISO 29463-3, ISO 29463-4 and ISO 29463-5). Filter elements used in portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 16890. The performance results obtained in accordance with ISO 16890 (all parts) cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict performance in service with regard to efficiency and lifetime. Other factors influencing performance to be taken into account are described in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16890-1:2016; EN ISO 16890-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 779:2012

EVS-EN ISO 16890-2:2016

Üldventilatsiooni õhufiltrid. Osa 2: Fraktsionaalse eraldusastme ja õhuvoolu takistuse mõõtmine
Air filters for general ventilation - Part 2: Measurement of fractional efficiency and air flow resistance (ISO 16890-2:2016)

ISO 16890-2:2016 specifies the aerosol production, the test equipment and the test methods used for measuring fractional efficiency and air flow resistance of air filters for general ventilation. It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 16890-1, ISO 16890-3 and ISO 16890-4. The test method described in this part of ISO 16890 is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m3/s (900 m3/h, 530 ft3/min) and 1,5 m3/s (5 400 m3/h, 3 178 ft3/min), referring to a test rig with a nominal face area of 610 mm × 610 mm (24,0 inch × 24,0 inch). ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an ePM1 efficiency less than or equal to 99 % and an ePM10 efficiency greater than 20 % when tested as per the procedures defined within ISO 16890 (all parts). NOTE The lower limit for this test procedure is set at a minimum ePM10 efficiency of 20 % since it will be very difficult for a test filter element below this level to meet the statistical validity requirements of this procedure. Air filter elements outside of this aerosol fraction are evaluated by other applicable test methods, (see ISO 29463 (all parts)). Filter elements used in portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope. The performance results obtained in accordance with ISO 16890 (all parts) cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict performance in service with regard to efficiency and lifetime.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16890-2:2016; EN ISO 16890-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 779:2012

EVS-EN ISO 16890-3:2016

Üldventilatsiooni õhufiltrid. Osa 3: Gravimeetrilise eralduse ja õhuvoolu takistuse määramine võrreldes kinnipüütud katsetolmu massiga

Air filters for general ventilation - Part 3: Determination of the gravimetric efficiency and the air flow resistance versus the mass of test dust captured (ISO 16890-3:2016)

ISO 16890-3:2016 specifies the test equipment and the test methods used for measuring the gravimetric efficiency and resistance to air flow of air filter for general ventilation. It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 16890- 1, ISO 16890- 2 and ISO 16890- 4. The test method described in this part of ISO 16890 is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m3/s (900 m3/h, 530 ft3/min) and 1,5 m3/s (5 400 m3/h, 3 178 ft3/min), referring to a test rig with a nominal face area of 610 mm × 610 mm (24 in × 24 in). ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an ePM1 efficiency less than or equal to 99 % and an ePM10 efficiency greater than 20 % when tested as per the procedures defined within ISO 16890 (all parts). Air filter elements outside of this aerosol fraction are evaluated by other applicable test methods. See ISO 29463 (all parts). Filter elements used in portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 16890. The performance results obtained in accordance with ISO 16890 (all parts) cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict performance in service with regard to efficiency and lifetime.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16890-3:2016; EN ISO 16890-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 779:2012

EVS-EN ISO 16890-4:2016

Üldventilatsiooni õhufiltrid. Osa 4: Eelkäsitlemise meetod minimaalse fraktsionaalse eraldusastme katseliseks määramiseks

Air filters for general ventilation - Part 4: Conditioning method to determine the minimum fractional test efficiency (ISO 16890-4:2016)

ISO 16890-4:2016 establishes a conditioning method to determine the minimum fractional test efficiency. It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 16890- 1, ISO 16890- 2 and ISO 16890- 3, and provides the related test requirements for the test device and conditioning cabinet as well as the conditioning procedure to follow. The conditioning method described in this part of ISO 16890 is referring to a test device with a nominal face area of 610 mm × 610 mm (24 inch × 24 inch). ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an ePM1 efficiency less than or equal to 99 % and an ePM10 efficiency greater than 20 % when tested according to the procedures defined within ISO 16890 (all parts). NOTE The lower limit for this test procedure is set at a minimum ePM10 efficiency of 20 % since it will be very difficult for a test filter element below this level to meet the statistical validity requirements of this procedure. Air filter elements outside of this aerosol fraction are evaluated by other applicable test methods. See ISO 29463 (all parts). Filter elements used in portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 16890. The performance results obtained in accordance with ISO 16890 (all parts) cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict performance in service with regard to efficiency and lifetime. The results from this part of ISO 16890 may also be used by other standards that define or classify the fractional efficiency in the size range of 0,3 µm to 10 µm when electrostatic removal mechanism is an important factor to consider, for example ISO 29461.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16890-4:2016; EN ISO 16890-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 779:2012

EVS-EN ISO 20109:2016

Simultaneous interpreting - Equipment - Requirements (ISO 20109:2016)

ISO 20109:2016 specifies requirements for equipment used for simultaneous interpreting. Accessibility requirements are defined in Annex A. Requirements for booths furniture are defined in Annex B. Requirements on the system operation are defined in Annex C. In conjunction with either ISO 2603 or ISO 4043, ISO 20108 and this document provide the relevant requirements both for the quality and transmission of sound and image provided to interpreters and for the equipment needed in the booths.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20109:2016; EN ISO 20109:2016

EVS-EN ISO 2603:2016

Simultaneous interpreting - Permanent booths - Requirements (ISO 2603:2016)

ISO 2603:2016 provides requirements and recommendations for building and renovating permanent booths for simultaneous interpreting in new and existing buildings. This document also ensures the usability and accessibility of booths for all interpreters, including those with special needs. It is applicable to all types of permanent booths, using built-in or portable equipment. In conjunction with either this document or ISO 4043, ISO 20108 and ISO 20109 provide the relevant requirements both for the quality and transmission of sound and image provided to interpreters and for the equipment needed in the booths.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2603:2016; EN ISO 2603:2016

EVS-EN ISO 4043:2016

Simultaneous interpreting - Mobile booths - Requirements (ISO 4043:2016)

ISO 4043:2016 provides requirements and recommendations for the manufacturing of mobile simultaneous interpreting booths. The main features of mobile booths that distinguish them from permanent simultaneous interpreting booths are that they can be dismantled, moved and set up in a conference room not equipped with permanent booths. This document also ensures the usability and accessibility of booths for all interpreters, including those with special needs. Requirements for the use and siting of

mobile booths are described in Annex A. In conjunction with either ISO 2603 or this document, ISO 20108 and ISO 20109 provide the relevant requirements both for the quality and transmission of sound and image provided to interpreters and for the equipment needed in the booths.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4043:2016; EN ISO 4043:2016

93 RAJATISED

CEN/TS 17006:2016

Earthworks - Continuous Compaction Control (CCC)

This technical specification provides guidance, specifications and requirements on the use of Continuous Compaction Control (CCC) as a quality control method in earthworks by means of roller integrated dynamic measuring and documentation systems. The CCC method is suitable for soils, granular materials and rockfill materials which can be compacted using vibratory rollers. NOTE A continuous Compaction Control (CCC) technology based on the measure of propel energy necessary to overcome the rolling resistance is also available and can be used as a quality control method in earthworks. The propelling power of the compactor provides an indication of the material stiffness and it is measured as a function of the machine ground speed, slope angle and rolling resistance. This method is not included in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17006:2016

EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

Standardi EVS 812-6:2012 parandus.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012

EVS 875-6:2016

Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb tagatisvarade hindamise õiguslikku regulatsiooni, üldpõhimõtteid (sh vastavate varade hindamisega seotud definitsioone), tagatisvaradeks sobivaid ja mittesobivaid varasid, tellija ja laenuandja suhteid hindajaga ning ümberhindamisi. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-6:2011 „Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil“ uustöötlusega.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-6:2011

EVS-EN 16704-1:2016

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Ohutuse tagamine rööbasteel töötamisel. Osa 1: Riskid ja ohutuse tagamise üldpõhimõtted paiksetele ning liikuvatele töökohtadele
Railway applications - Track - Safety protection on the track during work - Part 1: Railway risks and common principles for protection of fixed and mobile work sites

This European Standard provides requirements and measures to deal with the significant and specific railway risks during works on or in proximity of the track and with common principles for the protection of fixed and mobile work sites with trains and/or machines circulating on the working track and trains circulating on the adjacent track(s). Railway risks and protection measures for access and egress to/from the work site are considered in the same way as railway risks and protection measures for work itself. This European Standard is applicable to all operations related to work activities on rail guided systems. Infrastructure of metro, tram and other light rail systems is excluded from the scope). The following specific railway risks are taken into consideration: — Risk 1: Personnel being struck by a train or injured due to wind drag from a train on open working track (safety of the worker); NOTE 1 Risk 1 includes injuring of a worker by machines, material or equipment being struck by a train on the working track. — Risk 2: Personnel being struck by a train or injured due to wind drag from train on adjacent track (safety of the worker); — Risk 3: Personnel being struck by machine or train on blocked track (safety of the worker); — Risk 4: Machines, material or equipment being struck by a train on the adjacent track (safety of the operation/safety of the worker); — Risk 5: Personnel being electrified or electrocuted by fixed electrical equipment (safety of the worker). NOTE 2 Risk 5 includes hazards caused by pantographs of passing trains. This European Standard also provides requirements to the process of installing basic preventive measures when planning new infrastructure or installing corrective measures when adapting existing infrastructure. This European Standard may be extended to third parties when it is considered appropriate and reasonable by the infrastructure manager, if one or more of the five significant risks described inside this standard, arise as a result of their activities in proximity of the track.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16704-1:2016

EVS-EN ISO 17892-4:2016

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 4: Determination of particle size distribution (ISO 17892-4:2016)

This document describes methods for the determination of the particle size distribution of soil samples. The particle size distribution is one of the most important physical characteristics of soil. Classification of soils is mainly based on the particle size distribution. The particle size distribution provides a description of soil, based on a subdivision in discrete classes of particle sizes. The size of each class can be determined by sieving and/or sedimentation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17892-4:2016; ISO 17892-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004

95 SÕJANDUS. SÕJALISED EHITISED (SÕJATEHNIKA). RELVAD

CWA 17094-1:2016

Police firearms technology - Part 1: Police pistol and rifle ammunition features - Recommendations

This document has been written for the purpose of defining the recommended features of police pistol and rifle ammunition. The document is intentionally written non-calibre specific referring to categories handgun, medium rifle and heavy rifle. Examples of calibres in these categories are 9mm Luger, .223 Rem and 308 Win. Any calibre meeting the requirements is acceptable from the perspective of these recommendations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17094-1:2016

CWA 17094-2:2016

Police firearms technology - Part 2: Police pistol and support weapon - Recommendations

This document has been written for the purpose of defining the features of a personal police sidearm and primary support weapon. In its full extent it can be used for type certification of a product. When using it to define the technical requirements for an invitation to tender a subset of the requirements can be selected and rated according to their importance to the procuring unit. A further subset can be defined for carrying out acceptance inspections of a manufacturing lot or for assessing and monitoring the current firearms in use. This document describes an open system of requirements for different types of firearms recognizing that several different technical implementations may comply with the requirements and police needs. Tactical environments may set differing priorities on requirements. Based on tactical views a suitable set of requirements can be chosen and their threshold values adjusted. In this document the term support weapon denotes a two hand submachine gun and assault rifle type of weapon usually being utilized when the tactical situation requires longer response distance, better precision or more power than the personal sidearm can provide.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17094-2:2016

CWA 17094-3:2016

Police firearms technology - Part 3: Police shotgun ammunition features - Recommendations

This document has been written for the purpose of defining the recommended features of police shotgun ammunition. This document in its full extent can be used for type certification of a product. When using it to define the technical requirements for an invitation to tender a subset of the requirements can be selected and rated according to their importance to the procuring unit. A further subset can be defined for carrying out acceptance inspections of a manufacturing lot or for assessing and monitoring the current ammunition in use. It describes an open system of requirements for different types of ammunition recognizing that several different technical implementations may comply with the requirements and police needs. Tactical environments may set differing priorities on requirements. Based on tactical views a suitable set of requirements can be chosen and their threshold values adjusted.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17094-3:2016

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 16120:2012+A2:2016

Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Toolile kinnitatav iste
Child use and care articles - Chair mounted seat

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for chair mounted seats intended to be positioned on an adult chair to raise the sitting position of a child able to sit unaided up to an age of 36 months or a maximum weight of 15 kg. This European Standard does not apply to cushions, pads and to products only aimed at restraining the child on a chair without raising the child's sitting position.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16120:2012+A2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16120:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 16901:2016

Jäätisekülmikud. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused
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 ≤ 600 l and only for transparent lid ice cream freezers they should have a Net Volume/TDA ≥ 0,35 m.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16901:2016

EVS-EN 16902:2016

Jookide kommertskülmikud. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused
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: EN 16902:2016

EVS-EN 527-2:2016

Office furniture - Work tables - Part 2: Safety, strength and durability requirements

This European Standard specifies safety, strength and durability requirements on work tables. It does not apply to other tables in the office area for which EN standard exists (EN 15372). Annex A (informative) contains a test for deflection of tables tops.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 527-2:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 527-2:2003

EVS-EN 62849:2016

Performance evaluation methods of mobile household robots

IEC 62849:2016 applies to mobile household robots and provides performance testing and evaluation methods for common features of various mobile household robots. This standard is neither concerned with safety nor with performance requirements. This standard will cover the generic performance test methods for mobile household robots within one document. However this current version is applicable for indoor floor supported wheeled or wheel-track robots with focus on mobility and power consumption related performance. As the needs for manipulation related performance grows, it will be added into this generic performance standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62849:2016; EN 62849:2016

EVS-EN 71-12:2016

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 12: N-nitrosamiinid ja N-nitrosamiinideks muutuvad ained
Safety of toys - Part 12: N-Nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for N nitrosamines and N nitrosatable substances for: toys and parts of toys made from elastomers and intended for use by children under 36 months; toys and parts of toys made from elastomers and intended to be placed in the mouth; finger paints for children under 36 months. EXAMPLES Examples of toys made from elastomers are balloons and teethers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-12:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 71-12:2013

EVS-EN ISO 16409:2016

Dentistry - Oral care products - Manual interdental brushes (ISO 16409:2016)

ISO 16409:2016 specifies requirements and test methods for performance criteria for manual interdental brushes with a round cross-section of the brush head and consisting of a wired stem with inserted filaments. It also specifies the accompanying information such as manufacturer's instructions for use and labelling of the packaging. Excluded are interdental brushes with a plastic core. ISO 16409:2016 is not applicable to powered interdental brushes, manual toothbrushes, dental floss, tapes, and strings and to interdental cleaners that do not include filaments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16409:2016; EN ISO 16409:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16409:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16409:2006/A1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 20957-4:2016

Stationary training equipment - Part 4: Strength training benches, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO 20957-4:2016)

ISO 20957-4:2016 specifies safety requirements for stationary strength training benches and free-standing barbell racks in addition to the general safety requirements of ISO 20957-1. It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO 20957-1. ISO 20957-4:2016 is applicable to stationary training equipment type benches (type 4) (hereinafter referred to as benches) with the classes S, H and I according to ISO 20957-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20957-4:2016; EN ISO 20957-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 957-4:2006+A1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 20957-5:2016

Stationary training equipment - Part 5: Stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods (ISO 20957-5:2016)

ISO 20957-5:2016 specifies safety requirements for stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment in addition to the general safety requirements of ISO 20957- 1. ISO 20957-5:2016 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. ISO 20957-5:2016 is not applicable to roller stands as they cannot be made safe in a reasonable way.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20957-5:2016; EN ISO 20957-5:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 957-5:2009

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid
Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 378-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

Meditsiiniseadmed. Sümbolid, mida kasutatakse meditsiinseadme ja/või pakendi märgistuses ning muus kaasuvas teabes. Osa 1: Üldnõuded (ISO 15223-1:2012)
Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 15223-1:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15223-1:2012; EN ISO 15223-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

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

CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011

Elektrooniline maksukogumine. Sõidukil ja tee ääres paikneva seadmestiku hindamine vastavuse suhtes standardile ISO/TS 13141. Osa 1: Katsekomplekti struktuur ja katse eesmärgid (ISO/TS 13140-1:2011)
Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 13141 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/TS 13140-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13140-1:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13140-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 13141 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13140-2:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-2:2012; CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13140-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011

Elektrooniline maksukogumine. Sõidukil ja tee ääres paikneva seadmestiku hindamine vastavuse suhtes standardile ISO/TS 12813. Osa 1: Katsekomplekti struktuur ja katse eesmärgid (ISO/TS 13143-1:2011)
Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/TS 13143-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13143-1:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO/TS 13143-2:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13143-2:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13143-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS 875-6:2011
Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 875-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15224:2012
Health care services - Quality management systems - Requirements based on EN ISO 9001:2008

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15224:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15224:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 22870:2006
Patsiendimanused uuringud. Kvaliteedi- ja pädevusnõuded
Point-of-care testing (POCT) - Requirements for quality and competence

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22870:2006; EN ISO 22870:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22870:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 15224:2012
Health care services - Quality management systems - Requirements based on EN ISO 9001:2008

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15224:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15224:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 23964:1999
Hambaraviseadmete käeshoitav komponent. Ühendusdetailide mõõtmed
Dental handpieces - Coupling dimensions

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3964:1982; EN 23964:1989+AC1:1990
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3964:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50527-1:2010
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 1: General

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50527-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2011
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 2-1: Specific assessment for workers with cardiac pacemakers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-2-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10993-6:2009

Meditsiinivahendite bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 6: Katsed implantatsioonijärgsete paiksete toimete hindamiseks
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10993-6:2007; EN ISO 10993-6:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10993-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2012

Meditsiiniseadmed. Sümbolid, mida kasutatakse meditsiinseadme ja/või pakendi märgistuses ning muus kaasuvas teabes. Osa 1: Üldnõuded (ISO 15223-1:2012)
Medical devices - Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 15223-1:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15223-1:2012; EN ISO 15223-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15223-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 22870:2006

Patsiendimanused uuringud. Kvaliteedi- ja pädevusnõuded
Point-of-care testing (POCT) - Requirements for quality and competence

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22870:2006; EN ISO 22870:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22870:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 5366-1:2009

Anesteesia- ja hingamisseadmed. Trahheostoomiavoolikud. Osa 1: Täiskasvanutele mõeldud voolikud ja ühendused
Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Tracheostomy tubes - Part 1: Tubes and connectors for use in adults

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5366-1:2000; EN ISO 5366-1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5366:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9173-1:2006

Hambaväljatõmbamistangid. Osa 1: Kruvi- ja poltliite tüübid
Dentistry - Extraction forceps - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9173-1:2006; EN ISO 9173-1:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9173-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 4: Determination of particle size distribution

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 17892-4:2004; CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17892-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CLC/TR 50436-3:2010

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for decision makers, purchasers and users

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50436-3:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50436-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012
Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-8: Intrusion detectors - Shock detectors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50131-2-8:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012/IS1:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012/IS1:2014
Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-8: Intrusion detectors - Shock detectors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012/IS1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50131-2-8:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CLC/TS 50576:2014
Elektrilised juhtmed ja kaablid. Katsetustulemuste laiem kasutamine
Electric cables - Extended application of test results

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50576:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50576:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 367:1999
Kaitserõivad. Kaitse kuumuse ja leekide eest. Katsemeetod leegi toimest põhjustatud soojusläbistuse määramiseks
Protective clothing - Protection against heat and flames - Test method: Determination of the heat transmission on exposure to flame

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 367:1992; EN 367:1992/AC:1992
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9151:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50527-1:2010
Procedure for the assessment of the exposure to electromagnetic fields of workers bearing active implantable medical devices - Part 1: General

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50527-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10253:2006
Vee kvaliteet. Merevetikate kasvu pidurdamise katse, kasutades mikroorganisme Skeletonema costatum ja Phaeodactylum tricornutum
Water quality - Marine algal growth inhibition test with Skeletonema costatum and Phaeodactylum tricornutum

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10253:2006; EN ISO 10253:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10253:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10256:2004
Jäähoki mängimisel kasutatavad pea- ja näokaitsevahendid (ISO 10256:2003)
Head and face protection for use in ice hockey

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10256:2003; EN ISO 10256:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10256-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 15025:2002
Kaitserõivad. Kaitse kuumuse ja leekide eest. Katsemeetod piiratud leegi levimise suhtes

Protective clothing - Protection against heat and flame - Method of test for limited flame spread

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15025:2000; EN ISO 15025:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15025:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2011

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50527-2-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50527-2-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60044-7:2002

Instrument transformers - Part 7: Electronic voltage transformers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60044-7:1999; EN 60044-7:2000
Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61869-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtiv

EVS-EN 60044-8:2003

Instrument transformers - Part 8: Electronic current transformers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60044-8:2002; EN 60044-8:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: FprEN 61869-9:2012
Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61869-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtiv

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite -- Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2013; EN 62056-5-3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN ISO 9934-1:2015

Non-destructive testing - Magnetic particle testing - Part 1: General principles (ISO 9934-1:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9934-1:2015; EN ISO 9934-1:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9934-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13618:2011

Flexible hose assemblies in drinking water installations - Functional requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13618:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13618:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1503-4:2016

Valves - Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers - Part 4: Copper alloys specified in European Standards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1503-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 2398:2009

Tekstiilsarrusega kummivoolikud suruõhu jaoks. Tehnilised nõuded
Rubber hose, textile-reinforced, for compressed air - Specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2398:2006; EN ISO 2398:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2398:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 4641:2011

Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for water suction and discharge - Specification (ISO 4641:2010)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4641:2010; EN ISO 4641:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4641:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 7751:1999

Kummi- ja plastvoolikud ning voolikukomplektid. Proovisurve ja purustava surve määrad töösurve kavandamiseks
Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Ratios of proof and burst pressure to design working pressure

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 7751:1991; EN ISO 7751:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 7751:2016
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 7751:1999/A1:2011
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 7751:1999/A1:2011

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Ratios of proof and burst pressure to maximum working pressure - Amendment 1 - Replacement of "design working pressure" by" maximum working pressure" throughout text (ISO 7751:1991/Amd 1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 7751:1991/Amd 1:2011; EN ISO 7751:1997/A1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 7751:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8331:2014

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Guidelines for selection, storage, use and maintenance (ISO 8331:2014)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8331:2014; EN ISO 8331:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8331:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 24231:1999

Käsitsi ja mootoriga käitatavad ümar-keermelõikurid silindriliste torukeermete lõikamiseks. G-seeria
Hand- and machine-operated circular screwing dies for parallel pipe threads - G series

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4231:1987; EN 24231:1989+AC:1989
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4231:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2013

Non-destructive testing of welds - Acceptance levels for radiographic testing - Part 1: Steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (ISO 10675-1:2008)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10675-1:2008; EN ISO 10675-1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10675-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 17635:2010

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Üldjuhised metalsete materjalide kohta
Non-destructive testing of welds - General rules for metallic materials

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17635:2010; EN ISO 17635:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17635:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 17637:2011

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontroll. Sulakeevitusliidete visuaalne kontroll
Non-destructive testing of welds - Visual testing of fusion-welded joints (ISO 17637:2003)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17637:2003; EN ISO 17637:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17637:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 13215:2000

Condensing units for refrigeration - Rating conditions, tolerances and presentation of manufacturer`s performance data

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13215:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13215:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012

Gaasküttega keskküttekatlad. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded C tüüpi kateldele ja B2, B3 ning B5 tüüpi kateldele nimisoojuskoormusega mitte üle 1 000 kW
Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 2-1: Specific standard for type C appliances and type B2, B3 and B5 appliances of a nominal heat input not exceeding 1 000 kW

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-2-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid
Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-1:2008+A2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 378-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 378-2:2008+A2:2012

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 2: Kavandamine, valmistamine, katsetamine, märgistamine ja dokumentatsioon
Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 2: Design, construction, testing, marking and documentation

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-2:2008+A2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 378-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 378-3:2008+A1:2012

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 3: Paigalduskoht ja isikukaitsevahendid

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 3: Installation site and personal protection CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-3:2008+A1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 378-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 378-4:2008+A1:2012

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 4: Talitlus, korrashoid, remont ja utiliseerimine
Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 4: Operation, maintenance, repair and recovery

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-4:2008+A1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 378-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61215:2006

Crystalline silicon terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215:2005; EN 61215:2005
Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61215-1:2016
Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61215-1-1:2016
Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: FprEN 61215-2:2015
Standardi staatus: Kehtiv

EVS-EN 62108:2008

Concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) modules and assemblies - Design qualification and type approval

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62108:2007; EN 62108:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62108:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50576:2014

Elektrilised juhtmed ja kaablid. Katsetustulemuste laiem kasutamine
Electric cables - Extended application of test results

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50576:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50576:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50052:2002

Cast aluminium alloy enclosures for gas-filled high voltage switchgear and controlgear

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50052:1986; EN 50052:1986/A2:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50052:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50052:2002/AC:2007
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50052:2002/AC:2007

Cast aluminium alloy enclosures for gas-filled high-voltage switchgear and controlgear

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50052:1986/A2:1993/Corr:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50052:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2015

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-2: Veerem. Aparatuur
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility -- Part 3-2: Rolling stock - Apparatus

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-3-2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50121-4:2015

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4: Signalisatsiooni- ja sideseadmete emissioon ja häiringutaluvus
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-4:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50121-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60079-29-1:2008

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 29-1: Gaasidetektorid. Põlevgaasidetektorite toimivusnõuded
Explosive atmospheres -- Part 29-1: Gas detectors - Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-29-1:2007; EN 60079-29-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60079-29-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 62276:2013

Single crystal wafers for surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices applications - Specifications and measuring method (IEC 62276:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62276:2012; EN 62276:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62276:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50289-1-11:2002

Communication cables - Specifications for test methods - Part 1-11: Electrical test methods - Characteristic impedance, input impedance, return loss

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50289-1-11:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50289-1-11:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60794-3-20:2009

Optical fibre cables -- Part 3-20: Outdoor cables - Family specification for self supporting aerial telecommunication cable

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-3-20:2009; EN 60794-3-20:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60794-3-20:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60794-5:2007

Optical fibre cables -- Part 5: Sectional specification - Microduct cabling for installation by blowing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-5:2006; EN 60794-5:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60794-5:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61290-4-1:2011

Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 4-1: Gain transient parameters - Two-wavelength method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61290-4-1:2011; EN 61290-4-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61290-4-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61300-1:2011

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 1: General and guidance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-1:2011; EN 61300-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61300-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61753-052-3:2003

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard - Part 052-3: Single-mode fibre, pigtailed-style fixed attenuators for category U Uncontrolled environment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-052-3:2001; EN 61753-052-3:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61753-052-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61970-552:2014

Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API) -- Part 552: CIMXML Model Exchange Format

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61970-552:2013; EN 61970-552:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61970-552:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011

Elektrooniline maksukogumine. Sõidukil ja tee ääres paikneva seadmestiku hindamine vastavuse suhtes standardile ISO/TS 13141. Osa 1: Katsekomplekti struktuur ja katse eesmärgid (ISO/TS 13140-1:2011)
Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 13141 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/TS 13140-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13140-1:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13140-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13140-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 13141 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO 13140-2:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13140-2:2012; CEN ISO/TS 13140-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13140-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011

Elektrooniline maksukogumine. Sõidukil ja tee ääres paikneva seadmestiku hindamine vastavuse suhtes standardile ISO/TS 12813. Osa 1: Katsekomplekti struktuur ja katse eesmärgid (ISO/TS 13143-1:2011)
Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/TS 13143-1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13143-1:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13143-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011
Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO/TS 12813 - Part 2: Abstract test suite (ISO/TS 13143-2:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 13143-2:2011; CEN ISO/TS 13143-2:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13143-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-47:2007
Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control -- Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-47:2006; EN 62056-47:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-4-7:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014
Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite -- Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2013; EN 62056-5-3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2013
Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite -- Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-1:2013; EN 62056-6-1:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2013
Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-2:2013; EN 62056-6-2:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21549-7:2007
Health informatics - Patient healthcard data - Part 7: Medication data

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21549-7:2007; EN ISO 21549-7:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21549-7:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC 15288:2009
Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Süsteemi elutsükli protsessid
Systems and software engineering - System life cycle processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15288:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

CLC/TR 50436-3:2010
Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for decision makers, purchasers and users

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50436-3:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50436-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2015

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-2: Veerem. Aparatuur
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility -- Part 3-2: Rolling stock - Apparatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-3-2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50121-3-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50121-4:2015

Raudteealased rakendused. Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 4: Signalisatsiooni- ja sideseadmete emissioon ja häiringutaluvus
Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50121-4:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50121-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 61162-1:2011

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61162-1:2010; EN 61162-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61162-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2714-002:2012

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2714-002:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2714-002:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3672:2008

Aerospace series - Shank nuts, self-locking, in heat resisting nickel base alloy NI-P101HT (Waspaloy), silver plated, for 30° swage - Classification: 1 210 MPa (at ambient temperature)/730 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3672:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3672:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4644-002:2012

Aerospace series - Connector, electrical and optical, rectangular, modular, rectangular inserts, operating temperature 175 °C (or 125 °C) continuous - Part 002: Specification of performance and contact arrangements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4644-002:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4644-002:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4644-142:2012

Aerospace series - Connector, electrical and optical, rectangular, modular, rectangular inserts, operating temperature 175 °C (or 125 °C) continuous - Part 142: Size 4 receptacle for rack and panel application - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4644-142:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4644-142:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4701-002:2013

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4701-002:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4701-002:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 1726-2:2001

Tööstuslike mootorkärude ohutus. Liikur-mootorkärud, mille kandejõud ei ületa 10 000 kg ja tööstuslikud traktorid, mille haakeseadise tõmme ei ületa 20 000 N. Osa 2: Lisanõuded mootorkärudele, kus operaatori asend on tõstetud ja mootorkärudele, mis on spetsiaalselt kavandatud sõitmiseks tõstetud koormaga
Safety of industrial trucks - Self-propelled trucks up to and including 10 000 kg capacity and tractors with a drawbar pull up to and including 20 000 N - Part 2: Additional requirements for trucks with elevating operator position and trucks specially designed to travel with elevated loads

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1726-2:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3691-3:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001

Textiles - Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method - Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12947-2:1998; EN ISO 12947-2:1998 + AC:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12947-2:2001/AC:2013
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 1421:2000

Kummi või plastiga pealistatud kangasmaterjalid. Katkevuskoormuse ja katkevenivuse määramine
Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1421:1998; EN ISO 1421:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1421:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 5470-1:2000

Kummi või plastiga pealistatud kangasmaterjalid. Hõõrdekindluse määramine. Osa 1: Taber'i hõõrdeseade
Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber abrader

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5470-1:1999; EN ISO 5470-1:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5470-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008

Maa-aluste kaevanduste plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud seadmed ja komponendid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Equipment and components intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres in underground mines CONSOLIDETED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1710:2005+A1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008/AC:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1710:2005+A1:2008/AC:2010

Maa-aluste kaevanduste plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud seadmed ja komponendid
Equipment and components intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres in underground mines

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1710:2005+A1:2008/AC:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 80079-38:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 17776:2002

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Offshore production installations - Guidelines on tools and techniques for hazard identification and risk assessment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17776:2000; EN ISO 17776:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17776:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10205:2003

Külmalt taandatud rullis lehtmetall, mis on ette nähtud tinatatud pleki või galvaaniliselt kroomi või kroomoksiidiga kaetud terase tootmiseks
Cold reduced blackplate in coil form for the production of tinplate or electrolytic chromium/chromium oxide coated steel

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10205:1991
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10205:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12020-2:2008

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063 - Part 2: Tolerances on dimensions and form

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12020-2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12020-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1503-4:2016

Valves - Materials for bodies, bonnets and covers - Part 4: Copper alloys specified in European Standards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1503-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12696:2012

Cathodic protection of steel in concrete (ISO 12696:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12696:2012; EN ISO 12696:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12696:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 14577-4:2007
Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters - Part 4: Test method for metallic and non-metallic coatings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-4:2007; EN ISO 14577-4:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14577-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3928:2006
Sintered metal materials, excluding hardmetals - Fatigue test pieces

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3928:1999; EN ISO 3928:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3928:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO 11951:2004
Rulli keeratud külmtöödeldud mustplekk tinutatud pleki või elektrolüütilisel teel kroomi või kroomoksiidiga kaetud terase tootmiseks
Cold-reduced blackplate in coil form for the production of tinplate or electrolytic chromium/chromium oxide-coated steel

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11951:1995
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10205:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 1218-3:2001+A1:2009
Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Tappimismasinad. Osa 3: Käsitoitega tappimismasinad, millel on liuglaud ehituspuidu lõikamiseks KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Safety of woodworking machines - Tenoning machines - Part 3: Hand fed tenoning machines with sliding table for cutting structural timbers CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1218-3:2001+A1:2009
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 1401:2000
Rubber hoses for agricultural spraying

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1401:1999; EN ISO 1401:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1401:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 12625-4:2005
Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 4: Determination of tensile strength, stretch at break and tensile energy absorption

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-4:2005; EN ISO 12625-4:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12625-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12625-5:2005
Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 5: Determination of wet tensile strength

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-5:2005; EN ISO 12625-5:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12625-5:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12625-6:2005
Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 6: Determination of grammage

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12625-6:2005; EN ISO 12625-6:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12625-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TS 12390-9:2006
Testing hardened concrete - Part 9: Freeze-thaw resistance - Scaling

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 12390-9:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 12390-9:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS 875-6:2011
Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 875-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12207:2000
Aknad ja uksed. Õhuläbilaskvus. Klassifikatsioon
Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12207:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12207:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13618:2011
Flexible hose assemblies in drinking water installations - Functional requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13618:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13618:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012
Gaasküttega keskküttekatlad. Osa 2-1: Erinõuded C tüüpi kateldele ja B2, B3 ning B5 tüüpi kateldele nimisoojuskoormusega mitte üle 1 000 kW
Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 2-1: Specific standard for type C appliances and type B2, B3 and B5 appliances of a nominal heat input not exceeding 1 000 kW

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15502-2-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15502-2-1:2012+A1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-47:2007
Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control -- Part 47: COSEM transport layers for IPv4 networks

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-47:2006; EN 62056-47:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-4-7:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2014
Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite -- Part 5-3: DLMS/COSEM application layer

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-5-3:2013; EN 62056-5-3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-5-3:2016

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2013

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite -- Part 6-1: Object Identification System (OBIS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-1:2013; EN 62056-6-1:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-6-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2013

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 6-2: COSEM interface classes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-6-2:2013; EN 62056-6-2:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62056-6-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 779:2012

Particulate air filters for general ventilation - Determination of the filtration performance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 779:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16890-1:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16890-2:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16890-3:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16890-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10545-13:2000

Kahlid. Osa 13: Keemilise püsivuse määramine
Ceramic tiles - Part 13: Determination of chemical resistance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10545-13:1995; EN ISO 10545-13:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10545-13:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

93 RAJATISED

CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 4: Determination of particle size distribution

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 17892-4:2004; CEN ISO/TS 17892-4:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17892-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS 875-6:2011

Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 875-6:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 16120:2012+A1:2014

Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Toolile kinnitatav iste
Child use and care articles - Chair mounted seat

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16120:2012+A1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16120:2012+A2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 527-2:2003

Büroomööbel. Töölauad ja puldid. Osa 2: Mehaanilised ohutusnõuded
Office furniture - Work tables and desks - Part 2: Mechanical safety requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 527-2:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 527-2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 71-12:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 12: N-nitrosamiinid ja N-nitrosamiinideks muutuvad ained
Safety of toys - Part 12: N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-12:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 71-12:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 957-4:2006+A1:2010

Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 4: Jõutreeninguvarustus, täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Stationary training equipment - Part 4: Strength training benches, additional specific safety requirements and test methods CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 957-4:2006+A1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20957-4:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 957-5:2009

Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 5: Vändatavate pedaalidega jõutreeninguvarustus, täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Stationary training equipment - Part 5: Stationary exercise bicycles and upper body crank training equipment, additional specific safety requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 957-5:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20957-5:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10256:2004

Jäähoki mängimisel kasutatavad pea- ja näokaitsevahendid (ISO 10256:2003)
Head and face protection for use in ice hockey

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10256:2003; EN ISO 10256:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10256-1:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 16409:2006

Stomatoloogia. Suuhügieenitooted. Käsi-hambaharjad hambavahede (hammaskarniisi) puhastamiseks
Dentistry - Oral hygiene products - Manual interdental brushes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16409:2006; EN ISO 16409:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16409:2016
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16409:2006/A1:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 16409:2006/A1:2010

Stomatoloogia. Suuhügieenitooted. Käsi-hambaharjad hambavahede (hammaskarniisi) puhastamiseks
Dentistry - Oral hygiene products - Manual interdental brushes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16409:2006/Amd 1:2010; EN ISO 16409:2006/A1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16409:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

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 arvamusküsitlusel 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 kommenteerimisportaalis: https://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 16603-60-21
Space engineering - Gyros terminology and performance specification

This Standard specifies gyros functions and performances as part of a space project. This Standard covers aspects of functional and performance requirements, including nomenclature, definitions, functions and performance metrics for the performance specification of spaceborne gyros. The Standard focuses on functional and performance specifications with the exclusion of mass and power, TM/TC interface and data structures. When viewed from the perspective of a specific project context, the requirements defined in this Standard can be tailored to match the genuine requirements of a particular profile and circumstances of a project. The requirements verification by test can be performed at qualification level only or also at acceptance level. It is up to the Supplier, in agreement with the customer, to define the relevant verification approach in the frame of a specific procurement, in accordance with clause 5.2 of ECSS-E-ST-10-02. The present standard does not cover gyro use for launch vehicles. This standard can be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-60-21C DIR1; prEN 16603-60-21

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 1885
Feather and down - Terms and definitions

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1885
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1885:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEVS 910
Kinnisvara korrashoiu hanke dokumendid ja nende koostamise juhend
Procurement documents for property maintenace and their preparing guide

Standardis nimetatakse ja määratletakse kinnisvara korrashoiu valdkonna hangete korraldamise põhimõisted. Samuti antakse juhised, tüüpvormid ja arusaamad korrashoiu hanke ratsionaalsest ja kvaliteetsest korraldusest ning korraldusega kaasnevast dokumentatsioonist. Standardi käsitlusala hõlmab Eesti standardi EVS 807:2016 tegevustest järgmiseid komplekstegevusi: koodid 100 ja 500 (kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimine, sh. haldamine ja omanikukohustuste täitmine); koodid 200 ja 300 (ehitiste tehnilise korrashoiu tegevused, sh. tehnohooldus ja heakorratööd). Enamasti ei vajata kinnisvara korrashoiu tagamiseks väga paljusid iseseisvaid tegevusi. Nimetatud teenused (haldamine, omanikukohustuste täitmine, tehnohooldus, heakorratööd) on minimaalne tegevuste kompleks, mille täitmine peab tagama ja säilitama ohutuse korrashoiuobjekti kasutamisel. Reeglina kuuluvad eelnimetatud teenused: hankija funktsioonide hulka (näiteks kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise teenus, mida hankija võib ka teenusena sisse osta); või pakkuja funktsioonide hulka (tehnohooldus ja heakorratööd). Kinnisvara omaniku otsustuspädevusse kuulub ka teenuste tagamiseks vajaliku haldusmudeli ja korraldusmeetodi valik (kas teostada ise või osta vastavad teenused sisse). Standardis eeldatakse, et kasutatakse sisse¬ostetud teenuseid. Muud standardis EVS 807:2016 nimetatud komplekstegevused on reeglina vahendatavad teenused, mille sisu ja maht ei pruugi olla väga universaalne ning mis sõltub paljuski korrashoiuobjekti eripärast ja selle kasutajate soovidest (näiteks remonttööd, arendamine, tarbimisteenused, tugiteenused). Seetõttu ei kuulu sellised korrashoiutegevused ka standardi käsitlusalasse. Avaliku sektori hangete korraldamist

käesolev standard ei käsitle. Selle standardi järgimine on vabatahtlik, kuni seda ei ole kohustuslikuks tehtud nt õigusaktiga või hanke osapoolte vahelise kokkuleppega.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 910:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

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

FprEN 9100
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defense Organizations

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for the aviation, space and defence industry, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001 system is needed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9100
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9100:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9101
Quality Management Systems - Audit Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defence Organisations

This document has been prepared by the IAQG and standardizes the requirements for conducting and reporting of QMS audits. It can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. It provides requirements for an audit and reporting process, based on the: • process and continual improvement approach defined in EN 9100-series standards; • specific aviation, space, and defence additions in EN 9100-series standards; • use of common audit tools; and • uniform, transparent, and standardized reporting of audit results.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9101
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9101:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9110
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation Maintenance Organizations

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for civil and military aviation industry organizations providing maintenance services, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001:2015 system is needed. This standard includes EN ISO 9001:20151) quality management system requirements and specifies additional civil and military aviation maintenance and continuing airworthiness industry requirements, definitions and notes as shown in bold, italic text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9110
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9110:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9120
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defence Distributors

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for the aviation, space and defence industry, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001 system is needed. This standard includes EN ISO 9001:2015 quality management system requirements and specifies additional aviation, space and defence industry requirements, definitions and notes as shown in bold, italic text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9120
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9120:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEVS 910

Kinnisvara korrashoiu hanke dokumendid ja nende koostamise juhend
Procurement documents for property maintenace and their preparing guide

Standardis nimetatakse ja määratletakse kinnisvara korrashoiu valdkonna hangete korraldamise põhimõisted. Samuti antakse juhised, tüüpvormid ja arusaamad korrashoiu hanke ratsionaalsest ja kvaliteetsest korraldusest ning korraldusega kaasnevast dokumentatsioonist. Standardi käsitlusala hõlmab Eesti standardi EVS 807:2016 tegevustest järgmiseid komplekstegevusi: koodid 100 ja 500 (kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimine, sh. haldamine ja omanikukohustuste täitmine); koodid 200 ja 300 (ehitiste tehnilise korrashoiu tegevused, sh. tehnohooldus ja heakorratööd). Enamasti ei vajata kinnisvara korrashoiu tagamiseks väga paljusid iseseisvaid tegevusi. Nimetatud teenused (haldamine, omanikukohustuste täitmine, tehnohooldus, heakorratööd) on minimaalne tegevuste kompleks, mille täitmine peab tagama ja säilitama ohutuse korrashoiuobjekti kasutamisel. Reeglina kuuluvad eelnimetatud teenused: hankija funktsioonide hulka (näiteks kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise teenus, mida hankija võib ka teenusena sisse osta); või pakkuja funktsioonide hulka (tehnohooldus ja heakorratööd). Kinnisvara omaniku otsustuspädevusse kuulub ka teenuste tagamiseks vajaliku haldusmudeli ja korraldusmeetodi valik (kas teostada ise või osta vastavad teenused sisse). Standardis eeldatakse, et kasutatakse sisse¬ostetud teenuseid. Muud standardis EVS 807:2016 nimetatud komplekstegevused on reeglina vahendatavad teenused, mille sisu ja maht ei pruugi olla väga universaalne ning mis sõltub paljuski korrashoiuobjekti eripärast ja selle kasutajate soovidest (näiteks remonttööd, arendamine, tarbimisteenused, tugiteenused). Seetõttu ei kuulu sellised korrashoiutegevused ka standardi käsitlusalasse. Avaliku sektori hangete korraldamist käesolev standard ei käsitle. Selle standardi järgimine on vabatahtlik, kuni seda ei ole kohustuslikuks tehtud nt õigusaktiga või hanke osapoolte vahelise kokkuleppega.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 910:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEVS-ISO 13528

Statistilised meetodid laboritevaheliste võrdluste tasemekatsetes kasutamiseks
Statistical methods for use in proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons

See rahvusvaheline standard esitab tasemekatsete korraldajatele statistiliste meetodite üksikasjalikud kirjeldused kujundamaks tasemekatsete skeeme ja analüüsimaks nendest katsetest saadud andmeid. See standard esitab soovitused saadud andmete tõlgendamiseks sellistes tasemekatsete skeemides osalejatele ja akrediteerimisasutustele. Selles standardis esitatud protseduure saab rakendada, näitamaks et laborite, inspekteerimisasutuste ja isikute poolt saadud mõõtetulemused on kooskõlas rahuldavale toimivusele esitatud kriteeriumitega. Standard on kasutatav tasemekatsete korral, kus tulemusteks on nii kvantitatiivsed mõõtetulemused kui ka katseobjektide kvalitatiivsed vaatlustulemused. MÄRKUS Selle standardi protseduurid võivad olla rakendatavad ekspertarvamuse hindamisel, kus arvamused või hinnangud esitatakse kujul, mida saab objektiivselt võrrelda sõltumatu tugiväärtuse või konsensusliku statistilise väärtusega. Näiteks kui klassifitseerida tasemekatse objekte inspekteerimise teel teadaolevatesse kategooriatesse või määratleda inspekteerimise teel, kas samast esialgsest allikast tekib katseobjekt või mitte ja klassifitseerimise tulemusi võrreldakse objektiivselt, võivad rakenduda selle standardi osad, mis seonduvad (kvalitatiivsete) vaikeomadustega.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13528:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 13528:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

prEN 16777

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative non-porous surface test without mechanical action for the evaluation of virucidal activity of chemical disinfectants used in the medical area - Test method and requirements (phase 2/step 2)

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectants that form a homogeneous physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water- or in the case of ready-to-use products - with water. This European Standard applies to products that are used in the medical area for disinfecting non-porous surfaces including surfaces of medical devices without mechanical action. This European Standard applies to areas and situations where disinfection is medically indicated. Such indications occur in patient care, for example: - in hospitals, in community medical facilities, and in dental institutions; - in clinics of schools, of kindergartens, and of nursing homes; and may occur in the workplace and in the home. It may also include services such as laundries and kitchens supplying products directly for the patients. NOTE 1 The method described is intended to determine the activity of commercial formulations or active substances on viruses in the conditions in which they are used. NOTE 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2, step 2 test. EN 14885 specifies in detail the relationship of the various tests to one another and to "use recommendations".

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16777

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 18618

Dentistry - Interoperability of CAD/CAM systems (ISO/DIS 18618:2016)

Interoperability of CAD/CAM systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18618.2; prEN ISO 18618

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEN ISO 20186-1

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for venous whole blood - Part 1: Isolated cellular RNA (ISO/DIS 20186-1:2016)

This International Standard recommends the handling, documentation, storage and processing of venous whole blood specimens intended for cellular RNA examination during the pre-examination phase before a molecular assay is performed. This International Standard covers specimens collected in venous whole blood collection tubes. This International Standard is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations including laboratory developed tests performed by medical laboratories. It is also intended to be used by laboratory customers, in vitro diagnostics developers and manufacturers, but also pertains institutions and commercial organizations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities. Blood cellular RNA profiles can change significantly after blood collection. Therefore, special measures need to be taken to secure good quality blood samples for cellular RNA examination and storage. Different dedicated measures need to be taken for stabilising blood cell free circulating RNA and RNA in exosomes circulating in blood, which are not described in this International Standard. Different dedicated measures need to be taken for collecting, stabilizing, transporting and storing capillary blood as well as for collecting and storing blood by paper based technologies or other technologies generating dried blood. These are not described in this International Standard. RNA in pathogens present in blood is not covered by this International Standard. NOTE International, national or regional regulations or requirements may also apply to specific topics covered in this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20186-1; prEN ISO 20186-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 20186-2

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for venous whole blood - Part 2: Isolated genomic DNA correct (ISO/DIS 20186-2:2016)

This International Standard recommends the handling, documentation, storage and processing of venous whole blood specimens intended for genomic DNA analysis examination during the pre-examination phase before a molecular assay is performed. This International Standard covers specimens collected in venous whole blood collection tubes. This International Standard is applicable to molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations including laboratory developed tests performed by (e.g., medical laboratories. It is also intended to be used by, laboratory customers, in vitro diagnostics developers and manufacturers, but also pertains institutions and commercial organizsations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities). Blood genomic DNA can fragment or degrade after blood collection. Therefore, special measures need to be taken to secure good quality blood samples for genomic DNA analysisexamination. This is particularly relevant for analytical test procedures requiring high molecular weight DNA. Different dedicated measures have to be taken for preserving blood cell free circulating DNA, which are not described in this International Standard. Circulating cell free DNA in blood is covered in ISO 20091-3, Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations — Specifications for pre-examination processes for venous whole blood — Part 3: Isolated circulating cell free DNA from plasma. Different dedicated measures need to be taken for collecting, stabilizsing, transporting and storing capillary blood as well as for collecting and storing blood by paper based technologies or other technologies generating dried blood. These are not described in this International Standard. Pathogen DNA present in blood is not covered by this International Standard. NOTE International, national or regional regulations or requirements may also apply to specific topics covered in this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20186-2; prEN ISO 20186-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 21533

Dentistry - Reusable cartridge syringes intended for intraligamentary injections (ISO/DIS 21533:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21533; prEN ISO 21533
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21533:2004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21533:2004/AC:2015 - Ainult prantsus

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 7886-3

Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use - Part 3: Auto-disable syringes for fixed-dose immunization (ISO/DIS 7886-3:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7886-3; prEN ISO 7886-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7886-3:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN ISO 14044:2006/prA1

Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006/DAM 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14044:2006/DAmd 1; EN ISO 14044:2006/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14044:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN ISO 28927-2:2009/prA1

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 2: Wrenches, nutrunners and screwdrivers - Amendment 1: Changes in annex C - Brake device (ISO 28927-2:2009/DAmd 1:2016)

Amendment for EN ISO 28927-2:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-2:2009/DAmd 1; EN ISO 28927-2:2009/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 12941

Respiratory protective devices - Powered filtering devices incorporating a loose fitting respiratory interface - Requirements, testing, marking

This document specifies minimum requirements for powered filtering Respiratory Protective Devices (RPD) incorporating a loose fitting respiratory interface (RI). It does not cover devices designed for use in circumstances where there is or might be an oxygen deficiency (concentration in oxygen less than a volume fraction of 17 %). Escape RPD are not covered by this document. Laboratory and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of compliance with the requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12941
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12941:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 12942

Respiratory protective devices - Power filtering devices incorporating full face masks, half masks or quarter masks - Requirements, testing, marking

This document specifies minimum requirements for powered Respiratory Protective devices (RPD) which incorporate a full face mask, half mask or a quarter mask together with gas, particle or combined filter(s) used as respiratory protective devices. It does not cover devices designed for use in circumstances where there is or might be an oxygen deficiency (concentration in oxygen less than a volume fraction of 17 %). Escape RPD are not covered by this document. Laboratory tests and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of compliance with the requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12942
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12942:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 13077

Devices to prevent pollution by backflow of potable water - Air gap with non-circular overflow (unrestricted) - Family A - Type B

This draft European Standard specifies the characteristics and the requirements of air gap with non-circular overflow (unrestricted) Family A, Type B for nominal flow velocity not exceeding 3 m/s. Air gaps are devices for protection of potable water in water installations from pollution by backflow. This draft European Standard applies to air gaps in factory-assembled products and to constructed air gaps in situ, and defines the physico-chemical characteristics of materials of construction used for the purpose and application to ensure compliance with this draft European Standard during normal working use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13077
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13077:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 13819-3

Hearing protectors - Testing - Part 3: Supplementary acoustic test method

This European Standard specifies supplementary acoustic test methods for hearing protectors. The purpose of these tests is to enable assessment of the hearing protector performance as specified in the appropriate product standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13819-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14187-7

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

This draft European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-7:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14460

Explosion resistant equipment

This standard specifies requirements for explosion pressure resistant and explosion pressure shock-resistant equipment. This standard is applicable to process vessels and systems. It is not applicable to individual items of equipment such as motors and gearboxes that may be designed to withstand an internal explosion, which are subject of EN 13463-3. This standard is valid for atmospheres having pressures ranging from 800 hPa to 1100 hPa and temperatures ranging from -20 °C to +60 °C. This standard applies to equipment and combinations of equipment where deflagrations may occur and is not applicable to equipment and combination of equipment where detonation may occur. It is essential that this standard be used for equipment made of metallic materials only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14460
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14460:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14593-1

Respiratory protective devices - Compressed air line breathing apparatus with demand valve - Part 1: Devices with a full face mask- Requirements, testing and marking

This document specifies minimum requirements for compressed air line breathing devices with demand valve for use with a full face mask as a respiratory protective device (RPD). Escape and diving RPD and RPD used in abrasive blasting operations without additional protective features are not covered by this part of EN 14593, although certain requirements addressing the use in conjunction with escape RPD and escape conditions are given. Laboratory and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of conformance to the requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14593-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14593-1:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14594

Respiratory protective devices - Continuous flow compressed air line breathing devices - Requirements, testing and marking

This document specifies minimum requirements for continuous flow compressed air line breathing devices for use with a full face mask, half mask, hood, helmet or suit, and devices used in abrasive blasting operations, as a Respiratory Protective Device (RPD). Escape RPD and diving apparatus are not covered by this document. Laboratory and practical performance tests are included for the assessment of conformance to the requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14594
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14594:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 15254-4

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 4: Glazed constructions

This European Standard provides guidance and, where appropriate, defines procedures for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of fire resistant glazed elements which have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-1, and classified according to EN 13501-2. Extended application of fire resistant glazed elements shall be based on test evidence. This standard only applies to vertically installed fire resistant glazed elements. This standard does not apply to doorsets and openable windows according to EN 1634-1. Glass block assemblies and paver units and channel-shaped glass as defined in EN 1051-1 and EN 572-7 are excluded. There is currently insufficient information available to enable rules for extended application to be

developed for these products. NOTE Some partition walls use a combination of fire resistant glass, non-translucent and other opaque products. The extended application in this case only covers the glass when it replaces these products - see clause 8.2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15254-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15254-4:2008+A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 15254-7

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing ceilings - Part 7: Metal sandwich panel construction

This European Standard defines rules for extended applications, provides guidance, and, where appropriate, specifies procedures, for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of internal non-load-bearing ceilings constructed of metal faced sandwich panels that have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-2. This European Standard applies to self-supporting, double skin metal faced sandwich panels, which have an insulating core bonded to both facings as defined in EN 14509.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15254-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15254-7:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62820-3-1:2016

Building intercom systems - Part 3-1: Application guidelines - General

This part gives recommendations for planning, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of Building Intercom Systems, for use in security applications. The different technical requirements for BIS are specified in the IEC 62820-1-1 and IEC 62820-1-2 parts. The objectives of this standard are to: a) provide a framework to assist system integrators, installers, consultant engineers and system owners in establishing their requirements; b) assist specifiers and system owners in determining the appropriate equipment required for a given application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62820-3-1:201X; prEN 62820-3-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62820-3-2:2016

Building intercom systems - Part 3-2: Application guidelines - Advanced security building intercom systems

This standard describes the basic applicaton requirements for Advanced Security Building Intercom Systems (ASBIS) in public and private buildings with advanced safety and security needs. ASBIS are also used to meet the requirements of the Locale Workplace Safety Act or other relevant local regulations, in particular, protecting the life and limb of employees and all persons in the building, taking into account the inclusion of people with disabilities (e.g to achieve barrier- free access or calls for help) where required by local applicable law. This standard applies for planning, installation, commissioning, handover, operation and maintenance of AS-BIS, for the transmission of emergency, danger and hazard audio messages and/or other operational indications to an assisting authority for remote assessment and for implementing suitable intervention-, protection- and rescue measures. Additional information can also be transmitted and the system can be used in day-to-day work for all communication needs. ASBIS also feature high availability, end unit monitoring and permanent system monitoring.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62820-3-2:201X; prEN 62820-3-2:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-1

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws - Part 1: Test rig for testing resistance to cutting by a chain-saw (ISO/DIS 11393-1:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 specifies the test rig to be used to assess the resistance of personal protective equipment to cutting by hand-held chain-saws. It also describes the calibration procedure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-1; prEN ISO 11393-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-1:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-2

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chainsaws - Part 2: Performance requirements and test methods for leg protectors (ISO/DIS 11393-2:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 defines the design and specifies the requirements and test methods for leg protectors which offer protection against cutting from a hand-held chainsaw, including requirements for identification, marking and information for the user.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-2; prEN ISO 11393-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-2:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-3

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws - Part 3: Test methods for footwear (ISO/DIS 11393-3:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 specifies test methods to be used to assess the resistance of footwear to cutting by hand-held chain-saws. This part of ISO 11393 is applicable only to footwear with integral protection. NOTE Methods for testing other forms of foot and leg protection (e.g. gaiters) against hand-held chain-saws will be covered in other parts of ISO 11393.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-3; prEN ISO 11393-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-3:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-4

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws - Part 4: Test methods and performance requirements for protective gloves (ISO/DIS 11393-4:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 specifies the requirements and test methods for gloves that are intended to provide protection against cuts by a hand-held chain-saw, including requirements for identification, marking and information for the user. The method for measurement of protective coverage, the apparatus and the test method for assessing resistance to cutting, and the ergonomic assessment are specified. An informative annex on risk analysis, glove ergonomics and glove selection is provided.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-4; prEN ISO 11393-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-4:2000
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-7:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-5

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws - Part 5: Test methods and performance requirements for protective gaiters (ISO/DIS 11393-5:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 specifies requirements and the test methods to be used to assess the resistance of gaiters to cutting by hand-held chain-saws and other properties. A requirement and a test method for assessing the strength of underfoot straps of gaiters is also included. This part of ISO 11393 is applicable to gaiters which are to be used in conjunction with safety footwear with a steel toecap complying with ISO 20345 design “C” or “D”,. These gaiters shall be designed to be used only in association with a specific footwear and tested together. This part of ISO 11393 is not applicable to gaiters intended for use in situations where there is a significant risk of tripping such as tree climbing or in forests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-5; prEN ISO 11393-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-8:1999
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-9:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11393-6

Protective clothing for users of hand-held chain-saws - Part 6: Test methods and performance requirements for upper body protectors (ISO/DIS 11393-6:2016)

This part of ISO 11393 specifies requirements for the protection offered by upper body protectors against cutting by a hand-held chain-saw. It also specifies the procedures for sampling and pre-treatment of upper body protectors, the measurement of the protective coverage, the apparatus and test methods for assessing resistance to cutting, and the practical performance test for evaluating ergonomic properties.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11393-6; prEN ISO 11393-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-10:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 381-11:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11553-1

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 1: General safety requirements (ISO/DIS 11553-1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-1; prEN ISO 11553-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11553-2

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 2: Safety requirements for hand-held laser processing devices (ISO/DIS 11553-2:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-2; prEN ISO 11553-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 27500

The human-centred organization - Rationale and general principles (ISO 27500:2016)

ISO 27500:2016 is intended for executive board members and policy makers of all types of organizations (whether large or small) in the private, public and non-profit sectors. It describes the values and beliefs that make an organization human-centred, the significant business benefits that can be achieved, and explains the risks for the organization of not being human-centred. It provides recommendations for the policies that executive board members need to implement to achieve this. It sets out high-level human-centred principles for executive board members to endorse in order to optimize performance, minimize risks to organizations and individuals, maximize well-being in their organization, and enhance their relationships with the customers. The importance of organizational policy to address human-centredness is emphasized. ISO 27500:2016 is not a management system standard. It is not intended or appropriate for certification purposes or regulatory or contractual use. ISO 27500:2016 is not intended to prevent the development of national standards that are more specific or demanding.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 27500:2016; prEN ISO 27500

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 389-1

Acoustics - Reference zero for the calibration of audiometric equipment - Part 1: Reference equivalent threshold sound pressure levels for pure tones and supra-aural earphones (ISO/DIS 389-1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 389-1; prEN ISO 389-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 389-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 9241-11

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 11: Usability: Definitions and concepts (ISO/DIS 9241-11:2016)

This part of ISO 9241: • explains the concept of usability as an outcome of interaction; • identifies the fundamentals of usability; • provides a framework that can be used for understanding and applying usability; • provides definitions; and • explains the relationship of usability to other concepts. Specific methods for the application and evaluation of usability are not described or recommended.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9241-11; ISO/DIS 9241-11:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-11:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEVS 904

Hajusallikate heitkoguste mõõtmine. Tööstushooned ja loomalaudad
Determination of diffusive emissions by measurements - Industrial halls and livestock farming

Standardis käsitletakse tööstushoonete ja loomalautade hajusheidete mõõtemeetodeid. Hetkelise heitkoguse mõõtmiseks lubatakse kasutada otsest ja kaudset meetodit. Standard ei käsitle hoonete või lautade ümbruse juurde kuuluvatelt pindadelt pärinevaid hajusaid heitkoguseid, samuti hajusaid peenosakeste heitkoguseid. Antud standardi käsitlemine eeldab standardi EVS 892 tundmist.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: VDI 4285 Part 2:20111-03
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 904:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEVS 933

Juhised kantavate tulekustutite kontrolliks ja hoolduseks ning nõuded hoolduspunktidele
Inspection and maintenance instructions for portable fire extinguishers and requirements for service points

Standard annab juhised kantava tulekustuti (edaspidi tulekustuti) kontrollimiseks, hooldamiseks, laadimiseks ja survetesti teostamiseks ning tulekustuti hoolduspunkti tehnilise varustatuse ja teenuse kvaliteedi ühtlustamiseks.

Keel: et

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEVS-ISO 1999

Akustika. Mürast tingitud kuulmise languse hindamine
Acoustics - Estimation of noise-induced hearing loss

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard täpsustab meetodit, kuidas arvutada, milline on täiskasvanud elanike puhul eeldatav mürast tingitud püsiva kuulmisläve nihe erineva taseme ja kestusega müraga kokkupuutumise tagajärjel. See annab aluse kuulmispuude arvutamiseks erinevate valemite abil, kui kuulmisläve tasemed sagedasti mõõdetud audiomeetrilistel sagedustel või nende kombinatsioonidel ületavad kindla taseme. MÄRKUS 1 See rahvusvaheline standard ei täpsusta sagedusi, sageduste kombinatsioone ega kaalutud kombinatsioone, mida kasutatakse kuulmispuude hindamiseks; samuti ei täpsusta see kuulmisläve taset (piiri), mis tuleb kuulmispuude olemasoluks ületada. Nende parameetrite kvantitatiivne valik jääb kasutajale. Kõik selles rahvusvahelises standardis sätestatud helirõhutasemed ei arvesta kuulmiskaitsetega, mis vähendaksid kõrvale mõjuvat müratasset. Müra väärtus, mis mõjub riski rahvastikule (rahva rühmale) on selline müraga kokkupuute tase, mis on normaliseeritud nominaalse 8-tunnise tööpäeva suhtes, LEX,8h, ning teatud ekspositsiooni aastate jooksul. See rahvusvaheline standard kehtib müra helisageduse kohta vähem kui umbes 10 kHz, mis on olemuselt püsiv, vahelduv, kõikuv, ebaregulaarne. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi kasutamist hetkelise helirõhu mõõtmiseks, mis ületab 200 Pa (140 dB suhe 20 µPa vastu), tuleks pidada ekstrapolatsiooniks. Toodud valemite abil arvutatakse kuulmislangust, sealhulgas statistilist jaotust, müra toimel audiomeetriliselt tõestatud sündmuste sageduste vahemik, mis on müra taseme ja müra mõjuaja (aastates) funktsioon. Valemid ei erista meeste ja naiste populatsioonides. MÄRKUS 2 Kuigi kuulmislanguse tüübil/liigil põhinevad andmetel, mis eeldatavasti pärinevad peamiselt tööalaselt müraga kokku puutuvatelt inimestelt, võib neid mõningase ettevaatusega kasutada ka võrreldavate tööga mitte seotud ja kombineeritud hindamiste puhul. MÄRKUS 3 Esitletud prognoosimeetod põhineb peamiselt andmetel, mis on kogutud üldiselt laiaribalise ühtlase mittetonaalse müra kohta. Kuulmistasemete ja–puude saamise tõenäosuse arvutamiseks müraga kokkupuute taseme tõttu tuleb kasutada võrreldavat üldkogumit. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab otoloogiliselt sageli sõelutud tavalist üldkogumit (vastavalt ISO 7029) ja kolme näidet tüüpilistest mitte sõelutud industrialiseeritud ühiskondadest. Selle Rahvusvahelise Standardi kasutajad võivad valida enda erivajadustele vastavaid üldkogumeid. MÄRKUS 4 Kõik selles rahvusvahelises standardis esindatud andmed ja menetlused põhinevad katseandmete kaalutletud lihtsustustel, kus päevane heliga kokkupuute aeg ei ületanud 12 tundi. Tulenevad ümardused piiravad kehtivuse määratletud muutujate, protsent, heliga kokkupuute tasemete ja sagedusvahemike väärtustega. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard põhineb statistilistel andmetel ja seega ei saa seda kasutada kuulmiskahjustuste prognoosimiseks või hindamiseks üksikisikutel, välja arvatud statistilisi tõenäosusi.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1999:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 1999:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN 50496

Determination of workers' exposure to electromagnetic fields and assessment of risk at a broadcast site

This standard provides methods for assessing compliance with the requirements of the Directive 2013/35/EU] at a site operating one or more broadcast transmitters. This standard covers the frequency range up to 40 GHz. NOTE The Council and European Parliament Directive 2013/35/EU will be transposed into national legislation in all the EU member countries. Users of this standard shall consult the national legislation related to this transposition in order to identify the national regulations and requirements. These national regulations and requirements can have additional requirements that are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50496
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50496:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN 60721-2-4:2016

Classification of environmental conditions - Part 2-4: Environmental conditions appearing in nature - Solar radiation and temperature

This part of the standard presents a broad division into types of solar radiation areas. It is intended to be used as part of the background material when selecting appropriate severities of solar radiation for product applications. All types of geographical areas are covered, except areas with altitudes above 5 000 m.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60721-2-4:201X; prEN 60721-2-4:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EN 12493:2013+A1:2014/prA2

LPG equipment and accessories - Welded steel pressure vessels for LPG road tankers - Design and manufacture

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12493:2013+A1:2014/prA2
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12493:2013+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 13445-2:2014/prA4:2016

Unfired pressure vessels - Part 2: Materials

Amends B.2.2.4

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-2:2014/prA4:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-2:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-2:2016+A1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 17070

Industrial valves - Minimum performance requirements

This European Standard defines the minimum performance requirements which apply to industrial valves. It specifies test procedures and acceptance criteria for each performance requirement of this European standard. Valves for specific use, where such a performance requirements already exists are excluded from this standard: a) valves to be used in water supply pipe system in accordance with EN 1074 (all parts); b) valves to be used in gas distribution system with pressure lower than 16 bar in accordance with EN 13774; c) control valves in accordance with EN 1349; d) safety devices in accordance with EN ISO 4126 (all parts).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17070

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 12759-3

Fans - Efficiency classification for fans - Part 3: Fans without drives at maximum operating speed (ISO/DIS 12759-3:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12759-3; prEN ISO 12759-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12759:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 28927-2:2009/prA1

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 2: Wrenches, nutrunners and screwdrivers - Amendment 1: Changes in annex C - Brake device (ISO 28927-2:2009/DAmd 1:2016)

Amendment for EN ISO 28927-2:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-2:2009/DAmd 1; EN ISO 28927-2:2009/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 62841-3-13:2016/FprAA:2016

Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning aiatöömasinad. Ohutus. Osa 3-13: Erinõuded teisaldatavatele sammaspuurpinkidele
Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 3-13: Particular requirements for transportable drills

Common amendment for FprEN 62841-3-13:2016

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62841-3-13:2016/FprAA:2016
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 62841-3-13:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN ISO 636

Welding consumables - Rods, wires and deposits for tungsten inert gas welding of non-alloy and fine-grain steels - Classification (ISO/FDIS 636:2016)

This document specifies requirements for classification of rods and wires in the as-welded condition and in the post-weld heat-treated condition for tungsten inert gas welding of non-alloy and fine-grain steels with a minimum yield strength of up to 500 MPa or a minimum tensile strength of up to 570 MPa. This document is a combined specification providing classification utilizing a system based upon the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all-weld metal or utilizing a system based upon the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all-weld metal. a) Paragraphs and tables which carry the suffix letter “A” are applicable only to rods and wires classified to the system based upon the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all-weld metal in accordance with this document. b) Paragraphs and tables which carry the suffix letter “B” are applicable only to rods and wires classified to the system based upon the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all-weld metal in accordance with this document. c) Paragraphs and tables which have neither the suffix letter “A” nor the suffix letter “B” are applicable to all rods and wires classified in accordance with this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 636; FprEN ISO 636
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 636:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 12814-4

Testing of welded joints of thermoplastics semi-finished products - Part 4: Peel test

This draft European Standard specifies the dimensions, the method of sampling and the preparation of the test specimens, and also the conditions for performing the peel test perpendicular to the weld in order to determine the peel resistance and the failure behaviour. A peel test may be used in conjunction with other tests (e.g. tensile creep, macroscopic examination...) to assess the performance of welded assemblies, made from thermoplastics materials. Peel tests are applicable to overlap welded assemblies made from thermoplastics materials. The T-peel test as defined in Clause 5 will be used only for assessing welded sheet assemblies. This test is not applicable to welded test pieces containing sheets of different nominal thickness. The decohesion test as defined in Clause 6 will be used only for assessing electrofusion joints with nominal thickness of pipe/fitting greater than 10 mm. For socket fusion and for electrofusion socket joints with nominal outside diameter less than or equal to 90 mm, a crush test will be used, as defined in Clause 7. The crush test can also be used for electrofusion joints with outside diameters greater than 90 mm. The crush test for electrofusion saddle joints will be performed in accordance with ISO 13955 [6]. NOTE A decohesion test is also defined in ISO 13954 [5]. The tests defined in this standard should not be used for assessment and/or qualification of thermoplastics fittings, e.g. polyethylene fittings according to EN 1555-3 [1] and EN 12201-3 [2], because they already have their own requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12814-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12814-4:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 61987-92:2016

Industrial-Process Measurement and Control - Data Structures and Elements in Process Equipment Catalogues - Part 92: Lists of properties (LOP) of measuring equipment for electronic data exchange - Aspect LOPs

This part of IEC 61987 provides LOPs describing aspects of equipment for industrial-process automation. The structures of the aspect LOPs correspond to the general structures defined in IEC 61987-11 and agree with the fundamentals for the construction of LOPs defined in IEC 61987-10. Libraries of properties and of blocks used in the aspect LOPs are listed in Annex B and Annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61987-92:201X; prEN 61987-92:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 14555

Welding - Arc stud welding of metallic materials (ISO/FDIS 14555:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 14555; prEN ISO 14555
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14555:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 14713-1

Zinc coatings - Guidelines and recommendations for the protection against corrosion of iron and steel in structures - Part 1: General principles of design and corrosion resistance (ISO/FDIS 14713-1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 14713-1; prEN ISO 14713-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14713-1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 14713-3

Zinc coatings - Guidelines and recommendations for the protection against corrosion of iron and steel in structures - Part 3: Sherardizing (ISO/FDIS 14713-3:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 14713-3; prEN ISO 14713-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14713-3:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14713-3:2010/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 17633

Welding consumables - Tubular cored electrodes and rods for gas shielded and non-gas shielded metal arc welding of stainless and heat-resisting steels - Classification (ISO/DIS 17633:2016)

This International Standard specifies requirements for classification of tubular flux and metal cored electrodes and rods, based on the all-weld metal chemical composition, the type of core, shielding gas, welding position and the all-weld metal mechanical properties, in the as-welded or heat-treated conditions, for gas shielded and non-gas shielded metal arc welding of stainless and heat-resisting steels. This International Standard is a combined standard providing for classification utilizing a system based upon nominal composition or utilizing a system based upon alloy type. a) Clauses, subclauses, and tables which carry the suffix letter “A” are applicable only to products classified using the system based upon nominal composition. b) Clauses, subclauses, and tables which carry the suffix letter “B” are applicable only to products classified using the system based upon alloy type. c) Clauses, subclauses, and tables which do not have either the suffix letter “A” or the suffix letter “B” are applicable to all products classified in accordance with this International Standard. This International Standard does not use pulsed current for determining the product classification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17633:2016; prEN ISO 17633
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17633:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEN ISO 18275

Welding consumables - Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of high-strength steels - Classification (ISO/DIS 18275:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18275; prEN ISO 18275
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18275:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 2931

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys - Assessment of quality of sealed anodic oxidation coatings by measurement of admittance (ISO/DIS 2931:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2931; prEN ISO 2931
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2931:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 544

Welding consumables - Technical delivery conditions for filler materials and fluxes - Type of product, dimensions, tolerances and markings (ISO/DIS 544:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 544; prEN ISO 544
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 544:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

FprEN 267
Forced draught burners for liquid fuels

This European Standard specifies the terminology, the general requirements for the construction and operation of forced draught oil burners and also the provision of control and safety devices, and the test procedure for these burners. This European Standard applies to forced draught oil burners supplied with: - fuel based on first raffinates and their mixtures with biogenous liquid fuels having a viscosity at the burner inlet of 1,6 mm2/s (cSt) up to 6 mm2/s (cSt) at 20 °C, and - higher boiling petroleum based first raffinates (viscosity greater than 6 mm2/s), that require preheating for proper atomization. This European Standard is applicable to: - single burners fitted to a single combustion chamber; - single burners fitted to an appliance with additional requirements; NOTE When additional requirements apply which are not identified or specified in this standard, the specification of the required safety measures and/or protective devices and compliance with them is outside the scope of this standard. - single-fuel and dual-fuel burners when operating on oil only; - the oil function of dual-fuel burners designed to operate simultaneously on gaseous and liquid fuels. This European Standard deals with all significant machine hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to burners, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable, see Annex J. This European Standard also deals with the additional requirements for the burners in the scope with pressurized parts and/or firing pressurized bodies, see Annex K. This European Standard specifies the requirements to ensure the safety during commissioning, start-up, operation, shut-down and maintenance. This European Standard deals also with forced draught burners intended to be used with biogenous liquid fuels, mixtures. This European Standard deals also with burners and their equipment to increase the total appliance efficiency, see Annex M.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 267
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 267:2010+A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 676
Forced draught burners for gaseous fuels

This European Standard specifies the terminology, the general requirements for the construction and operation of forced draught gas burners and also the provision of control and safety devices, and the test procedure for these burners. This European Standard is applicable to: - automatic gas burners with a combustion air fan (hereinafter called "burners") and gas line components, intended for use in appliances of different types, and that are operated with gaseous fuels; - pre mixed burners and nozzle mixed burners; - single burners with a single combustion chamber; - single fuel and dual fuel burners when operating only on gas; - the gas function of dual-fuel burners designed to operate simultaneously on gaseous and liquid fuels, which, for the latter, the requirements of EN 267 also apply. This European Standard deals with all significant machine hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to burners, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable, see Annex J. This European Standard specifies the requirements to ensure the safety during commissioning, start-up, operation, shut-down and maintenance. This European Standard does not apply to burners specifically designed for use in industrial processes carried out on industrial premises. This European Standard deals also with the additional requirements for the burners in the scope with pressurised parts and /or firing pressurised bodies, see Annex K. This European Standard deals also with forced draught burners intended to be used with biogenous gaseous fuels, mixtures with line-conveyed gas and special gaseous fuels. This European Standard deals also with burners and their equipment to increase the total appliance efficiency, see Annex M.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 676
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 676:2003+A2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 676:2003+A2:2008/AC:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 17066-1
Insulated means of transport for temperature sensitive goods - Requirements and testing - Part 1: Container

The standard applies to thermally insulated means of transport used for temperature sensitive goods in order to limit the heat exchange to the external conditions. If certain temperatures have to be maintained, the above means of transport could be additionally provided with a cooling and/or heating device. This standard specifies the terminology, the requirements for thermal insulation, air tightness, test provisions, dimensioning of equipment with cooling and/or heating device. This standard specifies also the test provisions for new and in service equipment(s). This part specifies the terminology, the requirements for thermal insulation, air tightness, test provisions for k-coefficient. This standard does not specify further land transport requirements with regard to dimensions, weights, etc. This standard does not cover safety requirements. This standard does not specify special requirements for sea containers covered by ISO 1496-2. The series of standards consist of the following parts: Part 1: Container; Part 2: Equipment; Part 3: Small containers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17066-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 61400-1:2016

Wind energy generation systems - Part 1: Design requirements

This part of IEC 61400 specifies essential design requirements to ensure the structural integrity of wind turbines. Its purpose is to provide an appropriate level of protection against damage from all hazards during the planned lifetime. This standard is concerned with all subsystems of wind turbines such as control and protection mechanisms, internal electrical systems, mechanical systems and support structures. This standard applies to wind turbines of all sizes. For small wind turbines IEC 61400-2 may be applied. IEC 61400-3-1 provides additional requirements to offshore wind turbine installations. This standard should be used together with the appropriate IEC and ISO standards mentioned in Clause 2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61400-1:201X; prEN 61400-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61400-1:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61400-1:2005/A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62938:2016

Non-uniform snow load testing for photovoltaic (PV) modules

This international standard provides a method for determining how well a framed PV module performs mechanically under the influence of inclined non-uniform snow loads. The test method refers to framed PV modules as test specimens without a specific mounting system as well as combinations of PV modules with particular mounting systems. The test method determines the mechanical non-uniform-load limit of a framed PV module. The loads specified in this document apply exclusively to natural snow load distributions. Any expected artificial accumulations (e.g. from snow removal or redistribution) must be considered separately. Methods to eliminate or counteract the occurence of inhomogeneous snow accumulation, such as a steep installation angle (more than 60 degree), are not included in this standard. This standard assumes a relationship between ground snow-cover and module snow-cover which may not be applicable in locations where the snow does not completely melt between snow falls. This standard does not consider the effect of snow cover on power generation. While the test method includes a wait time between load steps the standard does not provide a complete assessment of the fatigue behaviour of the materials of the module such as front glass. Because typical field failures of PV modules caused by snow load show glass breakage and frame bending, the test method aims at reproducing the load under which such failures occur.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62938:201X; prEN 62938:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 60079-18:2015/prA1:2016

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 18: Seadmete kaitse kapseldusega ”m"
Explosive atmospheres - Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation "m"

Amendment for EN 60079-18:2015

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-18:2014/A1:201X; EN 60079-18:2015/prA1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-18:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 60901:1996/FprA6:2014/prAA:2016

Single-capped fluorescent lamps - Performance specifications

Amendment for EN 60901:1996/FprA6:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60901:1996/FprA6:2014/prAA:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EN 60901:2002/FprA6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 60079-30-2

Explosive atmospheres - Part 30-2: Electrical resistance trace heating - Application guide for design, installation and maintenance

This part of IEC 60079 provides guidance for the application of electrical resistance trace heating systems in areas where explosive atmospheres may be present, with the exclusion of those classified as requiring EPL Ga/Da (traditional relationship to Zone 0 and Zone 20 respectively). It provides recommendations for the design, installation, maintenance and repair of trace heating systems including associated control and monitoring equipment. It does not cover devices that operate by induction heating, skin effect heating or direct pipeline heating, nor those intended for stress relieving.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC/IEEE 60079-30-2:2015; FprEN 60079-30-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-30-2:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 60669-1:2016/FprAA:2016

Kohtkindlate majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektripaigaldiste lülitid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Switches for household and similar fixed-electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements

Common amendment for FprEN 60669-1:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60669-1:2016/FprAA:2016
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60669-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprHD 60364-7-704:2016/FprAA:2016

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-704: Requirements for special installations or locations - Construction and demolition site installations

Common amendment for FprHD 60364-7-704:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprHD 60364-7-704:2016/FprAA:2016
Muudab dokumenti: FprHD 60364-7-704:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14460

Explosion resistant equipment

This standard specifies requirements for explosion pressure resistant and explosion pressure shock-resistant equipment. This standard is applicable to process vessels and systems. It is not applicable to individual items of equipment such as motors and gearboxes that may be designed to withstand an internal explosion, which are subject of EN 13463-3. This standard is valid for atmospheres having pressures ranging from 800 hPa to 1100 hPa and temperatures ranging from -20 °C to +60 °C. This standard applies to equipment and combinations of equipment where deflagrations may occur and is not applicable to equipment and combination of equipment where detonation may occur. It is essential that this standard be used for equipment made of metallic materials only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14460
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14460:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62246-1-1:2016

Reed switches - Part 1-1: Detail specification - Quality assessment

This part of the IEC 62246 which is a detail specification for quality assessment defines requirements and tests to reed switches for use in general and industrial applications. This standard is intended to be used in conjunction with IEC 62246-1:2015 and specific products standards applying as switching elements. This standard selects from IEC 62246-1: 2015 and from other sources the appropriate test procedures to be used in detail specifications derived from this specification. Reed switch types are specified depending on characteristic values including functional ratings for safety and tests. NOTE Mercury wetted reed switches are not covered by this standard due to their possible environmental impact.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62246-1-1:201X; prEN 62246-1-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62246-1-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN 60191-1:2016

Mechanical standardization of semiconductor devices - Part 1: General rules for the preparation of outline drawings of discrete devices

This part of IEC 60191 gives guidelines on the preparation of outline drawings of discrete devices, including discrete surface-mounted semiconductor devices with lead count less than 8. NOTE For preparation of outline drawings of surface mounted discrete devices with lead count higher or equal to 8, IEC 60191-6 should be referred to as well. The primary object of these drawings is to indicate the space which should be allowed for devices in an equipment, together with other dimensional characteristics required to ensure mechanical interchangeability. It should be noted that complete interchangeability involves other considerations such as the electrical and thermal characteristics of the semiconductor devices concerned. The international standardization represented by these drawings therefore encourages the manufacturers of devices to comply with the tolerances shown on the drawings in order to extend their range of customers internationally. It also gives equipment designers an assurance of mechanical interchangeability between the devices obtained from suppliers in different countries, provided they allow the space in their equipment that is indicated by the drawings and take note of the more precise information on bases, studs, etc. NOTE Additional details of reference letter symbols used in this standard are given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60191-1:201X; prEN 60191-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60191-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 61191-3:2016

Printed board assemblies - Part 3: Sectional specification - Requirements for through-hole mount soldered assemblies

This part of IEC 61191 prescribes requirements for lead and hole solder assembly. The requirements pertain to those assemblies that are totally lead and hole, through-hole mounting technology (THT), or the THT portions of those assemblies that include other related technologies (i.e. surface mount, chip mounting, terminal mounting).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61191-3:201X; prEN 61191-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61191-3:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 61191-4:2016

Printed board assemblies - Part 4: Sectional specification - Requirements for terminal soldered assemblies

This part of IEC 61191 prescribes requirements for terminal soldered assemblies. The requirements pertain to those assemblies that are totally terminal/wire interconnecting structures or to the terminal/wire portions of those assemblies that include other related technologies (i.e. surface mounting, through-hole mounting, chip mounting).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61191-4:201X; prEN 61191-4:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61191-4:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11553-1

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 1: General safety requirements (ISO/DIS 11553-1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-1; prEN ISO 11553-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 11553-2

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 2: Safety requirements for hand-held laser processing devices (ISO/DIS 11553-2:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-2; prEN ISO 11553-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 302 195 V2.1.1

Raadiosagedusalas 9 kHz kuni 315 kHz töötavad raadioseadmed väga väikese võimsusega aktiivsete meditsiiniliste implantaatide (ULP-AMI) ja nende lisatarvikute (ULP-AMI-P) jaoks; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel
Short Range Devices (SRD); Ultra Low Power Active Medical Implants (ULP-AMI) and accessories (ULP-AMI-P) operating in the frequency range 9 kHz to 315 kHz Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to ULP-AMI equipment operating in the frequency range from 9 kHz to 315 kHz and any associated Peripherals (ULP-AMI-P) transmitters and receivers operating in the frequency range of 9 kHz to 315 kHz including external programmers and patient related telecommunication devices using digital modulation techniques such as, but not limited to, FSK or pulse position modulation. Analogue voice modulation is not within the scope of the present document. The present document applies to ULP-AMI/ULP/AMI-P transmitters and receivers: • transmitters operating in range from 9 kHz to 315 kHz with power levels ranging up to 30 dBuA/m at 10m; • receivers operating in the range from 9 kHz to 315 kHz. The present document applies to ULP-AMI devices: • either with a Radio Frequency (RF) output connection and dedicated antenna, or with an integral antenna; • for telecommand, telemetry etc. applications; • for all types of digital modulation. The present document covers ULP-AMI-P fixed stations (physician programmer/controllers), mobile stations (patient programmers, handheld or otherwise) and portable stations (implanted devices providing medical benefit to the implanted patient). The present document contains the technical requirements for characteristics of ULP-AMI/ULP-AMI-P radio equipment which are aligned with annex 12 Sub-band (a) of CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03 [i.1]. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that Ultra Low Power Active Medical

Implants (ULP-AMI) and Peripherals (ULP-AMI-P) operating in the frequency range 9 kHz to 315 kHz "shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" (article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU) [i.2]. It does not necessarily include all the characteristics, which may be required by a user, nor does it necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 195 V2.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 302 961 V2.1.2

Mereside personaalne sihitamise avariiraadiopoi, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks sagedusel 121,5 MHz otsingu- ja päästetööde eesmärgil; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 14/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

Maritime Personal Homing Beacon intended for use on the frequency 121,5 MHz for search and rescue purposes only; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document lays down the minimum requirements for maritime "Personal Homing Radio Beacon for 121,5 MHz search and rescue purposes", and incorporates the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) radio regulations. Operational radio beacons described in the present document are intended only for transmission of radio signals on the frequency 121,5 MHz for locating purposes. Beacons for training purposes will be frequency programmed in accordance with national licensing. It should be noted that licensing for such use is also dependent on the administration responsible for the waters where the equipment is operated and not the registered flag state. The present document applies to radio beacons intended for short-range maritime personal homing applications. For this application, both the radiated power and the length of time of operation are reduced to enable the equipment to be sufficiently small and light to be worn comfortably at all times. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.1].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 961 V2.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 039 V2.1.2

Liikuv maaside; Mitmekanaline saatja spetsifikatsioon PMR teenuse jaoks; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel

Land Mobile Service; Multichannel transmitter specification for the PMR Service; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers the technical requirements for multiple channel radio transmitters used in stations in the Private Mobile Radio (PMR) service. It applies to use in the land mobile service, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 3 GHz, with channel separations of < 10 kHz, 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz, 25 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz and 150 kHz. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 30 MHz to 3 000 MHz It applies to equipment for continuous and/or discontinuous transmission of data and/or digital speech and/or analogue speech and using constant envelope or non-constant envelope modulation. The equipment comprises a transmitter capable of simultaneous amplification or transmission on two or more RF channels, or an amplifier which when operated with transmitter equipment provides simultaneous transmission on two or more RF channels. The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows: • base station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, intended for use in a fixed location); • mobile station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, normally used in a vehicle or as a transportable); • those hand portable stations: a) fitted with an antenna connector; or b) without an external antenna connector (integral antenna equipment), but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50 Ω Radio Frequency (RF) connector which allows access to the transmitter output; and • any equipment that may be used in combination with any of the above equipments when directly connected to those equipments for the amplification of the transmitter output signals of two or more individual equipments. Types of equipment not covered by the present document are as follows: • hand portable equipment without an external or internal RF connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50 Ω RF connector is not covered by the present document; • any equipment using passive combining solutions where each transmitter connected to the passive combining system transmits on a single channel, as detailed in ETSI EG 200 053 [i.2], clause H.3. These specifications apply to the transmitter or transmitter amplifier only. If a receiver is fitted to the same equipment, the receiver specifications in the relevant specification (references [i.5] to [i.12]) also apply. These specifications do not necessarily include all the characteristics that may be required by a user of equipment, nor do they necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.3] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 039 V2.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 084 V2.1.1

Maapealne laiendussüsteem (GBAS) VHF maa-õhk andmeedastus (VDB); Maapealsete seadmete tehnilised karakteristikud ja mõõtmismeetodid; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS) VHF ground-air Data Broadcast (VDB); Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for ground-based equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to VDB ground-air digital broadcast using Differential Eight Phase Shift Keying (D8PSK) of Ground-Based Augmentation System GBAS, intended for channel increments of 25 kHz. The VDB system provides data broadcast from ground based to aircraft systems, operating in the VHF band (108,000 MHz to 117,975 MHz). The scope of the present document is limited to ground based stations and is restricted to the civil use of GBAS with horizontally polarized signals (GBAS/H). The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.1]. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.1] as well as essential requirements under the SES Interoperability Regulation 552/2004 [i.2] and related implementing rules and/or essential requirements under the EASA basic Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 [i.5] and Regulation (EC) No 1108/2009 [i.6] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 084 V2.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 204 V2.1.2

Võrgupõhised lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 870 MHz kuni 876 MHz töötavad raadioseadmed, kus võimsus ulatub kuni 500 mW; harmoneeritud EN direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli3 lõike 2 alusel

Network Based Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 870 MHz to 876 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to the following radio equipment types: 1) Network Based SRDs which are SRDs intended to operate in association with other SRDs to form network topologies supporting the intended application. 2) Network Relay Points which are specific Network Based SRDs supporting interconnection of a network of SRDs with an external network or service. These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in Table 1a. Table 1a: Frequency bands designated to Network Based Short Range Devices Network Based SRD frequency bands Transmit 870,00 MHz to 875,6 MHz Receive 870,00 MHz to 875,6 MHz NOTE 1: The availability of the frequency band in Table 1a in European Union and CEPT countries can be obtained from the EFIS (http://www.efis.dk/) and is also listed in Appendices 1 and 3 of REC 70-03 [i.2]. NOTE 2: In addition, it should be noted that other frequency bands may be available for network based short range devices in a country. See National Radio Interfaces (NRI) as relevant for additional guidance. NOTE 3: On non-harmonized parameters, national administrations may impose certain conditions such as the type of modulation, frequency, channel/frequency separations, maximum transmitter radiated power, duty cycle, and the inclusion of an automatic transmitter shut-off facility, as a condition for the issue of Individual Rights for use of spectrum or General Authorization, or as a condition for use under "licence exemption" as it is in most cases for Short Range Devices. The present document covers equipment intended for use in a fixed location, equipment normally fixed in a vehicle and equipment intended to be carried or attached. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 204 V2.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 339 V1.1.1

Lairiba Õhk-maa otseside; Sagedustel 1 900 MHz kuni 1 920 MHz ja 5 855 MHz kuni 5 875 MHz töötavad seadmed; Fikseeritud suunadiagrammiga antennid; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Broadband Direct Air-to-Ground Communications; Equipment operating in the 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz and 5 855 MHz to 5 875 MHz frequency bands; Fixed pattern antennas; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to the Ground Station, Aircraft Station and antenna equipment for DA2GC (TDD). This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1. Table 1: DA2GC TDD service frequency bands Direction of Transmission Frequency Band Transmit 1 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz Receive 1 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz Transmit 2 5 855 MHz to 5 875 MHz Receive 2 5 855 MHz to 5 875 MHz The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 339 V1.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 340 V1.1.2

Digitaalsed maapealsed TV ringhäälinguvastuvõtjad; Harmoneeritud EN direktiivi 2014/53/EU artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Digital Terrestrial TV Broadcast Receivers; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

tuner port) capable of receiving DVB-T and/or DVB-T2 signals. Receivers without external antenna connectors, receivers with diversity, and receivers intended for mobile or automotive reception are not covered by the present document. The present document contains the requirements for digital terrestrial television broadcast receivers to meet the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.3] that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference. The present document includes considerations of interference from LTE transmissions in the 700 MHz and 800 MHz bands and DTT transmissions in UHF band IV. The requirements of the installation system (antenna, feeder cable, amplifiers, etc.) are not addressed. Table 1: Broadcast frequency bands Broadcast frequency bands VHF III UHF IV and V There are country specific variations of frequency usage for digital terrestrial television reception and other users such as mobile broadband. The tests in the present document only apply if the DTT broadcast receiver supports the wanted signal configuration used by the test in question. The applicable tests are summarized in annex E, table E.1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 340 V1.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 978 V2.1.2

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES). Saatesagedusega 27,5 GHz kuni 30 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidil mobiilsel platvormil töötavate maajaamade (ESOMP) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) transmitting towards satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP), which have the following characteristics. Service Interface Stabilization & Tracking mechanism Antenna Enclosure / Radome Control and Monitoring Function Antenna Controller Modem LNA BDC HPA BUC Radio Antenna Control Facility Interface Figure 1: ESOMP System Overview • The ESOMP is designed for both mobile and stationary operation. • The ESOMP operates on various mobile platforms such as trains, maritime vessels, aircraft and other vehicles and, therefore, may be subject to occasional disturbances and interruptions in the satellite link. • The ESOMP is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information. • The ESOMP is comprised of all the equipment, electrical and mechanical, from the antenna itself to the interface with other communications equipment on a mobile platform (usually referred to as the terrestrial interface). • The transmit and receive frequencies are shown in table 1. Table 1: Frequency bands Frequency Bands/frequencies (GHz) Transmit (Earth-to-space) 27,50 to 30,00 Receive (space-to-Earth) 17,30 to 20,20 • The ESOMP transmits within the frequency range from 27,50 GHz to 30,00 GHz, which is a band allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (Earth-to-space) among other services. However, operation of the ESOMP is intended to be restricted to the frequency range 29,50 GHz to 30,00 GHz in and near those countries that have allocated Fixed Service (FS) to the other frequency ranges. Local regulation may permit operation in these frequency ranges. • The ESOMP receives in one or more frequencies within the range from 17,30 GHz to 20,20 GHz (FSS). • The ESOMP uses linear or circular polarization. • The ESOMP operates through a geostationary satellite (or a cluster of co-located geostationary satellites) that is at least 2° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequencies and over the same coverage area. NOTE 1: ESOMPs may operate with satellites that are more closely spaced than 2° with additional operational constraints that are beyond the scope of the present document. ETSI 11 ETSI EN 303 978 V2.1.2 (2016-10) • The ESOMP is designed for unattended operation. • The ESOMP is controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). This function may be performed centrally (e.g. for a network of ESOMPs with a central hub) or it could be performed within the ESOMP for autonomous control. The NCF is outside the scope of the present document. The present document applies to the ESOMP with its ancillary equipment and its various telecommunication ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile as declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant's declaration or in the user documentation. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.11] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". NOTE 2: Operational requirements are defined by national administrations and by relevant ECC Decisions. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.11] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE 3: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 978 V2.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 303 979 V2.1.2

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES). Saatesagedusega 27,5 GHz kuni 29,1 GHz ja 29,5 GHz kuni 30,0 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidil mobiilsel platvormil töötavate maajaamade (ESOMP) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) transmitting towards satellites in non-geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 29,1 GHz and 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document applies to Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP), which have the following characteristics. Service Interface Stabilization & Tracking mechanism Antenna Enclosure / Radome Control and Monitoring Function Antenna Controller

Modem LNA BDC HPA BUC Radio Antenna Control Facility Interface Figure 1: ESOMP System Overview • The ESOMP is designed for both mobile and stationary operation. • The ESOMP operates on various mobile platforms such as trains, maritime vessels, aircraft and other vehicles and, therefore, may be subject to occasional disturbances and interruptions in the satellite link. • The ESOMP is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information. • The ESOMP is comprised of all the equipment, electrical and mechanical, from the antenna itself to the interface with other communications equipment on a mobile platform (usually referred to as the terrestrial interface). • The ESOMP comprises of one or more emitters and the system overview given in figure 1 should be interpreted accordingly. • The transmit and receive frequencies are shown in table 1. Table 1: Frequency bands Frequency Bands/frequencies Transmit (Earth-to-space) 27,5 GHz to 29,1 GHz and 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz Receive (space-to-Earth) 17,30 GHz to 20,20 GHz • The ESOMP transmits within the frequency range from 27,5 GHz to 29,1 GHz and 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz, which is a band allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (Earth-to-space) among other services. National regulations will specify the bands available for the operation of the ESOMP. Such regulations may designate some parts of the frequency range 27,5 GHz to 29,1 GHz to terrestrial services such as the Fixed Service. However, the operation of the ESOMP may be permitted under national regulations in the 29,50 GHz to 30,00 GHz band since this band is allocated on a primary basis to the Fixed Satellite Service. • The ESOMP receives in one or more frequencies within the range from 17,30 GHz to 20,20 GHz (FSS). • The ESOMP uses linear or circular polarization. • The ESOMP operates through non-geostationary satellites. • The ESOMP is designed for unattended operation. ETSI 10 ETSI EN 303 979 V2.1.2 (2016-10) • The ESOMP is controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). This function may be performed centrally (e.g. for a network of ESOMPs with a central hub) or it could be performed within the ESOMP for autonomous control. The NCF is outside the scope of the present document. • The ESOMP operating in the 27,5 GHz to 28,6 GHz and 29,5 GHz to 30 GHz bands: epfd limits given in article 22 of the ITU Radio Regulations [i.4] apply for the ESOMPs operating with the NGSO system for the protection of the GSO networks (see No 22.5D of the ITU RR [i.4]). • ESOMP operating in the 28,6 GHz to 29,1 GHz band: No 9.11A of the ITU RR [i.4] applies to the NGSO network of the ESOMP, meaning that the NGSO will be required to coordinate with earlier filed GSO networks or NGSO systems (See No. 5.523A of the ITU RR [i.4]). The present document applies to the ESOMP with its ancillary equipment and its various telecommunication ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile as declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant's declaration or in the user documentation. The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.6] (RE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "… radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference". NOTE 1: Operational requirements are defined by national administrations and by relevant ECC Decisions. In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.6] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document. NOTE 2: A list of such ENs is included on the web site http://www.newapproach.org/.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 979 V2.1.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 55016-4-2:2011/prA2:2016 {fragment 3}

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Measurement instrumentation uncertain

Part of amendment for EN 55016-4-2:2011

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 16-4-2:2011/A2:201X {fragment 3}; EN 55016-4-2:2011/prA2:2016 {fragment 3}
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55016-4-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN 55016-4-2:2011/prA2:2016 {fragment 5}

Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 4-2: Uncertainties, statistics and limit modelling - Measurement instrumentation uncertainty

Part of amendment for EN 55016-4-2:2011

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 16-4-2:2011/A2:201X {fragment 5}; EN 55016-4-2:2011/prA2:2016 {fragment 5}
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 55016-4-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 61281-1:2016

Fibre optic communication subsystems - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61281 is a generic specification for fibre optic communication subsystems (FOCSs). The parameters defined herein form a specifiable minimum set of specifications that are common to all fibre optic subsystems. Additional parameters may be needed depending on the particular application and technology. Those additional parameters will be specified in the relevant documents, as appropriate. Each specified parameter may be measured using one of the test procedures. The use of these parameters for system design is given in design guides.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61281-1:201X; prEN 61281-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61281-1:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62148-1:2016

Fibre optic active components and devices - Package and interface standards - Part 1: General and guidance

This part of IEC 62148 aims to assure interchangeability in physical interfaces between fibre optic active components and devices supplied by different manufacturers, but it does not guarantee operation between such devices. This interface standard defines physical interfaces only, and no guarantee of performance is implied, nor should it be assumed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62148-1:201X; prEN 62148-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62148-1:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 63059:2016

Multimedia vibration audio systems - Method of measurement for audio characteristics of audio actuator by pinna-conduction

This document specifies a measurement method for sound transmission performance of an audio actuator by pinna-conduction. An audio actuator is a device designed to provide vibration to tissue around the pinna (near the tragus) and to generate sound in the ear canal. Audio actuators are widely used for headphones and loudspeakers of mobile phones.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63059:201X; prEN 63059:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EN 50174-3:2013/FprA1:2016

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 3: Installation planning and practices outside buildings

This European Standard specifies requirements and provides recommendations for the following aspects of information technology cabling: a) planning; b) installation practice. This European Standard is applicable to all types of information technology cabling outside buildings including generic cabling systems designed in accordance with EN 50173 series. The requirements and recommendations of this European Standard may be applied to cabling that is defined as part of the building. The requirements and recommendations of Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of this European Standard are subject to any site-specific requirements and recommendations of Clause 7. The planning of the pathway systems, spaces and structures within the core and access network cabling as described in Figure 2 that are owned by access providers is excluded except for requirements and recommendations that provide basic safety, function and environmental objectives for mechanical, ingress and climatic characteristics (i.e. excluding pathway dimensions, distribution of spaces and similar constraints based on specific transmission methods). The installation practices applicable to all cabling installation methods are included by the provision of the necessary planning requirements and recommendations associated with each one with the exception of information technology cabling installed: – around or within aerial power supply or associated earth conductors; – on infrastructures carrying power supplies in excess of AC/DC 25 kV. This European Standard: 1) details the considerations for satisfactory installation and operation of information technology cabling; 2) excludes specific requirements applicable to other cabling systems (e.g. power supply cabling); however, it takes account of the effects other cabling systems may have on the installation of information technology cabling (and vice versa) and gives general advice; 3) excludes those aspects of installation associated with the transmission of signals in free space between transmitters, receivers or their associated antenna systems (e.g. wireless, radio, microwave or satellite). This European Standard is applicable to certain hazardous environments. It does not exclude additional requirements which are applicable in particular circumstances, defined by e.g. electricity supply and electrified railways. The requirements within this European Standard do not cover any additional requirements for the information technology cables installed in hazardous or stressful environments e.g. electricity supply and electric railway locations (see Clause 7).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50174-3:2013/FprA1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50174-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 17071

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Electronic identification plate

This standard defines a concept for building data structures (including data elements, syntax and semantics) for type plates with a RFID transponder (including HF, UHF, NFC), 2D symbol (including Data Matrix, QR-Code) and human readable text in a consistent way. This standard also defines a minimum set of consistent data that are needed on the data carriers when multiple data carrier techniques are used on the same item. This standard also gives guidance for creating specific applications standards, to support interoperability and backward compatibility. The processes related to the usage of type plates are not in scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17071

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 419221-5

Protection profiles for Trust Service Provider Cryptographic modules - Part 5: Cryptographic Module for Trust Services

This new part of TS 419 221 (419221-5) specifies a protection profile for cryptographic modules used by trust service providers supporting electronic signing and sealing operations and authentication services. This protection profile includes support for protected backup of keys. This protection profile is aimed at supporting trust services providers as identified by proposed regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS). Note: This regulation is proposed to replace Directive 1999/93. Has been approved by trialogue between the Council, Commission and parliament, the Committee of Permanent [Council] Representatives (COREPER) and is due to be put forward to the European Parliament on 3rd April. Trust service providers targeted include those at supporting time-stamping, electronic seals and electronic signatures.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 419221-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 62919:2016

Stress Free Content Management - Monitoring and management of personal digital content (TA 8)

This document specifies requirements, protocol and data format to visualize personal content saved on the various devices, such as mobile phones, music players, personal computers, hard disk recorders and e-book devices. This document also specifies methods to gather information of digital content saved on personal devices and shared within a group, and to extract the gathered information by uniform application interface.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62919:201X; prEN 62919:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 19110

Geographic information - Methodology for feature cataloguing (ISO 19110:2016)

ISO 19110:2016 defines the methodology for cataloguing feature types. This document specifies how feature types can be organized into a feature catalogue and presented to the users of a set of geographic data. This document is applicable to creating catalogues of feature types in previously uncatalogued domains and to revising existing feature catalogues to comply with standard practice. This document applies to the cataloguing of feature types that are represented in digital form. Its principles can be extended to the cataloguing of other forms of geographic data. Feature catalogues are independent of feature concept dictionaries defined in ISO 19126 and can be specified without having to use or create a Feature Concept Dictionary. ISO 19110:2016 is applicable to the definition of geographic features at the type level. This document is not applicable to the representation of individual instances of each type. This document excludes portrayal schemas as specified in ISO 19117. ISO 19110:2016 may be used as a basis for defining the universe of discourse being modelled in a particular application, or to standardize general aspects of real world features being modelled in more than one application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 19110:2016; ISO 19110:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19110:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19110:2006/A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 9241-11

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 11: Usability: Definitions and concepts (ISO/DIS 9241-11:2016)

This part of ISO 9241: • explains the concept of usability as an outcome of interaction; • identifies the fundamentals of usability; • provides a framework that can be used for understanding and applying usability; • provides definitions; and • explains the relationship of usability to other concepts. Specific methods for the application and evaluation of usability are not described or recommended.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9241-11; ISO/DIS 9241-11:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-11:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEN ISO/IEC 25063

Systems and software engineering - Systems and software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) - Common Industry Format (CIF) for usability: Context of use description (ISO/IEC 25063:2014)

ISO/IEC 25063:2014 describes the Common Industry Format (CIF) for context of use descriptions and specifies the contents of both high-level and detailed descriptions of the context of use for an existing, intended, implemented or deployed system. A context-of-use description includes information about the users and other stakeholder groups, the characteristics of each user group, the goals of the users, the tasks of the users, and the environment(s) in which the system is used. The context of use description is applicable to software and hardware systems, products or services (excluding generic products, such as a display

screen or keyboard). It is important to gather and analyse information on the current context in order to understand and then describe the context that will apply in the future system. The context of use description provides a collection of data relevant for analysis, specification, design and evaluation of an interactive system from the perspective of the various user groups and other stakeholders.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 25063:2014; prEN ISO/IEC 25063

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO/IEC 25064

Systems and software engineering - Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) - Common Industry Format (CIF) for usability: User needs report (ISO/IEC 25064:2013)

ISO/IEC 25064:2013 describes the Common Industry Format (CIF) for user needs reports, and provides specifications for their contents and format, including the content elements to be provided. User needs reports include both the collection and documentation of information from various sources relevant to user needs, and the analysis and integration of this information into consolidated user needs. User needs reports are applicable to software and hardware systems, products or services (excluding generic products, such as a display screen or keyboard). The content elements are intended to be used as part of system-level documentation resulting from development processes such as those in ISO 9241-210 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7 process standards. User needs are a major input into the establishment of user requirements. User needs reports are intended to be used as part of system-level documentation resulting from development processes such as those in ISO 9241-210 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7 process standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 25064:2013; prEN ISO/IEC 25064

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

FprEN ISO 12617

Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) refuelling connector - 3,1 MPa connector (ISO 12617:2015)

ISO 12617:2015 specifies liquefied natural gas (LNG) refuelling nozzles and receptacles constructed entirely of new and unused parts and materials for road vehicles powered by LNG. An LNG refuelling connector consists of, as applicable, the receptacle and its protective cap (mounted on the vehicle) and the nozzle. This International standard is applicable only to such devices designed for a maximum working pressure of 3,4 MPa (34 bar) to those using LNG as vehicle fuel and having standardized mating components. NOTE All references to pressures given in megapascals and bar (1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 105 Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2) are to be considered gauge pressures, unless otherwise specified.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12617:2015; FprEN ISO 12617

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EN 14531-1:2015/prA1:2016

Railway applications - Methods for calculation of stopping and slowing distances and immobilization braking - Part 1: General algorithms utilizing mean value calculation for train sets or single vehicles

This European Standard describes general algorithms for the brake performance calculations to be used for all types of train sets, units or single vehicles, including high speed, locomotive and passenger coaches, conventional vehicles and wagons. This European Standard does not specify the performance requirements. It enables the estimation and/or comparison by calculation of the various aspects of the performance: stopping or slowing distances, dissipated energy, power, force calculations and immobilization braking. If it is required to validate, verify or assess braking performance it is recommended that a more detailed calculation is performed in accordance with FprEN 14531-2, i.e. a step by step calculation. This European Standard contains generic examples of the calculation of brake forces for individual brake equipment types and calculation of stopping distance and immobilization braking relevant to a train (see Annexes C and D).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14531-1:2015/prA1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14531-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 17064

Safety requirements for cableway installations designed to carry persons - Prevention and fight against fire

No scope available

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17064
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TR 14819-1:2004
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TR 14819-2:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 9100
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defense Organizations

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for the aviation, space and defence industry, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001 system is needed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9100
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9100:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9101
Quality Management Systems - Audit Requirements for Aviation, Space, and Defence Organisations

This document has been prepared by the IAQG and standardizes the requirements for conducting and reporting of QMS audits. It can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. It provides requirements for an audit and reporting process, based on the: • process and continual improvement approach defined in EN 9100-series standards; • specific aviation, space, and defence additions in EN 9100-series standards; • use of common audit tools; and • uniform, transparent, and standardized reporting of audit results.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9101
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9101:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9110
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation Maintenance Organizations

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for civil and military aviation industry organizations providing maintenance services, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001:2015 system is needed. This standard includes EN ISO 9001:20151) quality management system requirements and specifies additional civil and military aviation maintenance and continuing airworthiness industry requirements, definitions and notes as shown in bold, italic text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9110
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9110:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN 9120
Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defence Distributors

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for the aviation, space and defence industry, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001 system is needed. This standard includes EN ISO 9001:2015 quality management system requirements and specifies additional aviation, space and defence industry requirements, definitions and notes as shown in bold, italic text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9120
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9120:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 16603-31-02
Space engineering - Two-phase heat transport equipment

This standard defines requirements for two-phase heat transportation equipment (TPHTE), for use in spacecraft thermal control. This standard is applicable to new hardware qualification activities. Requirements for mechanical pump driven loops (MPDL) are not included in the present version of this Standard. This standard includes definitions, requirements and DRDs from ECSS-E-ST-10-02, ECSS-E-ST-10-03, and ECSS-E-ST-10-06 applicable to TPHTE qualification. Therefore, these three standards are not applicable to the qualification of TPHTE. This standard also includes definitions and part of the requirements of ECSS-E-ST-32-02 applicable to TPHTE qualification. ECSS-E-ST-32-02 is therefore applicable to the qualification of TPHTE. This standard does not include requirements for acceptance of TPHTE. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-31-02C Rev.1; prEN 16603-31-02
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16603-31-02:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 16603-60-21

Space engineering - Gyros terminology and performance specification

This Standard specifies gyros functions and performances as part of a space project. This Standard covers aspects of functional and performance requirements, including nomenclature, definitions, functions and performance metrics for the performance specification of spaceborne gyros. The Standard focuses on functional and performance specifications with the exclusion of mass and power, TM/TC interface and data structures. When viewed from the perspective of a specific project context, the requirements defined in this Standard can be tailored to match the genuine requirements of a particular profile and circumstances of a project. The requirements verification by test can be performed at qualification level only or also at acceptance level. It is up to the Supplier, in agreement with the customer, to define the relevant verification approach in the frame of a specific procurement, in accordance with clause 5.2 of ECSS-E-ST-10-02. The present standard does not cover gyro use for launch vehicles. This standard can be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-60-21C DIR1; prEN 16603-60-21

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

prEN 17066-1

Insulated means of transport for temperature sensitive goods - Requirements and testing - Part 1: Container

The standard applies to thermally insulated means of transport used for temperature sensitive goods in order to limit the heat exchange to the external conditions. If certain temperatures have to be maintained, the above means of transport could be additionally provided with a cooling and/or heating device. This standard specifies the terminology, the requirements for thermal insulation, air tightness, test provisions, dimensioning of equipment with cooling and/or heating device. This standard specifies also the test provisions for new and in service equipment(s). This part specifies the terminology, the requirements for thermal insulation, air tightness, test provisions for k-coefficient. This standard does not specify further land transport requirements with regard to dimensions, weights, etc. This standard does not cover safety requirements. This standard does not specify special requirements for sea containers covered by ISO 1496-2. The series of standards consist of the following parts: Part 1: Container; Part 2: Equipment; Part 3: Small containers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17066-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 20848-3

Packaging - Plastics drums - Part 3: Plug/bung closure systems for plastics drums with a nominal capacity of 113,6 l to 220 l (ISO/DIS 20848-3:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20848-3; prEN ISO 20848-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20848-3:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 1885

Feather and down - Terms and definitions

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1885
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1885:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 15487

Textiles - Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying (ISO/DIS 15487:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15487; prEN ISO 15487
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15487:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 4098

Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter (ISO/FDIS 4098:2016)

This document specifies a method of determination of water-soluble matter, water-soluble inorganic matter and water-soluble organic matter. It is applicable to all leather types. The result obtained by this analysis depends on factors such as: — the degree to which the leather is ground; — the extraction temperature; — the extraction period; — the ratio of leather to water. To obtain comparable results, it is consequently imperative that test conditions be accurately reproduced. In all cases, any ammonium salts in the filtrate are included as part of the water-soluble matter and are then decomposed on ignition. Thus they contribute towards the result for water-soluble organic substances. The concentration of the ammonium salts can be determined in the filtrate separately if required.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4098; prEN ISO 4098
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4098:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 15487

Textiles - Method for assessing appearance of apparel and other textile end products after domestic washing and drying (ISO/DIS 15487:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15487; prEN ISO 15487
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15487:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

prEN 13525

Forestry machinery - Wood chippers - Safety

This document specifies safety requirements and their verification for design and construction of, i.e. self-propelled, mounted, semi-mounted and trailed, wood chippers used in forestry, agriculture, horticulture and landscaping. This document applies to chippers, used when stationary, which are manually loaded with wood through a horizontal or near horizontal infeed chute and where the infeed action is performed by the chipping components acting as infeed components or by separate integrated infeed components such as rollers or conveyors integral to the infeed chute. Wood chippers may be powered either by an external power take-off, hydraulics etc. or by an integral power source such as an internal combustion engine. This document does not cover: - requirements relating to national road regulations arising from transport between work sites; - hazards arising from any self-propelled function; - hazards arising from the transmission of power from an external power source - e.g. power take-off drive shafts; - any machines where the infeed chute is fitted with an extension table or an integrated conveyor that is protruding beyond the outermost lower edge of the infeed chute; - hazards arising from the engine pull starting of an integral power source; - hazards arising from mechanical loading; - vertical infeed chute chippers; - electromagnetic aspects of the chippers; - shredders/chippers to be covered by EN 13683; - any machines that can be only mechanically loaded; - additional mechanical discharge systems for woodchips witch are not part of the chipping mechanism e.g. conveyors. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to wood chippers, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Annex A). In addition, it specifies the type of information to be provided by the manufacturer on the safe use of these machines. It is not applicable to environmental hazards (except noise). This document is not applicable to wood chippers which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13525
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13525:2005+A2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 17067

Forestry machinery - Safety requirements on radio remote controls

This European standard specifies the additional requirements for cableless control systems that are used in forestry machinery. The fundamental requirements are defined in the standard prEN 62745. Cableless control systems for the following forestry machines are treated in this standard: - forestry cable winches according to ISO 19472, winches for log splitters; - self-propelled machinery for forestry according to EN ISO 11850 (machines for felling, moving and debranching, forwarders, log loaders, skidders, processors, harvesting machines, mulchers as well as multipurpose machines of these construction types, as described in ISO 6814); the definitive part of the standard defines essential requirements for the driving function of the machine; - mobile yarders for timber logging corresponding to prEN 16517; - log splitters and combined firewood splitters according to EN 609 1:2016, 5.9.2.1 Chipping machines according to EN 13525 and chipping machines with mechanical feed systems for the production of woodchips and shredding /grinding machines; - forestry boom loader and similar devices that are used on self-propelled machinery and trailers for forestry according to EN ISO 11850 and, as indicated above, for timber transport, timber loading, the loading of forestry goods or forestry products as well as for the handling and arrangement of timber harvesters, felling attachments, machines for felling and moving, attachments, saw heads, gripper-saw combinations with or without load or similar devices and machines, insofar they are not treated in EN 12999. Forestry boom loader can be a component of the forestry machine on which they are mounted.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17067

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 16119-5

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Environmental requirements for sprayers - Part 5: Aerial spray systems (ISO/DIS 16119-5:2016)

This part of ISO 16119 specifies requirements and methods for design and performance of aerial fixed wing and rotary aircraft platforms for agriculture, forestry and human health, with respect to minimizing the risk of environmental contamination. It is intended to be used with ISO 16119-1, which gives general requirements common to all the sprayer types covered by ISO 16119. When requirements of this part of ISO 16119 are different from those which are stated in ISO 16119-1, the requirements of this part of ISO 16119 take precedence over the requirements of ISO 16119-1 for machines within the scope of this part of ISO 16119. It does not cover safety aspects (see ISO 4254-6) or required safety and design criteria for air worthiness and aircraft registration nor pilot requirements of various countries and localities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16119-5; prEN ISO 16119-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 11746:2012/prA1

Rice - Determination of biometric characteristics of kernels - Amendment 1 (ISO 11746:2012/DAM 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11746:2012/DAmd 1; EN ISO 11746:2012/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11746:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN ISO 11747:2012/prA1:2016

Rice - Determination of rice kernel resistance to extrusion after cooking - Amendment 1 (ISO 11747:2012/AMD 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11747:2012/DAmd 1; EN ISO 11747:2012/prA1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11747:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

FprEN ISO 15302

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of benzo[a]pyrene - Reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography method (ISO/FDIS 15302:2016)

This document specifies a method for the determination of benzo[a]pyrene in crude or refined edible oils and fats by reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using fluorimetric detection in the range 0,1 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 15302; FprEN ISO 15302
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15302:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 12966-2

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters - Part 2: Preparation of methyl esters of fatty acids (ISO/FDIS 12966-2:2016)

ISO 12966-4:2015 specifies a method for the determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAMEs) derived by transesterification or esterification from fats, oils, and fatty acids by capillary gas chromatography (GLC). Fatty acid methyl esters from C8 to C24 can be separated using this part of ISO 12966 including saturated fatty acid methyl esters, cis- and trans-monounsaturated fatty acid methyl esters, and cis- and trans-polyunsaturated fatty acid methyl esters. The method is applicable to crude, refined, partially hydrogenated, or fully hydrogenated fats, oils, and fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable sources. This method is not suitable for the analysis of dairy, ruminant fats and oils, or products supplemented with conjugated linoleic acid (CLA). Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 12966. ISO 12966-4:2015 is not applicable to di-, tri-, polymerized and oxidized fatty acids, and fats and oils.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12966-4:2015; prEN ISO 12966-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12966-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 589

Automotive fuels - LPG - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered automotive liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). It is applicable to automotive LPG for use in LPG engine vehicles designed to run on automotive LPG. NOTE For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent respectively the mass fraction, μ, and the volume fraction, φ. WARNING - Attention is drawn to the risk of fire and explosion when handling LPG and to the hazard to health which arises through inhalation of excessive amounts of LPG. LPG is a highly volatile hydrocarbon liquid which is normally stored under pressure. If the pressure is released large volumes of gas will be produced which form flammable mixtures with air over the range of approximately 2 % (V/V) to 10 % (V/V). This European Standard involves the sampling, handling and testing of LPG. All procedures should be conducted away from sources of ignition such as naked flames, unprotected electrical equipment and electrostatic hazards. Testing should be performed as far as practicable under an electrically-safe ventilation hood. LPG in liquid form can cause cold burns to the skin. Protective clothing such as gloves and goggles need to be worn if contact with the skin is possible. Unnecessary inhalation of LPG vapour will be avoided. The operator will not be exposed to atmospheres containing more than 1 800 mg/m3 over an 8 h time-weighted average (TWA) reference period, or more than 2 250 mg/m3 over a short-term, 10 min reference period. One of the tests described in this European Standard involves the operator inhaling a mixture of air and LPG vapour. Particular attention is drawn to the cautionary statement provided in A.1, where this method is referred to.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 589
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 589:2008+A1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

77 METALLURGIA

EN 10270-1:2011/FprA1

Steel wire for mechanical springs - Part 1: Patented cold drawn unalloyed spring steel wire

1.1 This Eurpean Standard applies to patented cld drawn unalloyed steel wire of cicular cross-section for the manufacture of mechanical springs for static duty and dynamic duty applications - 1.2 In addition to this European Standard, the general technical delivery requirements of EN 10021 are applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10270-1:2011/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10270-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 15024-2

Copper and copper alloys - Determination of zinc content - Part 2: Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS)

This part of this European Standard specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS) for the determination of the zinc content of copper and copper alloys in the form of unwrought, wrought and cast products. The method is applicable to products having zinc mass fractions between 0,000 5 % and 6,0 %.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15024-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15024-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 4829-1

Steels - Determination of total silicon contents - Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method - Part 1: Silicon contents between 0,05 % and 1,0 % (ISO/DIS 4829-1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4829-1; prEN ISO 4829-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24829-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EN 14915:2013/FprA1:2016

Täispuidust seina- ja laevooderdis. Omadused, vastavushindamine ja märgistus
Solid wood panelling and cladding - Characteristics, requirements and marking

This European Standard defines and specifies the relevant characteristics and the appropriate test methods to determine these characteristics for solid wood products to be used as panelling and cladding (including siding) for: • wall and ceiling panelling for internal use, • wall and ceiling cladding for external uses. It provides for the evaluation of conformity and the requirements for marking these products. This European Standard does not cover panels intended for use as stiffening elements. This European Standard does not cover suspended ceiling in wood panelling and cladding. This European Standard does not cover the processes for treatment, surface coating or modification. NOTE Prescriptions for surface coating and treatment can be found in documents valid in the place of use. This European standard does not cover products which are produced from laminated layer section. This European Standard covers treated, untreated and surface coated products, including those made of thermally or chemically modified wood, as well as finger jointed and edge glued products. This European Standard covers products in compliance with EN 14519, EN 15146 and EN 14951,and other solid timber products manufactured for use as panelling and cladding

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14915:2013/FprA1:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14915:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 13207

Plastics - Thermoplastic silage films and tubes for use in agriculture

This European standard specifies the requirements related to dimensional, mechanical and optical characteristics of thermoplastic films and tubes used during the manufacture of silage and designed to last at least one year for protecting fodder. It specifies a classification for the durability of silage films and the test methods referred to in this standard. This European Standard is applicable to transparent, black, white or coloured (e.g. black/white) thermoplastic silage films based on polyethylene, ethylene copolymer, EVOH and polyamide. These films are intended for covering bunker silos, silage tubes or silage clamps for preserving forage. They protect the forage and preserve it from rain and air. These films are not intended to cover bales piles (e.g. straw bales). This European standard does not cover silage film obtained by sealing two or more films in machine direction. This European Standard also defines installation, use and removal conditions of silage films. It defines the conventional useful lifetime, as well as rules that allow evaluating the remaining use potential in the event of a failure before the normal end-of-use date. NOTE These rules allow estimating the residual value of the films. These provisions only apply to the film itself and the damage it has undergone. Any other problem falls within the scope of professional practices and the general terms and conditions of sale.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13207
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13207:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 13655

Plastics - Thermoplastic mulch films recoverable after use, for use in agriculture and horticulture

This European Standard specifies the requirements related to dimensional, mechanical, optical and thermal characteristics of thermoplastic films for mulching applications in agriculture and horticulture. These mulching films are intended to be removed after use and not incorporated in the soil. It specifies a classification for durability of mulching films and the test methods referred to in this document. This European Standard is applicable to thermoplastic mulching films, used for agriculture and horticulture in Europe, based on polyethylene and/or ethylene copolymers, of the following types: - transparent films; - black films; - reflective films (e.g. white films, black/white films and black/silver films); - films of other colour(s) for weed control (e.g. green, brown). This European Standard also defines installation, use and removal conditions of mulching films. NOTE Mulch films are considered as highly contaminated by soil and vegetal residues: the observed rates (or levels) of contamination of mulch films can vary from 70 % to 90 %. Therefore the film thickness is a key factor on the rate of contamination, the thinnest films (e.g. less than 25 µm) will be the mostly contaminated, difficult, expensive to remove, recover and recycle.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13655
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13655:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 438-9

High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 9: Classification and specifications for alternative core laminates

This European Standard specifies performance requirements for high-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) intended for interior use, the core compositions of which are not covered by EN 438-3 [1] to EN 438-6 [4] and EN 438-8 [5]. The core composition types (coloured core and metal reinforced core) are defined in this part of EN 438. EN 438-2 specifies the test methods relevant to this part of EN 438.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 438-9
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 438-9:2010+A1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 10364

Structural adhesives - Determination of the pot life (working life) of multi-component adhesives (ISO 10364:2015)

ISO 10364:2015 specifies methods for determining the pot life of multi-part adhesives in order to be able to determine whether the pot life conforms to the minimum specified working life required of an adhesive. For the purposes of simplification, the term "pot life" is deemed to have the same meaning as "working life" and will be used to represent both throughout this International Standard. Methods described to measure the property provide different answers. So the results shall be specified with respect to the method used. The test methods described are suitable for assessing all multi?part adhesives, and especially epoxy based and polyurethane based adhesives, but they are not suitable for some acrylic-based adhesives. NOTE 1 Some of the methods described in this International Standard can also be suitable for determination of working life of one-part adhesives that react to humidity (e.g. PUR prepolymers). NOTE 2 This International Standard can also be used for assessing non-structural adhesives.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10364:2015; prEN ISO 10364
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14022:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 15023-2

Plastics - Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVAL) materials - Part 2: Determination of properties (ISO/DIS 15023-2:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15023-2; prEN ISO 15023-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15023-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 287

Paper and board - Determination of moisture content of a lot - Oven-drying method (ISO/DIS 287:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 287; prEN ISO 287
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 287:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

FprHD 60364-7-704:2016/FprAA:2016

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-704: Requirements for special installations or locations - Construction and demolition site installations

Common amendment for FprHD 60364-7-704:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprHD 60364-7-704:2016/FprAA:2016
Muudab dokumenti: FprHD 60364-7-704:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 15254-4

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 4: Glazed constructions

This European Standard provides guidance and, where appropriate, defines procedures for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of fire resistant glazed elements which have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-1, and classified according to EN 13501-2. Extended application of fire resistant glazed elements shall be based on test evidence. This standard only applies to vertically installed fire resistant glazed elements. This standard does not apply to doorsets and openable windows according to EN 1634-1. Glass block assemblies and paver units and channel-shaped glass as defined in EN 1051-1 and EN 572-7 are excluded. There is currently insufficient information available to enable rules for extended application to be developed for these products. NOTE Some partition walls use a combination of fire resistant glass, non-translucent and other opaque products. The extended application in this case only covers the glass when it replaces these products - see clause 8.2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15254-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15254-4:2008+A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 15254-7

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing ceilings - Part 7: Metal sandwich panel construction

This European Standard defines rules for extended applications, provides guidance, and, where appropriate, specifies procedures, for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of internal non-load-bearing ceilings constructed of metal faced sandwich panels that have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-2. This European Standard applies to self-supporting, double skin metal faced sandwich panels, which have an insulating core bonded to both facings as defined in EN 14509.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15254-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15254-7:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 179

Building hardware - Emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push pad, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements, performance and testing of emergency exit devices mechanically operated by either a lever handle or a push pad for the purpose of achieving a safe exit under an emergency situation on escape routes. This European Standard covers emergency exit devices, which are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one manufacturer, or assembled from sub-assemblies produced by more than one manufacturer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 179
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 179:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 81-80

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Existing lifts - Part 80: Rules for the improvement of safety of existing passenger and goods passenger lifts

This draft European Standard gives a methodology for improving the safety of existing lifts with the aim of reaching an equivalent level of safety to that of a newly installed lift by the application of today’s state of the art for safety. NOTE Due to situations such as the building design, etc. it may not be possible in all cases to reach today’s state of the art for safety. This draft European Standard applies for permanently installed passenger or goods passenger lifts, with traction, positive or hydraulic drive serving defined landing levels, having a car designed for the transportation of persons or persons and goods and moving between guide rails inclined not more than 15° to the vertical. This document includes the improvement of safety of existing lifts for: a) passengers; b) maintenance and inspection personnel; c) persons outside the well, machinery space and the pulley room (but in their immediate vicinity); d) any authorized persons. This document is not applicable to: e) lifts with drive systems others than those mentioned above; f) lifting appliances such as paternosters, mine lifts, theatre lifts, appliances with automatic caging, skips, lifts and hoists for building and public works sites, ships’ hoists, platforms for exploration or drilling at sea, construction and maintenance appliances; g) installations where the inclination of the guide rails to the vertical exceeds 15°; h) lifting appliances with a speed lower than or equal to 0,15 m/s; i) safety during transport, installation, repairs and dismantling of lifts. However, this document can usefully be taken as a reference basis.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 81-80
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 81-80:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN ISO 10545-3

Ceramic tiles - Part 3: Determination of water absorption, apparent porosity, apparent relative density and bulk density (ISO/DIS 10545-3:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10545-3; prEN ISO 10545-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10545-3:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEVS 927

Ehituslik põletatud põlevkivi. Spetsifikatsioon, toimivus ja vastavus
Burnt shale for building materials. Specification, performance and conformity

See standard kehtib põletatud põlevkivi (PP) kohta, mis saadakse põlevkivi termilisel töötlemisel ning saadud peendispersse mineraalosa separeerimise teel. PP koosneb klinkermineraalidest, vabast lubjast, dehüdratiseerunud kaltsiumsulfaadist, klaasifaasist ning lahustumatust vabast jäägist. Käesoleva standardi kohaselt eristatakse PP eriliike: — tsemendi PP; — betooni PP; — poorbetooni PP. Standard määrab kindlaks põletatud põlevkivi omadused, vajalikud katsemeetodid ning vastavushindamise korra.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EVS 927:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 927:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

93 RAJATISED

prEN 14187-5

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 5: Determination of the resistance to hydrolysis

This draft European Standard describes a test method for determining the resistance to hydrolysis of cold applied joint sealants after treatment at elevated temperature and high humidity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-5:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14187-7

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

This draft European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-7:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 14187-9

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 9: Function testing of joint sealants

This draft European Standard specifies a function test for cold applied joint sealants intended for use in joints in roads and airfield pavements in cold climate areas where the total joint movement can be greater than 35 % and the temperature can go below -25 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-9
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-9:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 50129:2016

Railway applications - Communication, signalling and processing systems - Safety related electronic systems for signalling

This European standard is applicable to safety-related electronic systems (including subsystems and equipment) for railway signalling applications. This European standard applies to generic systems (i.e. generic products or systems defining a class of applications), as well as to systems for specific applications. The scope of this European standard, and its relationship with other CENELEC standards, are shown in Figure 1. This European standard is applicable only to the functional safety of systems. It is not intended to deal with other aspects of safety such as the occupational health and safety of personnel. While functional safety of systems clearly can have an impact on the safety of personnel, there are other aspects of system design which can also affect occupational health and safety and which are not covered by this European standard. This European standard applies to all the phases of the life-cycle of a safety-related electronic system, focusing in particular on phases from 5 (architecture and apportionment of system requirements) to 10 (system acceptance) as defined in EN 50126 (all parts). Requirements for systems which are not related to safety are outside the scope of this European Standard. This European standard is not applicable to existing systems, subsystems or equipment (i.e. those which had already been accepted prior to the creation of this European standard). However, as far as reasonably practicable, it should be applied to modifications and extensions to existing systems, subsystems and equipment. This European standard is primarily applicable to systems, subsystems or equipment which have been specifically designed and manufactured for railway signalling applications. It should also be applied, as far as reasonably

practicable, to general-purpose or industrial equipment (e.g. power supplies, display screens or other commercial off the shelf items), which is procured for use as part of a safety-related electronic system. As a minimum, evidence should be provided in such cases to demonstrate either - that the equipment is not relied on for safety, or - that the equipment can be relied on for those functions which relate to safety. This European standard is aimed at railway duty holders, railway suppliers, and assessors as well as at safety authorities, although it does not define an approval process to be applied by the safety authorities.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50129:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50129:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50129:2005/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

95 SÕJANDUS. SÕJALISED EHITISED (SÕJATEHNIKA). RELVAD

FprEN 9120

Quality Management Systems - Requirements for Aviation, Space and Defence Distributors

This document standardizes quality management system requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain by organizations around the world. Its use should result in improved quality, cost and delivery performance through the reduction or elimination of organization-unique requirements, effective implementation of the quality management system and wider application of good practice. While primarily developed for the aviation, space and defence industry, this standard can also be used in other industry sectors when a quality management system with additional requirements over an EN ISO 9001 system is needed. This standard includes EN ISO 9001:2015 quality management system requirements and specifies additional aviation, space and defence industry requirements, definitions and notes as shown in bold, italic text.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9120
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9120:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 1400:2013+A1:2014/prA2:2016

Child use and care articles - Soothers for babies and young children - Safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and product information for soothers. This European Standard is applicable to products that resemble or function as a soother. Some soothers may be marketed with other functions. This standard is applicable to these products (some examples are given in Annex C). This European Standard does not apply to products designed for specialist clinical medical applications, e.g. those relating to Pierre-Robin Syndrome or premature babies (see Annex C). The standard is not applicable to feeding teats. Safety requirements and test methods for feeding teats are included in all parts of EN 14350 [2], [3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1400:2013+A1:2014/prA2:2016
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1400:2013+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

EN ISO 20126:2012/prA1

Dentistry - Manual toothbrushes - General requirements and test methods - Amendment 1 (ISO 20126:2012/DAmd 1:2016)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20126:2012/DAmd 1; EN ISO 20126:2012/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20126:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.03.2017

prEN 1888-1

Child use and care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 1: Pushchairs and prams

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for pushchairs and prams, designed for the carriage of one or more children, up to 15 kg each and additional 20 kg on any integrated platform on which a child can stand. This European Standard does not cover toys, baby carriers fitted with wheels; pushchairs and prams propelled by a motor and pushchairs and prams designed for children with special needs. Where a pushchair or pram or any part of the pushchair or pram has several functions or can be converted into another function it should comply with relevant standard(s).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1888-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1888:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

TÕLKED 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.

EVS-EN 13055:2016

Kergtäitematerjalid

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded looduslike ja tehislike materjalide ning nende segude töötlemisel saadud kergtäitematerjalide (LWA) ja fillerite omadustele nende kasutamisel betoonis, mördis ja süstmördis, bituumensegudes ja pindamiskihtides ning hüdrauliliselt seotud ja sidumata täitematerjalidena ehitustöödel. See Euroopa standard rakendub mineraalse päritoluga kergtäitematerjalidele, mille osakeste tihedus ei ületa 2000 kg/m3 (2,000 Mg/m3) või puistetihedus ei ületa 1200 kg/m3 (1,200 Mg/m3), kaasa arvatud: a) looduslikud täitematerjalid; b) looduslikest materjalidest valmistatud täitematerjalid; c) tööstuslikest kõrvalsaadustest või taaskasutatavatest allikmaterjalidest toodetud täitematerjalid; d) tööstuslikud kõrvalsaadused. Nimekiri allikmaterjalidest päritolumaterjalidest ja selle standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvatest spetsiifilistest materjalidest on esitatud lisas A (normlisa). MÄRKUS Ehitus- ja lammutusjäätmetest taaskasutatavad täitematerjalid ning olmejäätmete põletamise jääktuhk (MIBA) on hõlmatud standarditega EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13139 ja EN 13242. Mõned spetsiifilisteks rakendusteks ette nähtud kergtäitematerjalid on hõlmatud eraldi Euroopa tootestandarditega (normlisa B). Käesolevas Euroopa standardis määratletud nõuded ei pruugi olla asjakohased kõikide kergtäitematerjali liikide puhul. Erijuhtudel tuleb nõuded ja hälbed sobitada lõppkasutusega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13055:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 13108-1:2016

Asfaltsegud. Materjali spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Asfaltbetoon

Käesolev Euroopa standard kirjeldab nõudeid asfaltbetooni segugrupile, kasutamiseks teedel, lennuväljadel ja muudel liiklusega aladel. Asfaltbetooni kasutatakse kulumiskihtides, siduvkihtides, tasanduskihtides ja kandevkihtides. Asfaltbetooni segugrupi segusid toodetakse kuuma bituumeni põhjal. Bituumenemulsiooniga toodetud segud või kohapeal ümbertöödeldud bituumenmaterjalid ei ole käesoleva standardiga kaetud. Käesolev Euroopa standard sisaldab nõudeid lähtematerjalide valimiseks. See on mõeldud lugemiseks koos standarditega EN 13108-20 ja EN 13108-21.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13108-1:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 13119:2016

Rippfassaadid. Terminoloogia

See Euroopa standard kirjeldab rippfassaadi üksikute elementide käsitlemisel dokumentides, joonistes, spetsifikatsioonides jne kasutatavat terminoloogiat ja esitab ulatusliku, kuid siiski mittetäieliku terminate loetelu. Selle standardi eesmärgiks ei ole korrata individuaalsetes rippfassaadi standardites üksikasjalikult esitatud füüsikalisi määratlusi, mis seonduvad toimivusnõuete ja nende katsemeetoditega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13119:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 13237:2012

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Terminid ja määratlused plahvatusohtlikes keskkondades kasutamiseks ette nähtud seadmete ja kaitsesüsteemide kohta

See Euroopa standard sätestab terminid ja määratlused (sõnavara), mida tuleb kasutada asjakohastes standardites, mis käsitlevad plahvatusohtlikes keskkondades kasutamiseks ette nähtud seadmeid ja kaitsesüsteeme. MÄRKUS Direktiivi 94/9/EÜ, mis käsitleb plahvatusohtlikes keskkondades kasutamiseks ette nähtud seadmeid ja kaitsesüsteeme, võib rakendada selles Euroopa standardis vaadeldavate masinate ja seadmete liikide kohta. Esitatav standard ei ole ette nähtud direktiivi 94/9/EÜ põhilistele tervishoiu- ja ohutusnõuetele vastavate meetmete rakendamiseks. EE MÄRKUS Euroopa Parlamendi ja Euroopa Liidu Nõukogu direktiiv 94/9/EÜ (23. märtsist 1994) käib plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutatavaid seadmeid ja kaitsesüsteeme käsitlevate liikmesriikide õigusaktide ühtlustamise kohta.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13237:2012

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 14019:2016

Rippfassaadid. Löögikindlus. Toimivusnõuded. Katsemeetod ja liigitus

See Euroopa standard määratleb rippfassaadi toimivusnõuded löögikoormusel. Klaasi purunemisviisi peab olema juba eelnevalt hinnatud vastavalt standardile EN 12600. Standardi kriteeriumid on suunatud kasutusohutusele ja rippfassaadi terviklikkuse säilitamisele, rippfassaadi pinnale toimiva äkilise löögi korral. Vastavus toimivusnõuetele tuleb määrata laborikatsega. Standard rakendub rippfassaadi inimtegevusele juurdepääsetavatele pindadele, nii sees- kui väljaspool, ja võtab arvesse juhuslikke lööke, mida põhjustavad oma tavalisi igapäevaseid toiminguid tegevad inimesed ja hooldamisel, puhastamisel, parandamisel ja teistes sarnastes toimingutes kasutatavad seadmed. Standard ei määratle toimivusnõudeid eriolukordades esinevate löökide puhul, nagu vandalismiaktid, kokkupõrked sõidukitega, tulirelvade kuulid jne. See standard ei seostu mistahes olemasolevate riiklike ehitus-/tervise- ja ohutusmäärustega, mille nõudeid tuleb rakendada eraldi ja paralleelselt koos siin esitatavate katsete toimivusnõuetega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14019:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 55011:2016

Tööstus-, teadus- ja meditsiiniseadmed. Raadiosageduslike häiringute tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard rakendub tööstuslikult, teaduslikult ja meditsiiniliselt kasutatavatele seadmetele, mis töötavad sagedusvahemikus 0 Hz kuni 400 GHz ja siseriiklikele ja sarnastele rakendustele, mis tekitavad ja/või kasutavad koha peal raadiosagedusenergiat. Käesolev standard katab kiirgusnõuded, mis on seotud raadiosageduslike (RF) häiringutega sagedusvahemikus 9 kHz kuni 400 GHz. Mõõtmised tuleb läbi viia ainult sagedusvahemikes, kus on kirjeldatud piirnormid peatükis 6. ISM RF rakenduste korral ITU Raadioreglemendi definitsiooni tähenduses (vaata definitsiooni 3.13), käesolev standard katab kiirgusnormid, mis on seotud raadiosageduslike häiringutega sagedusvahemikus 9 kHz kuni 18 GHz. MÄRKUS Induktsioonküpsetus rakenduste kiirgusnormid on kirjeldatud CISPR 14-1 [1]. ISM RF valgustusseadmete ja UV irradiaatorite nõuded, mis töötavad ISM sagedusalade sisse langevatel ITU Raadioreglemendis defineeritud sagedustel, sisalduvad käesolevas standardis. Seadmed, mis on kaetud muude CISPR toodete ja tooteperekondade kiirgusstandarditega, on väljaspool käesoleva standardi käsitlusala. 1 Viited kirjandusele on esitatud nurksulgudes.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 11:2015; EN 55011:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 60079-10-1:2016

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 10-1: Piirkondade liigitus. Plahvatusohtlikud gaaskeskkonnad

Standardisarja IEC 60079 see osa käsitleb süttivate gaaside või aurude tekkimise võimalusest tulenevate ohtlike piirkondade liigitust, mida saab seejärel rakendada alusena plahvatusohupiirkondades kasutatavate seadmete õigeks valikuks ja paigaldamiseks. Standard on ette nähtud rakendamiseks süttimisohu korral, mis on tingitud süttiva gaasi või auru segust õhuga, kuid seda ei saa rakendada a) kaevandustele, milles võib tekkida kaevandusgaasi, b) lõhkeainete käitlemisel ja tootmisel, c) katastroofilistel riketel, mis on väljaspool käesolevas standardis käsitletavaid anomaalsusi (vt terminid 3.7.3 ja 3.7.4), d) meditsiinilise otstarbega ruumides, e) äri- ja tööstusrakendustel, mil seadmetes on kasutusel üksnes madarõhuline gaas, nt toiduvalmistamiseks, vee soojendamiseks ja muul taolisel kasutamisel, kus paigaldised vastavad asjakohastele gaasikasutusseadustikele, f) olmeettevõtetes, g) piirkondades, milles plahvatusoht võib tekkida põlevtolmu või -kiudude tõttu, kuid selle põhimõtteid võib kasutada hübriidsegude hindamisel (vt ka standard IEC 60079-10-2). MÄRKUS Lisajuhised hübriidsegude kohta on esitatud lisas I. Süttivad udud võivad kujuneda või olemas olla üheaegselt süttivate aurudega. Sellisel juhul ei pruugi selles standardis esitatavate üksikmeetmete otsene rakendamine olla asjakohane. Süttivat udu võivad tekitada ka vedelikud, mida ei loeta nende vabanemisel rõhu alt nende kõrge leektäpi tõttu ohtlikeks. Sellistel juhtudel ei pruugi selle standardi liigitusviisid ja üksikasjad olla rakendatavad. Teave süttivate udude kohta on esitatud lisas G. Selles standardis mõeldakse piirkonna all kolmemõõtmelist ala või ruumi. Keskkonnaolud sisaldavad kõikumisi üles- ja allapoole normaaltasemeid 101,3 kPa (1013 mbar) ja 20 °C (293 K), eeldades, et nende erinevuste mõju süttivmaterjalide plahvatusomadustele on tühine. Tootmisseadmestikes võib sõltumata nende suurusest olla peale seadmetega seotud süüteallikate palju teisi taolisi allikaid. Ohutuse tagamiseks võib sel juhul vaja olla rakendada vastavaid ettevaatusmeetmeid. Seda standardit võib kasutada koos asjatundliku teabega muude süüteallikate kohta. See standard ei arvesta plahvatusohtliku keskkonna süttimise tagajärjel tekkivaid nähtusi.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-10-1:2015; EN 60079-10-1:2015; IEC 60079-10-1/Cor 1:2015

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 81346-1:2009

Tööstuse süsteemid, paigaldised ja seadmed ning tööstustooted. Liigendamise põhimõtted ja viitetunnused. Osa 1: Põhireeglid

Selles rahvusvahelise standardi 81346 osas, mille IEC ja ISO annavad välja koos, luuakse üldpõhimõtted süsteemide liigendamiseks kaasa arvatud süsteeme puudutava teabe liigendamine. Standardis esitatakse mainitud põhimõtteid järgivad reeglid ja juhendid, kuidas mis tahes süsteemi sihtmärkidele moodustatakse ühemõttelised viitetunnused. Viitetunnus eristab sihtmärgid nii, et selle abil on võimalik saada teavet sihtmärgist ja teostatuna sellele vastavast koostisosast. Koostisosale märgitud viitetunnus on võti sihtmärki puudutava teabe leidmiseks erinevat tüüpi dokumentide seast. Põhimõtted on loomult üldised ja neid võib rakendada tehnika alal kõikjal (näiteks mehaanika, elektrotehnika, ehitustehnika ja protsessitehnika aladel). Neid võidakse kasutada süsteemides, mis baseeruvad erinevatel tehnoloogiatel või süsteemides, kus on ühendatud mitmeid erinevaid tehnoloogiaid.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 81346-1:2009; EN 81346-1:2009

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-HD 60364-6:2016

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 6: Kontrolltoimingud

Standardisarja IEC 60364 see osa esitab nõuded elektripaigaldiste esmaseks ja perioodiliseks kontrollimiseks. Jaotises 6.4 esitatakse nõuded elektripaigaldiste esmaseks kontrollimiseks ülevaatuse ja katsetamisega ulatuses, kuivõrd see on praktiliselt põhjendatud, et kindlaks teha vastavus standardi IEC 60364 muude osade nõuetele. Samuti esitatakse esmase kontrolli tulemuste aruandlusnõuded. Esmane kontroll teostatakse pärast uuspaigaldise või olemasoleva paigaldise lisade või muudatuste valmimist. Jaotises 6.5 esitatakse nõuded elektripaigaldiste perioodiliseks kontrollimiseks ulatuses, kuivõrd see on praktiliselt põhjendatud, et kindlaks teha kas paigaldis ja kõik selle koosseisus olevad seadmed on kasutamiseks vastuvõetavas seisundis. Samuti on selles jaotises esitatud perioodilise kontrolli tulemuste aruandlusnõuded.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-6:2016; HD 60364-6:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

prEVS-ISO 15489-1

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumendihaldus. Osa 1: Lähtekohad ja põhimõtted

Käesolev ISO 15489 osa määratleb lähtekohad ja põhimõtted, mille alusel saab välja töötada dokumentide loomise, hõlmamise ja haldamise käsitlusi. Käesolev ISO 15489 osa kirjeldab lähtekohti ja põhimõtteid järgneva kohta: a) dokumendid, dokumentide metaandmed ja dokumendisüsteemid; b) dokumentide tõhusat haldamist toetavad poliitikad, määratud vastutused, seire ja koolitus; c) organisatsiooni konteksti pidev analüüsimine ja dokumentidega seotud nõuete tuvastamine; d) dokumentide ohjevahendid; e) dokumentide loomise, hõlmamise ja haldamise protsessid. Käesolev ISO 15489 osa rakendub mistahes struktuuri ja vormiga dokumentide kestvale loomisele, hõlmamisele ja haldamisele igat tüüpi äri- ja tehnoloogilistes keskkondades.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15489-1:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

Alljärgnevalt on toodud teave möödunud kuu jooksul Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötlusettepanekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti algupärase dokumendi koostamise protsess.

Rohkem infot koostatava dokumendi kohta saab EVS-i standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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

prEVS 927

Ehituslik põletatud põlevkivi. Spetsifikatsioon, toimivus ja vastavus
Burnt shale for building materials. Specification, performance and conformity

See standard kehtib põletatud põlevkivi (PP) kohta, mis saadakse põlevkivi termilisel töötlemisel ning saadud peendispersse mineraalosa separeerimise teel. PP koosneb klinkermineraalidest, vabast lubjast, dehüdratiseerunud kaltsiumsulfaadist, klaasifaasist ning lahustumatust vabast jäägist. Käesoleva standardi kohaselt eristatakse PP eriliike: — tsemendi PP; — betooni PP; — poorbetooni PP. Standard määrab kindlaks põletatud põlevkivi omadused, vajalikud katsemeetodid ning vastavushindamise korra.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 927:2015
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: Eesti Ehitusmaterjalide Tootjate Liit

TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonides algatatud Euroopa standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta ning rahvusvahelise alusstandardiga Eesti standardite ja Eesti algupäraste dokumentide tühistamisküsitluste kohta. Küsitluse eesmärk on välja selgitada, kas alljärgnevalt nimetatud standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina/dokumendina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite ja dokumentide kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

EVS 815:2003

Mais. Niiskusesisalduse määramine
Maize - Determination of moisture content

Standard käsitleb inimtoiduks mõeldud maisis ja jahvatatud maisis niiskusesisalduse määramise meetodit.

Keel: et
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 14610:2005

Welding and allied processes - Definitions of metal welding processes

This document defines metal welding processes, classified according to their physical characteristics and according to the relevant energy carrier.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14610:2004
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

EVS-EN 728:2000

Plastist torustiku- ja kanalisüsteemid. Polüolefiintorud ja -liitmikud. Oksüdatsiooni induktsiooniaja määramine
Plastics piping and ducting systems - Polyolefin pipes and fittings - Determination of oxidation induction time

Käesolev standard esitab meetodi polüolefiintorude ja -liitmike materjali oksüdatsiooni induktsiooniaja mõõtmiseks hapnikus kindlaksmääratud temperatuuril. Testi võib kasutada kas toormaterjalide või valmistoodete soojuspüsivuse hindamiseks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 728:1997
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.02.2017

AVALDATUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

EVS 812-7:2008/AC:2016

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 7: Ehitistele esitatava põhinõude, tuleohutusnõude tagamine projekteerimise ja ehitamise käigus
Fire safety of constructions – Part 7: The fulfilment of essential requirement - Safety of construction works in case of fire in the course of design and building process

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

EVS 875-6:2016

Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil
Property valuation - Part 6: Valuation for lending purposes

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb tagatisvarade hindamise õiguslikku regulatsiooni, üldpõhimõtteid (sh vastavate varade hindamisega seotud definitsioone), tagatisvaradeks sobivaid ja mittesobivaid varasid, tellija ja laenuandja suhteid hindajaga ning ümberhindamisi. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-6:2011 „Vara hindamine. Osa 6: Hindamine laenamise eesmärgil“ uustöötlusega.

EVS-EN 12207:2016

Aknad ja uksed. Õhuläbilaskvus. Klassifikatsioon
Windows and doors - Air permeability - Classification

See Euroopa standard määratleb mis tahes materjalist täielikult komplekteeritud — akende ning — välis- ja sisekäiguuste katsetulemuste klassifikatsiooni pärast nende standardi EN 1026 kohast katsetamist.

EVS-EN 12210:2016

Aknad ja uksed. Vastupanu tuulekoormusele. Klassifikatsioon
Windows and doors - Resistance to wind load - Classification

See Euroopa standard määratleb mis tahes materjalist täielikult komplekteeritud akende ja uste katsetulemuste klassifikatsiooni pärast nende katsetamist standardi EN 12211 kohaselt.

EVS-EN 12732:2013+A1:2014

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Terastorustiku keevitamine. Talitluslikud nõuded
Gas infrastructure - Welding steel pipework - Functional requirements

See Euroopa standard sisaldab nõudeid mittetoksilise ja mittesööbiva, standardile EN ISO 13686 vastava maagaasi ja mittetraditsiooniliste gaaside, nagu sissejuhitav biometaan, maismaal paiknevate varustussüsteemide terastorujuhtmetele ja torustikele, kaasa arvatud töötavad torujuhtmed, paigaldamisel ja täiustamisel kasutatavate keevisliidete valmistamisele ja katsetamisele kõigis rõhupiirkondades, kus — torujuhtme elemendid on tehtud mittelegeer- või madallegeer-süsinikterasest; — torujuhe ei asetse äri- või tööstushoonetes kui tehnoloogilise protsessi integreeritud osa, välja arvatud kõik selliseid hooneid varustavad torujuhtmed ja seadmed; — torustik ei asetse standardile EN 1775 vastavas majapidamisvõrgus; — süsteemi arvutustemperatuur on vahemikus –40 °C kuni 120 °C kaasa arvatud. Maismaal paiknevate gaasijuhtmed ja torustikud, kaasa arvatud töötavad torujuhtmed, kõigis rõhupiirkondades standardile EN ISO 13686 vastavate mittetoksiliste ja mittesöövate gaaside transportimiseks ja mittetraditsiooniliste standardi EN ISO 13686 nõudeid täitvate gaaside transportimiseks, igaühele neist on tehtud talitlustike nõuete tehniline hindamine (nagu on sissejuhitav biometaan), tagamaks, et seal ei ole ühtegi gaaside koostisosa või gaaside omadustest, mis võib mõjutada torujuhtme terviklikkust. Standard ei rakendu keevisõmblustele, mis on valmistatud enne selle Euroopa standardi väljaandmist. Tabel 1 määrab rakendusvaldkonnad kvaliteedinõuete kategooriatele funktsioonina töörõhust ja kasutatud torumaterjalidest. Tabel 1 — Kvaliteedinõuete kategooriate määramine Kvaliteedinõuete kategooria Tegevuspiirkond rakendub B Rõhu piirkond ja põhimaterjal ≤ 5 bar Grupp 1.1, 1.2 ja 1.4 tehnilise aruande CEN ISO/TR 15608 järgi Rt 0,5 ≤ 360 N/mm2 Kasutusnäited: jaotus- ja tarnetorud gaasijaotus-süsteemides, jaamade torustik C Rõhu piirkond ja põhimaterjal > 5 bar ≤ 16 bar Grupp 1.1, 1.2 ja 1.4 tehnilise aruande CEN ISO/TR 15608 järgi Rt 0,5 ≤ 360 N/mm2 Kasutusnäited: torujuhtmed, kaasa arvatud torustikud jaamades ja gaasijaotus-süsteemides D Rõhu piirkond ja põhimaterjal > 16 bara Grupp 1, 2 ja 3 tehnilise aruande CEN ISO/TR 15608 järgi Kasutusnäited: torujuhtmed, kaasa arvatud torustikud jaamades ja gaasi ülekande-süsteemides Selgitus Rt 0,5 on spetsifitseeritud alumine voolavuspiir standardi EN ISO 3183 järgi. MÄRKUS 1 „Kategooria A“ torustikele rõhuga kuni ja kaasa arvatud 100 mbar, nagu on märgitud eelmises standardi EN 12732:2000 versioonis, on lülitatud „B-kategooria“ rõhkude vahemikku ja on kustutatud sellest tabelist. MÄRKUS 2 Gaasivarustussüsteemid suurimale töörõhule MOP kuni ja kaasa arvatud 16 bar on üldiselt pühendatud gaasijaotusele. a Torujuhtmed, milles arvutusrõhul seina ristvenituspinge on kuni 30 % alumisest voolavuspiirist (Rt 0,5) ja mida kasutatakse rõhul kuni 24 bar, võivad olla paigutatud kvaliteedinõuete kategooriasse C torujuhtme operaatori poolt. Lisanõuded võivad olla spetsifitseeritud, näiteks — pingele torujuhtmetes ja torustikusüsteemides, — materjalidele, — liini trassidele, — projekteerimisele või keevitamise sooritustehnikale, kui neid peetakse kriitiliseks. See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib üldised põhiprintsiibid gaasivarustussüsteemidele. Selle Euroopa standardi kasutajad peaksid olema teadlikud, et CEN-i liikmesmaades võivad olla enam detailiseeritud rahvuslikud standardid ja/või tegevusjuhised. Lahkhelide korral, kui riikliku seadustiku/reeglistiku nõuded on rangemad selle standardi nõuetest, tuleb eesõigus anda riiklikule seadustikule/reeglistikule, nagu on näidatud tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 13737 (kõik osad). MÄRKUS CEN/TR 13737 (kõik osad) sisaldab — riigis kohalduvate asjakohaste seadustike/reeglistike selgitust; — kui on asjakohane, enam piiravaid riiklikke nõudeid; — riiklikku viimase info saamise kontaktpunkti.

EVS-EN 13241:2003+A2:2016

Tööstus-, kommerts-, garaažiuksed ja garaaživäravad. Tootestandard, toodete omadused
Industrial, commercial, garage doors and gates - Product standard, performance characteristics

1.1 Üldist See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib ohutus- ja toimivusnõuded, v.a tulepüsivus- ja suitsupidavusomadused, tööstus-, kommerts- ja garaažiustele ning väravatele ja tõketele, mis on mõeldud paigaldamiseks inimtegevusega seotud kohtadesse ja mille peamine kasutusotstarve on tööstus-, äri- või eluhoonetes tagada ohutu ligipääs kaupadele ja sõidukitele, mida saadavad või juhivad inimesed. Tööstus-, kommerts- ja garaažiuste ning garaaživäravate tulepüsivus- ja/või suitsupidavusomadusi käsitleb standard EN 16034. See Euroopa standard käsitleb ka selliseid kommertsuksi nagu jaemüügiruumides kasutatavad rull-luugid ja rullvõred, mis on mõeldud pigem inimeste kui sõidukite või kaupade ligipääsu tagamiseks. Nende uste ukselehes võib olla läbikäiguuksi, mis samuti kuuluvad selle Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasse. Nimetatud seadmed võivad olla kas käsi- või masinkasutusega. See Euroopa standard ei laiene keskkonnale, kus elektromagnetilised häiringud jäävad väljaspool standardis EN 61000-6-3 kindlaksmääratud vahemikku. 1.2 Välistused See Euroopa standard ei kehti järgmiste toodete kohta, mis on ette nähtud teistsuguseks kasutusotstarbeks: — lüüsi- ja dokiväravad; — liftiuksed; — sõidukiuksed; — soomustatud uksed; — peamiselt loomade kinnipidamiseks mõeldud uksed; — teatrite tekstiileesriided; — standardi EN 16361 kohaselt peamiselt jalakäijatele mõeldud horisontaalselt liikuvad masinkasutusega uksed; — igasuguse suurusega karusselluksed; — raudteetõkked; — üksnes sõidukite jaoks kasutatavad tõkked. See Euroopa standard ei käsitle uste raadio teel juhitavaid koostisosi. Kui kasutatakse raadio teel juhitavaid seadmeid, tuleks lisaks rakendada ka asjakohaseid ETSI standardeid. See Euroopa standard ei sisalda erinõudeid ustele, mis liiguvad eriotstarbelistes vahendites talletatud inimjõul loodud energia toimel, nagu käsitsi pingutatavad vedrud. See Euroopa standard ei sisalda erinõudeid evakuatsiooniteedel paiknevatele ustele. Suuruse, kaalu ja/või käitlemisviisi tõttu ei ole tööstus-, kommerts- ja garaažiuksi tavaliselt võimalik valmistada nii, et ukseleht oleks ohutult ja kergesti avatav. Müra, mida tekitavad masinkasutusega uksed ja väravad, ei peeta arvestatavaks ohuks. Seega ei sisalda see Euroopa standard mingeid erilisi masinaid käsitlevast direktiivist tulenevaid müraga seotud nõudeid. 1.3 Erilised kasutusviisid See Euroopa standard peaks olema asjakohaste nõuete puhul rakendatav ka masinkasutusega ustele, mis on valmistatud masinkasutusega ukseajami lisamise teel juba paigaldatud käsikasutusega ustele. Seda tüüpi ustele lisa ZA ei rakendu. Standardis määratakse kindlaks ka turu seisukohalt oluliste lisaomaduste toimivusnõuded ja -klassid. Kui uks on hoone kandekonstruktsiooni osa, võib peale kandetarindile kehtivate nõuete (mida selles Euroopa standardis ei käsitleta) rakendada vabatahtlikult ka selle Euroopa standardi nõudeid. Seda tüüpi ustele lisa ZA ei rakendu.

EVS-EN 13859-2:2014

Painduvad hüdroisolatsioonimaterjalid. Aluskatete määratlused ja omadused. Osa 2: Seinte aluskatted

Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Definitions and characteristics of underlays - Part 2: Underlays for walls

See Euroopa standard määratleb seinte painduvate aluskatete omadused, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks seintes väliskatete all, et ära hoida tuule ja vee läbitungimist väljastpoolt. Standard määratleb nõuded ja katsemeetodid ning näeb ette toodete vastavushindamise selle dokumendi nõuete kohaselt.

EVS-EN 13914-2:2016

Krohvide projekteerimine, valmistamine ja pealekandmine. Osa 2: Sisekrohv

Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering - Part 2: Internal plastering

See Euroopa standard tegeleb sisekrohvisüsteemide projekteerimise ja pealekandmise küsimuste ja oluliste põhimõtetega. EN 13914 seeria standardite erinevad osad spetsifitseerivad nõuded ja soovitused kipskrohvide, kips-/lubikrohvide, kergkrohvide, lubja-/kipsi-, tsemendi- ja tsemendi-/lubjapõhiste krohvide, lubjapõhiste krohvide, savikrohvide, silikaatkrohvide, orgaaniliste krohvide, polümeermodifitseeritud krohvide jne ehituslike üksikasjade, projekteerimise, materjalide ja segude valiku kui ka nende pealekandmise kohta. See standard ei käsitle: — välisviimistlust; — värvimist ja/või ettevalmistamist; — immutamist; — betooni konstruktiivseid parandusi; — kiududega sarrustatud krohvist valmiselemente. Euroopas kasutatavate materjalide ja ehitustavade rohkuse ja varieeruvuse ning erinevate ilmastikutingimuste tõttu ei ole standardi teatud aspekte võimalik käsitleda sedavõrd üksikasjalikult, et need oleksid kõigis riikides täies ulatuses kasutatavad. Vastavad juhised, mis täiendavad, kuid ei muuda Euroopa põhimõttelisi soovitusi, on esitatud iga riigi poolt koostatud dokumentides. Selle Euroopa standardi nendele aspektidele, mille kohta esitatavad põhimõttelised soovitused võiksid vajada täiendamist, on osundatud nende esinemisel sellele jaotisele viitava allmärkusega.

EVS-EN 14351-1:2006+A2:2016

Aknad ja uksed. Tootestandard, toodete omadused. Osa 1: Aknad ja välisuksed

Windows and doors - Product standard, performance characteristics - Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets

See Euroopa standard määratleb mis tahes materjalist akendele (kaasa arvatud katuseaknad, välistuletundlikkusomadustega katuseaknad ja akenuksed), välisustele (ja eritarnetest ukseplokkidele, kaasa arvatud lengideta klaasuksed ja evakuatsiooniuksed) ja kaitsevõredele rakenduvad toimivusomadused, välja arvatud tulepüsivus- ja suitsupidavusomadused. Käiguuste ja avatavate akende tulepüsivus- ja/või suitsupidavusomadused on esitatud standardis EN 16034. Euroopa standard rakendub järgmistele toodetele: a) mitteavatavad aknad või mitteavatava raamiga aknad, vertikaalsetesse seinaavadesse paigaldatavad käsi- või masinkäitusega aknad ja akenuksed ja kaitsevõred ning katustesse paigaldatavad katuseaknad, mis on komplekteeritud 1) asjakohaste akna- ja uksetarvikutega, kui neid kasutatakse; 2) ilmastikutihenditega, kui neid kasutatakse; 3) klaasitud avadega, kui need on ette nähtud; 4) sisseehitatud ribi-/rullkardinate ja/või ribi-/rullkardinakastidega ja/või luukidega või ilma nendeta ja käsi- või masinkäitusega aknad, katuseaknad, akenuksed ja kaitsevõred, mis on 5) täielikult või osaliselt klaasitud, kaasa arvatud läbipaistmatud täited; 6) täielikult või osaliselt mitteavanevad või ühe või mitme raamiga avanevad (nt pöörd-, liug-, telg-, lükandaknad). b) käsikäitusega siledate või tahvellehtedega välised käiguuksed, mis on komplekteeritud: 1) ülaakendega, kui neid kasutatakse; 2) külgnevate osadega, kui neid kasutatakse, mis paiknevad ühises lengis ja paigaldatakse ühte seinaavasse. Selles standardis käsitletavaid aknaid ei hinnata nende avanemisvõime seisukohalt. Selles standardis käsitletavaid tooteid ei peeta kandeelementideks. See Euroopa standard ei rakendu — standardite EN 1873 ja EN 14963 kohastele katuste valguskuplitele; — standardi EN 13820 kohastele rippfassaadidele; — standardi EN 13241-1 kohastele tööstusustele,

kommertsustele, garaažiustele ja garaaživäravatele; — standardikavandi prEN 14351-2 kohastele siseustele; — karussellustele; — standardi EN 16361 kohastele masinkäitusega käiguustele; — siseste vaheseinte osadeks olevatele akendele.

EVS-EN 14625:2012

Välisõhk. Ultraviolett-fotomeetrial põhinev standardmeetod osooni kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks

Ambient air - Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of ozone by ultraviolet photometry

See Euroopa standard näeb ette ultraviolett-fotomeetrial põhineva meetodi osooni kontsentratsiooni pidevaks mõõtmiseks välisõhus. Standard määratleb suutlikkusnäitajad ja nende nõutavad väärtused sobiva ultraviolett-fotomeetrilise analüsaatori valikuks tüübikinnitustestides. Standardis kirjeldatakse ka analüsaatori sobivuse hindamist kindla mõõtekoha jaoks kontrollimaks, et täidetud oleks direktiivi 2008/50/EÜ [1] I lisa nõuded andmekvaliteedile ning proovivõtule, kalibreerimisele ning kasutamise kvaliteedikontrollile. Meetod sobib osooni kontsentratsiooni määramiseks välisõhus kuni 500 µg/m3. See kontsentratsioonivahemik on tüübikinnitustesti osooni sertifitseeritud kontsentratsioonivahemik. MÄRKUS 1 Maapiirkondades ökosüsteemide seires kasutatavate mõõtesüsteemide puhul võib kasutada muid vahemikke. MÄRKUS 2 Kui standardi meetodit kasutatakse muul kui direktiiviga 2008/50/EÜ seotud eesmärgil, ei ole mõõtevahemikele ja mõõtemääramatusele esitatavad nõuded kohustuslikud. Meetod katab maa- ja linnapiirkondade ning linna taustapiirkondade õhus määratavad osooni kontsentratsioonivahemikud. Tulemused esitatakse kujul µg/m3 (temperatuuril 20 °C ja rõhul 101,3 kPa). MÄRKUS 3 O3 massikontsentratsioon 500 µg/m3 vastab temperatuuril 20 °C ja rõhul 101,3 kPa O3 moolisuhtele 250 nmol/mol. See standard sisaldab eri kasutajarühmadele ette nähtud teavet. Peatükid 5 kuni 7 ning lisad B ja C sisaldavad üldist teavet ultraviolett-fotomeetrilise analüsaatori ja proovivõtuseadmete abil osooni mõõtmise põhimõtete kohta. Peatükk 8 ja lisa E on suunatud otseselt katseasutustele ja laboritele, mis tegelevad osoonianalüsaatorite tüübikinnitustestidega. Need peatükid sisaldavad järgmist teavet: — tüübikinnitustesti tingimused, katsemenetlused ja nõuded katsetele; — nõuded analüsaatori suutlikkusele; — tüübikinnitustesti tulemuste hindamine; — osoonianalüsaatori mõõtmistulemuste määramatuse hindamine tüübikinnitustestide tulemuste põhjal. Peatükid 9 kuni 11 ning lisad F ja G on suunatud seirevõrgustikele, mis teevad välisõhu osoonisisalduse praktilisi mõõtmisi. Need peatükid sisaldavad järgmist teavet: — analüsaatori esmane paigaldus seirevõrku ja vastuvõtukatsetused; — jooksev kvaliteeditagamine/kvaliteedikontroll; — mõõtmistulemuste arvutamine ja esitamine; — praktilistes seiretingimustes esinevate mõõtmistulemuste määramatuse hindamine.

EVS-EN 14626:2012

Välisõhk. Dispersioonita infrapunaspektroskoopial põhinev standardmeetod süsinikmonooksiidi kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks

Ambient air - Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of carbon monoxide by non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy

Euroopa standard näeb ette dispersioonita infrapunaspektroskoopial põhineva meetodi süsinikmonooksiidi kontsentratsiooni pidevaks mõõtmiseks välisõhus. Standard määratleb suutlikkusnäitajad ja nende nõutavad väärtused sobiva dispersioonita infrapunaspektroskoopilise analüsaatori valikul tüübikinnitustestides. See sisaldab samuti hinnangut analüsaatori sobivuse kohta kasutamiseks kindlas mõõtekohas, nii et tagatud oleks andmekvaliteedi nõuded, mis on määratletud direktiivi 2008/50/EÜ lisas I [1], ja nõuded mõõtmiste käigu, kalibreerimise ning kvaliteedikontrolli kohta. Meetod sobib süsinikmonooksiidi kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks välisõhus kontsentratsioonis kuni 100 mg/m3. See kontsentratsioonivahemik on tüübikinnitustesti sertifitseeritud kontsentratsioonivahemik. MÄRKUS 1 Olenevalt välisõhus olevatest kontsentratsioonidest võib kasutada ka muid vahemikke. MÄRKUS 2 Kui standardi meetodit kasutatakse muul eesmärgil kui EL-i direktiivis 2008/50/EÜ nõutud mõõtmisteks, võib mõõtepiirkonnale ja mõõtemääramatusele esitatud nõudeid mitte rakendada. Meetod katab süsinikmonooksiidi kontsentratsiooni määramise tsoonides, mis on klassifitseeritud kui maapiirkonnad ja linnastu taustapiirkonnad ning liikluse ja tööstuslike allikate mõju hindavad mõõtekohad. Tulemused esitatakse kujul mg/m3 (temperatuuril 20 °C ja rõhul 101,3 kPa). MÄRKUS 3 CO massikontsentratsioon 100 mg/m3 vastab CO moolisuhtele 86 mol/mol. Sellest standardist leiab teavet eri kasutajarühmade jaoks. Peatükid 5 kuni 7 ning lisad B, C ja D sisaldavad üldist teavet süsinikmonooksiidi mõõtmise põhimõtete kohta NDIR-analüsaatorite ja proovivõtuseadmetega. Peatükk 8 ja lisa E on konkreetselt suunatud katseasutustele ning laboritele, mis viivad läbi süsinikmonooksiidianalüsaatorite tüübikinnitusteste. Need jaotised sisaldavad teavet järgmise kohta: — tüübikinnitustesti tingimused ning katseprotseduurid ja -nõuded; — analüsaatori suutlikkusnõuded; — tüübikinnitustestide tulemuste hinnang; — süsinikmonooksiidianalüsaatori mõõtetulemuste määramatuse hinnang tüübikinnitustesti tulemuste kohaselt. Peatükid 9 kuni 11 ja lisa F on suunatud järelevalve võrgustikele, mis teostavad välisõhus oleva süsinikmonooksiidi praktilisi mõõtmisi. Need jaotised sisaldavad teavet järgmise kohta: — järelevalve võrgustiku analüsaatori algpaigaldus ja heakskiidukatse; — jooksev kvaliteedikontroll; — mõõtetulemuste arvutamine ja esitamine; — praktilise järelevalve tingimustes tehtud mõõtetulemuste määramatuse hinnang.

EVS-EN 1729-2:2012+A1:2015

Mööbel. Haridusasutuste toolid ja lauad. Osa 2: Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

Furniture - Chairs and tables for educational institutions - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks haridusasutustes üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Standard rakendub mööblile, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks sülearvutitega või portatiivsete seadmetega, kuid mitte spetsiaalsuunitlusega töökohtadele, nagu näiteks laborid, ridaistmed ja töökojad. Joonised illustreerivad ainult katsete põhimõtet ja neid ei saa kasutada katsete sooritamiseks. MÄRKUS EN 1729-1 määrab kindlaks üldhariduslikel eesmärkidel kasutatavate toolide ja laudade funktsionaalmõõtmed ja märgistuse.

EVS-EN 998-1:2016

Müürimörtide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 1: Krohvimört

Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar

Euroopa standard rakendub tehases valmistatud anorgaaniliste sideainete põhistele krohvimörtidele, mida kasutatakse nii välis- kui ka sisetingimustes seinte, lagede, postide ja vaheseinte krohvimisel. Standard sisaldab määratlusi ja lõpptoote toimivusnõudeid. See Euroopa standard esitab standardiga hõlmatud toodete toimivuse püsivuse hindamise ja kontrollimise (AVCP) menetluse. Standard sisaldab ka selle Euroopa standardiga hõlmatud toodete märgistuse nõudeid. Standard ei hõlma mörte, mille põhiline sideaine on kips. Kipsi võib kasutada koos õhklubjaga kui täiendavat sideainet. Kui põhiline sideaine on õhklubi, siis kuulub krohvimört Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasse. Kui põhiline sideaine on kips, siis kuulub krohvimört standardi EN 13279 käsitlusalasse. See Euroopa standard ei käsitle spetsiaalseid tulekindlaid ja akustiliste eriomadustega mörte, mörte konstruktsioonide parandamiseks ega ehituselementide pindade töötlemiseks, nagu tasandus- või sobitusmördid, värvid, katted, õhukesekihilised orgaanilised krohvid ja valmiselemendid (nt krohvplaadid). Selle Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad peatükis 3 määratletud krohvimördid, välja arvatud ehitusplatsil valmistatavad. Euroopa standardit või selle osi on siiski võimalik kasutada koos ehitusplatsil valmistatavaid mörte käsitlevate rakendusjuhiste ja riigisiseste spetsifikatsioonidega.

EVS-EN 998-2:2016

Müürimörtide spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Müürimört
Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 2: Masonry mortar

See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib müüritud seintes, postides ja vaheseintes (nt viimistlus- ja fassaadimüüritises, hoonete ja rajatiste kandvates ja mittekandvates müüritiskonstruktsioonides) kasutatavatele tehases valmistatud müürimörtidele (sängitamiseks, vuukide täitmiseks ja vuukimiseks) esitatavad nõuded. See Euroopa standard määratleb kasutusvalmis mördi järgmised toimivusomadused: kasutatavusaeg, kloriidisisaldus, õhusisaldus, tihedus ja korrigeerimisaeg (ainult peenteramörtidel). Kivistunud mördi puhul määratleb standard järgmised toimivusomadused: survetugevus, nakketugevus ja tihedus, mille määramisel kasutatakse vastavaid Euroopa standardites esitatud katsemeetodeid. See Euroopa standard esitab standardiga hõlmatud toodete toimivuse püsivuse hindamise ja kontrollimise (AVCP) menetluse. Standard sisaldab ka selle Euroopa standardiga hõlmatud toodete märgistusele esitatavaid nõudeid. Selle Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad peatükis 3 määratletud müürimördid, välja arvatud ehitusplatsil valmistatavad. Standardit või selle osi on siiski võimalik kasutada koos ehitusplatsil valmistatavaid mörte käsitlevate rakendusjuhiste ja riigisiseste spetsifikatsioonidega.

EVS-EN ISO 13485:2016

Meditsiiniseadmed. Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Normatiivsed nõuded
Medical devices - Quality management systems - Requirements for regulatory purposes (ISO 13485:2016)

See rahvusvaheline standard spetsifitseerib nõuded kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemile juhul kui organisatsioon peab näitama oma suutlikkust pakkuda meditsiiniseadmeid ja nendega seotud teenuseid, mis järjekindlalt rahuldavad kliendi nõudeid ja kohalduvaid regulatiivnõudeid. Need organisatsioonid võivad olla tegevad ühes või mitmes meditsiiniseadme elutsükli etapis, sealhulgas meditsiiniseadmete kavandamisel ja arendamisel, tootmises, säilitamisel ja levitamisel, paigaldamisel, hooldamisel või seotud tegevuste (näiteks tehniline toetus) kavandamisel, arendamisel või tarnimisel. Seda rahvusvahelist standardit võivad kasutada ka tarnijad ja välisosapooled, kes pakuvad nendele organisatsioonidele tooteid, sealhulgas ka kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemiga seotud teenuseid. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõuded on kohaldatavad organisatsioonidele vaatamata nende suurusele või tüübile, välja arvatud neil juhtudel, kui see erand on selgelt sätestatud. Kui on määratletud, et mingi nõue rakendub meditsiiniseadmele, siis see nõue rakendub samasuguselt ka seotud teenustele, mida organisatsioon tarnib. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõutud protsessid, mis kohalduvad organisatsioonile, kuid mida see organisatsioon ise ei teosta, on organisatsiooni vastutusalas ja neid võetakse arvesse organisatsiooni kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemis protsesside seire, käigushoidmise ja juhtimise läbi. Kui kohalduvad regulatiivnõuded lubavad teha väljajätteid kavandamise ja tootearenduse juhtimismeetmetest, siis seda asjaolu võib kasutada vastavate nõuete kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemist väljajätmise põhjendusena. Need regulatiivnõuded võivad pakkuda alternatiivseid lähenemisviise, mida on vaja käsitleda kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemis. Organisatsiooni kohustus on tagada, et väited vastavuse kohta sellele rahvusvahelisele standardile kajastavad kõiki väljajätteid kavandamise ja tootearendamise käsitlemisel. Juhul kui mõni selle rahvusvahelise standardi peatüki 6, 7 või 8 nõuetest ei ole rakendatav organisatsiooni tegevuse iseloomu tõttu või selle meditsiiniseadme omaduste tõttu, millele kvaliteedisüsteemi rakendatakse, siis organisatsioon ei pea viima sellist nõuet oma kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi. Organisatsioon dokumenteerib põhjenduse (vastavalt jaotisele 4.2.2) selle standardi iga nõude puhul, mille puhul on tuvastatud selle mittekohalduvus.

EVS-EN ISO 14004:2016

Keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemid. Üldised juhised rakendamiseks
Environmental management systems - General guidelines on implementation (ISO 14004:2016)

See rahvusvaheline standard annab juhised tugeva, usaldusväärse ja toimimiskindla keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi sisseseadmiseks, elluviimiseks, toimivana hoidmiseks ja parendamiseks. Esitatud juhised on mõeldud organisatsiooni jaoks, kelle eesmärk on ohjata oma keskkonnaalast vastutust süstemaatilisel, keskkonnaalase tugisamba jätkusuutlikkusele kaasaaitaval viisil. See rahvusvaheline standard aitab organisatsioonil saavutada oma keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemis nii keskkonnale, organisatsioonile endale kui ka huvipooltele väärtust loovad kavatsetud tulemused. Organisatsiooni keskkonnaalaste juhtpõhimõtetega kooskõlas sisaldavad need kavatsetud keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi tulemused järgmist: — keskkonnaalase tulemuslikkuse tõstmist; — vastavuskohustuste täitmist; — keskkonnaalaste eesmärkide saavutamist. Selles rahvusvahelises standardis sisalduvad juhised aitavad organisatsioonil tugevdada oma keskkonnaalast tulemuslikkust ja võimaldavad keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi elementidel lõimuda organisatsiooni põhitegevusprotsessiga. MÄRKUS Ehkki süsteem ei ole mõeldud töötervishoiu ja -ohutuse küsimuste lahendamiseks, võib süsteem ka neid küsimusi käsitleda, kui organisatsioon otsib lõimitud keskkonna- ja töötervishoiu ning tööohutuse juhtimissüsteemi elluviimise võimalust. See rahvusvaheline standard on kohaldatav kõikidele organisatsioonidele nende suurusest, tüübist ja olemusest sõltumata ning kohaldub tema tegevuste, toodete ja teenuste keskkonnaaspektidele, mida organisatsioon saab oma määratluse kohaselt kas ohjata või mõjutada, arvestades elutsükli vaadet. Selles rahvusvahelises standardis sisalduvaid juhiseid saab kasutada tervikuna või osaliselt keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemse parendamise eesmärgil. Need juhised on mõeldud pakkuma mõistetele ja nõuetele lisaselgitusi. Kuigi selles rahvusvahelises standardis sisalduvad juhised on kooskõlas ISO 14001 keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi mudeliga, ei ole need mõeldud ISO 14001 nõuete tõlgendamiseks.

EVS-EN ISO 14341:2011

Keevitusmaterjalid. Keevitustraadid ja keevismetallid legeerimata ja peenterateraste kaarkeevituseks kaitsegaasis. Liigitus

Welding consumables - Wire electrodes and weld deposits for gas shielded metal arc welding of non alloy and fine grain steels - Classification (ISO 14341:2010)

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb nõuded keevitustraatide ja keevismetalli liigitamiseks keevitusjärgses seisundis ja keevitusjärgse termotöötluse järgses seisundis legeerimata ja peenterateraste, minimaalse voolavuspiiriga kuni 500 MPa või minimaalse tõmbetugevusega kuni 570 MPa, kaarkeevitamisele kaitsegaasis. Üks keevitustraat võib olla katsetatud ja liigitatud eri kaitsegaasidega. See rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab kombineeritud määratlust, andes liigituse, mis kasutab keevismetalli voolavuspiiril ja keskmisel purustustööl 47 J põhinevat süsteemi või keevismetalli tõmbetugevusel ja purustustööl 27 J põhinevat süsteemi. a) Liitega „A“ jaotised ja tabelid on rakendatavad ainult keevitustraatidele, mis on liigitatud vastavuses selle rahvusvahelise standardiga keevismetalli voolavuspiiril ja keskmisel löögisitkusel 47 J põhineva süsteemi järgi. b) Liitega „B“ jaotised ja tabelid on rakendatavad ainult keevitustraatidele, mis on liigitatud vastavuses selle rahvusvahelise standardiga keevismetalli tõmbetugevusel ja keskmisel löögisitkusel 27 J põhineva süsteemi järgi. c) Ilma liiteta „A“ või „B“ jaotised ja tabelid on rakendatavad kõikidele keevitustraatidele, mis on liigitatud vastavuses selle rahvusvahelise standardiga.

EVS-EN ISO 17637:2016

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav kontroll. Sulakeevitusliidete visuaalne kontroll

Non-destructive testing of welds - Visual testing of fusion-welded joints (ISO 17637:2016)

See standard käsitleb metalsete materjalide sulakeevisõmbluste visuaalset kontrolli. Seda võib rakendada ka liitekohtade visuaalseks kontrolliks enne keevitamist.

EVS-EN ISO 9972:2015

Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Hoonepiirete õhulekke määramine. Ventilaatoriga survestamise meetod

Thermal performance of buildings - Determination of air permeability of buildings - Fan pressurization method (ISO 9972:2015)

See rahvusvaheline standard on ette nähtud hoonete ja hoone osade õhulekke mõõtmiseks välistingimustes. Standard spetsifitseerib mehaanilisel teel tekitatud üle- või alarõhu kasutamise hoones või hoone osas ja kirjeldab õhurõhuvahest põhjustatud õhuvoolu hulkade mõõtmist tekitatud staatilise sise- ja välisõhurõhuvahe vahemiku ulatuses. See rahvusvaheline standard on ette nähtud ühetsooniliste hoonete piirdetarindite õhulekete mõõtmiseks. Selle standardi tähenduses on paljud mitmetsoonilised hooned käsitletavad ühetsoonilistena, avades siseuksed või tekitades naabertsoonides mõõdetava tsooniga võrdse rõhu. Rahvusvaheline standard ei käsitle üksikute piirdetarindite või liitekohtade õhulekke hindamist.

EVS-IEC 60050-466:2016

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 466: Õhuliinid

International Electrotechnical Vocabulary. Chapter 466: Overhead lines

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2016

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Süsteemi elutsükli protsessid

Systems and software engineering - System life cycle processes (ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015)

See standard rajab tehissüsteemide elutsükli kirjeldamiseks ühise karkassi. Ta määratleb tehnilisest vaatepunktist ühe protsessistiku ja sellega seotud terminoloogia. Neid protsesse saab rakendada süsteemi struktuuri igal hierarhiatasemel. Nende protsesside valikkogumeid saab rakendada süsteemi elutsükli järkude halduseks ja sooritamiseks kogu elutsükli ulatuses. Seda tehakse kõiki huvipooli kaasates, lõppsihiks kliendi rahulolu saavutamine. See standard annab ka protsessid, mis toetavad organisatsioonis või projektis kasutatavate elutsükli protsesside määratlemist, juhtimist ja täiustamist. Neid elutsükli protsesse saavad organisatsioonid või projektid kasutada süsteemide hankimisel ja tarnimisel. See standard käsitleb süsteeme, mis on tehislikud ja mille konfiguratsioonis võib olla üks või mitu järgnevast: riistvara, tarkvara, andmed, inimesed, protsessid (näiteks protsessid kasutajaile teenuste andmiseks), protseduurid (näiteks operaatorijuhendid), rajatised, materjalid ja looduslikult leiduvad olemid. Kui süsteemielemendiks on tarkvara, võib selle teostuseks kasutada tarkvara elutsükli protsesse standardist ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2015. Need kaks standardit on ühtlustatud üheaegseks kasutamiseks üksikprojektis või üksikorganisatsioonis.

IEC/TR 61000-5-2:1997 et

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 5: Paigaldus- ja leevendusjuhendid. Jagu 2: Maandamine ja kaabeldus

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines - Section 2: Earthing and cabling (IEC/TR 61000-5-2:1997)

Antud tehniline aruanne (tüüp 3) hõlmab elektri- ja elektroonikasüsteemide ja paigaldiste maandamise ning kaabelduse juhiseid, mille eesmärk on tagada elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmete või süsteemide elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Vaadeldakse täpsemalt maandusviise ja kaablipaigutust, mida kasutatakse tööstus-, äri- ja olmepaigaldistes. See tehniline aruanne on ette nähtud paigaldise ehitajatele ning kasutajatele, mingil määral ka tundlike elektri- või elektroonikapaigaldiste ja süsteemide ning ka kõrge häiringuemissiooni tasemega seadmete tootjatele, mis võivad halvendada üldist elektromagnetilist keskkonda. See kehtib eelkõige uutele paigaldistele, kuid majandusliku põhjendatuse korral võib seda rakendada ka olemasolevate rajatiste laiendamisel või uuendamisel.

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.

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN 13241:2003+ A2:2016	Tööstus-, kommerts-, garaažiuksed ja -väravad. Tootestandard, toodete omadused	Tööstus-, kommerts-, garaažiuksed ja garaaživäravad. Tootestandard, toodete omadused
EVS-EN ISO 17294-1:2006	Vee kvaliteet. Induktiivsidestunud plasma aatomiemissioonispektromeetria (ICP-AES) kohaldamine. Osa 1: Üldised juhised	Vee kvaliteet. Induktiivsidestatud plasma massispektromeetria (ICP-MS) rakendamine. Osa 1: Üldised juhised
EVS-EN ISO 9972:2015	Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Hoonepiirete õhupidavuse määramine. Ventilaatoriga survestamise meetod	Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Hoonepiirete õhulekke määramine. Ventilaatoriga survestamise meetod

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 12210:2016	Windows and doors - Resistance to wind load - Classification	Aknad ja uksed. Vastupanu tuulekoormusele. Klassifikatsioon
EVS-EN 13914-2:2016	Design, preparation and application of external rendering and internal plastering - Part 2: Internal plastering	Krohvide projekteerimine, valmistamine ja pealekandmine. Osa 2: Sisekrohv
EVS-EN 14625:2012	Ambient air - Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of ozone by ultraviolet photometry	Välisõhk. Ultraviolett-fotomeetrial põhinev standardmeetod osooni kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks
EVS-EN 14626:2012	Ambient air - Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of carbon monoxide by non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy	Välisõhk. Dispersioonita infrapunaspektroskoopial põhinev standardmeetod süsinikmonooksiidi kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks
EVS-EN ISO 14341:2011	Welding consumables - Wire electrodes and weld deposits for gas shielded metal arc welding of non alloy and fine grain steels - Classification (ISO 14341:2010)	Keevitusmaterjalid. Keevitustraadid ja keevismetallid legeerimata ja peenterateraste kaarkeevituseks kaitsegaasis. Liigitus

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamise korral eeldatakse enamiku vastavate direktiivide mõistes, et standardi kohaselt valmistatud toode täidab direktiivi olulisi nõudeid ning on seega reeglina kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist. Harmoneeritud standardi täpne tähendus ja õiguslik staatus tuleneb siiski iga direktiivi tekstist eraldi ning võib direktiivist olenevalt erineda.

Lisainfo:
http://www.newapproach.org/
http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

Komisjoni määrus 1275/2008
Ökodisaini nõuded elektriliste ja elektrooniliste kodumasinate ja kontoriseadmete elektrienergia tarbimisele ooteseisundis ja väljalülitatud seisundis
(EL Teataja 2016/C 460/01)

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 vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 50242:2016 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised nõudepesumasinad. Toimimisnäitajate mõõtemeetodid	09.12.2016		
EVS-EN 60350-1:2013 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 1: Pliidid, ahjud, auruahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	09.12.2016		
EVS-EN 60350-1:2013/A11:2014 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 1: Pliidid, ahjud, auruahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	09.12.2016	Märkus 3	29.09.2017
EVS-EN 60350-2:2013 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 2: Pliidiplaadid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	09.12.2016		
EVS-EN 60350-2:2013/A11:2014 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektrilised toiduvalmistusseadmed. Osa 2: Pliidiplaadid. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	09.12.2016	Märkus 3	29.09.2017

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 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.

Direktiiv 2014/53/EL
Raadioseadmed
(EL Teataja 2016/C 460/03)

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 vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1	Direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikkel
EVS-EN 300 086 V2.1.2:2016 Liikuv maaside; Eeskätt analoogkõne jaoks mõeldud kõrgsagedusliku sise- või välisühendusega raadioseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 2 põhinõuete alusel	09.12.2016			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 360 V2.1.1:2016 Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Saatesagedusega 27,5 GHz kuni 29,5 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidi satelliitside interaktiivsete terminalide (SIT) ja satelliitside kasutajaterminalide (SUT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	11.11.2016			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 406 V2.2.2:2016 Raadiotelefonisüsteem (DECT).Raadiotelefonisüsteemi (DECT) harmoneeritud EN direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel. Üldised raadionõuded	11.11.2016			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 459 V2.1.1:2016 Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Saatesagedusega 29,5 kuni 30,0 GHz geostatsionaarorbiidi satelliitide satelliitside interaktiivsete terminalide (SIT) ja satelliitside kasutajaterminalide (SUT) harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	14.10.2016			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 908-1 V11.1.1:2016 IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Sissejuhatus ja üldised nõuded	09.12.2016			Artikli 3, lõige 2

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

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDI STAATUSE KAOTANUD EESTI STANDARDID

Harmoneeritud standardi staatuse kaotanud Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri
EVS-EN 60704-2-6:2012 Kodumajapidamises ja sarnastes oludes kasutatavad elektriseadmed. Katsenormid õhumüra määramiseks. Osa 2-6: Erinõuded trummelkuivatitele