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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

SISUKORD

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01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

CWA 17335:2018

Terminologies in crisis and disaster management

This CEN Workshop Agreement analyses definitions of terms used in crisis and disaster management as well as the scopes of the related source. Both scopes and definitions from different sources are compiled and compared regarding several aspects such as their context and envisaged audience. Sources could be a terminology standard or web services. The focus is set in responses to large scale critical events. Small scale incidents managed by daily routine processes of stakeholders are also covered but are not the main focus of this CWA. Selected terminologies predominantly from the domains crisis and disaster management are used for the analysis and are included in the document. The CEN Workshop Agreement includes terminologies and taxonomies, but no ontologies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17335:2018

EVS-EN 13756:2018

Wood flooring and parquet - Terminology

This document defines terms and their definitions relating to wood flooring and parquet.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13756:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13756:2004

EVS-EN 16603-60-21:2018

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; EN 16603-60-21:2018

EVS-EN ISO 11139:2018

Sterilization of health care products - Vocabulary - Terms used in sterilization and related equipment and process standards (ISO 11139:2018)

This document defines terms in the field of the sterilization of health care products including related equipment and processes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11139:2018; EN ISO 11139:2018

EVS-EN ISO 8384:2018

Ships and marine technology - Dredgers - Vocabulary (ISO 8384:2018)

This document specifies terms and definitions relating to dredgers, with the aim of giving clear enough definitions for every term for them to be understood by all specialists. This document is applicable only to equipment which is used for the construction and maintenance of navigable waterways and the extraction of soil and rocks. The terms specified in this document are intended to be used in documentation of all kinds. Certain standardized terms are also given with their abridged version; these can be used in cases where no possibility of misinterpretation can arise. A combination of terms is allowed in application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8384:2018; EN ISO 8384:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8384:2002

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

CWA 17327:2018

Hotel General Manager - Knowledge, skills and competence requirements

This document provides the professional requirements in terms of knowledge, skills and competence of the general manager in the hospitality industry, i.e. the top manager who is in charge of the overall management of a hotel regardless of its size or facilities and who safeguards the hotel's reputation and ensures the quality of the services provided.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17327:2018

CWA 17335:2018

Terminologies in crisis and disaster management

This CEN Workshop Agreement analyses definitions of terms used in crisis and disaster management as well as the scopes of the related source. Both scopes and definitions from different sources are compiled and compared regarding several aspects such as their context and envisaged audience. Sources could be a terminology standard or web services. The focus is set in responses to large scale critical events. Small scale incidents managed by daily routine processes of stakeholders are also covered but are not the main focus of this CWA. Selected terminologies predominantly from the domains crisis and disaster management are used for the analysis and are included in the document. The CEN Workshop Agreement includes terminologies and taxonomies, but no ontologies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17335:2018

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

EVS-EN ISO 21043-1:2018

Forensic Sciences - Part 1: Terms and definitions (ISO 21043-1:2018)

This document defines terms used in the ISO 21043 series of standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21043-1:2018; EN ISO 21043-1:2018

EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001/A2:2018

Toiduainete ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetod koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide (*Staphylococcus aureus* ja teised liigid) loendamiseks. Osa 1: Baird-Parkeri agarsöötme kasutamise meetod. Muudatus 2: Alternatiivse kinnitustesti lisamine, kasutades RPPA torkekülvi meetodit

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium - Amendment 2: Inclusion of an alternative confirmation procedure (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018)

Standardi EN ISO 6888-1:1999 muudatus.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A2:2018; ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001

EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001+A1+A2:2018

Toiduainete ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetod koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide (*Staphylococcus aureus* ja teised liigid) loendamiseks. Osa 1: Baird-Parkeri agarsöötme kasutamise meetod

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium (ISO 6888-1:1999 + ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003 + ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018)

Käesolev ISO 6888 osa kirjeldab horisontaalmeetodit koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide määramiseks toiduainetes ja loomasöötades kolooniate loendamise teel, mis kasvasid tahkel söötmel (Baird-Parkeri sööde) pärast aeroobset kasvatamist 35 °C või 37 °C juures.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 6888-1:1999; EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A1:2003; EN ISO 6888-1:1999/A2:2018; ISO 6888-1:1999; ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018; ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003

Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001

Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001/A1:2004

Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001/A2:2018

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 11139:2018

Sterilization of health care products - Vocabulary - Terms used in sterilization and related equipment and process standards (ISO 11139:2018)

This document defines terms in the field of the sterilization of health care products including related equipment and processes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11139:2018; EN ISO 11139:2018

EVS-EN ISO 18472:2018

Sterilization of health care products - Biological and chemical indicators - Test equipment (ISO 18472:2018)

This document specifies the requirements for test equipment to be used to: -test biological indicators for steam, ethylene oxide gas and dry heat sterilization processes for conformity to the requirements given in ISO 11138 series; -test chemical indicators for steam, ethylene oxide gas, dry heat and vaporized hydrogen peroxide sterilization processes for conformity to the requirements given in ISO 11140-1:2014. This document also provides informative methods useful in characterizing the performance of biological and chemical indicators for intended use and for routine quality control testing. This document does not specify requirements for test equipment for processes specifically for testing chemical and biological indicators intended to monitor isolator and room biodecontamination processes at atmospheric pressure. ISO 11138-2:2017, ISO 11138-3:2017, ISO 11138-4:2017 and ISO 11140-1:2014 require the use of resistometers specified in this document, and these resistometers are used in conjunction with the test methods specified in the appropriate parts of ISO 11138 series and ISO 11140 series. Resistometers for low temperature steam and formaldehyde indicators are not included in this document. Test methods using laboratory apparatus for low temperature steam and formaldehyde are included in ISO 11138-5:2017. Test equipment for testing Type 2 (e.g. Bowie Dick) chemical indicators are specified in ISO 11140-3:2007, ISO 11140-4:2007, and ISO 11140-5:2007.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18472:2018; EN ISO 18472:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18472:2006

EVS-EN ISO 8637-2:2018

Südame-veresoonekonna implantaadid ja kehavälised süsteemid. Osa 2: Kehaväline vereringe hemodialüsaatoritele, verelahutusfiltritele ja verefiltritele Extracorporeal systems for blood purification - Part 2: Extracorporeal blood circuit for haemodialysers, haemodiafilters and haemofilters (ISO 8637-2:2018)

This International Standard specifies requirements for the blood circuit for devices used in extracorporeal blood filtration therapies such as, but not limited to, haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration, haemofiltration and transducer protectors (integral and non-integral) intended for use in such circuits. This International Standard does not apply to: -haemodialysers, haemodiafilters or haemofilters; -plasmafilters; -haemoperfusion devices; -vascular access devices; -blood pumps; -pressure monitors for the extracorporeal blood circuit; -air detection devices; -systems to prepare, maintain or monitor dialysis fluid; -systems or equipment intended to perform haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration, haemofiltration or haemoconcentration. NOTE Requirements for haemodialysers, haemodiafilters, haemofilters and haemoconcentrators are specified in ISO 8637-1, and requirements for plasmafilters are specified in ISO 8637-3 NOTE Extracorporeal blood tubing sets may also be used for other extracorporeal therapies such as haemoperfusion, plasmafiltration and plasma adsorption.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 8637-2:2018; ISO 8637-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8638:2014

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TR 17244:2018

Water quality - Technical report for the management of diatom barcodes

This technical report specifies the data and metadata necessary to validate the identity of a diatom barcode used for ecological assessment along with recommendations for storage of the barcode and metadata to ensure access to this information.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17244:2018

CEN/TR 17245:2018

Water quality - Technical report for the routine sampling of benthic diatoms from rivers and lakes adapted for metabarcoding analyses

This technical report specifies a method for the field sampling of benthic diatoms which will be then analysed by subsequent metabarcoding techniques for ecological status and water quality assessments. Data produced by this method are suitable for production of taxonomical diatom lists.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17245:2018

CLC/TS 50134-9:2018

Alarm systems - Social alarm systems - Part 9: IP Communications Protocol

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms, faults, control signals and communications monitoring, between a Local Unit and Controller and an Alarm Receiving Centre using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data with sufficient quality of service to support VoIP or a separate voice channel. The Alarm Protocol is defined as an XML scheme including the alarm types, codes and necessary additional information. The alarm protocol is an application layer protocol using another Internet Protocol as a transport protocol to handle addressing and transport functions. The transport protocol initially defined in this Technical Specification is SIP (Session Initiation Protocol). The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50134-5. The performance characteristics of the Local Unit and Controller are expected to comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and to apply for the transmission of social alarms. The protocols described in this standard are based on the SS 91100:2014 SCAIP standard [7] and defined to enable backwards compatibility with existing products based on the SCAIP standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50134-9:2018

EVS-EN 1149-5:2018

Kaitseriietus. Elektrostaatilised omadused. Osa 5: Materjali toimivus- ja kavandamisnõuded Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 5: Material performance and design requirements

This European Standard specifies material and design requirements for electrostatic dissipative protective clothing, including hoods and caps, used as part of a total earthed system, to avoid incendiary discharges, where the minimum ignition energy of an explosive atmosphere is not less than 0,016 mJ. In the context of this European Standard, a total earthed system is one in which personnel and other conductors are connected to earth via a resistance of less than 108 Ω. The material and design requirements do not presume adequate earthing of additional equipment worn or carried in contact with clothing, e.g. breathing apparatus, etc. If such additional equipment is required to be earthed, other requirements beyond the scope of this European Standard may be necessary. The scope of this standard does not include electrostatic dissipative protective gloves or footwear that are separate and not integral parts of garments. The material and design requirements may not provide sufficient protection in oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres. NOTE Additional information about oxygen enriched flammable atmospheres can be found in CEN/CLC/TR 16832:2015 [1]. This European Standard is not applicable for protection against mains voltages.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1149-5:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1149-5:2008

EVS-EN 60204-1:2018

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:2016, modified)

Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa kehtib töötamise ajal käsitsi mitteisaldatavate masinate, sealhulgas koordineeritult koos töötavate masinate rühma elektriliste, elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste seadmete ja süsteemide rakendamise kohta. MÄRKUS 1 IEC 60204 see osa on rakendusstandard ja ei ole ette nähtud tehnilise arengu piiramiseks ega takistamiseks. MÄRKUS 2 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „elektriline“ nii elektriliste kui ka elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste küsimuste kohta (st termin „elektriseadmed“ hõlmab nii elektrilisi, elektroonilisi kui ka programmeeritavaid elektroonilisi seadmeid). MÄRKUS 3 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „isik“ kõigi inimeste kohta, sealhulgas isikute kohta, kes on masina kasutaja või tema voliniku (või volinike) poolt määratud ja instrueeritud kõnesolevat masinat kasutama ja hooldama. IEC 60204 selles osas käsitletavat seadmed algavad masinate elektriseadmete toitepunktist (vt 5.1). MÄRKUS 4 Nõuded elektrivarustuspaigaldiste kohta on esitatud standardisarjas IEC 60364. IEC 60204 see osa kehtib elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta, mille nimi-vahelduvpinge ei ole üle 1000 V ega nimi-alalispinge üle 1500 V ja mille nimi-toitesagedus ei ole üle 200 Hz. MÄRKUS 5 Teavet kõrgematel pingetel toimivate elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 60204-11. IEC 60204 see osa ei haara kõiki nõudeid (nt järelevalve, blokeerimine või juhtimine), mida vajatakse või nõutakse muude standardite või eeskirjadega, et kaitsta isikuid muude ohtude eest, mis pole seotud elektriõhuga. Masina igal liigil on omad nõuded adekvaatse ohutuse tagamiseks. Standardi IEC 60204 see osa haarab spetsiaalselt terminiga 3.1.40 määratletud masinate elektriseadmeid, kuid pole nendega piiritletud. MÄRKUS 6 Masinate näited, mille elektriseadmed on haaratud IEC 60204 selle osaga, on esitatud lisa C. Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa ei sätesta lisa- ega erinõudeid, mida võib rakendada elektriseadmete kohta masinates, mis näiteks — on ette nähtud töötamiseks välisoludes (st väljapool hooneid ja muid kaitsvaid ehitisi), — kasutavad, töötlevad või toodavad potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikke materjale (nt värve või saepuru), — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikus ja/või süttivas keskkonnas, — tekitavad erilist ohtu teatud materjalide tootmisel või kasutamisel, — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks kaevandustes, — on õmblusmasinad, nende osad või süsteemid, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-31, — on tõstemasinad, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-32, — on pooljuhtelementide valmistamise seadmed, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-33. IEC 60204 sellest osast on välja jäetud jõuahelad, milles elektrienergiat kasutatakse tööriistades otseselt.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60204-1:2016; EN 60204-1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/AC:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC2:2015

EVS-EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018

Fire hazard testing - Part 6-2: Smoke obscuration - Summary and relevance of test methods

IEC 60695-6-2:2018 provides a summary of commonly used test methods for the assessment of smoke obscuration. It presents a brief summary of static and dynamic test methods in common use, either as international standards or national or industry standards. It includes special observations on their relevance to electrotechnical products and their materials and to fire scenarios, and gives recommendations on their use. This basic safety publication is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies. It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-6-1. This standard cancels and replaces IEC 60695-6-2 published in 2011. This second edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) updated introduction; b) updated normative references; c) new text in 4.1; d) deletion of references to IEC 60695-6-30 and -31 (withdrawn) e) updates with respect to ISO 5659-2; f) deletion of references to BS 6853 and CEI 20-37-3 (superseded); g) deletion of references to ISO/TR 5924 (withdrawn); h) updated text with respect to EN 50399; i) updated text with respect to ISO 5660-1; j) addition of new Subclause 7.5 k) deletion of Annex B; l) deletion of Annex E; m) additional bibliographic references.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018; IEC 60695-6-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60695-6-2:2011

EVS-EN ISO 19258:2018

Soil quality - Guidance on the determination of background values (ISO 19258:2018)

This document gives guidelines for the principles and main methods for the determination of background values for inorganic and organic substances in soils at a local/regional scale. The site scale is excluded. It gives guidelines for sampling and data processing strategies. It identifies methods for sampling and analysis. This document does not apply to the determination of background values for groundwater and sediments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19258:2018; EN ISO 19258:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19258:2011

EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2018

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays (ISO 9241-306:2018)

This document establishes optical, geometrical and visual inspection methods for the assessment of a display in various contexts of use according to ISO 9241- 303.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-306:2018; EN ISO 9241-306:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2008

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN ISO 10683:2018

Fasteners - Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings (ISO 10683:2018)

This document specifies requirements for non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coating systems for steel fasteners. It is applicable to coatings: — with or without hexavalent chromium; — with or without top coat; — with or without lubricant (integral lubricant and/or subsequently added lubricant). It is applicable to bolts, screws, studs and nuts with ISO metric thread, to fasteners with non-ISO metric thread, and to non-threaded fasteners such as washers, pins, clips, etc. This document does not specify requirements for such fastener properties as weldability or paintability. It is not applicable to mechanically applied zinc coatings. NOTE Coatings in accordance with this document are especially used for high strength fasteners ($\geq 1\ 000$ MPa) to avoid risk of internal hydrogen embrittlement (IHE — see 4.4). Information for design and assembly of coated fasteners is given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10683:2018; EN ISO 10683:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10683:2014

EVS-EN ISO 4042:2018

Fasteners - Electroplated coating systems (ISO 4042:2018)

This document specifies requirements for electroplated coatings and coating systems on steel fasteners. The requirements related to dimensional properties also apply to fasteners made of copper or copper alloys. It also specifies requirements and gives recommendations to minimize the risk of hydrogen embrittlement; see 4.4 and Annex B. It mainly applies to zinc and zinc alloy coating systems (zinc, zinc-nickel, zinc-iron) and cadmium, primarily intended for corrosion protection and other functional properties: — with or without conversion coating; — with or without sealant; — with or without top coat; — with or without lubricant (integral lubricant and/or subsequently added lubricant). Specifications for other electroplated coatings and coating systems (tin, tin-zinc, copper-tin, copper-silver, copper, silver, copper-zinc, nickel, nickel-chromium, copper-nickel, copper-nickel-chromium) are included in this document only for dimensional requirements related to fasteners with ISO metric threads. This document applies to bolts, screws, studs and nuts with ISO metric thread, to fasteners with non-ISO metric thread, and to non-threaded fasteners such as washers, pins, clips and rivets. Information for design and assembly of coated fasteners is given in Annex A. This document does not specify requirements for properties such as weldability or paintability. NOTE Other International

Standards specify differing electroplating processes. For electroplating of fasteners, the requirements of this document apply, unless otherwise agreed.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4042:2018; EN ISO 4042:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4042:2000

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12516-1:2014+A1:2018

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Korpuse tugevus. Osa 1: Terasest ventiilikorpuste tabuleerimismeetod Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells

This European Standard specifies the tabulation method for determining the wall thickness of valve bodies, bonnets and covers with essentially circular cross-section made in forged, cast or fabricated steel. For valve shells with oval, rectangular or non-circular shapes, see 8.6. The range of PN or Class designations for which thicknesses are tabulated is: PN 2,5, PN 6, PN 10, PN 16, PN 25, PN 40, PN 63, PN 100, PN 160, PN 250, PN 320, PN 400, Class 150, Class 300, Class 600, Class 900, Class 1 500, Class 2 500, Class 4 500. Pressure/temperature ratings are specified for each material group for the above PN Standard Class and Special Class designations. The non-destructive examination procedures and acceptance levels that need to be applied to the valve shell components in order for the valve to be used at Special Class pressure/temperature ratings are defined. Details are also given for the alternative rules for small bore valves of DN 65 and smaller designated as Limited Class. This standard does not apply to threaded end valves: - DN 80 or larger; - or which have pressure ratings greater than Class 2 500; - or which operate at temperatures greater than 540 °C. Socket welding end valves DN 80 or larger are outside the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-1:2014+A1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-1:2014

EVS-EN 12516-4:2014+A1:2018

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Korpuse tugevus. Osa 4: Terasest erinevatest metallidest valmistatud ventiilikorpuste arvutusmeetod Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 4: Calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel

This European Standard specifies the calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel. The loadings to be accounted for are in accordance with EN 12516-2. Design methods are in accordance with EN 12516-2, design by formulae according to the relevant clauses.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-4:2014+A1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12516-4:2014

EVS-EN 16436-1:2014+A2:2018

Rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and assemblies for use with propane and butane and their mixtures in the vapour phase - Part 1: Hoses and tubings

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance requirements for tubing and hoses made of either rubber or plastics for use with commercial propane and commercial butane and mixtures thereof, in the vapour phase, for connection of appliances, from: - pressurized gas container to a regulating device, - pressurized gas container to an appliance, - regulating device to an appliance, and - regulating device to installation pipework, in environments of a temperature range from -30 °C to +70 °C. Working pressures are from 0 bar to 30 bar. Three classes are defined in Table 1 according to the maximum working pressures and minimum ambient temperatures. This European Standard only covers the tubing or hose part of assemblies. The assemblies themselves will be covered by EN 16436-2. This European Standard does not apply to hoses for: - welding purposes (see EN ISO 3821, EN 1327); - propulsion purposes; - LPG transfer purposes (see EN 1762).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16436-1:2014+A2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16436-1:2014+A1:2015

EVS-EN 560:2018

Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

This document lays down the dimensions and specifies the characteristics of the constituent parts of hose connections for welding, cutting and allied processes, for example for pressure regulators according to EN ISO 2503 and blowpipes. The suitability of the hose connections mentioned below will be considered according to the applied pressure range. This document does not cover the design of the hose tail inserted into the hose. This is specified in EN 1256.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 560:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007

EVS-EN 560:2018**Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes**

This document lays down the dimensions and specifies the characteristics of the constituent parts of hose connections for welding, cutting and allied processes, for example for pressure regulators according to EN ISO 2503 and blowpipes. The suitability of the hose connections mentioned below will be considered according to the applied pressure range. This document does not cover the design of the hose tail inserted into the hose. This is specified in EN 1256.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 560:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007

EVS-EN ISO 10683:2018**Fasteners - Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings (ISO 10683:2018)**

This document specifies requirements for non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coating systems for steel fasteners. It is applicable to coatings: — with or without hexavalent chromium; — with or without top coat; — with or without lubricant (integral lubricant and/or subsequently added lubricant). It is applicable to bolts, screws, studs and nuts with ISO metric thread, to fasteners with non-ISO metric thread, and to non-threaded fasteners such as washers, pins, clips, etc. This document does not specify requirements for such fastener properties as weldability or paintability. It is not applicable to mechanically applied zinc coatings. NOTE Coatings in accordance with this document are especially used for high strength fasteners ($\geq 1\ 000$ MPa) to avoid risk of internal hydrogen embrittlement (IHE — see 4.4). Information for design and assembly of coated fasteners is given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10683:2018; EN ISO 10683:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10683:2014

EVS-EN ISO 2401:2018**Welding consumables - Covered electrodes - Determination of the efficiency, metal recovery and deposition coefficient (ISO 2401:2018)**

This document specifies methods for the determination of the efficiency, weld metal recovery and deposition coefficient of covered electrodes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 2401:2018; ISO 2401:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 22401:1999

EVS-EN ISO 24373:2018**Welding consumables - Solid wires and rods for fusion welding of copper and copper alloys - Classification (ISO 24373:2018)**

This document specifies requirements for classification of solid wires and rods for fusion welding of copper and copper alloys. The classification of the solid wires and rods is based on their chemical composition.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 24373:2018; EN ISO 24373:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 24373:2009

EVS-EN ISO 3690:2018**Welding and allied processes - Determination of hydrogen content in arc weld metal (ISO 3690:2018)**

This document specifies the sampling and analytical procedure for the determination of diffusible hydrogen in martensitic, bainitic, and ferritic steel weld metal arising from the welding of such steels using arc welding processes with filler material. The techniques specified in this document include collection of diffusible hydrogen via displacement of mercury or collection into a headspace filled with an inert gas such as argon. The amount of hydrogen collected is determined by measuring the displaced volume in the former and by, for example, thermal conductivity in the latter. The temperature for collection of diffusible hydrogen is controlled to avoid thermal activation of non-diffusible hydrogen. NOTE Recommendations and restrictions in regard to older methods of measurement using glycerine are given in Annex B for any comparison work to these older methods.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3690:2018; EN ISO 3690:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3690:2012

EVS-EN ISO 8249:2018**Welding - Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic Cr-Ni stainless steel weld metals (ISO 8249:2018)**

This document specifies the method and apparatus for: — the measurement of the delta ferrite content, expressed as Ferrite Number (FN), in largely austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic stainless steel[1] weld metal through the attractive force between a weld metal sample and a standard permanent magnet; — the preparation and measurement of standard pads for manual metal

arc covered electrodes. The general method is also recommended for the ferrite measurement of production welds and for weld metal from other processes, such as gas tungsten arc welding, gas shielded metal arc welding and submerged arc welding (in these cases, the way of producing the pad should be defined); — the calibration of other instruments to measure FN. The method laid down in this document is intended for use on weld metals in the as-welded state and on weld metals after thermal treatments causing complete or partial transformation of ferrite to any non-magnetic phase. Austenitizing thermal treatments which alter the size and shape of the ferrite change the magnetic response of the ferrite. The method is not intended for measurement of the ferrite content of cast, forged or wrought austenitic or duplex ferritic-austenitic steel samples. [1] The term "austenitic-ferritic (duplex) stainless steel" is sometimes applied in place of "duplex ferritic-austenitic stainless steel".

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8249:2018; EN ISO 8249:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8249:2000

EVS-EN ISO 8251:2018

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys - Measurement of abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings (ISO 8251:2018)

This document specifies the following tests: a) abrasive-wheel-wear test, determining the abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings with abrasive wheel on flat specimens of aluminium and its alloys; b) abrasive jet test, determining the comparative abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings with jet of abrasive particles on anodic oxidation coatings of aluminium and its alloys; c) falling sand abrasion test, determining the abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings with falling sand on thin anodic oxidation coatings of aluminium and its alloys. The use of abrasive-wheel-wear test and abrasive jet test for coatings produced by hard anodizing is described in ISO 10074.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8251:2018; EN ISO 8251:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8251:2011

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60204-1:2018

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:2016, modified)

Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa kehtib töötamise ajal käsitsi mitteisaldatavate masinate, sealhulgas koordineeritult koos töötavate masinate rühma elektriliste, elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste seadmete ja süsteemide rakendamise kohta. MÄRKUS 1 IEC 60204 see osa on rakendusstandard ja ei ole ette nähtud tehnilise arengu piiramiseks ega takistamiseks. MÄRKUS 2 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „elektriline“ nii elektriliste kui ka elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste küsimuste kohta (st termin „elektriseadmed“ hõlmab nii elektrilisi, elektroonilisi kui ka programmeeritavaid elektroonilisi seadmeid). MÄRKUS 3 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „isik“ kõigi inimeste kohta, sealhulgas isikute kohta, kes on masina kasutaja või tema voliniku (või volinike) poolt määratud ja instrueeritud kõnesolevat masinat kasutama ja hooldama. IEC 60204 selles osas käsitletavat seadmed algavad masinate elektriseadmete toitepunktist (vt 5.1). MÄRKUS 4 Nõuded elektrivarustuspaigaldiste kohta on esitatud standardisarjas IEC 60364. IEC 60204 see osa kehtib elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta, mille nimi-vahelduvpinge ei ole üle 1000 V ega nimi-alalispinge üle 1500 V ja mille nimi-toitesagedus ei ole üle 200 Hz. MÄRKUS 5 Teavet kõrgematel pingetel toimivate elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 60204-11. IEC 60204 see osa ei haara kõiki nõudeid (nt järelevalve, blokeerimine või juhtimine), mida vajatakse või nõutakse muude standardite või eeskirjadega, et kaitsta isikuid muude ohtude eest, mis pole seotud elektriohuga. Masina igal liigil on omad nõuded adekvaatse ohutuse tagamiseks. Standardi IEC 60204 see osa haarab spetsiaalselt terminiga 3.1.40 määratletud masinate elektriseadmeid, kuid pole nendega piiritletud. MÄRKUS 6 Masinate näited, mille elektriseadmed on haaratud IEC 60204 selle osaga, on esitatud lisa C. Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa ei sätesta lisa- ega erinõudeid, mida võib rakendada elektriseadmete kohta masinates, mis näiteks — on ette nähtud töötamiseks välisloodes (st väljapool hooneid ja muid kaitsvaid ehitisi), — kasutavad, töötlevad või toodavad potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikke materjale (nt värve või saepuru), — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikus ja/või süttivas keskkonnas, — tekitavad erilist ohtu teatud materjalide tootmisel või kasutamisel, — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks kaevandustes, — on õmblusmasinad, nende osad või süsteemid, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-31, — on tõstemasinad, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-32, — on pooljuhtelementide valmistamise seadmed, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-33. IEC 60204 sellest osast on välja jäetud jõuahelad, milles elektrienergiat kasutatakse tööriistades otseselt.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60204-1:2016; EN 60204-1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/AC:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC2:2015

EVS-EN 60507:2014/AC:2018

Artificial pollution tests on high-voltage ceramic and glass insulators to be used on a.c. systems

Corrigendum for EN 60507:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60507:2013/COR1:2018; EN 60507:2014/AC:2018-09

EVS-EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018

Fire hazard testing - Part 6-2: Smoke obscuration - Summary and relevance of test methods

.IEC 60695-6-2:2018 provides a summary of commonly used test methods for the assessment of smoke obscuration. It presents a brief summary of static and dynamic test methods in common use, either as international standards or national or industry standards. It includes special observations on their relevance to electrotechnical products and their materials and to fire scenarios, and gives recommendations on their use. This basic safety publication is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. It is not intended for use by manufacturers or certification bodies. It has the status of a basic safety publication in accordance with IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60695-6-1. This standard cancels and replaces IEC 60695-6-2 published in 2011. This second edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) updated introduction; b) updated normative references; c) new text in 4.1; d) deletion of references to IEC 60695-6-30 and -31 (withdrawn) e) updates with respect to ISO 5659-2; f) deletion of references to BS 6853 and CEI 20-37-3 (superseded); g) deletion of references to ISO/TR 5924 (withdrawn); h) updated text with respect to EN 50399; i) updated text with respect to ISO 5660-1; j) addition of new Subclause 7.5 k) deletion of Annex B; l) deletion of Annex E; m) additional bibliographic references.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018; IEC 60695-6-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60695-6-2:2011

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 300 019-2-1 V2.3.1:2018

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-1: Specification of environmental tests; Storage

The present document specifies test severities and methods for verification of the required resistibility of equipment according to the relevant environmental class. The tests defined in the present document apply to storage of equipment covering the environmental conditions stated in ETSI EN 300 019-1-1 [1].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-2-1 V2.3.1

EVS-EN 300 019-2-2 V2.4.1:2018

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-2: Specification of environmental tests; Transportation

The present document specifies test severities and methods for verification of the required resistibility of equipment according to the relevant environmental class. The tests defined in the present document apply to transportation of equipment covering the environmental conditions stated in ETSI EN 300 019-1-2 [1].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-2-2 V2.4.1

EVS-EN 300 175-1 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview

The present document gives an introduction and overview of the complete Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document contains an abstract of the other parts of the DECT standard together with a general description of: • the objectives of the present document; • the DECT Common Interface; • the protocol architecture of DECT. The present document also provides an extensive vocabulary; in particular it contains the common definitions of all the technical terms used in different parts of the present document. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-1 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-2 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the physical channel arrangements. DECT physical channels are radio communication paths between two radio end points. A radio end point is either part of the fixed infrastructure, a privately owned Fixed Part (FP), typically a base station, or a Portable Part (PP), typically a handset. The assignment of one or more particular physical channels to a call is the task of higher layers. The Physical Layer (PHL) interfaces with the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, and with the Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME). On the other side of the PHL is the radio transmission medium which has to be shared extensively with other DECT users and a wide variety of other radio services. The tasks of the PHL can be grouped into five categories: a) to modulate and demodulate radio carriers with a bit stream of a defined rate to create a radio frequency channel; b) to acquire and maintain bit and slot synchronization between transmitters and receivers; c) to transmit or

receive a defined number of bits at a requested time and on a particular frequency; d) to add and remove the synchronization field and the Z-field used for rear end collision detection; e) to observe the radio environment to report signal strengths. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-2 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-3 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer. The MAC layer is part 3 of the DECT Common Interface standard and layer 2a of the DECT protocol stack. It specifies three groups of MAC services: • the broadcast message control service; • the connectionless message control service; and • the multi-bearer control service. It also specifies the logical channels that are used by the above mentioned services, and how they are multiplexed and mapped into the Service Data Units (SDUs) that are exchanged with the Physical Layer (PHL). (3) Network layer C-plane / Network layer U-plane (2b) DLC layer C-plane / DLC layer U-plane (2a) MAC layer (1) Physical layer Figure 1.1: The DECT protocol stack The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-3 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-4 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the Data Link Control (DLC) layer. The DLC layer is part 4 of the DECT CI standard and layer 2b of the DECT protocol stack. (3) Network layer C-plane / Network layer U-plane (2b) DLC layer C-plane / DLC layer U-plane (2a) MAC layer (1) Physical layer Figure 1.1 Two planes of operation are specified for this DLC (sub)layer. These planes are called the Control plane (C-plane) and the User plane (U-plane). The C-plane is mostly concerned with the DECT signalling aspects. It provides a reliable point-to-point service that uses a link access protocol to offer error protected transmission of Network (NWK) layer messages. The C-plane also provides a separate point-to-multipoint (broadcast) service (Lb). The U-plane is only concerned with end-to-end user information. This plane contains most of the application dependent procedures of DECT. Several alternative services (both circuit-mode and packet-mode) are defined as a family of independent entities. Each service provides one or more point-to-point U-plane data links, where the detailed characteristics of those links are determined by the particular needs of each service. The defined services cover a wide range of performance, from "unprotected with low delay" for speech applications to "highly protected with variable delay", for local area network applications. NOTE: The performance of the DLC services need not be tight to any particular application. For example the "unprotected with low delay" service could also be used for data applications, e.g. if some data protection is provided outside the DECT protocol. The present document uses the layered model principles and terminology as described in Recommendations ITU-T X.200 [14] and X.210 [15]. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-4 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-5 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 5: Network (NWK) layer

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the Network (NWK) layer. The NWK layer is part 5 of the ETSI EN 300 175 and layer 3 of the DECT protocol stack. (3) Network layer C-plane / Network layer U-plane (2b) DLC layer C-plane / DLC layer U-plane (2a) MAC layer (1) Physical layer Figure 1a The present document only specifies the C-plane (control plane) of the DECT NWK layer. It contains no specification for the U-plane (user plane) because the U-plane is null for all services at the DECT NWK layer. The C-plane contains all of the internal signalling information, and the NWK layer protocols are grouped into the following families of procedures: • Call Control (CC); • Supplementary Services (SS); • Connection Oriented Message Service (COMS); • ConnectionLess Message Service (CLMS); • Mobility Management (MM); • Link Control Entity (LCE). The present document uses the layered model principles and terminology as described in Recommendations ITU-T X.200 [i.3] and ITU-T X.210 [i.4]. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-5 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-6 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 6: Identities and addressing

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the identities and addressing structure of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). There are four categories of identities to be used for identification and

addressing in a general DECT environment. These four categories are: • Fixed Part (FP) identities; • Portable Part (PP) identities; • connection-related identities; • equipment-related identities. Fixed part identities and portable part identities are used for: • access information from fixed parts to portable parts; • access requests from portable parts; • identification of portable parts; • identification of fixed parts and radio fixed parts; • paging; • billing. These identities support: • different environments, such as residential, public or private; • supply to manufacturers, installers, and operators of globally unique identity elements with a minimum of central administration; • multiple access rights for the same portable; • large freedom for manufacturers, installers, and operators to structure the fixed part identities, e.g. to facilitate provision of access rights to groups of DECT systems; • roaming agreements between DECT networks run by the same or different owners/operators; • indication of handover domains; • indication of location areas, i.e. paging area; • indication of subscription areas of a public service. The present document also provides for length indicators and other messages that can override the default location and/or paging area and domain indications given by the structure of the identities. Connection related identities are used to identify the protocol instances associated with a call and are used for peer-to-peer communication. Equipment related identities are used to identify a stolen PP and to derive a default identity coding for PP emergency call set-up. Coding of identity information elements for higher layer messages is found in ETSI EN 300 175-5 [5], clause 7.7. User authentication and ciphering need additional key information and is outside the scope of the present document, but is covered in other parts of ETSI EN 300 175 [1] to [8], e.g. ETSI EN 300 175-7 [7]. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-6 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-7 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 7: Security features

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the security architecture, the types of cryptographic algorithms required, the way in which they are to be used, and the requirements for integrating the security features provided by the architecture into the DECT CI. It also describes how the features can be managed and how they relate to certain DECT fixed systems and local network configurations. The security architecture is defined in terms of the security services which are to be supported at the CI, the mechanisms which are to be used to provide the services, and the cryptographic parameters, keys and processes which are associated with these mechanisms. The security processes specified in the present document are each based on one of three cryptographic algorithms: • an authentication algorithm; • a key stream generator for MAC layer encryption; and • a key stream generator plus a Message Authentication Code generator for CCM authenticated encryption. The architecture is, however, algorithm independent, and either the DECT standard algorithms, or appropriate proprietary algorithms, or indeed a combination of both can, in principle, be employed. The use of the employed algorithm is specified in the present document. Integration of the security features is specified in terms of the protocol elements and processes required at the Network (NWK) and Medium Access Control (MAC) layers of the CI. The relationship between the security features and various network elements is described in terms of where the security processes and management functions may be provided. The present document does not address implementation issues. For instance, no attempt is made to specify whether the DSAA or DSAA2 should be implemented in the PP at manufacture, or whether the DSAA, DSAA2 or a proprietary authentication algorithm should be implemented in a detachable module. Similarly, the present document does not specify whether the DSC or DSC2 should be implemented in hardware in all PPs at manufacture, or whether special PPs should be manufactured with the DSC, DSC2 or proprietary ciphers built into them. The security architecture supports all these options, although the use of proprietary algorithms may limit roaming and the concurrent use of PPs in different environments. Within the standard authentication algorithms, DSAA2, DSC2 and CCM are stronger than DSAA and DSC and provide superior protection. DSAA2 and DSC2 are based on AES [10] and were created in 2011. CCM is also based on AES [10] and was added to the standard in 2012. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements. The present document also includes DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), a low rate data technology based on DECT intended for M2M applications with ultra low power consumption.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 175-7 V2.7.1

EVS-EN 300 175-8 V2.7.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);Common Interface (CI);Part 8: Speech and audio coding and transmission

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). This part of the DECT CI specifies the speech and audio coding and transmission requirements. In order to ensure satisfactory interworking of different portable and fixed units, it is necessary to specify the transmission performance of the analog information over the digital link. This requires not only use of a common speech algorithm, but also standardization of frequency responses, reference speech levels (or loudness) at the air interface and various other parameters. The present document applies to DECT equipment which includes all the necessary functions to provide real-time two-way speech conversation. Several speech services are defined in the present document, including conventional 3,1 kHz telephony, wideband 7 kHz voice transmission and super-wideband 14 kHz service. DECT Fixed part providing such services may be connected to the public circuit switched (PSTN/ISDN) network, to private networks or to the Internet. Tethered fixed point local loop applications are not required to comply with the requirements of the present document. For the DECT systems which connect to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) via an analog interface, the additional requirements, which are implemented in the FP, have as much as possible been aligned with ETSI TBR 038 [29]. A summary of the control and the use of the DECT echo control functions, to guide on need for options to manufacturers and installers, is found in annex A. Information concerning test methods can be found in ETSI EN 300 176-1 [9] and ETSI EN 300 176-2 [10] (previously covered by ETSI TBR 010 [i.5]). The test methods take into account that DECT is a digital system. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en

EVS-EN 300 176-1 V2.3.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test specification; Part 1: Radio

The present document specifies tests applicable to all Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) equipment accessing the DECT frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz (including provisions for testing other or extended frequency bands as described in ETSI EN 300 175-1 [i.11] and ETSI EN 300 175-2 [1]). Part 2 of the present multi-part deliverable [i.15] specifies tests applicable to DECT speech and audio transmission using a collection of speech codecs, including Recommendation ITU-T G.726 [i.7] ADPCM codec, Recommendation ITU-T G.722 [i.8] "7 kHz codec", "MPEG-4 codec" [i.10] and others. The aims of the present document are to ensure:

- efficient use of frequency spectrum;
- no harm done to any connected network and its services;
- no harm done to other radio networks and services;
- no harm done to other DECT equipment or its services;
- interworking of terminal equipment via the public network.

The tests of ETSI EN 300 176 are split into two parts:

- the present document (part 1) covers testing of radio frequency parameters, security elements and those DECT protocols that facilitate the radio frequency tests and efficient use of frequency spectrum;
- part 2 [i.15] describes testing of speech and audio requirements between network interface and DECT PT, or between a DECT CI air interface and alternatively a DECT PT or FT. Part 2 is not applicable to terminal equipment specially designed for the disabled (e.g. with amplification of received speech as an aid for the hard-of-hearing).

DECT terminal equipment consists of the following elements:

- 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).

Details of the DECT Common Interface may be found in ETSI EN 300 175-1 [i.11], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 2 to 3 [1] to [2], ETSI EN 300 175-4 [i.12], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 5 to 6 [3] to [4], and ETSI EN 300 175 parts 7 to 8 [i.13] to [i.14]. 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.20] and ETSI TS 102 939-2 [i.21].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 176-1 V2.3.1

EVS-EN 300 220-2 V3.2.1:2018

Raadiosagedusalas 25 MHz kuni 1000 MHz töötavad lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Osa 2: Mittespetsiifiliste raadioseadmete harmoneeritud standard Short Range Devices (SRD) operating in the frequency range 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz; Part 2: Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum for non specific radio equipment

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Non-specific Short Range Devices category equipment types. Non specific SRDs category is defined by the EU Commission Decision 2013/752/EU [i.3] as: "The non-specific short-range device category covers all kinds of radio devices, regardless of the application or the purpose, which fulfil the technical conditions as specified for a given frequency band. Typical uses include telemetry, telecommand, alarms, data transmissions in general and other applications". The present document covers equipment intended for fixed, portable, mobile or nomadic use, including:

- stand-alone radio equipment;
- plug-in radio devices intended for use with or within a variety of host systems;
- plug-in radio devices intended for use within combined equipment.

These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1. Table 1: SRDs frequency ranges Short Range Devices frequency ranges Transmit and receive 26,957 MHz to 27,283 MHz Transmit and receive 40,660 MHz to 40,700 MHz Transmit and receive 138,2 MHz to 138,45 MHz Transmit and receive 169,4 MHz to 169,8125 MHz Transmit and receive 433,040 MHz to 434,790 MHz Transmit and receive 863 MHz to 876 MHz Transmit and receive 915 MHz to 921 MHz NOTE: It should be noted that not all frequency bands in table 1 are implemented in all European countries. Annex B provides an overview of radio interfaces which are harmonised in the European Union. Annex C provides an overview of national radio interfaces not harmonised in the European Union. It is noted that in the European Commission Decision on Short Range Devices [i.3], some harmonised frequency bands may be subject to usage restrictions such as the exclusion of video or audio use. Equipment transmitting voice with analog modulation are excluded from the present document. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.2] is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 220-2 V3.2.1

EVS-EN 300 338-1 V1.4.2:2018

Technical characteristics and methods of measurement for equipment for generation, transmission and reception of Digital Selective Calling (DSC) in the maritime MF, MF/HF and/or VHF mobile service; Part 1: Common requirements

The present document states the minimum requirements for equipment to be used for generation, transmission and reception of Digital Selective Calling (DSC) for use on board ships. DSC is intended to be used in the Medium Frequency (MF), High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) bands of the Maritime Mobile Service (MMS), for distress, urgency and safety communication and general communications. The present document is a multipart deliverable that covers the requirements to be fulfilled by:

- DSC equipment integrated with a transmitter and/or a receiver;
- DSC equipment not integrated with a transmitter and/or a receiver.

These requirements include the relevant provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations [i.17] and Recommendations ITU-R M.493-14 [2], M.541-10 [3], M.689-3 [4] and M.1082-1 [5], the International Convention for the Safety Of Life At Sea (SOLAS) [i.16], and the relevant resolutions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Equipment for generation, transmission and reception of DSC designed according to the following equipment classes:

- Class A: includes all the facilities defined in annex 1 of Recommendation ITU-R M.493-14 [2] and complies with the IMO Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) carriage requirements for MF/HF installations and/or VHF installations.
- Class B: provides minimum facilities for equipment on ships not required to use class A equipment and complies with the minimum IMO GMDSS carriage requirements for MF and/or VHF installations. This equipment should provide for: - alerting, acknowledgement and relay facilities for distress purposes; - calling and acknowledgement for general communication purposes; and - calling in connection with semi-automatic/automatic services, as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.493-14 [2], annex 2, clause 3.
- Class D: provides minimum

facilities for VHF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 [i.2] for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class E: provides minimum facilities for MF and/or HF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 [i.2] for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class H: provides minimum facilities for handheld VHF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 [i.2] for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class M: provides minimum facilities for VHF Man Overboard devices as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.493-14 [2]. NOTE 1: Class A and Class B equipment may support the optional semi-automatic/automatic service in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R M.689-3 [4], M.1082-1 [5] and M.493-14 [2], tables 4.10.1 and 4.10.2 and are encouraged to do so. NOTE 2: Class D and Class E equipment may also support the optional semi-automatic/automatic service.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 338-1 V1.4.2

EVS-EN 300 440 V2.2.1:2018

Lähihoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 1 GHz kuni 40 GHz kasutatavad raadioseadmed; Harmoniseeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the following equipment types: 1) Non specific Short Range Devices, including alarms, telecommand, telemetry, data transmission in general, etc. 2) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices. 3) Radiodetermination devices including detection, movement and alert applications. These radio equipment types are capable of operating in the permitted frequency bands within the 1 GHz to 40 GHz range as specified in table 1: 1) with either a Radio Frequency (RF) output connection and dedicated antenna or an integral antenna; 2) for all types of modulation; 3) with or without speech. Table 1 shows a list of the frequency bands as designated by the European Commission Decisions on Short Range Devices [i.5] and the CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03 [i.2] as known at the date of publication of the present document. Table 1: Short Range Devices within the 1 GHz to 40 GHz permitted frequency bands Frequency Bands Applications Notes Transmit and Receive 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz Non-specific short range devices Transmit and Receive 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz Radiodetermination devices Transmit and Receive (a) 2 446 MHz to 2 454 MHz Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices See Annex G Transmit and Receive (b) 2 446 MHz to 2 454 MHz Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices See Annex G Transmit and Receive 5 725 MHz to 5 875 MHz Non-specific short range devices Transmit and Receive 9 200 MHz to 9 500 MHz Radiodetermination devices Transmit and Receive 9 500 MHz to 9 975 MHz Radiodetermination devices Transmit and Receive 10,5 GHz to 10,6 GHz Radiodetermination devices Transmit and Receive 13,46 GHz to 14,0 GHz Radiodetermination devices Transmit and Receive 17,1 GHz to 17,3 GHz Radiodetermination devices See Annex I Transmit and Receive 24,00 GHz to 24,25 GHz Non-specific short range devices and radiodetermination devices NOTE: (a) and (b) refer to two different operational restrictions for different power levels in the same frequency band. NOTE 1: It should be noted that not all frequency bands in table 1 are implemented in all European countries. Annex B provides an overview of radio interfaces which are harmonised in the European Union. Annex C provides an overview of national radio interfaces not harmonised in the European Union. at date of publication. NOTE 2: In addition, it should be noted that other frequency bands may be available in a country within the frequency range 1 GHz to 40 GHz covered by the present document. See the European Commission Decisions on Short Range Devices and the CEPT ERC Recommendation 70-03 as implemented through National Radio Interfaces (NRI) and additional NRI as relevant. NOTE 3: On non-harmonised 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 an individual or general licence, or as a condition for the issuing 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 fixed stations, mobile stations and portable stations. Applications using Ultra Wide Band (UWB) technology are not covered by the present document. NOTE 4: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 440 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 300 444 V2.5.1:2018

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)

The present document specifies that set of technical requirements for Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Fixed Part (FP) and DECT Portable Part (PP) necessary for the support of the Generic Access Profile (GAP). The GAP is applicable to all DECT Portable radio Terminations (PT) and Fixed radio Terminations (FT) which under the scope of ETSI EN 300 176-2 [10] (i.e. 3,1 kHz telephony teleservice) and specifies the minimum functionality that is supported by all other 3,1 kHz voice profiles. The objective of the present document is to ensure the Air Interface (AI) inter-operability of DECT equipment capable of 3,1 kHz telephony applications, in such a way that any DECT PT conforming to the procedures described in the present document is inter-operable with any DECT FT conforming to the procedures described in the present document. The profile consists of the minimum mandatory requirements that allow a 3,1 kHz teleservice connection to be established, maintained and released between a FT and a PT with the appropriate access rights, irrespective of whether the FP provides residential, business or public access services. In addition, the present document defines the features, services, procedures etc. for both the FT and the PT, which are provision mandatory either in the PT or in the FT, as well as some elements that are provision optional but still process mandatory. Mobility Management (MM) procedures at the DECT AI to support incoming calls and outgoing calls are included. Inter-working between the FT and the attached network is outside the scope of the present document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 444 V2.5.1

EVS-EN 300 718-1 V2.1.1:2018

Sagedusel 457 kHz töötavad laviiniohvrite detekteerimisseadmed; Saate – vastuvõtu süsteemid; Osa 1: Harmoneeritud standard raadiospektrile juurdepääsuks Avalanche Beacons operating at 457 kHz; Transmitter-receiver systems; Part 1: Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for avalanche beacons operating at 457 kHz transmitter-receiver systems. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 718-1 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 718-2 V2.1.1:2018

Sagedusel 457 kHz töötavad laviiniohvrite detekteerimisseadmed; Saate – vastuvõtu süsteemid; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud standard hädaolukorra teenuste funktsioonide jaoks Avalanche Beacons operating at 457 kHz; Transmitter-receiver systems; Part 2: Harmonised Standard for features for emergency services

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for avalanche beacons operating at 457 kHz transmitter-receiver systems. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.3g of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 718-2 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 300 797 V1.3.1:2018

Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Distribution interfaces; Service Transport Interface (STI)

The present document establishes a standard method for transporting Service components (audio and data) produced by Service providers at their own studios to the DAB multiplexing equipment located at the Ensemble provider's centre. The present document is applicable to Collection Networks used in a DAB System. It describes the characteristics of a signal suitable for transporting Service Components, Service Information and control data between a Service provider and an Ensemble provider. The interface is suitable for use on a number of different physical media and telecommunication networks. Provision is made for the inclusion of appropriate error detection and correction and for the management of network transit delay. This version of the present document has been aligned to V2.1.1 of ETSI EN 300 401 [1], by adding control for User Application information.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 300 797 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 301 025 V2.2.1:2018

Üldside VHF radiotelefoniseadmed ja klassi D digitaalselektiivväljakutse (DSC) lisaseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artiklite 3.2 ja 3.3(g) oluliste nõuete alusel VHF radiotelephone equipment for general communications and associated equipment for Class "D" Digital Selective Calling (DSC); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of articles 3.2 and 3.3(g) of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers the minimum requirements for general communication for shipborne fixed installations using a VHF radiotelephone operating in certain frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service using either 25 kHz or 12,5 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels and associated equipment for DSC - class D. The present document does not cover requirements for the integrated GNSS receiver providing locating function. These requirements include the relevant provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations, appendix 18 [1], Recommendation ITU-R M.493-14 [3] (where class D is defined), Recommendation ITU-R M.825-3 [i.4] and incorporate the relevant guidelines of the IMO as detailed in IMO Circular MSC/Circ-803 [i.1]. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 and article 3.3(g) of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.3] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 025 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 178 V2.2.2:2018

Liikuva meresele VHF sagedusalades töötav teisaldatav ülikõrgsagedusala (VHF) radiotelefon (mitte GMDSS rakenduste jaoks); Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel Portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephone equipment for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands (for non-GMDSS applications only); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for equipment: 1) portable Very High Frequency (VHF) transceivers operating with 25 kHz channels; 2) portable Very High Frequency (VHF) transceivers operating with both 25 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels. These radiotelephones are not providing maritime distress and safety communications functions (i.e. not forming part of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)) operating in certain frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service using either 25 kHz or 12,5 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 178 V2.2.2

EVS-EN 301 502 V12.5.2:2018

Globaalne mobiiltelefonisüsteem (GSM); Baasjaama (BS) seade; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Base Station (BS) equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of 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 aiming 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 502 V12.5.2

EVS-EN 301 549:2018

IKT toodete ja teenuste juurdepääsu nõuded

Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services

The present document specifies the functional accessibility requirements applicable to ICT products and services, together with a description of the test procedures and evaluation methodology for each accessibility requirement in a form that is suitable for use in public procurement within Europe. The present document might be useful for other purposes such as procurement in the private sector. The relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2016/2102 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies [i.28] is given in Annex A. The present document contains the necessary functional requirements and provides a reference document such that if procedures are followed by different actors, the results of testing are similar and the interpretation of those results is clear. The test descriptions and evaluation methodology included in the present document are elaborated to a level of detail compliant with ISO/IEC 17007:2009 [i.14], so that conformance testing can give conclusive results. All clauses except those in clause 12, related to documentation and support services, are self-scoping. This means they are introduced with the phrase 'Where ICT <pre-condition>'. Compliance is achieved either when the pre-condition is true and the corresponding test (in Annex C) is passed, or when the pre-condition is false (i.e. the pre-condition is not met or not valid). NOTE 1: Compliance issues are covered in normative clause C.1. The inherent nature of certain situations makes it impossible to make reliable and definitive statements that accessibility requirements have been met. In those situations therefore, the requirements in the present document are not applicable: when the product is in a failure, repair or maintenance state where the ordinary set of input or output functions are not available; during those parts of start-up, shutdown, and other state transitions that can be completed without user interaction. NOTE 2: Even in the above situations, it is best practice to apply requirements in the present document wherever it is feasible and safe to do so.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 549

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.2:2015

EVS-EN 301 598 V2.1.1:2018

Vaba vahemiku seadmed (WSD); Juhtmeta juurdepääsu süsteemid, mis töötavad televisiooniringhäälingu sagedusalas 470 MHz kuni 790 MHz; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

White Space Devices (WSD); Wireless Access Systems operating in the 470 MHz to 790 MHz TV broadcast band; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for TV white space devices (TVWSDs) controlled by a TV white space database (TVWSDB) and which operate in the TV broadcast band 470 MHz to 790 MHz. The present document applies to the following radio equipment types: 1) Master TV white space device (TVWSD) 2) Slave TV white space device (TVWSD) The present document applies to TVWSDs with integral, dedicated or external antennas, where TVWSDs using external antennas are intended only for fixed use. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 598 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 301 843-1 V2.2.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja teenuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 1: Üldised tehnilised nõuded ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 1: Common technical requirements

The present document contains the common requirements for marine radio communications equipment and associated ancillary equipment, in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). The provisions of the present document apply to marine radio equipment not covered in the scope of the Council Directive on marine equipment (the "Marine Equipment Directive" 96/98/EC). Product dependent arrangements necessary to perform the EMC tests on dedicated types of marine radio communications equipment, and the assessment of test results, are detailed in the appropriate product related parts of the present document. The present document, together with the product related part, specifies the applicable EMC tests, the methods of measurement, the limits and the performance criteria for marine radio equipment and associated ancillary equipment. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviation) between the present document and the relevant product related part of the present document, the product related part takes precedence. For the further content of the present document, the expression "radio equipment" is taken to mean marine radio communications equipment, in each individual case. Technical specifications related to the antenna port of radio equipment and emissions from the enclosure port of radio equipment and combinations of radio and associated ancillary equipment are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are normally found in the relevant product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The environment classification used in the present document is maritime, as defined in IEC EN 60945 [1]. Marine radio communications equipment meeting the EMC requirements set out in IEC EN 60945 [1] is deemed to meet also the EMC requirements for the residential, commercial and light industrial environment as defined in IEC EN 61000-6-3 and IEC EN 61000-6-1. The EMC requirements have been selected to ensure an adequate level of compatibility for apparatus intended to be used in the maritime environment. The levels, however, do not cover extreme cases which may occur in any location but with low probability of occurrence. Compliance of radio equipment to the requirements of the present document does not signify compliance to any requirements related to spectrum management or to the use of the equipment (licensing requirements). Compliance to the requirements of the present document does not signify compliance to any safety requirements. However, it is the responsibility of the assessor of the equipment to record in the test report any observations regarding the test sample becoming dangerous or unsafe as a result of the application of the tests called for in the present document. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A. 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 may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-1 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 843-2 V2.2.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja teenuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 2: Eritingimused VHF raadiotelefoni saatjatele ja vastuvõtjatele ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 2: Specific conditions for VHF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers

The present document together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of VHF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for VHF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and the associated ancillary equipment. Examples of types of radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service covered by the present document are given in annex A. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence. The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on-board ships as identified in IEC EN 60945. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-2 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 843-4 V2.2.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja teenuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 4: Eritingimused kitsaribalise tähttrükkimise (NBDP) NAVTEX vastuvõtjatele ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 4: Specific conditions for Narrow-Band Direct-Printing (NBDP) NAVTEX receivers

The present document together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1] covers the assessment of Narrow-Band Direct-Printing (NBDP) NAVTEX receivers operating in the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of NAVTEX receivers are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standard ETSI EN 300 065 for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment and performance criteria for NAVTEX receivers operating in the maritime mobile service and the associated ancillary equipment. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence. The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on-board ships as identified in IEC EN 60945 [i.3]. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-4 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 843-5 V2.2.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja teenuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 5: Eritingimused MF/VHF raadiotelefoni saatjatele ja vastuvõtjatele

ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 5: Specific conditions for MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers

The present document together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service and the associated ancillary equipment. Examples of types of MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service covered by the present document are given in annex A. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence. The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on-board ships as identified in IEC EN 60945. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-5 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 843-6 V2.2.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 6: Eritingimused veesõiduki pardal olevatele saatesagedusega üle 3 GHz kosmoseside maajaamadele

ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 6: Specific conditions for Earth Stations on board Vessels operating in frequency bands above 3 GHz

The present document together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of Earth Stations on board Vessels (ESVs) transmitting above 3 GHz in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) as defined in annex A and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of Earth Stations on board Vessels are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for Earth Stations on board Vessels and the associated ancillary equipment. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence. The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on board ships as identified in IEC EN 60945. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-6 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 301 843-7 V1.1.1:2018

Mereside raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard; Osa 7: Eritingimused mereside lairiba raadiolinkide seadmetele

ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard for electromagnetic compatibility; Part 7: Specific conditions for Maritime Broadband Radiolink equipment

The present document together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of Maritime Broadband Radiolink equipment (MBR) for the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of MBR are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for MBR equipment for the maritime mobile service, and the associated ancillary equipment. In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence. The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on board ships as identified in IEC EN 60945. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 843-7 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 301 925 V1.5.1:2018

Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in VHF bands; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

The present document specifies the minimum requirements for shipborne radio transmitters and receivers for fixed installations operating in the VHF frequency bands between 156 MHz and 174 MHz used by the maritime mobile service, using both 25 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels and capable of Radiotelephony and Digital Selective Calling communications within the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. The present document incorporates the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and is primarily intended to specify equipment suitable for fitting to ships subject to the SOLAS Convention [i.2] and complying with the Council Directive 2014/90/EU [i.3] of 23 July 2014 on marine equipment (the European Marine Equipment Directive). The present document does not address the testing of ancillary equipment on a stand-alone basis, i.e. separately from the radio equipment with which it is to be used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 925 V1.5.1

EVS-EN 301 926 V1.3.1:2018

Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Radio Frequency and Modulation Standard for Telemetry, Command and Ranging (TCR) of Communications Satellites

The present document applies to the Telemetry, Command and Ranging (TCR) system of Communication Satellites (geosynchronous or not), operating in the following frequency bands: • 5 725 MHz to 7 025 MHz uplink, 3 400 MHz to 4 200 MHz and 4 500 MHz to 4 800 MHz downlink ("C-band"); • 12 750 MHz to 13 250 MHz, 13 750 MHz to 14 800 MHz and 17 300 MHz to 18 400 MHz uplink, 10 700 MHz to 12 750 MHz and 13 400 MHz to 13 650 MHz downlink ("Ku-band"); • 27 500 MHz to 30 000 MHz uplink, 17 700 MHz to 20 200 MHz downlink ("Commercial Ka-band"). Although not explicitly addressed in the present document, possible usage in other bands allocated to FSS/MSS/BSS/SOS between 1 GHz to 51,4 GHz may be envisaged. The TCR receiver and transmitter can have a frequency flexibility capability over a given RF band, Typical frequency step is 100 kHz. The present document sets out the minimum performance requirements and technical characteristics of the ground/satellite Radio Frequency (RF) interface based on Frequency Modulation (FM), Phase Modulation (PM) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). With the growing number of satellites, the co-location constraints and the maximization of bandwidth for Communications Missions, real and potential interference cases have motivated the elaboration of the present document for geostationary satellites based on CDMA techniques. The present document addresses the following applications: • Telemetry. • Command (Telecommand). • Ranging. • Hosted Payload Management. The aim of the present document is to replace and enhance the prior document ETSI EN 301 926 [i.2] (V1.2.1). The present document's provisions also apply for use cases of autonomous control of hosted payloads. It is recognized that hosted payloads may require only a subset of the functionality. The present document applies to the typical TCR scenario shown on figure 1. The scenario includes multiple satellites, which may be located in the same orbital location (GSO), or that can be in common view of a given TCR station during NGSO phases (such as transfer phase to GEO, or during NGSO operations). These satellites may be controlled by m different TCR ground stations. The TCR links defined in the present document have also to coexist with the communication ground terminals also shown on figure 1. Some of the satellites to be controlled may use FM/PM waveforms, and some may use a CDMA waveform, as defined later in the present document. The scenario may also include, for some of the satellites, hosted payloads, which can be controlled independently of the satellite platform and of the main payload. The present document defines the modulation and coding on the TCR and HPM links. Modulation formats are specified in clause 4 and coding in clause 7.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 926 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 301 929 V2.1.1:2018

VHF saatjad ja vastuvõtjad, mis toimivad nagu kaldajaamad GMDSS süsteemis ja teistes liikuva mereside rakendustes; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

VHF transmitters and receivers as Coast Stations for GMDSS and other applications in the maritime mobile service; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies the minimum requirements for transmitters, receivers and transceivers fitted with external antenna connectors, used as coast stations, operating in the VHF band of the maritime mobile service. This includes: - equipment operating under local or remote control; - equipment operating on 12,5 kHz or 25 kHz channel spacing; - equipment capable of analogue speech, Digital Selective Calling (DSC), or both; - equipment operating in Simplex, Semi-Duplex (Half Duplex) and Duplex modes; - equipment which may consist of more than one unit; - equipment which may be single-channel or multi-channel; - equipment operating on shared radio sites; - equipment operating in isolation from other radio equipment. Where the equipment is not intended for DSC operation, only those clauses relevant to non-DSC tests are applicable. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 929 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 054 V2.2.1:2018

Meteoroloogia raadiosondid (Met Aids); Raadiosagedusvahemikus 400,15 MHz kuni 406 MHz kasutamiseks mõeldud raadiosondid võimsusega kuni 200 mW; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard

Meteorological Aids (Met Aids);Radiosondes to be used in the 400,15 MHz to 406 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 200 mW;Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for digitally modulated radiosondes operating in the range from 400,15 MHz to 406 MHz and with power levels ranging up to 200 mW. NOTE 1: The present document does not cover radiosondes with an imbedded receiver. NOTE 2: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302 054 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 302 077 V2.1.1:2018

Digitaalse raadioringhäälingusüsteemi (DAB) raadisaateseadmed; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard

Transmitting equipment for the Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) service;Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for transmitter equipment for broadcast sound services using the Digital Audio Broadcast (DAB) modulation system operating in VHF band III (174 MHz to 240 MHz). The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302 077 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 245 V2.1.1:2018

Digitaalse raadioringhäälingusüsteemi DRM raadisaateseadmed; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard

Transmitting equipment for the Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) sound broadcasting service;Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for transmitting equipment for the Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) sound broadcasting service operating in the LF band, MF band, HF band and VHF band. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302 245 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 296 V2.1.1:2018

Maapealse digitaalse televisiooni (TV) raadisaateseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel

Digital Terrestrial TV Transmitters;Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for digital terrestrial television transmitters as defined in table 1.1 and in table 1.2. The output power classification (table 1.1) and emission classification (table 1.2) are combined to define a transmitter category. For example, power classification H and emission classification 0 denotes a high power transmitter (category H0) whose OOB emissions comply with a non-critical mask. Table 1.1: Transmitter power classification Power Class Description Notes H High power transmitter Transmitter with an output power ≥ 25 W operating in the VHF band (174 MHz to 230 MHz) or UHF band (470 MHz to 694 MHz). L Low power transmitter Transmitter with an output power < 25 W operating in the VHF band (174 MHz to 230 MHz) or UHF band (470 MHz to 694 MHz). Table 1.2: Transmitter emission classification Emission Classification Conformance approach Notes 0 Non critical mask For high power transmitters, the mask defines the level of the OOB relative to the channel power (dBc). For low power transmitters the mask defines the absolute power limit of the OOB (dBm). The former approach is mandated by RRC-06 (non-critical case) [i.4] for transmitters subject to coordination. 1 Critical mask A similar but more stringent approach based on RRC-06 (sensitive case). 2 Non-critical ACLR A set of ACLR limits defining permitted relative emission levels into adjacent channels. 3 Critical ACLR A set of more stringent ACLR limits defining permitted relative emission levels into adjacent channels. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302 296 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 454 V2.2.1:2018

Raadiometeoroloogia (Met Aids); Raadiosagedusvahemikus 1 668,4 MHz kuni 1 690 MHz töötavad raadiosondid; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Meteorological Aids (Met Aids);Radiosondes to be used in the 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz frequency range;Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for digitally modulated radiosondes operating in the range from 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz. NOTE 1: The present document does not cover radiosondes with an imbedded receiver. NOTE 2: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 302 454 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 302 536 V2.1.1:2018

Lähtoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 315 kHz kuni 600 kHz töötavad väga väikese võimsusega loomaimplantaadid (ULP-AID) ja nende lisatarvikud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel
Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment operating in the frequency range 315 kHz to 600 kHz for Ultra Low Power Animal Implantable Devices (ULP-AID) and associated peripherals; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Ultra Low Power-Animal Implant Devices (ULP-AIDs) and Peripherals as used by industry to develop new drugs and surgical techniques that provide improved health care for the benefit of human patients. ULP-AIDs operate in a Communications System using inductive technology in the frequency band 315 kHz to 600 kHz. Table 1: Ultra Low Power Animal Implants and Peripherals Operating in the frequency band 315 kHz to 600 kHz Ultra Low Power Animal Implants and Peripherals service frequency bands Transmitters - Ultra Low Power Animal Implants and Peripherals 315 kHz to 600 kHz Receivers - Ultra Low Power Animal Implants and Peripherals 315 kHz to 600 kHz The present document contains the technical requirements for characteristics of ULP-AID and ULP-AID-P radio equipment which are aligned with annex 12 sub-band (c) of CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03. The frequency usage conditions for the bands 315 kHz to 600 kHz are EU wide harmonised for the SRD category "active medical implant devices" according to 2013/752/EU [i.6] with the following usage restrictions: • "This set of usage conditions is only available to animal implantable devices". The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A for Ultra Low Power Animal Implants and peripherals used in an implant communications system that supports development of medically related treatments that provide improved health care for patients. 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 302 536 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 608 V2.1.1:2018

Lähtoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadioseadmed Eurobalise raudteesüsteemidele; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel
Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment for Eurobalise railway systems; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for radio transmitters and receivers used in the Eurobalise transmission system. The system is used in railway environment for the communication between tracks and trains. It applies to the following equipment units: a) the On-Board Equipment (OBE) Tele-powering the Eurobalise; and b) the Eurobalise that is always installed in between the rails. The OBE comprises a transmitter (normally un-modulated) and a receiver fitted with an integral or dedicated antenna. The Eurobalise FSK-modulated transmitter is Tele-powered by the OBE and has an integral antenna. The Eurobalise transmission system operates in frequency bands listed in table 1 in accordance with the EC Decision 2013/752/EU and ERC Recommendation 70-03, annex 4. These radio equipment types are capable of operating at the following frequencies as given in table 1. Table 1: Radio communications frequencies Radio communications frequencies Note OBE receive frequency band 2,5 MHz to 6 MHz (4,234 MHz centre frequency) Eurobalise transmit frequency band 4,234 MHz ± 1 MHz NOTE: EC decision for SRDs and ERC Recommendation 70-03 are providing the usage conditions for Eurobalise transmissions in frequency range 984 - 7 484 kHz (4,234 MHz centre frequency). The 27 MHz band is only used in the OBE for telepowering the Eurobalise, which is not in the scope of the present document. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302 608 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 617 V2.3.1:2018

UHF raadiosagedusala liikuva lennuseid maapealsed amplituudmodulatsiooniga raadiosaatjad, vastuvõtjad ja transiiverid. Raadio-spektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard
Ground-based UHF radio transmitters, receivers and transceivers for the UHF aeronautical mobile service using amplitude modulation; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for DSB AM ground based transmitters, receivers and transceivers operating in all or any part of the aeronautical frequency band between 225 MHz and 399,975 MHz. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A. 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 Single European Sky (SES) Interoperability Regulation No 552/2004 [i.3] and related implementing rules and/or essential requirements under the EASA basic Regulation No 216/2008 [i.5] as amended by Regulation No 1108/2009 [i.6] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 617 V2.3.1

EVS-EN 302 636-4-1 V1.3.1:2018

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 4: Geographical addressing and forwarding for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications; Sub-part 1: Media-Independent Functionality

The present document specifies the media-independent functionality of the GeoNetworking protocol.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-4-1 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 302 636-5-1 V2.1.1:2018

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 5: Transport Protocols; Sub-part 1: Basic Transport Protocol

The present document specifies the Basic Transport Protocol (BTP) for the transport of packets among ITS stations. It resides on top of the GeoNetworking protocol specified in ETSI EN 302 636-4-1 [5] and ETSI TS 102 636-4-2 [i.2] and below the ITS-S facilities layer. It provides an end-to-end, connection-less and unreliable transport service.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-5-1 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 885 V2.2.3:2018

Liikuva mereside teenistuse teisaldatav ülikõrgsagedusala (VHF) raadiotelefon, mis töötab VHF sagedusalades koos integreeritud klass H DSC käsijaamadega. Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artiklite 3.2 ja 3.3 (g) oluliste nõuete alusel Portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephone equipment for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands with integrated handheld class H DSC; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of articles 3.2 and 3.3(g) of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document states the minimum technical characteristics and methods of measurement required for portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephones with integrated handheld class H DSC operating in certain frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service using either 25 kHz channels or 25 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels. The present document does not cover requirements for the integrated GNSS receiver providing locating function. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document covers the essential requirements of articles 3.2 and 3.3(g) of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 885 V2.2.3

EVS-EN 302 969 V1.3.1:2018

Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Radio Reconfiguration related requirements for Mobile Devices

The scope of the present document is to define the high level system requirements for reconfigurable Mobile Devices enabling the provision of Radio Applications. The work will be based on the Use Cases defined in ETSI TR 103 062 [i.1] and ETSI TR 102 944 [i.2].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 969 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 303 095 V1.3.1:2018

Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Radio reconfiguration related architecture for Mobile Devices (MD)

The scope of the present document is to define the radio reconfiguration related architecture for reconfigurable Mobile Devices. The work will be based on the system requirements defined in ETSI EN 302 969 [1] and the Use Cases defined in ETSI TR 103 062 [i.1] and ETSI TR 102 944 [i.2].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 095 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 303 132 V1.1.1:2018

Digitaalselektiivset kutsungit (DSC) kasutav väikese võimsusega mereside VHF isikuotsingu raadiomajakas; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel Maritime low power VHF personal locating beacons employing Digital Selective Calling (DSC); Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document lays down the minimum requirements for low power maritime personal locating beacons employing DSC signalling according to ETSI EN 300 338-6 [1], on the VHF maritime mobile frequency band channel 70. Maritime personal locating beacons employing DSC signalling also include AIS with an integrated GNSS receiver to provide the locating function according

to ETSI EN 303 098 [2]. The present document incorporates the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) radio regulations included in Recommendation ITU-R M.493-14 [3]. The present document does not cover requirements for the integrated GNSS receiver providing the locating function. LBT (Listen Before Talk) techniques are employed to improve spectrum efficiency. For this application, both the radiated power and the length of time of operation are limited to enable the equipment to be sufficiently small and light to be worn comfortably at all times and to limit the operating range to a local area. The present document also specifies technical characteristics, methods of measurement and required test results. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 132 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 303 276 V1.1.1:2018

Raadiosagedusalas 5852 MHz kuni 5872 MHz ja/või 5880 MHz kuni 5900 MHz töötavad mereside lairiba raadiolingid laevadele ja avamere ehitistele; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Maritime Broadband Radiolink operating within the bands 5 852 MHz to 5 872 MHz and/or 5 880 MHz to 5 900 MHz for ships and off-shore installations engaged in coordinated activities; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for maritime mobile broadband radiocommunication systems (MBR) radio equipment intended to operate in the 5,8 GHz band. Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands Radiocommunications service frequency bands Transmit 5 852 MHz to 5 900 MHz Receive 5 852 MHz to 5 900 MHz The present document applies to systems utilizing integral electronically phase steered antennae applicable for communications between vessels and between vessels and platforms engaged in coordinated off-shore activities. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 276 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 303 316 V1.2.1:2018

Lairiba õhk-maa otseside; Sagedustel 1900 MHz kuni 1920 MHz ja 5855 MHz kuni 5875 MHz töötavad seadmed; Fikseeritud suunadiagrammiga antennid; Lairiba õhk-maa otseside; Sagedustel 1900 MHz kuni 1920 MHz ja 5855 MHz kuni 5875 MHz töötavad seadmed; kujundatava suunadiagrammiga antennid; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard

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; Beamforming antennas; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for radio equipment at the Ground Station and Aircraft Station for Broadband Direct Air-to-Ground communications systems employing beamforming antennas. 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 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz Receive 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz Transmit 5 855 MHz to 5 875 MHz Receive 5 855 MHz to 5 875 MHz NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.5] is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 316 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 303 354 V1.1.1:2018

Kohaliku TV ringhäälingu vastuvõtja võimendid ja aktiivantennid ; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Amplifiers and active antennas for TV broadcast reception in domestic premises; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document covers amplifiers and indoor active antennas for broadcast TV and sound reception at UHF (470 MHz to 790 MHz) and at VHF (174 MHz to 230 MHz). The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 354 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 303 413 V1.1.1:2018

Satelliitside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Ülemaailmse satelliitnavigatsioonisüsteemi (GNSS) vastuvõtjad; Raadiosagedusalas 1164 - 1300 MHz ja 1559 - 1610 MHz töötavad radioseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel
Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers; Radio equipment operating in the 1 164 MHz to 1 300 MHz and 1 559 MHz to 1 610

MHz frequency bands; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) User Equipment (GUE). Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) User Equipment (GUE) is capable of operating as part of one or more radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) systems in the RNSS frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: Radionavigation-satellite service (RNSS) frequency bands RNSS frequency bands Comments 1 164 MHz to 1 300 MHz space-to-Earth 1 559 MHz to 1 610 MHz space-to-Earth A GUE receives radio signals from one or more GNSS for the purpose of radiodetermination of the position, velocity, and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to those parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves. RNSS is defined as "A radiodetermination-satellite service used for the purpose of radionavigation" (article 1.43 of ITU Radio Regulations [i.13]). The present document applies to all GUE operating in the bands given in table 1-1 with the ability to receive any GNSS (e.g. Galileo, Global Positioning System (GPS), BeiDou (BDS), Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS), Space Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS)). The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 413 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 303 560 V1.1.1:2018

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);TTML subtitling systems

The present document specifies the transport of TTML [2] subtitle streams in DVB MPEG-2 transport streams, based on the MPEG-2 system described in ISO/IEC 13818-1 [1]. TTML is an XML-based representation. The present document provides syntax for delivery of TTML subtitle streams over MPEG-2 transport stream, and is based on EBU-TT-D [3] compatible with the IMSC1 [4] Text Profile of W3C TTML [2].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 560 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 303 980 V1.1.1:2018

Kosmoseside maajaamad ja süsteemid (SES); Saatesagedusel 11 GHz - 14 GHz mittegeostatsionaarbiidil kosmoseside süsteemidega (NEST) suhtlevate statsionaarsete ja liikuvate maajaamade harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel

Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);Harmonised Standard for fixed and in-motion Earth Stations communicating with non-geostationary satellite systems (NEST) in the 11 GHz to 14 GHz frequency bands covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for fixed and in-motion Earth Stations communicating with non-geostationary satellite systems (NEST) in the 11 GHz to 14 GHz FSS frequency bands, which have the following characteristics: • The NEST is designed for both in-motion and stationary operation. • The NEST operates in-motion on various 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 NEST is operating as part of a satellite system used for the provision of broadband communications. • The NEST is comprised of all the equipment, electrical and mechanical, from the antenna itself to the interface with other communications equipment on a mobile platform. • The NEST comprises one or more emitters and the system overview as given in figure 1 should be interpreted accordingly. • The transmit and receive frequencies are shown in table 1. Table 1: Frequency bands Frequency Bands Transmit (Earth-to-space) 14,0 GHz to 14,50 GHz Receive (space-to-Earth) 10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz • The NEST transmits within the frequency range from 14,0 GHz to 14,50 GHz. • The NEST receives within the range from 10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz. • The NEST transmits at elevation angles of 50° or greater, relative to the horizontal plane. • The NEST uses linear or circular polarization. • The NEST communicates with non-geostationary satellites. • The NEST is designed for unattended operation. • The NEST is controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document. Figure 1: NEST System Overview The present document applies to the NEST 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. ETSI The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.8] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 303 980 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 174-1 V1.1.1:2018

Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM);Broadband Deployment and Lifecycle Resource Management;Part 1: Overview, common and generic aspects

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable which specifies the general engineering of various broadband infrastructures to enable the most effective energy management (and management of other resources) and the appropriate measures for End-of-Life (EoL) treatment of ICT equipment. This multi-part deliverable does not address the following aspects of the broadband network sub-systems: • implications for carbon "footprint"; • resources used to construct the sub-systems; • the nature or method of production of the energy consumed by the infrastructures. The present document provides an overview of the ETSI EN 305 174 series of standards together with a definition of the common and generic aspects to which the other standards in the series conform. Clause 2 and clause 3 contain references, definitions, symbols and abbreviations which relate to this part; similar information will be included in the corresponding clauses of the other parts, thus ensuring that each document can be used on a "stand-alone" basis. Clause 4 describes the network sub-systems applicable to broadband infrastructures and

their interconnections that are addressed by the ETSI EN 305 174 series. Clause 5 specifies the format of the other parts of the ETSI EN 305 174 series (other than ETSI EN 305 174-8 [i.6]).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 174-1 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 174-2 V1.1.1:2018

Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM); Broadband Deployment and Lifecycle Resource Management; Part 2: ICT Sites

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable which specifies the general engineering of various broadband infrastructures to enable the most effective energy management (and management of other resources) and the appropriate measures for EoL treatment of ICT equipment. The present document specifies the requirements for resource management of ICT sites, as a combination of: • energy management; • management of the End-of-Life (EoL) procedures for ICT equipment by reference to ETSI EN 305 174-8 [1].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 174-2 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 174-8 V1.1.1:2018

Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM); Broadband Deployment and Lifecycle Resource Management; Part 8: Management of end of life of ICT equipment (ICT waste/end of life)

The present document is part 8 of a multi-part deliverable which specifies requirements for processes in relation to management of end-of-life of ICT equipment. The present document specifies requirements and recommendations for the ICT sector to contribute actively to the WEEE collection objectives as defined in the WEEE Directive. Interpretation of regulation and legislation concerning the topic are outside the scope of the present document and are covered by other standards and regulations. However, information given in the present document may be of assistance in meeting these standards and regulations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 174-8 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 200-2-1 V1.1.1:2018

Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM); Energy management; Operational infrastructures; Global KPIs; Part 2: Specific requirements; Sub-part 1: ICT Sites

The present document specifies the requirements for a Global KPI for energy management (KPIEM) and its underpinning Objective KPIs addressing the following objectives for the ICT sites of broadband deployment: • energy consumption; • task effectiveness; • energy reuse; • renewable energy. The requirements are mapped to the general requirements of ETSI EN 305 200-1 [i.12]. Energy management of ICT sites comprises a number of independent layers. The present document addresses performance of infrastructures that supports the normal function of hosted ICT equipment (e.g. power distribution, environmental control, security and safety). The present document does not address other layers such as performance of ICT equipment itself, performance of usage of available processing power, and layers related to final service delivered (e.g. processing power required per itemized outcome) or overlay layers (e.g. energy consumption per itemized outcome). The environmental impact and management of different energy sources are outside the scope of the present document. Within the present document: • clause 4 describes the energy parameters for ICT sites together with inclusions/exclusions of different energy contributions; • clause 5 specifies the requirements for measurement, calculation, classification and reporting of KPIEM.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 200-2-1 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 200-3-1 V1.1.1:2018

Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM); Energy management; Operational infrastructures; Global KPIs; Part 3: ICT Sites; Sub-part 1: DCEM

The present document specifies the requirements for a Global KPI for energy management (KPIDCEM) and their underpinning Objective KPIs addressing the following objectives for the ICT sites of broadband deployment: • energy consumption; • task effectiveness; • energy reuse; • renewable energy. KPIDCEM is a simplified version of the KPIEM of ETSI EN 305 200-2-1 [i.13] and the requirements are mapped to the general requirements of ETSI EN 305 200-1 [i.12]. Energy management of ICT sites comprises a number of independent layers. The present document addresses performance of infrastructures that supports the normal function of hosted ICT equipment (e.g. power distribution, environmental control, security and safety). The present document does not address other layers such as performance of ICT equipment itself, performance of usage of available processing power, and layers related to final service delivered (e.g. processing power required per itemized outcome) or overlay layers (e.g. energy consumption per itemized outcome). The environmental impact and management of different energy sources are outside the scope of the present document. Within the present document: • clause 4 describes the energy parameters for ICT sites together with inclusions/exclusions of different energy contributions; • clause 5 specifies the requirements for measurement, calculation, classification and reporting of KPIDCEM.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 200-3-1 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 305 200-4-4 V1.1.1:2018

Integrated broadband cable telecommunication networks (CABLE); Energy management; Operational infrastructures; Global KPIs; Part 4: Design assessments; Sub-part 4: Cable Access Networks

The present document specifies the requirements for a Global KPI for energy management (designated KPIEP) and its underpinning Objective KPI for energy consumption addressing the following objectives for the cable operator access networks of broadband deployment: • energy consumption; • renewable energy. The requirements are mapped to the concepts of ETSI EN 305 200-1 [i.5]. Energy management of cable access networks comprises a number of independent layers. The present document addresses performance of infrastructures that supports the normal function of hosted ICT equipment within the cable access network (e.g. power distribution, environmental control, security and safety). The present document does not address other layers such as performance of ICT equipment itself, performance of usage of available processing power, and layers related to final service delivered (e.g. processing power required per itemized outcome) or overlay layers (e.g. final energy required per itemized outcome). The environmental impact and management of different energy sources are outside the scope of the present document. Within the present document: • clause 4 describes the energy parameters for cable access networks employing DOCSIS 3.0 and/or DOCSIS 3.1 together with inclusions/exclusions of different energy sources; • clause 5 specifies the requirements for measurement, calculation, classification and reporting of KPIEP.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 305 200-4-4 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 319 401 V2.2.1:2018

Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI);General Policy Requirements for Trust Service Providers

The present document specifies general policy requirements relating to trust service providers (TSPs) that are independent of the type of TSP. It defines policy requirements on the operation and management practices of TSPs. Other specifications refine and extend these requirements as applicable to particular forms of TSP. The present document does not specify how the requirements identified can be assessed by an independent party, including requirements for information to be made available to such independent assessors, or requirements on such assessors. NOTE: See ETSI EN 319 403 [i.6]: "Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI); Requirements for conformity assessment bodies assessing Trust Service Providers".

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 319 401 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 319 411-1 V1.2.2:2018

Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI);Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates;Part 1: General requirements

The present document specifies generally applicable policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers (TSP) issuing public key certificates, including trusted web site certificates. The policy and security requirements are defined in terms of requirements for the issuance, maintenance and life-cycle management of certificates. These policy and security requirements support several reference certificate policies, defined in clauses 4 and 5. A framework for the definition of policy requirements for TSPs issuing certificates in a specific context where particular requirements apply is defined in clause 7. The present document covers requirements for CA hierarchies, however this is limited to supporting the policies as specified in the present document. It does not include requirements for root CAs and intermediate CAs for other purposes. The present document is applicable to: • the general requirements of certification in support of cryptographic mechanisms, including digital signatures for electronic signatures and seals; • the general requirements of certification authorities issuing TLS/SSL certificates; • the general requirements of the use of cryptography for authentication and encryption. The present document does not specify how the requirements identified can be assessed by an independent party, including requirements for information to be made available to such independent assessors, or requirements on such assessors. NOTE: See ETSI EN 319 403 [i.2] for guidance on assessment of TSP's processes and services. The present document references ETSI EN 319 401 [8] for general policy requirements common to all classes of TSP's services. The present document includes provisions consistent with the requirements from the CA/Browser Forum in EVCG [4] and BRG [5].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 319 411-1 V1.2.2

EVS-EN 319 411-2 V2.2.2:2018

Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI);Policy and security requirements for Trust Service Providers issuing certificates;Part 2: Requirements for trust service providers issuing EU qualified certificates

The present document specifies policy and security requirements for the issuance, maintenance and life-cycle management of EU qualified certificates as defined in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.1]. These policy and security requirements support reference certificate policies for the issuance, maintenance and life-cycle management of EU qualified certificates issued to natural persons (including natural persons associated with a legal person or a website) and to legal persons (including legal persons associated with a website), respectively. The present document does not specify how the requirements identified can be assessed by an independent party, including requirements for information to be made available to such independent assessors, or requirements on such assessors. NOTE: See ETSI EN 319 403 [i.6] for guidance on assessment of TSP's processes and services. The present document references ETSI EN 319 411-1 [2] for general requirements on TSP issuing certificates.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 319 411-2 V2.2.2

EVS-EN 319 412-5 V2.2.1:2018

Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI);Certificate Profiles;Part 5: QCStatements

The present document defines specific QCStatement for the qcStatements extension as defined in IETF RFC 3739 [2], clause 3.2.6, including requirements for their use in EU qualified certificates. Some of these QCStatements can be used for other forms of certificate. The QCStatements defined in the present document can be used in combination with any certificate profile, either defined in ETSI EN 319 412-2 [i.2], ETSI EN 319 412-3 [i.5] and ETSI EN 319 412-4 [i.6], or defined elsewhere. The QCStatements defined in clause 4.3 may be applied to regulatory environments outside the EU. Other requirements specified in clause 4 are specific to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 [i.8] but may be adapted for other regulatory environments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 319 412-5 V2.2.1

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CLC/TS 50134-9:2018

Alarm systems - Social alarm systems - Part 9: IP Communications Protocol

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms, faults, control signals and communications monitoring, between a Local Unit and Controller and an Alarm Receiving Centre using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data with sufficient quality of service to support VoIP or a separate voice channel. The Alarm Protocol is defined as an XML scheme including the alarm types, codes and necessary additional information. The alarm protocol is an application layer protocol using another Internet Protocol as a transport protocol to handle addressing and transport functions. The transport protocol initially defined in this Technical Specification is SIP (Session Initiation Protocol). The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50134-5. The performance characteristics of the Local Unit and Controller are expected to comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and to apply for the transmission of social alarms. The protocols described in this standard are based on the SS 91100:2014 SCAIP standard [7] and defined to enable backwards compatibility with existing products based on the SCAIP standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50134-9:2018

EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2018

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays (ISO 9241-306:2018)

This document establishes optical, geometrical and visual inspection methods for the assessment of a display in various contexts of use according to ISO 9241- 303.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-306:2018; EN ISO 9241-306:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2008

37 VISUAALTEHNIKA

EVS-EN ISO 11699-2:2018

Non-destructive testing - Industrial radiographic films - Part 2: Control of film processing by means of reference values (ISO 11699-2:2018)

This document specifies a procedure for the control of film processing systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11699-2:2018; EN ISO 11699-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11699-2:2011

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN ISO 18541-5:2018

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 5: Heavy duty specific provision (ISO 18541-5:2018)

This document focus on the access to automotive repair and maintenance information for — heavy duty motor vehicles as defined in regulation (EC) 595/2009 Article 2; — engines and after-treatment systems (family) if they are type-approved as a separate technical unit, e.g. according to Directive 2007/46/EC. This document includes a transposition of the standards ISO 18541-1:2014, ISO 18541-2:2014, ISO 18541-3:2014, and ISO 18541-4:2015 to these vehicle types and systems. The standards ISO 18541-1:2014, ISO 18541-2:2014, ISO 18541-3:2014, and ISO 18541-4:2015 focus on the access to automotive repair and maintenance information for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles. Remote Diagnostic Support is a specific requirement for Access to RMI for heavy duty vehicles. It will be addressed separately in a future standard. The standardized RMI terminology is contained in a 'Digital Annex' developed and maintained according to the complementary standard ISO 18542.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18541-5:2018; EN ISO 18541-5:2018

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN ISO 8384:2018

Ships and marine technology - Dredgers - Vocabulary (ISO 8384:2018)

This document specifies terms and definitions relating to dredgers, with the aim of giving clear enough definitions for every term for them to be understood by all specialists. This document is applicable only to equipment which is used for the construction and maintenance of navigable waterways and the extraction of soil and rocks. The terms specified in this document are intended to be used in documentation of all kinds. Certain standardized terms are also given with their abridged version; these can be used in cases where no possibility of misinterpretation can arise. A combination of terms is allowed in application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8384:2018; EN ISO 8384:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8384:2002

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16603-31-02:2018

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; EN 16603-31-02:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16603-31-02:2015

EVS-EN 16603-60-21:2018

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; EN 16603-60-21:2018

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

CEN/TS 1459-8:2018

Rough-terrain trucks - Safety requirements and verification - Part 8: Variable-reach tractors

This document specifies requirements related to permanent mounted equipment for rough-terrain variable-reach tractors (hereafter referred to as "RTVR tractors") and additional requirements for the combination. This document does not apply to: - machines designed primarily for earth moving, even if their buckets and blades are replaced with forks (see EN 474 series); - attachments. This document does not address hazards which may occur a) when handling suspended loads which may swing freely; b) when using RTVR tractors on public roads; c) when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; d) when operating underground; e) when towing trailers; f) when fitted with a personnel work platform (additional requirements are given in EN 1459-3); g) when using cruise-control. This document does not provide a method of calculation for fatigue and strength of material. This document is not applicable to RTVR tractors manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1459-8:2018

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN ISO 17480:2018

Packaging - Accessible design - Ease of opening (ISO 17480:2015)

ISO 17480:2015 specifies requirements and recommendations for the accessible design for packaging with a focus on ease of opening. It applies to reclosable and non-reclosable consumer packaging without using any other mechanical means. This International Standard covers the design aspects addressing openability including opening location, opening methods, as well as evaluation techniques, both instrumented and user-based. This International Standard is primarily for designers, developers, and

evaluators of packaging and will also be useful for other disciplines. For products regulated for safety or other reasons (e.g. toxic or dangerous goods and substances, medicinal products, and medical devices), those regulations take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17480:2015; EN ISO 17480:2018

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 15945:2011

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 11640:2018

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing (ISO 11640:2018)

This document specifies a method for determining the behaviour of the surface of a leather on rubbing with a wool felt. It is applicable to leathers of all kinds.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11640:2018; EN ISO 11640:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11640:2012

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 10750:2018

Footwear - Test method for slide fasteners - Attachment strength of end stops (ISO 10750:2015)

ISO 10750:2015 describes a method intended to determine the attachment strength of the top and bottom stops of a slide fastener. The method is applicable to all types of slide fastener for footwear.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10750:2015; EN ISO 10750:2018

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 13756:2018

Wood flooring and parquet - Terminology

This document defines terms and their definitions relating to wood flooring and parquet.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13756:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13756:2004

EVS-EN 16770:2018

Puidutöötlemismasinate ohutus. Siseruumidesse paigaldatavad hakise- ja tolmueemaldussüsteemid. Ohutusnõuded

Safety of woodworking machines - Chip and dust extraction systems for indoor installation - Safety requirements

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4, relevant for chip and dust extraction systems for indoor use designated to be connected to woodworking machines, when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. This document does not apply to: a) extraction systems with a nominal volume flow rate above 8 000 m³ h⁻¹ and/or a volume of the dust loaded part of the dust extractor above 3,5 m³; b) vacuum cleaners according to EN 60335-2-69; c) extraction systems with fans installed in the dust loaded part; d) extraction equipment (e.g. extraction hoods, ducts) within a woodworking machine, i.e. up to and including the outlet to which the extraction system is connected; e) extraction systems designed for dust with KST values above 200 bar ms⁻¹, minimum ignition energy below 10 mJ and/or lower explosion level below 30 g m⁻³; f) extraction systems designed for aspiration of explosive atmospheres, e.g. dust load > 50 % lower explosion level; g) systems designed for extraction of machines with a higher risk of causing ignition sources. This document is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16770:2018

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 23900-4:2015

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics - Part 4: Determination of colouristic properties and ease of dispersion of white pigments in polyethylene by two-roll milling (ISO 23900-4:2015)

ISO 23900-4:2015 specifies a method of determining the colouristic properties of a test pigment in polyethylene (PE) relative to a standard, and the ease of dispersion DHPE of pigments from the differences in tinting strength of dispersing colouring materials under various conditions. The method is appropriate for use with white pigments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 23900-4:2015; EN ISO 23900-4:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13900-4:2004

EVS-EN ISO 23900-5:2018

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics - Part 5: Determination by filter pressure value test (ISO 23900-5:2015)

ISO 23900-5:2015 specifies a method of assessing the degree of dispersion of a colorant in a thermoplastic polymer. The method is suitable for testing colorants in the form of colour concentrates in all polymers used for extrusion and melt-spinning processes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 23900-5:2015; EN ISO 23900-5:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13900-5:2005

EVS-EN ISO 23900-6:2018

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics - Part 6: Determination by film test (ISO 23900-6:2015)

ISO 23900-6:2015 specifies a method assessing the degree of dispersion of colorants and/or extenders in a thermoplastic polymer. The method is suitable for testing colorants and/or extenders in the form of concentrates or compounds in all polymers used for extrusion processes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 23900-6:2015; EN ISO 23900-6:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13900-6:2012

EVS-EN ISO 2812-5:2018

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to liquids - Part 5: Temperature-gradient oven method (ISO 2812-5:2018)

This document specifies a method, using a temperature-gradient oven, for determining the resistance of an individual-layer or multi-layer system of coating materials to the effects of liquids or paste-like products. This method enables the testers to determine the effects of the test substance on the coating and, if necessary, to assess the damage to the substrate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2812-5:2018; EN ISO 2812-5:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2812-5:2007

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TR 17172:2018

Validation testing program on chloride penetration and carbonation standardized test methods

The objective of the document consists in testing concrete mixes complying with EN 206 for particular aggressive environments with the test methods being standardized by TC 51/WG 12 on chloride penetration and carbonation in order to verify their robustness and coherence.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17172:2018

EVS-EN 13200-3:2018

Spectator facilities - Part 3: Separating elements - Requirements

This document specifies design requirements for layout and product characteristics for separating elements within spectator accommodation at permanent or temporary entertainment venues including sport stadia, sport halls, indoor and outdoor facilities for the purpose of enabling their functionality. Other permanent venues such as theatres, cinemas, opera houses, lecture halls and similar are excluded from this document. Elements and barriers included in this document are: - barrier front of a row of fixed seats; - barrier adjacent to end row of seats; - barrier behind a rear row of seats; - barrier at the foot of a gangway or on stairway, aligned at right angles to the direction of movement; - side or lateral barrier, aligned parallel to the direction of spectator movement; - gangway barriers; - gangway barriers in standing areas, aligned at right angles to the direction of spectator movement; - crush barriers; - barriers for spectator galleries; - external perimeter barriers and barriers between sectors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13200-3:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13200-3:2006

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni

Eurocode 2 - Design of concrete structures - Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete

1.1 Üldsätted (1) See Euroopa standard esitab koormuste kinnituste arvutusmeetodi (konstruktsioonelementide ja mittekonstruktsioonelementide ühendus konstruktsioonelementidega), mida kasutatakse koormuste ülekandmiseks betooni. See arvutusmeetod kasutab füüsikalisi mudeleid, mis põhinevad standardi EN 1990:2001 jaotisega 5.2 kooskõlas olevatel katsetel ja

numbrilisel analüüsil. Lisajuhised kinnituselementide koormuste ülekandmiseks betoonelementides nende tugezeni on toodud standardi EN 1992-1-1 ja selle Euroopa standardi lisa A. Monteeritavatesse betoonelementidesse nende valmistamise ajal paigaldatud tõstedetaile ja nendega kaasnevat armatuuri, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult ajutistes tõstmis- ja käsitlusolukordades, on käsitletud CEN-i tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 15728. (2) See Euroopa standard on ette nähtud rakenduste ohutusele, milles kinnituse purunemine võib viia konstruktsiooni või konstruktsiooniosa purunemisele, põhjustada ohtu inimestele või viia olulise majandusliku kahjuni. Selles kontekstis hõlmab see ka mittekonstruktsioonelemente. (3) Kinnitise tugi võib olla kas staatikaga määratud või staatikaga määramatu. Iga tugi võib koosneda ühest kinnituselementist või kinnituselementide rühmast. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib rakenduste korral, mis on standardisarja EN 1992 käsitlusalas. Rakendustes, kus erinõuded kohalduvad, nt tuumaelektrijaamad ja kaitseehitised, võivad muudatused olla vajalikud. (5) See Euroopa standard ei hõlma kinnitise projekteerimist. Kinnitise projekteerimise juhised on toodud asjakohastes standardites, mis on vastavuse selles Euroopa standardis kinnitisele toodud nõuetega. (6) See dokument kehtib normkandevõimetele ja -kaugustele, mis on sätestatud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis (vt lisa E). Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis on toodud vastavate koormustingimuste kohta vähemalt lisa E nimetatud parameetrid, mis annavad aluse selle Euroopa standardi arvutusmeetoditele. 1.2 Kinnituselementide ja kinnituste rühmade tüübid (1) See Euroopa standard kasutab kinnituselementide arvutamise teooriat (vt joonis 1.1) ja rakendub a) sissebeteeritavatele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu peaga kinnituselementid, ankurkanalid, mille on ankrud ja kanali vaheline jäik ühendus (nt keevitatud, tihedalt sisse löödud); b) järeldaigaldatavatele mehaanilistele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu laienevad kinnituselementid, süvalõigatavad kinnituselementid, betoonikruvid; c) järeldaigaldatavatele nakkega kinnituselementidele ja laienevatele nakkega kinnituselementidele. (2) Teiste kinnituselementide tüüpide korral võib olla vajalik projekteerimiseeskirjade muutmine. (3) See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementidele, mille sobivus määratletud rakenduseks betoonis on tõendatud nende elementide sellele EN-ile viitavates kasutusjuhendites ja millel on olemas selle Euroopa standardi järgi nõutavad andmed. Kinnituselementi sobivus on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib üksikute kinnituselementide ja kinnituselementide rühmade kohta. Kinnituselementide rühmas rakenduvad koormused rühma üksikutele kinnituselementidele läbi ühise kinnitise. Kinnituselementide rühmale rakendub see Euroopa standard ainult siis, kui kasutatakse ühesugust tüüpi ja ühesuguse suurusega kinnituselemente. (5) Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletavate sissebeteeritavate peaga kinnituselementide ja järeldaigaldatavate kinnituselementide konfiguratsioon on näidatud joonisel 1.2. (6) Ankurkanalite korral ei ole ankrute arv piiratud. (7) Järeldaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad, mida kasutatakse betoonelementide ühendamiseks, on käsitletud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (7) Betoonelementide ühendamiseks kasutatavad järeldaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad käsitletakse Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. 1.3 Kinnituselementide mõõtmed ja materjalid (1) See Euroopa standard rakendub minimaalselt 6 mm läbi- või keermemõõduga (M6) või sellele vastava ristlõikega kinnituselementidele. Kui on tegemist jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnituste kinnituselementidega, on vähim keeme suurus 5 mm (M5). Kinnituselementide suurim läbimõõt ei ole tõmbekoormuse korral piiratud, kuid põikkoormuse korral on see piiratud 60 mm. (2) EN 1992-4 rakendub kinnituselementidele, mille sängitussügavus $h_{ef} \geq 40$ mm. Ainult jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnitamiseks on käsitletud kinnituselemente, mille efektiivne sängitussügavus on vähemalt 30 mm, mida võib siseruumi tingimustes vähendada 25 millimeetrit. Järeldaigaldatud nakkega kinnituselementidega kinnituste korral on käsitletud ainult sängitussügavusega $h_{ef} \leq 20$ d kinnituselemente. Konkreetse kinnituselementi jaoks võib tegeliku suuruse leida asjakohasest Euroopa tehnilisest tootespetsifikatsioonist. (3) See Euroopa standard käsitleb metallist kinnituselemente, mis on tehtud kas süsinikterasest (EN ISO 898-1 ja EN ISO 898-2, EN 10025-1, EN 10080), roostevabast terasest (EN 10088-2 ja EN 10088-3, EN ISO 3506-1 ja EN ISO 3506-2) või töödeldavast valurauast (ISO 5922). Terasi pind võib olla kaetud või katmata. See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mille terase normtõmbetugevus $f_{uk} \leq 1000$ N/mm². See piir ei kehti betoonikruvide kohta. 1.4 Kinnituselementi koormus (1) Koormus kinnitusele, mida selles dokumendis käsitletakse, võib olla staatiline, kvaasistaatiline, väsitav ja seismiline. Kinnituselementi võime võtta vastu väsimus- ja seismilist koormust on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. Väsimus- ja seismilisele koormusele allutatud ankurkanalid ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. (2) Kinnituselementidele mõjuv koormus, mis tuleneb kinnitisele rakenduvatest mõjudest (nt tõmme, põikjõud, painde- või väändmoment või nende kombinatsioon), tekitab tavaliselt teljesuunalise tõmbe- ja/või põikkoormuse. Kui põikjõud on rakendatud õlaga, tekib kinnituselementis paindemoment. EN 1992-4 käsitleb kinnitisele mõjuvat teljesuunalist survet ainult siis, kui see kantakse kas otse betooni pinnale, ilma mõjuta sängitatud kinnituselementi koormuse ülekandmise mehhanismile või läbi survekandevõimet omava kinnituselementi. (3) Ankurkanali pikitelje suunas mõjuvat põikkoormust ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. MÄRKUS Pikiteljesuunalise koormusega koormatud ankurkanalite projekteerimise juhised võib leida CEN-i tehnilisest aruandest CEN/TR 17080 „Design of fastenings for use in concrete – Anchor channels – Supplementary rules“. (4) Kinnituste projekteerimist tulekahjuolukorras käsitletakse selles Euroopa standardis (vt teatmelisa D). 1.5 Betooni tugevus ja liik See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mis paiknevad ilma kiududeta, tihendatud, tugevusklassiga C12/15 kuni C90/105 normaalbetoonis standardi EN 206 kohaselt. Betooni tugevusklasside vahemik, milles võib kasutada erikinnituselemente, on toodud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis ja võib olla piiratum kui eelkirjeldatu. 1.6 Betoonelementi koormus Tavaliselt on kinnituselementid nähtud ette rakendusteks staatilise koormusega betoonelementides. Kui betoonelement on allutatud väsimus- või seismilisele koormusele, on vajalik sellisele koormuse tüübile eelkvalifitseeritud spetsiifiline kinnituselement ja vastav Euroopa tehniline tootespetsifikatsioon.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1992-4:2018

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/AC:2016

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-2:2009

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1992-4-5:2009

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018/NA:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures. Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete. Estonian National Annex

Rahvuslik lisa standardile EN 1992-4:2018.

Keel: et, en

Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018+NA:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures. Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete

1.1 Üldsätted (1) See Euroopa standard esitab koormuste kinnituste arvutusmeetodi (konstruktsioonelementide ja mittekonstruktsioonelementide ühendus konstruktsioonelementidega), mida kasutatakse koormuste ülekandmiseks betooni. See arvutusmeetod kasutab füüsikalisi mudeleid, mis põhinevad standardi EN 1990:2001 jaotisega 5.2 kooskõlas olevatel katsetel ja numbrilisel analüüsil. Lisajuhised kinnituselementide koormuste ülekandmiseks betoonelementides nende tugezeni on toodud standardi EN 1992-1-1 ja selle Euroopa standardi lisas A. Monteeritavatesse betoonelementidesse nende valmistamise ajal paigaldatud tõstetetaile ja nendega kaasnevat armatuuri, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult ajutistes tõstmis- ja käsitlusolukordades, on käsitletud CEN-i tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 15728. (2) See Euroopa standard on ette nähtud rakenduste ohutusele, milles kinnituse purunemine võib viia konstruktsiooni või konstruktsiooniosa purunemisele, põhjustada ohtu inimestele või viia olulise majandusliku kahjuni. Selles kontekstis hõlmab see ka mittekonstruktsioonelemente. (3) Kinnitise tugi võib olla kas staatikaga määratud või staatikaga määramatu. Iga tugi võib koosneda ühest kinnituselemendist või kinnituselementide rühmast. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib rakenduste korral, mis on standardisarja EN 1992 käsitusallas. Rakendustes, kus erinõuded kohalduvad, nt tuumaelektrijaamad ja kaitseehitised, võivad muudatused olla vajalikud. (5) See Euroopa standard ei hõlma kinnitise projekteerimist. Kinnitise projekteerimise juhised on toodud asjakohastes standardites, mis on vastavuse selles Euroopa standardis kinnitisele toodud nõuetega. (6) See dokument kehtib normkandevõimetele ja -kaugustele, mis on sätestatud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis (vt lisa E). Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis on toodud vastavate koormustingimuste kohta vähemalt lisas E nimetatud parameetrid, mis annavad aluse selle Euroopa standardi arvutusmeetoditele. 1.2 Kinnituselementide ja kinnituste rühmade tüübid (1) See Euroopa standard kasutab kinnituselementide arvutamise teooriat (vt joonis 1.1) ja rakendub a) sissebetoneeritavatele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu peaga kinnituselemendid, ankurkanalid, millel on ankrud ja kanali vaheline jääk ühendus (nt keevitatud, tihedalt sisse löödud); b) järeldaigaldatavatele mehaanilistele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu laienevad kinnituselemendid, süvalõigatavad kinnituselemendid, betoonikruvid; c) järeldaigaldatavatele nakkega kinnituselementidele ja laienevatele nakkega kinnituselementidele. (2) Teiste kinnituselementide tüüpide korral võib olla vajalik projekteerimiseeskirjade muutmine. (3) See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementidele, mille sobivus määratletud rakenduseks betoonis on tõendatud nende elementide sellele EN-ile viitavates kasutusjuhendites ja millel on olemas selle Euroopa standardi järgi nõutavad andmed. Kinnituselementi sobivus on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib üksikute kinnituselementide ja kinnituselementide rühmade kohta. Kinnituselementide rühmas rakenduvad koormused rühma üksikutele kinnituselementidele läbi ühise kinnitise. Kinnituselementide rühmale rakendub see Euroopa standard ainult siis, kui kasutatakse ühesugust tüüpi ja ühesuguse suurusega kinnituselemente. (5) Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletavate sissebetoneeritavate peaga kinnituselementide ja järeldaigaldatavate kinnituselementide konfiguratsioon on näidatud joonisel 1.2. (6) Ankurkanalite korral ei ole ankrute arv piiratud. (7) Järeldaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad, mida kasutatakse betoonelementide ühendamiseks, on käsitletud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (7) Betoonelementide ühendamiseks kasutatavad järeldaigaldatavaid ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardaid käsitletakse Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. 1.3 Kinnituselementide mõõtmed ja materjalid (1) See Euroopa standard rakendub minimaalselt 6 mm läbi- või keermemõõduga (M6) või sellele vastava ristlõikega kinnituselementidele. Kui on tegemist jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnituste kinnituselementidega, on vähim keerme suurus 5 mm (M5). Kinnituselementide suurim läbimõõt ei ole tõmbekoormuse korral piiratud, kuid põikkoormuse korral on see piiratud 60 mm. (2) EN 1992-4 rakendub kinnituselementidele, mille sängitusügavus $h_{ef} \geq 40$ mm. Ainult jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnitamiseks on käsitletud kinnituselemente, mille efektiivne sängitusügavus on vähemalt 30 mm, mida võib siseruumi tingimustes vähendada 25 millimeetrit. Järeldaigaldatud nakkega kinnituselementidega kinnituste korral on käsitletud ainult sängitusügavusega $h_{ef} \leq 20d$ kinnituselemente. Konkreetse kinnituselementi jaoks võib tegeliku suuruse leida asjakohasest Euroopa tehnilisest tootespetsifikatsioonist. (3) See Euroopa standard käsitleb metallist kinnituselemente, mis on tehtud kas süsinikerasest (EN ISO 898-1 ja EN ISO 898-2, EN 10025-1, EN 10080), roostevabast terasest (EN 10088-2 ja EN 10088-3, EN ISO 3506-1 ja EN ISO 3506-2) või töödeldavast valurauast (ISO 5922). Terasi pind võib olla kaetud või katmata. See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mille terase normtõmbetugevus $f_{tk} \leq 1000$ N/mm². See piir ei kehti betoonikruvide kohta. 1.4 Kinnituselementide koormus (1) Koormus kinnitusele, mida selles dokumendis käsitletakse, võib olla staatiline, kvaasistaatiline, väsitav ja seismiline. Kinnituselementi võime võtta vastu väsimus- ja seismilist koormust on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. Väsimus- ja seismilisele koormusele allutatud ankurkanalid ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. (2) Kinnituselementide mõjuv koormus, mis tuleneb kinnitusele rakenduvatest mõjudest (nt tõmme, põikjõud, painde- või väändmoment või nende kombinatsioon), tekitab tavaliselt teljesuunalise tõmbe- ja/või põikkoormuse. Kui põikjõud on rakendatud õlaga, tekitab kinnituselementis paindemoment. EN 1992-4 käsitleb kinnitusele mõjuvat teljesuunalist survet ainult siis, kui see kantakse kas otse betooni pinnale, ilma mõjuta sängitatud kinnituselementi koormuse ülekandmise mehhanismile või läbi survekandevõimet omava kinnituselementi. (3) Ankurkanali pikitelje suunas mõjuvat põikkoormust ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. MÄRKUS Pikiteljesuunalise koormusega koormatud ankurkanalite projekteerimise juhised võib leida CEN-i tehnilisest aruandest CEN/TR 17080 „Design of fastenings for use in concrete – Anchor channels – Supplementary rules“. (4) Kinnituste projekteerimist tulekahjuolukorras käsitletakse selles Euroopa standardis (vt teatmelisa D). 1.5 Betooni tugevus ja liik See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mis paiknevad ilma kiududeta, tihendatud, tugevusklassiga C12/15 kuni C90/105 normaalbetoonis standardi EN 206 kohaselt. Betooni tugevusklasside vahemik, milles võib kasutada erikinnituselemente, on toodud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis ja võib olla piiratum kui eelkirjeldatu. 1.6 Betoonelementi koormus Tavaliselt on kinnituselementid nähtud ette rakendusteks staatilise koormusega betoonelementides. Kui betoonelement on allutatud väsimus- või seismilisele koormusele, on vajalik sellisele koormusele tüübile eelkvalifitseeritud spetsiifiline kinnituselement ja vastav Euroopa tehniline tootespetsifikatsioon.

Keel: et, en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1992-4:2018; EVS-EN 1992-4:2018/NA:2018

Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018/NA:2018

EVS-EN ISO 22477-5:2018**Geotechnical investigation and testing - Testing of geotechnical structures - Part 5: Testing of grouted anchors (ISO 22477-5:2018)**

This document establishes specifications for the execution of tension tests to be carried out on an anchor grouted in the ground, as defined in EN 1997-1 and EN 1537. Three methods of testing are recognized by this document. Test Method 1 involves cyclic tension loading with measurement of displacement at the load stages; Test Method 2 involves cyclic tension loading with measurement of load loss at the load stages; and Test Method 3 involves step-loading with measurement of displacement under successive maintained tension loads. This document provides specifications for the experimental devices, the measurement apparatus, the test procedures, the definition and presentation of the test results and the content of records. NOTE This document does not provide specification for the size of the proof load and the limiting criteria. These aspects reside in EN 1997-1 or its national annex for CEN countries and in similar national application documents for this test standard for ISO countries.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 22477-5:2018; EN ISO 22477-5:2018

EVS-EN 13200-3:2018**Spectator facilities - Part 3: Separating elements - Requirements**

This document specifies design requirements for layout and product characteristics for separating elements within spectator accommodation at permanent or temporary entertainment venues including sport stadia, sport halls, indoor and outdoor facilities for the purpose of enabling their functionality. Other permanent venues such as theatres, cinemas, opera houses, lecture halls and similar are excluded from this document. Elements and barriers included in this document are: - barrier front of a row of fixed seats; - barrier adjacent to end row of seats; - barrier behind a rear row of seats; - barrier at the foot of a gangway or on stairway, aligned at right angles to the direction of movement; - side or lateral barrier, aligned parallel to the direction of spectator movement; - gangway barriers; - gangway barriers in standing areas, aligned at right angles to the direction of spectator movement; - crush barriers; - barriers for spectator galleries; - external perimeter barriers and barriers between sectors.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13200-3:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13200-3:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 13756:2004

Puidust põrandakate. Terminoloogia Wood flooring - Terminology

Keel: et-en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13756:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13756:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8384:2002

Ships and marine technology - Dredgers - Vocabulary

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8384:2000; EN ISO 8384:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8384:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 18472:2006

Sterilization of health care products - Biological and chemical indicators - Test equipment

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18472:2006; EN ISO 18472:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18472:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8638:2014

Südame-veresoonekonna implantaadid ja kehavälised süsteemid. Kehaväline vereringe hemodialüsaatoritele, verelahutusfiltritele ja verefiltritele (ISO 8638:2010) Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Extracorporeal blood circuit for haemodialysers, haemodiafilters and haemofilters (ISO 8638:2010)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8638:2010; EN ISO 8638:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8637-2:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 1149-5:2008

Kaitseriietus. Elektrostaatilised omadused. Osa 5: Materjali jõudlus- ja konstrueerimisnõuded Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 5: Material performance and design requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1149-5:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1149-5:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60695-6-2:2011

Fire hazard testing - Part 6-2: Smoke obscuration - Summary and relevance of test methods

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-6-2:2011; EN 60695-6-2:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 19258:2011

Soil quality - Guidance on the determination of background values (ISO 19258:2005)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19258:2005; EN ISO 19258:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19258:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2008

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-306:2008; EN ISO 9241-306:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Täiendatud rahvuslikult järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/AC:2016

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist

Design of fastenings for use in concrete

Keel: et

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist. Eesti rahvuslik lisa

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General - Estonian National Annex

Keel: en, et

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013; CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/AC:2016

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-2:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-2: Peaga kinnituselemendid

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-2: Headed Fasteners

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-3: Ankurkanalid

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-3: Anchor channels

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-4: Järeldaigaldatavad kinnituselemendid.

Mehaanilised süsteemid

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-4: Post-installed fasteners - Mechanical systems

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-5:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-5: Järelepaigaldatavad kinnituselemendid. Keemilised süsteemid

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-5: Post-installed fasteners - Chemical systems

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-5:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10683:2014

Fasteners - Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings (ISO 10683:2014)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10683:2014; EN ISO 10683:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10683:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 4042:2000

Kinnitusdetailid. Galvaanilised katted

Fasteners - Electroplated coatings

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4042:1999; EN ISO 4042:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4042:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12516-1:2014

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Korpuse tugevus. Osa 1: Terasest ventiilikorpuste tabuleerimismeetod

Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-1:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-1:2014+A1:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12516-4:2014

Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Korpuse tugevus. Osa 4: Terasest erinevatest metallidest valmistatud ventiilikorpuste arvutusmeetod

Industrial valves - Shell design strength - Part 4: Calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12516-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12516-4:2014+A1:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16436-1:2014+A1:2015

Rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and assemblies for use with propane and butane and their mixture in the vapour phase - Part 1: Hoses and tubings

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16436-1:2014+A1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16436-1:2014+A2:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 560:2005

Gaaskeevitusseadmed. Voolikuliitmikud keevitus-, löikamis- ja seonduvate protsesside seadmetele

Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2018
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007

Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2005/AC:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN 22401:1999

Kattega elektroodid. Efektiivsuse, väljatuleku- ja sulatusteguri määramine

Covered electrodes - Determination of the efficiency, metal recovery and deposition coefficient

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2401:1972; EN 22401:1994+AC:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2401:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 560:2005

Gaaskeevitusseadmed. Voolikuliitmikud keevitus-, löikamis- ja seonduvate protsesside seadmetele

Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2018
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 560:2005/AC:2007

Gas welding equipment - Hose connections for equipment for welding, cutting and allied processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 560:2005/AC:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 560:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10683:2014

Fasteners - Non-electrolytically applied zinc flake coatings (ISO 10683:2014)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10683:2014; EN ISO 10683:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10683:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 24373:2009

Welding consumables - Solid wires and rods for fusion welding of copper and copper alloys - Classification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24373:2008; EN ISO 24373:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 24373:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3690:2012

Welding and allied processes - Determination of hydrogen content in arc weld metal (ISO 3690:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3690:2012; EN ISO 3690:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3690:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8249:2000

Welding - Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic Cr-Ni stainless steel weld metals

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8249:2000; EN ISO 8249:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8249:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8251:2011

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys - Measurement of abrasion resistance of anodic oxidation coatings (ISO 8251:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8251:2011; EN ISO 8251:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8251:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50281-2-1:2001

Elektriseadmed kasutamiseks põleva tolmu olemasolu puhul. Osa 2-1: Katsemeetodid. Meetodid tolmu minimaalse süttimistemperatuuri kindlaksmääramiseks Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust - Part 2-1: Test methods - Methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures of dust

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50281-2-1:1998; EN 50281-2-1:1998/AC:1999
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60204-1:2005; EN 60204-1:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/A1:2009
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/AC:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/A1:2009

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60204-1:2005/A1:2008; EN 60204-1:2006/A1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006/AC:2010

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60204-1:2006/AC:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60204-1:2005+A1:2008; EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009+AC:2010; EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2015; EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC2:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2015
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC2:2015
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2015

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009/AC2:2015

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60204-1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60695-6-2:2011

Fire hazard testing - Part 6-2: Smoke obscuration - Summary and relevance of test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-6-2:2011; EN 60695-6-2:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60695-6-2:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 301 549 V1.1.2:2015

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 549 V1.1.2
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 301 549:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

ENV 12694:1997

Public transport - Road vehicles - Dimensional requirements for variable electronic external signs

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ENV 12694:1997
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

ENV 13998:2001

Road transport and traffic telematics - Public transport - Non-interactive dynamic passenger information on ground

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ENV 13998:2001
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2008

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-306:2008; EN ISO 9241-306:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-306:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

37 VISUAALTEHNIKA

EVS-EN ISO 11699-2:2011

Mittepurustav katsetamine. Tööstuslik radiograafiline film. Osa 2: Filmi ilmutamise kontrollimine soovituslike väärtuste abil (ISO 11699-2:1998)

Non-destructive testing - Industrial radiographic films - Part 2: Control of film processing by means of reference values (ISO 11699-2:1998)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11699-2:1998; EN ISO 11699-2:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11699-2:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS

ENV 12694:1997

Public transport - Road vehicles - Dimensional requirements for variable electronic external signs

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ENV 12694:1997

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN ISO 8384:2002

Ships and marine technology - Dredgers - Vocabulary

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8384:2000; EN ISO 8384:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8384:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16603-31-02:2015

Space engineering - Two-phase heat transport equipment

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-31-02C ; EN 16603-31-02:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16603-31-02:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

CEN/TS 15945:2011

Packaging - Ease of opening - Criteria and test methods for evaluating consumer packaging

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15945:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17480:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 11640:2012

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing (ISO 11640:2012)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11640:2012; EN ISO 11640:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11640:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 13756:2004

Puidust põrandakate. Terminoloogia

Wood flooring - Terminology

Keel: et-en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13756:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13756:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 13900-4:2004

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics - Part 4: Determinations of colouristic properties and ease of dispersion of white pigments in polyethylene by two-roll milling

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13900-4:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 23900-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13900-5:2005

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics - Part 5: Determination by filter pressure value test

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13900-5:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 23900-5:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13900-6:2012

Pigments and extenders - Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersability in plastics - Part 6: Determination by film test

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13900-6:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 23900-6:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 2812-5:2007

Värvid ja lakid. Vedelikukindluse määramine. Osa 5: Temperatuurigradiendiga kuumutusahju meetod

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to liquids - Part 5: Temperature-gradient oven method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 2812-5:2007; EN ISO 2812-5:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2812-5:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Täiendatud rahvuslikult järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/AC:2016

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist

Design of fastenings for use in concrete

Keel: et

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist. Eesti rahvuslik lisa Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General - Estonian National Annex

Keel: en, et

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009+NA:2013

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-1: Üldist Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-1: General

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/NA:2013; CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 1992-4-1:2009/AC:2016

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-2:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-2: Peaga kinnituselemendid Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-2: Headed Fasteners

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-3: Ankurkanalid Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-3: Anchor channels

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-4: Järelepaigaldatavad kinnituselemendid. Mehaanilised süsteemid Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-4: Post-installed fasteners - Mechanical systems

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-4:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 1992-4-5:2009

Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Osa 4-5: Järelepaigaldatavad kinnituselemendid. Keemilised süsteemid Design of fastenings for use in concrete - Part 4-5: Post-installed fasteners - Chemical systems

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1992-4-5:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13200-3:2006

Spectator facilities - Part 3: Separating elements - Requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13200-3:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13200-3:2018

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13200-3:2006

Spectator facilities - Part 3: Separating elements - Requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13200-3:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13200-3:2018

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 huvitatul 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 algupäraseid standardikavandid ning algupäraste tehniliste spetsifikatsioonide ja juhendite kavandid.

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud alljärgnev informatsioon:

- tähis;
- pealkiri;
- käsitusala;
- keel (en = inglise; et = eesti);
- Euroopa või rahvusvahelise alusdokumendi tähis, selle olemasolul;
- asendusseos, selle olemasolul;
- arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg.

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

Igal kuul 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 15947-1:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2 and F3 - Part 1: Terminology

This European Standard defines various terms relating to the design, construction, primary packaging and testing of fireworks of categories F1, F2 and F3.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

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

FprEN 9138

Aerospace Series - Quality Management Systems - Statistical Product - Acceptance Requirements

1.1 Purpose This standard establishes requirements when implementing statistical product acceptance methods to meet defined risk requirements. This standard also establishes the minimum content required to be covered in an organization's documented procedures that govern their application of statistical product acceptance methods. These general requirements and documented procedures apply the requirements of the EN 9100/ EN 9110/EN 9120 quality management system standards, in addition to establishing requirements for retrievability, safety/critical characteristics, and quality parameters that protect the customer. 1.2 Application This standard is applicable when invoked in a purchasing contract or specification, contractual document, customer agreement, or adopted by the organization. The purchase contract/agreement may or may not identify the appropriate EN 9138 clause(s) to be applied by the organization. All statistical methods of product acceptance require the use of clauses 4 and 5. To accept product produced: — by individual lots, see clause 6; — under switching rules, see clause 7; — under process controls, see clause 8; and — by continuous sampling or special case methods, see clause 9.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9138

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 14012

Postal services - Quality of service - Complaints handling principles

This European Standard specifies complaints handling principles related to domestic and international postal services. It applies to both national and cross border services. The standard also gives guidance for compensation and redress procedures. This European Standard may be applied to all types of postal service both Universal service and non-universal service and by all types of postal organizations. It defines various types of complaints and establishes a methodology for handling complaints in order to improve the service given to postal users. It also gives guidance for complaints handling processes to be set up by postal service providers in order to improve quality of service. This European Standard provides guidelines beyond the requirements given in ISO 10002 and ISO 9001 in order to consider both the effectiveness and efficiency of a complaint handling process, and consequently the potential for improvement of the performance of an organization. When compared to ISO 9001, the objectives of customer satisfaction and product quality are extended to include the satisfaction of interested parties and the performance of

the organization. This European Standard is applicable to the processes of the organization and consequently the quality management principles on which it is based can be deployed throughout the organization. It should be noted that the number of complaints received might not be related to the level of service given. A large number of complaints may on the contrary reflect the effectiveness of the postal operator's complaint handling process.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14012:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN IEC 62668-2:2018

Process management for avionics - Counterfeit prevention - Part 2: Managing electronic components from non-franchised sources

This part of IEC 62668, which is a technical specification, defines requirements for avoiding the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components when these components are not purchased from the original component manufacturer (OCM) or are purchased from outside of franchised distributor networks for use in the aerospace, defence and high performance (ADHP) industries. This practice is used, as derogation, only when there are no reasonable or practical alternatives. NOTE Typically this technical specification is used in conjunction with IEC 62239-1 and IEC 62668-1, enabling ADHP industries to manage and avoid the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components in their supply chains. Although developed for the ADHP industry, this document may be used by other high-performance and high-reliability industries, at their discretion.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62668-2:2018; IEC 62668-2:201X (107/342/CDV) (EQV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO/IEC 17029

Conformity Assessment - General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies (ISO/IEC/DIS 17029:2018)

This document contains general principles and requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of bodies providing validation and verification as conformity assessment. Bodies operating to this document can be internal (first party), collaborative (second party) as well as independent (third party) bodies and need not offer both, validation and verification activities. This document is applicable to validation and verification bodies in any sector, providing assurance through confirmation that claims or declarations are either plausible with regard to the intended purpose (validation) or correctly stated (verification). This document shall be applied in conjunction with sector specific programmes that contain requirements for validation and verification processes and rules. This document can be used as a basis for accreditation by accreditation bodies, peer assessment within peer assessment groups, or other forms of recognition of validation and verification bodies by international or regional organizations, governments, regulatory authorities, program or scheme owners, industry bodies, companies, customers or consumers. NOTE This document contains generic requirements and is neutral with regard to the operated validation or verification programme. Requirements of the applicable programmes are additional to the requirements of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC DIS 17029; prEN ISO/IEC 17029

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

prEN 50104

Electrical apparatus for the detection and measurement of oxygen - Performance requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies general requirements for construction, testing and performance, and describes the test methods that apply to portable, transportable and fixed apparatus for the measurement of the oxygen concentration in gas mixtures indicating up to 25 % (v/v). The apparatus, or parts thereof, may be intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (see 4.1) and in mines susceptible to firedamp. In the case of inert gas purging (inertization), it applies also to apparatus with an oxygen measuring function for explosion protection. NOTE Commonly used oxygen sensors in commercial equipment for industrial application are: a) paramagnetic sensors; b) electrochemical sensors (aqueous and solid electrolytes); c) tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy sensors (TDLAS). This standard is also applicable when an apparatus manufacturer makes any claims regarding any special features of construction or superior performance that exceed the minimum requirements of this standard. All such claims shall be verified and the test procedures shall be extended or supplemented, where necessary, to verify the claimed performance. The additional tests shall be agreed between the manufacturer and test laboratory and identified and described in the test report. This European Standard is applicable to oxygen alarm apparatus intended to measure reliably the oxygen concentration, to provide an indication, alarm or other output function, the purpose of which is to give a warning of a potential hazard and, in some cases, to initiate automatic or manual protective action(s), whenever the level exceeds or falls below a preselected alarm concentration. This standard is applicable to apparatus, including integral sampling systems of aspirated apparatus, intended to be used for commercial, industrial and non-residential safety applications. This standard does not apply to external sampling systems, or to apparatus of laboratory or scientific type, or to medical equipment, or to apparatus used only for process control purposes. For apparatus used for sensing the presence of multiple gases, this standard applies only to the measurement of oxygen. This standard is also applicable to apparatus using optical principles (e.g. TDLAS), where the optical transmitter and receiver or the optical transceiver (i.e. combined transmitter and receiver) and a suitable reflector are not located in a common enclosure. However, in this case it will be necessary to modify the test conditions described in Clause 5 and to introduce supplementary tests to Clause 6 of this standard. Such supplementary tests will include alignment, beam block fault, long range operation. Guidance to appropriate modification of the test conditions and supplementary tests may be taken from EN

60079 29 4. Modifications of the test conditions as well as modified and supplementary tests shall be agreed between the manufacturer and test laboratory and identified and described in the test report.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50104

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50104:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 50131-13

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 13: Security Pyrotechnic Obscuration Devices

This document specifies the requirements for pyrotechnic obscuration security devices as a part of an I&HAS. It covers application and performance and also specifies the necessary tests and trials to ensure efficiency and reliability of such obscuration devices. This European Standard is not intended to cover standalone or vehicular security pyrotechnic obscuration security device. This European Standard also gives guidelines on the criteria for design, installation, operation and maintenance of security pyrotechnic obscuration security device.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50131-13

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 50194-2:2018

Electrical apparatus for the detection of combustible gases in domestic premises - Part 2: Electrical apparatus for continuous operation in a fixed installation in recreational vehicles and similar premises - Additional test methods and performance requirements

This Clause of EN 50194-1 is replaced by: This document specifies test methods and performance requirements for electrical apparatus for the detection of combustible gases designed for continuous operation in a fixed installation in recreational vehicles and similar premises. NOTE 1 For caravan holiday homes EN 50194-1 applies. This document specifies apparatus designed to operate in the event of an escape of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and/or petrol (gasoline) vapour and to provide a visual and audible alarm and an executive action in the form of an output signal that can actuate directly or indirectly a shut-off device and/or other ancillary device (Type A of EN 50194-1). The document excludes apparatus for the detection of toxic gases such as carbon monoxide (see EN 50291). Apparatus complying with this document is not considered suitable for industrial or commercial installations for which EN 60079-29-1 apply. NOTE 2 Apparatus tested in accordance with EN 60079-29-1 will not necessarily comply with this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50194-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50194-2:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50194-2:2006/A1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 50488:2018

Railway applications - Fixed Installations - Electrical protective measures for working on or near an overhead contact line system and/or its associated return circuit

This document provides requirements for electrical safety for: - dead working on an overhead contact line system; - working activities near an overhead contact line system when it is live. It applies to all work activities in relation to electrical hazards only. This document is applicable to overhead contact line systems with the following nominal voltages: - 1,5 kV and 3 kV dc; - 15 kV, 2x15 kV, 25 kV and 2x25 kV ac. It also provides requirements for work activities that can give rise to electrical hazards from the return circuit. This document does not cover electrical risk arising from: - live working on overhead contact line systems (live working can be carried out according to national requirements and practices); - working on or near other electrical sources. If there are no other rules or procedures, this document could be applied to overhead contact line systems with other nominal voltages.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50488:2018

Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50488:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EN 14366:2004/prA1

Laboratory measurement of noise from waste water installations

This document: - specifies methods for the measurement of airborne and structure-borne sound produced in waste water and rain water installations under laboratory conditions; - defines the expression of the results. It is applicable to waste water piping systems and parts thereof, but not to the actual sources of the wastewater, e.g. lavatories, toilets and bathtubs or any active units. It applies to pipes with natural ventilation and made of any common material in commonly used diameters (up to 150 mm). The results obtained can be used for the comparison of products and materials. It may serve in estimating the behaviour of waste water systems in a building under certain conditions. Nevertheless, this standard does not provide a normalized procedure for calculating the acoustical properties of such installations in a building. This revision will also consider the effect of an enclosure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14366:2004/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14366:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN IEC 61828:2018

Ultrasonics - Focusing transducers - Definitions and measurement methods for the transmitted fields

This International Standard – provides definitions for the transmitted field characteristics of focusing and nonfocusing transducers for applications in medical ultrasound; – relates these definitions to theoretical descriptions, design, and measurement of the transmitted fields of focusing transducers; – gives measurement methods for obtaining defined field characteristics of focusing and nonfocusing transducers; – specifies beam axis alignment methods appropriate for focusing and nonfocusing transducers. This International Standard relates to focusing ultrasonic transducers operating in the frequency range appropriate to medical ultrasound (0,5 MHz to 40 MHz) for both therapeutic and diagnostic applications. It shows how the characteristics of the transmitted field of transducers may be described from the point of view of design, as well as measured by someone with no prior knowledge of the construction details of a particular device. The transmitted ultrasound field for a specified excitation is measured by a hydrophone in either a standard test medium (for example, water) or in a given medium. The standard applies only to media where the field behaviour is essentially like that in a fluid (i.e. where the influence of shear waves and elastic anisotropy is small), including soft tissues and tissue-mimicking gels. Any aspects of the field that affect their theoretical description or are important in design are also included. These definitions would have use in scientific communications, system design and description of the performance and safety of systems using these devices. This standard incorporates definitions from other related standards where possible, and supplies more specific terminology, both for defining focusing characteristics and for providing a basis for measurement of these characteristics.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61828:201X; prEN IEC 61828:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61828:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

EN 62841-3-4:2016/prA1:2018

Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning

aiatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 3-4: Erinõuded teisaldatavatele lihvpinkidele

Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery -

Safety - Part 3-4: Particular requirements for transportable bench grinders

Amendment for EN 62841-3-4:2016

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 62841-3-4:2016/prA1:2018; IEC 62841-3-4:2016/A1:201X (116/381/CDV) (EQV)

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62841-3-4:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13100-2:2018

Non-destructive testing of welded joints in thermoplastics semi-finished products - Part 2: X-ray radiographic testing

This document specifies fundamental radiographic techniques which enable repeatable results to be obtained economically. This document applies to the X-ray radiographic examination of heated tool, electrofusion, extrusion and hot gas joints in plastics materials. It applies to joints in single wall pipes and plates with a range of thicknesses from 5 mm to 100 mm. It only applies to pipes containing air or other gases at the time of X-ray testing. This document does not specify acceptance levels of the indications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13100-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13100-2:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EN ISO 14780:2017/prA1

Solid biofuels - Sample preparation - Amendment 1 (ISO 14780:2017/DAM 1:2018)

Amendment for EN ISO 14780:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14780:2017/DAMd 1; EN ISO 14780:2017/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

FprEN 12976-1

Päikeseküttesüsteemid ja komponendid. Tehases valmistatud süsteemid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded **Thermal solar systems and components - Factory made systems - Part 1: General requirements**

This European Standard specifies requirements on durability, reliability and safety for Factory Made solar heating systems. The standard also includes provisions for evaluation of conformity to these requirements. Concept of system families is included, as well. The requirements in this standard apply to Factory Made solar systems as products. The installation of these systems including their integration with roofs or facades is not considered, but requirements are given for the documentation for the installer and the user to be delivered with the system. External auxiliary water heating devices that are placed in series with the Factory Made system are not considered to be part of the system. Cold water piping from the cold water grid to the system as well as piping from the system to an external auxiliary heater or to draw-off points is not considered to be part of the system. Piping between components of the Factory Made system is considered to be part of the system. Any integrated heat exchanger or piping for space heating is not considered to be part of the system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 12976-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12976-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 60317-23:2014/prA1:2018

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 23: Solderable polyesterimide enamelled round copper wire, class 180

Amendment for EN 60317-23:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-23:2013/A1:201X; EN 60317-23:2014/prA1:2018

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60317-23:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 62668-2:2018

Process management for avionics - Counterfeit prevention - Part 2: Managing electronic components from non-franchised sources

This part of IEC 62668, which is a technical specification, defines requirements for avoiding the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components when these components are not purchased from the original component manufacturer (OCM) or are purchased from outside of franchised distributor networks for use in the aerospace, defence and high performance (ADHP) industries. This practice is used, as derogation, only when there are no reasonable or practical alternatives. NOTE Typically this technical specification is used in conjunction with IEC 62239-1 and IEC 62668-1, enabling ADHP industries to manage and avoid the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components in their supply chains. Although developed for the ADHP industry, this document may be used by other high-performance and high-reliability industries, at their discretion.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62668-2:2018; IEC 62668-2:201X (107/342/CDV) (EQV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 303 520 V1.1.1

Lähitoimeseadmed (SRD); Raadiosagedusalas 430 MHz kuni 440 MHz töötavad väga väikese võimsusega (ULP) juhtmevabad meditsiinilised kapselendoskoopia seadmed; Raadiospektri juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard **Short Range Devices (SRD); Ultra Low Power (ULP) wireless medical capsule endoscopy devices operating in the band 430 MHz to 440 MHz; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum**

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Ultra Low Power Wireless Medical Capsule Endoscopy application (CCam transmitters and associated DR receivers) operating in the designated frequency band 430 MHz to 440 MHz, as meant by ETSI TR 103 451. A possible return (downlink) RF transmission channel from DR to CCam for command and control signalling, if and when implemented, will be outside the scope of the present document. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 303 520 V1.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 14908-7:2018

Open communication in building automation, controls and building management - Control Network Protocol - Part 7: Communication via internet protocols

This European Standard specifies a communication protocol for networked control systems. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control using web-services. The standard describes services in layer 2 and layer 3. The layer 2 (data link layer) specification also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The layer 3 (network layer), as described in EN 14908-1, is integrated in UDP/IP communication using IPv4 and IPv6 protocols.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ANSI/CEA-709.1-B; prEN 14908-7:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

37 VISUAALTEHNIKA

prEN ISO 12643-1

Graphic technology - Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems - Part 1: General requirements (ISO/DIS 12643-1:2018)

This part of ISO 12643 provides safety specifications for the design and construction of new equipment used in prepress systems, printing press systems, binding and finishing systems, converting systems, corrugated board manufacturing systems and stand alone platen presses. It is applicable to equipment used in stand-alone mode, or in combination with other machines, including ancillary equipment, in which all the machine actuators (e.g. drives) of the equipment are controlled by the same control system. The requirements given in this part of ISO 12643 are applicable to the equipment covered by all parts of ISO 12643, unless otherwise noted. This part of ISO 12643 is intended to be used in conjunction with the applicable part of ISO 12643 that contains additional requirements specific to a particular type of equipment. This part of ISO 12643 addresses recognized significant hazards specific to equipment and systems in the following areas: - mechanical; - electrical; - slipping, tripping, falling; - ergonomics; - noise; - UV and laser radiation; - fire and explosion; - thermal; - substances and material used for processing; - failure, malfunction of control system - other types of emissions [e.g. ozone, ink mist, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), etc.]. This standard is not applicable to: - ordinary office equipment for digital printing and paper processing, such as digital printers, copiers, sorters, binders and staplers, which is intended for use outside the printing and paper industry; - winder-slitters and sheeters in paper finishing (sheeters with unwinders); - office-type collating machines equipped with friction feeders; - mail processing machines; - machines used for filling packages (such as machines for shaping, filling, and closing the package); and - textile printing presses. The safety principles established in this part of ISO 12643 can also be applicable to the design of equipment within areas of technology that are not specified in ISO 12643.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12643-1; prEN ISO 12643-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 12643-2

Graphic technology - Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems - Part 2: Prepress and press equipment and systems (ISO/DIS 12643-2:2018)

This part of ISO 12643 provides safety requirements specific to prepress and press equipment and systems. This part of ISO 12643 shall be used in conjunction with ISO 12643-1. This part of ISO 12643 provides additional safety requirements for the design and construction of new prepress and press equipment, and the auxiliary equipment integrated into the press control system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12643-2; prEN ISO 12643-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EN 16486:2014/prA1:2018

Jäätmematerjalide või taaskasutatavate osiste tihendamise masinad. Tihendajad. Ohutusnõuded

Machines for compacting waste materials or recyclable fractions - Compactors - Safety requirements

Muudatus standardile EN 16486:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16486:2014/prA1:2018

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16486:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 17281

Safety requirements - Vehicle cleaning equipment

This document contains technical safety requirements for the design, equipment and testing of brushless vehicle washing systems and vehicle washing systems with brushes for, indoor and outdoor operation e.g. roll-over vehicle washing systems, vehicle washing tunnels, manually movable vehicle washing facilities. This standard does not apply to hand-guided high pressure cleaners which are covered by EN 60335-2-79, to water recycling systems, buildings and doors for entering the traffic zone, for powered ride-on machines and powered walk-behind machines with a traction drive. NOTE Signals (example doors, lighting systems) may be provided by the vehicle washing system. This standard contains requirements for the protection of persons and objects from accidents and damages during use and operation of vehicle washing systems. Persons to be protected are - operators, - maintenance and monitoring personnel, - persons in the vicinity of vehicle washing systems, - persons sitting in the vehicle during cleaning. Objects to be protected are - vehicles. Significant hazards associated with vehicle washing systems are listed in Clause 4. These hazards have been established by a risk assessment according to EN ISO 12100 and require measures to eliminate the hazard or to reduce the risk. These measures are specified in Clause 5 of this standard. The safety requirements assume that vehicle washing systems are regularly maintained by trained and competent persons according to the manufacturer's information and that the operators, with the exception of users of self-service washing systems, have been instructed in the handling of vehicle washing systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17281

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 15118-2

Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface - Part 2: Network and application protocol requirements (ISO/DIS 15118-2:2018)

This international standard specifies the communication between the electric vehicle (EV), including battery electric vehicle (BEV) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV), and the EV supply equipment. The application layer message sets defined in this revision of ISO 15118-2 are designed to support the electricity power transfer between an EV and an EV supply equipment. The bidirectional electricity power transfer, use case of that was already included in edition 1.0 of part 1 but not included in part 2, was officially added to the scope of this standard. Herein edition 2.0 of part 2 defines the communication messages and sequence requirements for bidirectional power transfer. Also the scope is widely extended in this revision, requirements of wireless communication for both conductive charging and wireless charging are defined. Additionally, requirements of communication for automatic connection device and information services about charging and control status are defined in this revision. The purpose of this part 2 of ISO 15118 is to detail the communication between an electric vehicle communication controller (EVCC) and supply equipment communication controller (SECC). Aspects are specified to detect a vehicle in a communication network and enable an Internet Protocol (IP) based communication between EVCC and SECC.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15118-2; prEN ISO 15118-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15118-2:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

prEN 14067-5

Railway applications - Aerodynamics - Part 5: Requirements and test procedures for aerodynamics in tunnels

This document establishes requirements, test procedures, assessment methods and acceptance criteria for aerodynamics in tunnels and rolling stock in tunnels. Topics of aerodynamic pressures and loadings, aerodynamic resistance and micro-pressure waves are addressed. Requirements for rolling stock with operating speeds equal to or above 200 km/h are provided for pressures generated in tunnel operation. Requirements for infrastructure with design speeds above 160 km/h or high blockage ratio or tunnels longer than 12 km are provided for pressures generated in tunnel operation. These requirements are not applicable to light rail and urban rail. This document is applicable to all railway vehicles and infrastructure with track gauges from 1 435 mm to 1 668 mm inclusive.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14067-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14067-5:2006+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 50488:2018

Railway applications - Fixed Installations - Electrical protective measures for working on or near an overhead contact line system and/or its associated return circuit

This document provides requirements for electrical safety for: - dead working on an overhead contact line system; - working activities near an overhead contact line system when it is live. It applies to all work activities in relation to electrical hazards only. This document is applicable to overhead contact line systems with the following nominal voltages: - 1,5 kV and 3 kV dc; - 15 kV, 2x15 kV, 25 kV and 2x25 kV ac. It also provides requirements for work activities that can give rise to electrical hazards from the return circuit. This document does not cover electrical risk arising from: - live working on overhead contact line systems (live working can be carried out according to national requirements and practices); - working on or near other electrical sources. If there are no other rules or procedures, this document could be applied to overhead contact line systems with other nominal voltages.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50488:2018
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50488:2006
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

prEN 13852-3

Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 3: Light offshore cranes

This document applies to light offshore cranes including their supporting pedestals and structures. NOTE The supporting pedestal and structures such as columns and boom rests are covered by this standard to the extent where their main purpose is to support the crane. This document is applicable to light offshore cranes, whose structures are made of steel. The following characteristics distinguish light offshore cranes from other types of offshore cranes: - maximum rated capacity 20 tonnes, maximum load moment 300 tm; - limitation for off-board lifting operation $H_s = 2,0$ m and wind speed 15 m/s (3s gust); - maximum number of working cycles class U3 ($C \leq 125.000$) according to EN 13001-1. This document gives requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to light offshore cranes, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the risk assessment (see Clause 4). This document is not applicable for: a) transportation, assembly, disabling, scrapping or changing the configuration of the crane; b) non- fixed load lifting attachments, i.e. any item between the hook and the load; c) lifting operations in ambient temperatures below -20 °C; d) lifting operations in ambient temperatures above 45 °C; e) lifting operations involving more than one crane; f) accidental loads due to collisions or earthquakes; g) emergency personnel rescue operations (except training); h) subsea lifting operations; i) general purpose offshore cranes, floating cranes and motion compensated cranes. This document is applicable for the lifting of personnel. This document is applicable to light offshore cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13852-3
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 12216

Small craft - Windows, portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors - Strength and watertightness requirements (ISO/DIS 12216:2018)

This International Standard specifies technical requirements for windows, portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors on small craft of hull length up to 24 m, taking into account the type of craft, its design category, and the location of the appliance. The appliances considered in this International Standard are only those that are critical for the craft's watertightness, i.e. those that could lead to flooding due to strength and/or watertightness. Openings and non-opening devices fitted below Area I are excluded from the scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12216; prEN ISO 12216
Asendab dokumenti: prEN ISO 12216:2018
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 2583

Aerospace series - Bolts, MJ threads, in heat resisting nickel base alloy NI-PH2601 (Inconel 718) - Classification: 1 275 MPa (at ambient temperature)/650°C - Technical specification

This standard specifies the characteristics, qualification and acceptance requirements for bolts with MJ threads in NI-PH2601. Classification: 1 275 MPa/650 °C. It is applicable whenever referenced.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2583
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2583:2000
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

FprEN 9138

Aerospace Series - Quality Management Systems - Statistical Product - Acceptance Requirements

1.1 Purpose This standard establishes requirements when implementing statistical product acceptance methods to meet defined risk requirements. This standard also establishes the minimum content required to be covered in an organization's documented procedures that govern their application of statistical product acceptance methods. These general requirements and documented procedures apply the requirements of the EN 9100/ EN 9110/EN 9120 quality management system standards, in addition to establishing requirements for retrievability, safety/critical characteristics, and quality parameters that protect the customer. 1.2 Application This standard is applicable when invoked in a purchasing contract or specification, contractual document, customer agreement, or adopted by the organization. The purchase contract/agreement may or may not identify the appropriate EN 9138 clause(s) to be applied by the organization. All statistical methods of product acceptance require the use of clauses 4 and 5. To accept product produced: — by individual lots, see clause 6; — under switching rules, see clause 7; — under process controls, see clause 8; and — by continuous sampling or special case methods, see clause 9.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 9138

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN IEC 62668-2:2018

Process management for avionics - Counterfeit prevention - Part 2: Managing electronic components from non-franchised sources

This part of IEC 62668, which is a technical specification, defines requirements for avoiding the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components when these components are not purchased from the original component manufacturer (OCM) or are purchased from outside of franchised distributor networks for use in the aerospace, defence and high performance (ADHP) industries. This practice is used, as derogation, only when there are no reasonable or practical alternatives. NOTE Typically this technical specification is used in conjunction with IEC 62239-1 and IEC 62668-1, enabling ADHP industries to manage and avoid the use of counterfeit, recycled and fraudulent components in their supply chains. Although developed for the ADHP industry, this document may be used by other high-performance and high-reliability industries, at their discretion.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62668-2:2018; IEC 62668-2:201X (107/342/CDV) (EQV)

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EN 1459-1:2017/prA1

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

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements of self-propelled variable-reach rough-terrain trucks (hereafter referred to as trucks), intended to handle loads, equipped with a telescopic lifting means (pivoted boom), on which a load handling device (e.g. carriage and fork arms) is fitted. For the purpose of this standard, rough-terrain variable-reach trucks are designed to transport, lift and place loads and can be driven on unimproved terrain. Fork arms are considered to be part of the truck. Trucks can also be equipped with a variety of attachments (e.g. bale spikes, mowers, sweepers). This European Standard deals with all the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the trucks when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Annex A). This European Standard does not apply to: - slewing variable reach rough terrain trucks covered by EN 1459-2; - industrial variable reach trucks covered by EN ISO 3691-2; - lorry-mounted variable reach trucks; - variable reach trucks fitted with tilting or elevating operator position; - mobile cranes covered by EN 13000; - machines designed primarily for earth moving, even if their buckets and blades are replaced with forks (see EN 474 series); - trucks designed primarily with variable length load suspension elements (e.g. chain, ropes) from which the load may swing freely in all directions; - trucks fitted with personnel/work platforms, designed to move persons to elevated working positions; - trucks designed primarily for container handling; - trucks on tracks; - trucks with articulated chassis; - attachments (covered by prEN 1459-5). This European Standard does not address hazards linked to: - hybrid power systems; - gas power system; - gasoline engine system; - battery power system; - tractor specific devices (e.g. PTO). This European Standard does not address hazards which may occur: a) when handling suspended loads which may swing freely (additional requirements are given in prEN 1459-4 (in preparation)); b) when using trucks on public roads; c) when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres; d) when operating underground; e) when towing trailers; f) when fitted with a personnel work platform (additional requirements are given in EN 1459-3); g) when using cruise-control. This European Standard does not provide a method of calculation for fatigue and strength of material. This document is not applicable to trucks manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1459-1:2017/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1459-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13852-3

Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 3: Light offshore cranes

This document applies to light offshore cranes including their supporting pedestals and structures. NOTE The supporting pedestal and structures such as columns and boom rests are covered by this standard to the extent where their main purpose is to support the crane. This document is applicable to light offshore cranes, whose structures are made of steel. The following characteristics distinguish light offshore cranes from other types of offshore cranes: - maximum rated capacity 20 tonnes, maximum load moment 300 tm; - limitation for off-board lifting operation $H_s = 2,0$ m and wind speed 15 m/s (3s gust); - maximum number of working cycles class U3 ($C \leq 125.000$) according to EN 13001-1. This document gives requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to light offshore cranes, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the risk assessment (see Clause 4). This document is not applicable for: a) transportation, assembly, disabling, scrapping or changing the configuration of the crane; b) non-fixed load lifting attachments, i.e. any item between the hook and the load; c) lifting operations in ambient temperatures below -20 °C; d) lifting operations in ambient temperatures above 45 °C; e) lifting operations involving more than one crane; f) accidental loads due to collisions or earthquakes; g) emergency personnel rescue operations (except training); h) subsea lifting operations; i) general purpose offshore cranes, floating cranes and motion compensated cranes. This document is applicable for the lifting of personnel. This document is applicable to light offshore cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13852-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

prEN ISO 12822

Glass packaging - 26 H 126 crown finish - Dimensions (ISO/DIS 12822:2018)

This document specifies the dimensions of the 26 mm shallow crown finish for glass bottles containing beverages. The shallow crown finish is designed to use a metal crown closure (see Cetie data sheet EC1-02 [2]).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12822; prEN ISO 12822

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14635:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 17076-1

Leather - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber method (ISO/DIS 17076-1:2018)

This part of ISO 17076 specifies a method of determining the abrasion resistance of leather using a Taber apparatus.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17076-1; prEN ISO 17076-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17076-1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 20705

Textiles - Quantitative microscopical analysis - General principles of testing (ISO/DIS 20705:2018)

This International Standard specifies common methods for the quantitative microscopical analysis of various mixtures of fibres. The methods described is based on the using of a light microscope (LM) or a Scanning Electronic Microscope (SEM), on the measurements of the fibre apparent diameter (preparation of longitudinal views) or on the measurements of fibre section area (preparation of cross views), depending on the section shape of the fibres. NOTE When the section shape is circular or almost circular, the longitudinal views are appropriate. For the other section shapes, the cross views are adequate. Pictures of section shapes of fibres can be found in ISO/TR 11827. The given procedures may be applied to fibres in any textile form when mixtures of fibres cannot be separated by manual methods or by chemical methods. For examples, such mixtures are cashmere and wool, cotton and flax, flax and hemp. If it is practicable to separate chemically the components, the method described in the individual parts of ISO 1833 should be used in preference to the microscopical methods.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20705; prEN ISO 20705

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

prEN 16215

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs by GC/HRMS and of indicator PCBs by GC/HRMS

This document is applicable to the determination of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs), (together termed 'dioxins' (PCDD/Fs)) and dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-like PCBs (dl-PCBs and ndl-PCBs) in animal feeding stuffs. Collaborative studies have been carried out. The method is suitable for the determination of dioxins, dl-PCBs and ndl-PCBs at the appropriate MRL in compound feed and ingredients e.g. oil, mineral clay. The method is applicable to samples containing trace level amounts of one or more dioxins, dioxin-like PCBs and non-dioxin-like PCBs. The limit of quantification (LOQ) is - 0,05 pg/g (OCDD/F = 0,1 pg/g) for the relevant individual congeners of dioxins/furans, - 0,05 pg/g for non-ortho PCBs, - 10 pg/g for mono-ortho PCBs, and - 100 pg/g for non-dioxin-like-PCBs. For determination of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, the procedure can be used as confirmatory method as defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 for dioxins and dl-PCB in feed [1]. Confirmatory methods as described in this standard are high-resolution gas chromatography/high resolution mass spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS) methods. If only the analysis of non-dioxin-like PCBs is required, a GC-LRMS method can be used (e.g. EN 15741 [2]) provided that appropriate analytical performance criteria are met in the relevant range for the matrix of interest. This document is split into four modules. Each module describes a part of the whole procedure (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) to be followed: a) Module A: Description of standards which might be used; b) Module B: Description of extraction procedures; c) Module C: Description of clean-up procedures; d) Module D: GC/HRMS determination. Each module describes a part of the whole method as well as, when applicable, alternatives which should be equivalent. Each module has to be regarded as an example. Combining modules and/or alternatives gives a highly flexible, "performance based" procedure. It is permitted to modify the method if all performance criteria laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 [1] are met. Any deviation of the described method, combination of modules needs to be recorded as part of the QA/QC procedures of accredited laboratories and should be available on request. Figure 1 - Flow scheme for the determination of dioxins, dl-PCBs and non-dioxin-like-PCBs in feed Figure 2 - Flow scheme for the determination of dioxins, dl-PCBs and non-dioxin-like-PCBs in oil and fat

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16215

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16215:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 4254-17

Agricultural machinery - Safety - Part 17: Root crop harvesters (ISO/DIS 4254-17:2018)

This part of ISO 4254, intended to be used together with ISO 4254-1, specifies the safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of trailed, mounted or self-propelled machines for: - potato harvesting which carry out one or more of the following operations: haulm chopping, lifting, picking-up, cleaning, conveying and unloading of potatoes, and - sugar beet and fodder beet harvesting which carry out one or more of the following operations: leaf stripping, topping, extracting ((lifting)), picking-up, cleaning, conveying and unloading of beet.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4254-17; prEN ISO 4254-17

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13118:2006+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13140:2000+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 14103

Fat and oil derivatives - Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) - Determination of ester and linolenic acid methyl ester contents

The purpose of this document is to describe a procedure for the determination of the ester content in fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) intended for incorporation into diesel oil. It also allows determining the linolenic acid methyl ester content. It allows verifying that the ester content of FAME is greater than 90 % (m/m) and that the linolenic acid content is between 1 % (m/m) and 15 % (m/m). This method is suitable for FAME which contains methyl esters between C6 and C24. NOTE 1 For the purposes of this document, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (v/v)" are used to represent respectively the mass and volume fractions. NOTE 2 This method was elaborated for FAME samples from usual raw material. For FAME sample from unidentified raw material, a solution of the test sample should be prepared without any internal standard addition, in order to verify the absence of natural nonadecanoic acid methyl ester. NOTE 3 The distribution of fatty acid methyl esters is given in Annex C. WARNING - The use of this method may involve hazardous equipment, materials and operations. This method does not purport to address to all of the safety problems associated with its use, but it is the responsibility of the user to search and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14103

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14103:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 15947-1:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2 and F3 - Part 1: Terminology

This European Standard defines various terms relating to the design, construction, primary packaging and testing of fireworks of categories F1, F2 and F3.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 15947-2:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2 and F3 - Part 2: Categories and types of firework

This European Standard establishes a system for dividing fireworks into categories and types. It is applicable to fireworks in categories F1, F2 and F3.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-2:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-2:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 15947-3:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2, and F3 - Part 3: Minimum labelling requirements

This European Standard specifies minimum labelling requirements for the article and primary or selection packaging of fireworks. It is applicable to fireworks in categories F1, F2 and F3 according to EN 15947-2:2015.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-3:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-3:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 15947-4:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2 and F3 - Part 4: Test methods

This European Standard specifies test methods. It is applicable to fireworks in categories F1, F2 and F3 according to EN 15947-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-4:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-4:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 15947-5:2018

Pyrotechnic articles - Fireworks, Categories F1, F2 and F3 - Part 5: Requirements for construction and performance

This European Standard specifies requirements for construction, performance and primary or selection packaging of fireworks. It is applicable to fireworks in categories F1, F2 and F3 according to EN 15947 2:2015. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing detonative explosives except for black powder or flash composition. This European Standard does not apply for articles containing pyrotechnic composition that includes any of the following substances: - arsenic or arsenic compounds; - hexachlorobenzene; - mixtures containing a mass fraction of chlorates greater than 80 %; - mixtures of chlorates with metals; - mixtures of chlorates with red phosphorus (except when used in Christmas crackers, party poppers or snaps); - mixtures of chlorates with potassium hexacyanoferrate(II); - mixtures of chlorates with sulfur (these mixtures are allowed for friction heads only); - mixtures of chlorates with sulfides; - lead or lead compounds; - mercury compounds; - white phosphorus; - picrates or picric acid; - potassium chlorate with a mass fraction of bromates greater than 0,15 %; - sulfur with an acidity, expressed in mass fraction of sulphuric acid, greater than 0,002 %; - zirconium with a particle size of less than 40 µm.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15947-5:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15947-5:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 6145-1

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic methods - Part 1: General aspects (ISO/DIS 6145-1:2018)

This document gives a brief overview of each of the dynamic techniques which are described in detail in the following parts of ISO 6145. This document provides basic information to support an informed choice for one or another method for the preparation of calibration gas mixtures. It also describes how these methods can be linked to national measurement standards to establish metrological traceability for the composition of the prepared gas mixtures. Since all techniques are dynamic and rely on flow rates, this first part of ISO 6145 describes the calibration process by measurement of each individual flow rate generated by the device. Methods are also provided for assessing the composition of the generated gas mixtures by comparison with an already validated calibration gas mixture. This document provides general requirements for the use and operation of dynamic methods for gas mixture preparation. It also includes the necessary expressions for calculating the calibration gas composition and its associated uncertainty. Gas mixtures obtained by these dynamic methods can be used to calibrate or control gas analysers. The storage of dynamically prepared gas mixtures into bags or cylinders is beyond the scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6145-1; prEN ISO 6145-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6145-1:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 14780:2017/prA1

Solid biofuels - Sample preparation - Amendment 1 (ISO 14780:2017/DAM 1:2018)

Amendment for EN ISO 14780:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14780:2017/DAMd 1; EN ISO 14780:2017/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

77 METALLURGIA

prEN 10250-4:2018

Open die steel forgings for general engineering purposes - Part 4: Stainless steels

This Part of this European Standard specifies the technical delivery requirements for open die forgings, forged bars and products pre-forged and finished in ring rolling mills, manufactured from stainless steels with ferritic, martensitic, austenitic and austenitic-

ferritic structures. Note: The majority of steels listed in this Part of EN 10250 are identical to steels specified EN 10088-3 and more extensive information on properties is given in that European Standard. General information on technical delivery conditions is given in EN 10021.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 10250-4:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10250-4:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 6504-3

Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power - Part 3: Determination of hiding power of paints for masonry and concrete (ISO/DIS 6504-3:2018)

This document (ISO 6504-3) specifies methods for determining the hiding power given by paint coats of white or light colours of tristimulus values Y and Y10 greater than 25, applied to a black and white chart, or to a colourless transparent foil. In the latter case the tristimulus values Y and Y10 are measured over black and white panels. Subsequently, the hiding power is calculated from these tristimulus values. This document specifies also a simple method for calculating the spreading rate for paints with a volatile matter content with low evaporation speed, e.g. coatings for interior walls and ceilings as specified in EN 13300.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6504-3; prEN ISO 6504-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6504-3:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 14366:2004/prA1

Laboratory measurement of noise from waste water installations

This document: - specifies methods for the measurement of airborne and structure-borne sound produced in waste water and rain water installations under laboratory conditions; - defines the expression of the results. It is applicable to waste water piping systems and parts thereof, but not to the actual sources of the wastewater, e.g. lavatories, toilets and bathtubs or any active units. It applies to pipes with natural ventilation and made of any common material in commonly used diameters (up to 150 mm). The results obtained can be used for the comparison of products and materials. It may serve in estimating the behaviour of waste water systems in a building under certain conditions. Nevertheless, this standard does not provide a normalized procedure for calculating the acoustical properties of such installations in a building. This revision will also consider the effect of an enclosure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14366:2004/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14366:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

EN 15101-1:2013/FprA1:2018

Ehituslikud soojusisolatsioonitooted. Kasutuskohas valmistatavad puistettselluloosist (LFCI) tooted. Osa 1: Toodete spetsifikatsioon enne paigaldamist

Thermal insulation products for buildings - In-situ formed loose fill cellulose (LFCI) products - Part 1: Specification for the products before installation

This European Standard specifies requirements for loose-fill cellulose insulation (LFCI) products for the thermal and/or sound insulation of buildings when installed into walls, floors, galleries, roofs and ceilings. This European Standard is a specification for the loose-fill cellulose insulation (LFCI) products before installation. This European Standard describes the product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, marking and labelling and the rules for evaluation of conformity. Products covered by this European Standard may also be used in prefabricated thermal insulation systems and composite panels; the structural performance of systems incorporating these products is not covered. Products with a declared thermal conductivity at 10 °C greater than 0,060 W/(m · K) or a declared thermal resistance lower than 0,25 m² · K/W are not covered by this European Standard. This European Standard does not specify the required level of all properties to be achieved by a product to demonstrate fitness for purpose in a particular application. The required levels are to be found in local regulations or non-conflicting standards. This European Standard does not cover factory made cellulose products placed on the market as bats, mats or boards intended to be used for the insulation of buildings or loose-fill cellulose products for the insulation of building equipment and industrial installations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15101-1:2013/FprA1:2018

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15101-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13141-4

Ventilation for buildings - Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation - Part 4: Aerodynamic, electrical power and acoustic performance of unidirectional ventilation units

This document specifies aerodynamic, acoustic and electrical power performance test methods for unidirectional ventilation units used in residential ventilation systems. This document is applicable to ventilation units: - installed on a wall or in a window without any duct, A category; - installed in the upstream of a duct, B category; - installed in the downstream of a duct, C category; - installed in a duct, or with duct connection upstream and downstream, D category; - with one or several inlets/outlets; - installed in a system with a heat pump for domestic hot water or water for cooling or heating; - which can be used for supply or exhaust. This document does not apply to: - fan assisted cowls which are tested according to EN 13141-5; - mechanical supply and exhaust units which are tested according to prEN 13141-7 or prEN 13141-8.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13141-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13141-4:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13141-7

Ventilation for buildings - Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation - Part 7: Performance testing of ducted mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units (including heat recovery)

This document specifies the laboratory test methods and test requirements for the testing of aerodynamic, thermal, acoustic and electrical performance characteristics of ducted mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units intended for single family houses. This document is applicable to unit that contain at least, within one or more casing: - fans for mechanical supply and exhaust; - air filters; - air-to-air heat exchanger and/or air-to-air heat pump for air heat recovery; - control system. Such unit can be provided in more than one assembly, the separate assemblies of which are designed to be used together. The different possible arrangements of heat recovery, heat exchangers and/or heat pumps are described in Annex A. This document does not deal with non-ducted units. This document does not cover ventilation systems that may also provide water space heating and hot water. This document does not cover units including combustion engine, driven compression heat pumps and absorption heat pumps. Electrical safety requirements are given in EN 60335-2-40 and EN 60335-2-80.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13141-7

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13141-7:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13141-8

Ventilation for buildings - Performance testing of components/products for residential ventilation - Part 8: Performance testing of non-ducted mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units (including heat recovery)

This document specifies the laboratory test methods and test requirements for the testing of aerodynamic, thermal, acoustic and the electrical performance characteristics of non-ducted mechanical supply and exhaust ventilation units used in single dwellings. The purpose of this document is not to consider the quality of ventilation but to test the performance of the equipment. In general, a ventilation unit contains: - fans for mechanical supply and exhaust; - air filters; - air-to-air heat exchanger for heat and possibly humidity recovery; - control system; - inlet and outlet grilles. Such equipment can be provided in more than one assembly, the separate assemblies of which are designed to be used together. Such equipment can contain alternating heat exchangers which provide separate supply and exhaust air flows. In certain cases, i.e. alternating ventilation unit, the manufacturer may declare that the equipment can be installed in such a way that it serves more than one room. For the purpose of this document, these products are assessed in a single room. This document does not deal with ducted units or units with heat pumps. Safety requirements are given in EN 60335-2-40 and EN 60335-2-80.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13141-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13141-8:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 13142

Ventilation for buildings - Components/products for residential ventilation - Required and optional performance characteristics

This document specifies and classifies the component/product performance characteristics which may be necessary for the design, rating and dimensioning, placing on the market of residential ventilation products and systems to provide the predetermined performance, comfort conditions of temperature, air velocity, humidity, hygiene and sound in the occupied zone. It defines those performance characteristics (mandatory or optional) which shall be determined, measured and presented according to relevant test methods. It provides a classification scheme which leads to a full definition of product properties based on test methods described in various EN Standards and gives an overview of the test standards. Distinction between mandatory and optional requirement is left to each European and national regulations. The codification part in Annex A and the classification part in Clause 4 apply to the following products: - unidirectional mechanical supply and exhaust residential ventilation units according to prEN 13141-4, EN 13141-6 and EN 13141-11; - ducted mechanical bidirectional residential ventilation units according to prEN 13141-7; - non-ducted mechanical bidirectional residential ventilation units according to prEN 13141-8. This European Standard does not apply to other products such as filters, fire dampers, ducts, control devices and sound attenuators, which may also be incorporated in residential ventilation. This European Standard specifies in Annex ZA and Annex ZB the requirements of EU 1253/2014 and EU 1254/2014 for residential ventilation units below 1 000 m³/h air volume flow. This European Standard does not cover requirements raised by European Directives (e.g. low voltage directive, EMC directive) and other requirements such as corrosion, fire resistance and snow penetration.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13142
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13142:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 14908-7:2018

Open communication in building automation, controls and building management - Control Network Protocol - Part 7: Communication via internet protocols

This European Standard specifies a communication protocol for networked control systems. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control using web-services. The standard describes services in layer 2 and layer 3. The layer 2 (data link layer) specification also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The layer 3 (network layer), as described in EN 14908-1, is integrated in UDP/IP communication using IPv4 and IPv6 protocols.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ANSI/CEA-709.1-B; prEN 14908-7:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 215

Thermostatic radiator valves - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies definitions, requirements and test methods for thermostatic radiator valves referred to hereafter as thermostatic valves. This standard applies to two port thermostatic valves with or without pre-setting facility and thermostatic integrated valves with or without pre-setting facility for fitting to radiators in wet central heating installations up to a water temperature of 120 °C and a nominal pressure of PN 10. This standard further specifies the dimensions, the materials and the connection details of four series of straight and angle pattern thermostatic radiator valves of nominal pressure ≤ PN 10. This standard can be used as reference in a CEN/CENELEC Certification Mark System on thermostatic radiator valves.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 215

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 215:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN ISO 8970

Timber structures - Testing of joints made with mechanical fasteners - Requirements for timber density (ISO/DIS 8970:2018)

This International Standard specifies a method based on density, for the selection of pieces of timber used in determining the strength and stiffness properties of joints between members of structural timber made with mechanical fasteners. It is intended to be used in conjunction with a test standard specifying a test method. It is assumed the timber density is normally distributed and that any deviations are reported. This International Standard is applicable only to specimens of structural timber. NOTE It is emphasized that the timber density is only one of the properties that may influence the strength of a joint. Other relevant properties are, for example, growth-ring size and orientation, toughness and hardness.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 8970; prEN ISO 8970

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8970:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

93 RAJATISED

prEN 14067-5

Railway applications - Aerodynamics - Part 5: Requirements and test procedures for aerodynamics in tunnels

This document establishes requirements, test procedures, assessment methods and acceptance criteria for aerodynamics in tunnels and rolling stock in tunnels. Topics of aerodynamic pressures and loadings, aerodynamic resistance and micro-pressure waves are addressed. Requirements for rolling stock with operating speeds equal to or above 200 km/h are provided for pressures generated in tunnel operation. Requirements for infrastructure with design speeds above 160 km/h or high blockage ratio or tunnels longer than 12 km are provided for pressures generated in tunnel operation. These requirements are not applicable to light rail and urban rail. This document is applicable to all railway vehicles and infrastructure with track gauges from 1 435 mm to 1 668 mm inclusive.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14067-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14067-5:2006+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

prEN 14908-7:2018

Open communication in building automation, controls and building management - Control Network Protocol - Part 7: Communication via internet protocols

This European Standard specifies a communication protocol for networked control systems. The protocol provides peer-to-peer communication for networked control using web-services. The standard describes services in layer 2 and layer 3. The layer 2 (data link layer) specification also describes the MAC sub-layer interface to the physical layer. The physical layer provides a choice of transmission media. The layer 3 (network layer), as described in EN 14908-1, is integrated in UDP/IP communication using IPv4 and IPv6 protocols.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ANSI/CEA-709.1-B; prEN 14908-7:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.12.2018

TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste Eesti standardite ja dokumentide kohta.

Tõlgetega tutvumiseks võtta ühendust EVS-i standardiosakonnaga: standardiosakond@evs.ee, ostmiseks klientideenindusega: standard@evs.ee.

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

EN IEC 61000-3-2:201X

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-2: Piirväärtused. Vooluharmoniliste emissiooni lubatavad piirväärtused (seadmetel sisendvooluga kuni 16 A faasi kohta)

Käesolev IEC 61000 osa käsitleb üldkasutatavasse elektritoite süsteemidesse sisestatud harmooniliste voolukomponentide piiramist. Dokument määrab sisendvoolu harmooniliste komponentide piirid, mida saab valmistada kindlaksmääratud tingimustel testitud seadmetega. See IEC 61000 osa on kohaldatav elektrilistele ja elektroonilistele seadmetele, mille nimiväljatüüp on kuni 16A (kaasa arvatud) faasi kohta ja mõeldud ühendamiseks üldkasutatavate madalpinge jaotusvõrkudega. Käesolevas dokumendis on kaarkeevitusseadmed, mis ei ole professionaalsed seadmed, nimiväljundvooluga kuni 16 A ühe faasi kohta. Professionaalseks kasutuseks ettenähtud kaarkeevitusseadmed, nagu on määratletud standardis IEC 60974-1, on käesolevast dokumendist välja jäetud ja nende suhtes võivad kehtida paigalduspiirangud vastavalt IEC 61000-3-12 nõuetele. Käesoleva dokumendi kohased katsed on tüübikatsed. Süsteemide puhul, mille nimipinge on väiksem kui 220 V (faas-neutraal), pole piiranguid veel kaalutud. MÄRKUS Käesolevas dokumendis kasutatakse sõnu seadet, seadet ja seadmeid. Neil on sama tähendus käesoleva dokumendi tähenduses.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-3-2:2018; EN IEC 61000-3-2:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

EVS-EN 124-4:2015

Rest- ja kontrollkaevude luugid sõidu- ja kõnnitee aladele. Osa 4: Raudbetoonist rest- ja kontrollkaevude luugid

Käesolevat Euroopa standardit rakendatakse jalakäijate ja/või sõidukite liikluseks ettenähtud aladele paigaldatud restkaevude, hoolduskaevude ja kontrollkaevude katteks ettenähtud restkaevude päistele ja hoolduskaevude päistele, mis on valmistatud raudbetoonist ja mille sissepääsu ava on kuni 1000 mm, kaasa arvatud. See on kohaldatav hoolduskaevude päistele ja restkaevude päistele kasutamiseks: — ainult jalakäijatele ja jalgratastele ettenähtud aladele (vähemalt klass A 15), — jalakäijate aladele ja võrreldavatele aladele, autoparklatele või parkimispiinasele (vähemalt klass B 125), — kõnnitee ja sõidutee serva jäävatele aladele, mis mõelduna teeservast ulatuvad maksimaalselt 0,5 m sõiduteele ja maksimaalselt 0,2 m jalakäijate alale (vähemalt klass C 250), — maanteede sõidualadele (kaasa arvatud jalakäijate tänavad), rasketranspordi parkimisaladele, igat tüüpi maanteesõidukitele (vähemalt klass D 400), — kõrge rattakoormustega mõjutatud aladele, nt. sadamad, lennuväljad (vähemalt klass E 600), — eriti kõrge rattakoormusega mõjutatud aladele, nt. lennuväljad (klass F 900). Käesolev Euroopa standard ei ole eraldi kohaldatav, vaid ainult kombinatsioonis EN 124-1-ga annab juhiseid raudbetoonist luukide/restide koos raamidega kombinatsioonideks standardite EN 124-2, EN 124-4, EN 124-5 või EN 124-6 kohaselt. Käesolevat Euroopa standardit ei rakendata: — teede sõidutee alale või teepeenardele paigaldatud klassi D 400 nõgusatele restidele ja klasside F 900 ja E 600 nõgusatele restidele; — restide/luukidele kui osale EN 1433 kohaselt tehases valmistatud äravoolukanalistest; — hoonete katuste kogumislehtritritele ja põrandatrappidele, mis on määratletud standardis EN 1253 (kõik osad; ja — maakraani kapepele.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 124-4:2015

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

EVS-EN 131-2:2010+A2:2017

Redelid. Osa 2: Nõuded, katsetamine, märgistamine

Selles Euroopa standardis määratakse üldised teisaldatavate redelite omadused, nõuded ja testmeetodid. Käesolev standard ei hõlma tööplatvorme ja spetsiifiliseks professionaalseks otstarbeks mõeldud redelid, nagu tuletõrjeredelid, katuseredelid ja mobiilsed redelid. See ei hõlma redelid, mida kasutatakse voolu all olevate elektrisüsteemidega või seadmestikega või nende läheduses töötamises. Seda valdkonda reguleerib standard EN 61478. MÄRKUS Madalpingel töötavate elektrisüsteemidega või nende läheduses töötamiseks kasutatavaid isoleeritud redelid käsitleb standard EN 50528. See Euroopa standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks koos standardiga EN 131-1. Ühe või mitme liigendiga redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-4 nõudeid. Teleskoopredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-6 nõudeid. Mobiilsete platvormredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-7 nõudeid.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-2:2010+A2:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

EVS-EN 131-3:2018

Redelid. Osa 3: Märgistus ja kasutusjuhised

Selles Euroopa standardis antakse soovitusi standardi EN 131 1 reguleerimisalasse kuuluvate ja standardite EN 131-1, EN 131-2 ja, ühest või mitmest osast koosnevate liigendredelite puhul standardi EN 131-4, teleskoopredelite puhul standardi EN 131-6 ja mobiilsete platvormredelite puhul standardi EN 131-7, nõuetele vastavate redelite ohutuks kasutamiseks.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-3:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

EVS-EN 131-7:2013

Redelid. Osa 7: Mobiilsed platvormredelid

See standard määratleb ja esitab üldised mobiilseid platvormreedeid käsitlevad nõuded. Nimetatud standardit kohaldatakse mobiilsete redelite suhtes, mille tööplatvormi maksimaalne pindala on 1 m² ja maksimaalne platvormi kõrgus 5 m, ning mida tohib kasutada üks inimene korraga. Maksimaalne lubatav koormus on 150 kg, mis hõlmab kasutaja ja mistahes tööriistade, varustuse ja materjalide kombineeritud raskust. Seda ei kohaldata mobiilsetele redelite, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 131-1, mobiilsete redelite, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 131-4, kantavate päästereделите, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 1147, kokkuklapitavate pööninguredelite, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 14975, tööplatvormide, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 14183, treppide, treppredelite ja kaitsepiirete, mida käsitletakse standardis EN ISO 14122-3, ja isoleeritavate redelite suhtes, mida käsitletakse standardis EN 50528.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-7:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

EVS-EN ISO 41001:2018

Rajatiste haldamine. Juhtimissüsteemid. Nõuded koos kasutusjuhistega

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded rajatiste haldamise (RH) süsteemile kui organisatsioon: a) peab näitama mõjusat ja tõhusat RH pakkumist, mis toetab nõudeid esitava organisatsiooni eesmärke; b) soovib järjekindlalt rahuldada huvipoolte vajadusi ja kohaldatavaid nõudeid; c) soovib olla jätkusuutlik ülemaailmses konkurentsi-keskkonnas. Selles dokumendis esitatud nõuded ei ole sektoripõhised ja on mõeldud kasutamiseks kõikidele organisatsioonidele või nende osadele, olgu tegemist avaliku või erasektoriga, olenemata organisatsiooni tüübist, suuruselt ja olemusest või geograafilisest asukohast. Lisa A annab täiendavaid juhiseid selle dokumendi kasutamiseks.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 41001:2018; EN ISO 41001:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

prEN 14974

Rulapargid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

See standard rakendub avalikus kasutuses olevatele rulaparkidele, mis on mõeldud rulasõitjatele, teistele roller-spordialade harrastajatele ning BMX jalgrataste kasutajatele. See määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded ja nõuded katsetamisele ning tähistamisele, tootja poolt antavale informatsioonile, kasutajainfole, samuti ka inspekteerimisele ja hooldusele, et kaitsta kasutajaid ja kolmandaid isikuid (näit. pealtvaatajaid) ohtude eest, niivõrd kui see on võimalik, kui rulaparki kasutatakse ettenähtud viisil või nagu seda saab põhjendatult eeldada. See standard ei rakendu rajatistele jalgrataste jaoks, mis on vormitud pinnasest, kruusast või kivist.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14974

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

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 standarddilaadsete 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-EN 1870-14:2007+A2:2012

Puidutöötlemismasinade ohutus. Ketassaagimisseadmed. Osa 14: Vertikaalasetusega saeraam KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Safety of woodworking machines - Circular sawing machines - Part 14: Vertical panel sawing machines CONSOLIDATED TEXT

This document specifies all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to manually loaded and unloaded vertical panel sawing (with or without integrated feed) machines fitted with: - the facility for scoring; - an angle cutting device; - a middle support device; - a programmable stop for parallel vertical cuts; - the facility for grooving with a width of at most 20 mm in one pass by using a milling tools, hereinafter referred to as "machines" when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer #including reasonably foreseeable misuse\$. The machines are designed for cutting panels of the following materials: a) wood based materials such as chipboard, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials where they are covered with plastic / light alloy laminates; b) solid wood; c) hardened rubber and hardened plastic material; d) non ferrous materials e.g. light alloy; e) compound materials with core consisting of polyurethane or mineral material laminated with light alloy. This document does not apply to vertical panel saws with pressure beam and saw unit mounted behind the workpiece support. This document does not deal with hazards relating to the combination of a single machine being used with any other machine (as part of a line). This document is not applicable to vertical panel saws which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1870-14:2007+A2:2012

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.11.2018

UUED EESTIKEELSESD STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN 1069-1:2017

Veeliümäed. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid Water slides - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods

See Euroopa standard on rakendatav kõigile veeliümägedele, mis on paigaldatud ujumisbasseinidesse avalikuks kasutamiseks. Standard määrab kindlaks üldised ohutusnõuded veeliümägedele ujumisbasseinides avalikuks kasutamiseks ning erinõuded kindlaksmääratud tüüpi veeliümägedele. Need erinõuded on samuti rakendatavad määratlemata tüüpidele nii palju kui võimalik. Need nõuded käsitlevad ohutusreegleid ja tehnilisi reegleid kavandamiseks, arutamiseks ja katsetamiseks

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni

Eurocode 2 - Design of concrete structures - Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete

1.1 Üldsätted (1) See Euroopa standard esitab koormuste kinnituste arvutusmeetodi (konstruktsioonelementide ja mittekonstruktsioonelementide ühendus konstruktsioonelementidega), mida kasutatakse koormuste ülekandmiseks betooni. See arvutusmeetod kasutab füüsikalisi mudeleid, mis põhinevad standardi EN 1990:2001 jaotisega 5.2 kooskõlas olevatel katsetel ja numbrilisel analüüsil. Lisajuhised kinnituselementide koormuste ülekandmiseks betoonielementides nende tugezeni on toodud standardi EN 1992-1-1 ja selle Euroopa standardi lisas A. Monteeritavatesse betoonielementidesse nende valmistamise ajal paigaldatud tõstedetailide ja nendega kaasnevat armatuuri, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult ajutistes tõstmis- ja käsitlusolukordades, on käsitletud CEN-i tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 15728. (2) See Euroopa standard on ette nähtud rakenduste ohutusele, milles kinnituse purunemine võib viia konstruktsiooni või konstruktsiooniosa purunemisele, põhjustada ohtu inimestele või viia olulise majandusliku kahjuni. Selles kontekstis hõlmab see ka mittekonstruktsioonelemente. (3) Kinnituse tugi võib olla kas staatikaga määratud või staatikaga määramatu. Iga tugi võib koosneda ühest kinnituselementidest või kinnituselementide rühmast. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib rakenduste korral, mis on standardisarja EN 1992 käsitlusalas. Rakendustes, kus erinõuded kohalduvad, nt tuumaelektrijaamad ja kaitsesehitised, võivad muudatused olla vajalikud. (5) See Euroopa standard ei hõlma kinnituse projekteerimist. Kinnituse projekteerimise juhised on toodud asjakohastes standardites, mis on vastavuse selles Euroopa standardis kinnitusele toodud nõuetega. (6) See dokument kehtib normkandevõimetele ja -kaugustele, mis on sätestatud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis (vt lisa E). Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis on toodud vastavate koormustingimuste kohta vähemalt lisas E nimetatud parameetrid, mis annavad aluse selle Euroopa standardi arvutusmeetoditele. 1.2 Kinnituselementide ja kinnituste rühmade tüübid (1) See Euroopa standard kasutab kinnituselementide arvutamise teooriat (vt joonis 1.1) ja rakendub a) sissebetoneeritavatele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu peaga kinnituselementid, ankurkanalid, millel on ankrud ja kanali vaheline jäik ühendus (nt keevitatud, tihedalt sisse löödud); b) järelepaigaldatavatele mehaanilistele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu laienevad kinnituselementid, süvalõigatavad kinnituselementid, betoonikruvid; c) järelepaigaldatavatele nakkega kinnituselementidele ja laienevatele nakkega kinnituselementidele. (2) Teiste kinnituselementide tüüpide korral võib olla vajalik projekteerimiseeskirjade muutmine. (3) See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementidele, mille sobivus määratletud rakenduseks betoonis on tõendatud nende elementide sellele EN-ile viitavates kasutusjuhendites ja millel on olemas selle Euroopa standardi järgi nõutavad andmed. Kinnituselementi sobivus on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib üksikute kinnituselementide ja kinnituselementide rühmade kohta. Kinnituselementide rühmas rakenduvad koormused rühma üksikutele kinnituselementidele läbi ühise kinnituse. Kinnituselementide rühmale rakendub see Euroopa standard ainult siis, kui kasutatakse ühesugust tüüpi ja ühesuguse suurusega kinnituselemente. (5) Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletavate sissebetoneeritavate peaga kinnituselementide ja järelepaigaldatavate kinnituselementide konfiguratsioon on näidatud joonisel 1.2. (6) Ankurkanalite korral ei ole ankrute arv piiratud. (7) Järelepaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad, mida kasutatakse betoonielementide ühendamiseks, on käsitletud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (7) Betoonielementide ühendamiseks kasutatavad järelepaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad käsitletakse Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. 1.3 Kinnituselementide mõõtmed ja materjalid (1) See Euroopa standard rakendub minimaalselt 6 mm läbi- või keermemõõduga (M6) või sellele vastava ristlõikega kinnituselementidele. Kui on tegemist jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnituste kinnituselementidega, on vähim keeme suurus 5 mm (M5). Kinnituselementide suurim läbimõõt ei ole tõmbekoormuse korral piiratud, kuid põikkoormuse korral on see piiratud 60 mm. (2) EN 1992-4 rakendub kinnituselementidele, mille sängitussügavus $h_{ef} \geq 40$ mm. Ainult jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnitamiseks on käsitletud kinnituselemente, mille efektiivne sängitussügavus on vähemalt 30 mm, mida võib siseruumi tingimustes vähendada 25 millimeetrit. Järelepaigaldatud nakkega kinnituselementidega kinnituste korral on käsitletud ainult sängitussügavusega $h_{ef} \leq 20d$ kinnituselemente. Konkreetse kinnituselementi jaoks võib tegeliku suuruse leida asjakohasest Euroopa tehnilisest tootespetsifikatsioonist. (3) See Euroopa standard käsitleb metallist kinnituselemente, mis on tehtud kas süsinikerasest (EN ISO 898-1 ja EN ISO 898-2, EN 10025-1, EN 10080), roostevabast terasest (EN 10088-2 ja EN 10088-3, EN ISO 3506-1 ja EN ISO 3506-2) või töödeldavast valurauast (ISO 5922). Terasse pind võib olla kaetud või katmata. See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mille terase normtõmbetugevus $f_{yk} \leq 1000$ N/mm². See piir ei kehti betoonikruvide kohta. 1.4 Kinnituselementi koormus (1) Koormus kinnitusele, mida selles dokumendis käsitletakse, võib olla staatiline, kvaasistaatiline, väsitav ja seismiline. Kinnituselementi võime võtta vastu väsimus- ja seismilist koormust on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. Väsimus- ja seismilisele koormusele allutatud ankurkanalid ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. (2) Kinnituselementide mõju koormus, mis tuleneb kinnitisele rakenduvatest mõjudest (nt tõmme, põikjõud, painde- või vändemoment või nende kombinatsioon), tekitab tavaliselt teljesuunalise tõmbe- ja/või põikkoormuse. Kui põikjõud on rakendatud õlaga, tekib kinnituselementis paindemoment. EN 1992-4 käsitleb kinnitisele mõjuvat teljesuunalist survet ainult siis, kui see kantakse kas otse betooni pinnale, ilma mõjuta sängitatud kinnituselementi koormuse ülekandmise mehhanismile või läbi survekandevõimet omava kinnituselementi. (3) Ankurkanali pikitelje suunas mõjuvat põikkoormust ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. MÄRKUS Pikiteljesuunalise koormusega koormatud ankurkanalite

projekteerimise juhised võib leida CEN-i tehnilisest aruandest CEN/TR 17080 „Design of fastenings for use in concrete – Anchor channels – Supplementary rules“. (4) Kinnituste projekteerimist tulekahjuolukorras käsitletakse selles Euroopa standardis (vt teatmelisa D). 1.5 Betooni tugevus ja liik See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mis paiknevad ilma kiududeta, tihendatud, tugevusklassiga C12/15 kuni C90/105 normaalbetoonis standardi EN 206 kohaselt. Betooni tugevusklasside vahemik, milles võib kasutada erikinnituselemente, on toodud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis ja võib olla piiratum kui eelkirjeldatu. 1.6 Betoonelementi koormus Tavaliselt on kinnituselementid nähtud ette rakendusteks staatilise koormusega betoonelementides. Kui betoonelement on allutatud väsimus- või seisimilisele koormusele, on vajalik sellisele koormuse tüübile eelkvalifitseeritud spetsiifiline kinnituselement ja vastav Euroopa tehniline tootespetsifikatsioon.

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018/NA:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures. Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete. Estonian National Annex

Rahvuslik lisa standardile EN 1992-4:2018.

EVS-EN 1992-4:2018+NA:2018

Eurokoodeks 2: Betoonkonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 4: Kinnituste projekteerimine betooni

Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures. Part 4: Design of fastenings for use in concrete

1.1 Üldsätted (1) See Euroopa standard esitab koormuste kinnituste arvutusmeetodi (konstruktsioonelementide ja mittekonstruktsioonelementide ühendus konstruktsioonelementidega), mida kasutatakse koormuste ülekandmiseks betooni. See arvutusmeetod kasutab füüsikalisi mudeleid, mis põhinevad standardi EN 1990:2001 jaotisega 5.2 kooskõlas olevatel katsetel ja numbrilisel analüüsil. Lisajuhised kinnituselementide koormuste ülekandmiseks betoonelementides nende tugeveni on toodud standardi EN 1992-1-1 ja selle Euroopa standardi lisas A. Monteeritavatesse betoonelementidesse nende valmistamise ajal paigaldatud tõstedetaile ja nendega kaasnevat armatuuri, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ainult ajutistes tõstmis- ja käsitlusolukordades, on käsitletud CEN-i tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 15728. (2) See Euroopa standard on ette nähtud rakenduste ohutusele, milles kinnituse purunemine võib viia konstruktsiooni või konstruktsiooniosa purunemisele, põhjustada ohtu inimelule või viia olulise majandusliku kahjuni. Selles kontekstis hõlmab see ka mittekonstruktsioonelemente. (3) Kinnituse tugi võib olla kas staatikaga määratud või staatikaga määramatu. Iga tugi võib koosneda ühest kinnituselementidist või kinnituselementide rühmast. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib rakenduste korral, mis on standardisarja EN 1992 käsitlusalas. Rakendustes, kus erinõuded kohalduvad, nt tuumaelektrijaamad ja kaitsesehitised, võivad muudatused olla vajalikud. (5) See Euroopa standard ei hõlma kinnituse projekteerimist. Kinnituse projekteerimise juhised on toodud asjakohastes standardites, mis on vastavuse selles Euroopa standardis kinnitusele toodud nõuetega. (6) See dokument kehtib normkandevõimetele ja -kaugustele, mis on sätestatud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis (vt lisa E). Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis on toodud vastavate koormustingimuste kohta vähemalt lisas E nimetatud parameetrid, mis annavad aluse selle Euroopa standardi arvutusmeetoditele. 1.2 Kinnituselementide ja kinnituste rühmade tüübid (1) See Euroopa standard kasutab kinnituselementide arvutamise teooriat (vt joonis 1.1) ja rakendub a) sissebetoneeritavatele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu peaga kinnituselementid, ankurkanalid, millel on ankrude ja kanali vaheline jäik ühendus (nt keevitatud, tihedalt sisse löödud); b) järeldaigaldatavatele mehaanilistele kinnituselementidele, sellised nagu laienevad kinnituselementid, süvalõigatavad kinnituselementid, betoonikruvid; c) järeldaigaldatavatele nakkega kinnituselementidele ja laienevatele nakkega kinnituselementidele. (2) Teiste kinnituselementide tüüpide korral võib olla vajalik projekteerimiseeskirjade muutmine. (3) See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementidele, mille sobivus määratletud rakenduseks betoonis on tõendatud nende elementide sellele EN-ile viitavates kasutusjuhendites ja millel on olemas selle Euroopa standardi järgi nõutavad andmed. Kinnituselementi sobivus on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (4) See Euroopa standard kehtib üksikute kinnituselementide ja kinnituselementide rühmade kohta. Kinnituselementide rühmas rakenduvad koormused rühma üksikutele kinnituselementidele läbi ühise kinnituse. Kinnituselementide rühmale rakendub see Euroopa standard ainult siis, kui kasutatakse ühesugust tüüpi ja ühesuguse suurusega kinnituselemente. (5) Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletavad sissebetoneeritavate peaga kinnituselementide ja järeldaigaldatavate kinnituselementide konfiguratsioon on näidatud joonisel 1.2. (6) Ankurkanalite korral ei ole ankrute arv piiratud. (7) Järeldaigaldatavad ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardad, mida kasutatakse betoonelementide ühendamiseks, on käsitletud Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. (7) Betoonelementide ühendamiseks kasutatavad järeldaigaldatavaid ribilise pinnaga armatuurvardaid käsitletakse Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. 1.3 Kinnituselementide mõõtmed ja materjalid (1) See Euroopa standard rakendub minimaalselt 6 mm läbi- või keermemõõduga (M6) või sellele vastava ristlõikega kinnituselementidele. Kui on tegemist jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnituste kinnituselementidega, on vähim keermemõõdu suurus 5 mm (M5). Kinnituselementide suurim läbimõõt ei ole tõmbekoormuse korral piiratud, kuid põikkoormuse korral on see piiratud 60 mm. (2) EN 1992-4 rakendub kinnituselementidele, mille sängitussügavus $h_{ef} \geq 40$ mm. Ainult jaotises 7.3 kirjeldatud staatikaga määramatute mittekonstruktsioonisüsteemide kinnitamiseks on käsitletud kinnituselemente, mille efektiivne sängitussügavus on vähemalt 30 mm, mida võib siseruumi tingimustes vähendada 25 millimeetrit. Järeldaigaldatud nakkega kinnituselementidega kinnituste korral on käsitletud ainult sängitussügavusega $h_{ef} \leq 20d$ kinnituselemente. Konkreetse kinnituselementi jaoks võib tegeliku suuruse leida asjakohasest Euroopa tehnilisest tootespetsifikatsioonist. (3) See Euroopa standard käsitleb metallist kinnituselemente, mis on tehtud kas süsinikerasest (EN ISO 898-1 ja EN ISO 898-2, EN 10025-1, EN 10080), roostevabast terasest (EN 10088-2 ja EN 10088-3, EN ISO 3506-1 ja EN ISO 3506-2) või töödeldavast valurauast (ISO 5922). Teras pind võib olla kaetud või katmata. See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mille terase normtõmbetugevus $f_{yk} \leq 1000$ N/mm². See piir ei kehti betoonikruvide kohta. 1.4 Kinnituselementi koormus (1) Koormus kinnitusele, mida selles dokumendis käsitletakse, võib olla staatiline, kvaasistaatiline, väsitav ja seisimiline. Kinnituselementi võime võtta vastu väsimus- ja seisimilist koormust on määratletud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis. Väsimus- ja seisimilisele koormusele allutatud ankurkanalid ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. (2) Kinnituselementi mõjuv koormus, mis tuleneb kinnitusele rakenduvatest mõjudest (nt tõmme, põikjõud, painde- või väändmoment või nende kombinatsioon), tekitab tavaliselt teljesuunalise tõmbe- ja/või põikkoormuse. Kui põikjõud on rakendatud õlaga, tekib kinnituselementis paindemoment. EN 1992-4 käsitleb kinnitusele mõjuvat teljesuunalist survet ainult siis, kui see kantakse kas otse betooni pinnale, ilma mõjuta sängitatud kinnituselementi koormuse ülekandmise mehhanismile või läbi survekandevõimet omava kinnituselementi. (3) Ankurkanali pikitelje suunas mõjuvat

põikkoormust ei käsitleta selles Euroopa standardis. MÄRKUS Pikiteljesuunalise koormusega koormatud ankurkanalite projekteerimise juhised võib leida CEN-i tehnilisest aruandest CEN/TR 17080 „Design of fastenings for use in concrete – Anchor channels – Supplementary rules”. (4) Kinnituste projekteerimist tulekahjuolukorras käsitletakse selles Euroopa standardis (vt teatmelisa D). 1.5 Betooni tugevus ja liik See Euroopa standard kehtib kinnituselementide kohta, mis paiknevad ilma kiududeta, tihendatud, tugevusklassiga C12/15 kuni C90/105 normaalbetoonis standardi EN 206 kohaselt. Betooni tugevusklasside vahemik, milles võib kasutada erikinnituselemente, on toodud asjakohases Euroopa tehnilises tootespetsifikatsioonis ja võib olla piiratum kui eelkirjeldatu. 1.6 Betoonielemendi koormus Tavaliselt on kinnituselemendid nähtud ette rakendusteks staatilise koormusega betoonielementides. Kui betoonielement on allutatud väsimus- või seisilisele koormusele, on vajalik sellisele koormuse tüübile eelkvalifitseeritud spetsiifiline kinnituselement ja vastav Euroopa tehniline tootespetsifikatsioon.

EVS-EN 378-4:2016

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 4: Talitus, korrashoid, remont ja utiliseerimine

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

See Euroopa standard määratleb inimeste ja vara ohutusnõuded, jagab keskkonnakaitsejuhiseid ning sätestab külmutussüsteemide kasutamise, hoolduse ja remondi ning külmaainete kokkukogumise toimingud. Selles Euroopa standardis kasutatav termin „külmutussüsteem“ hõlmab soojuspumpasid. Standard kehtib alljärgneva kohta: a) igas suuruses statsionaarsed või liigutatavad külmutussüsteemid, sealhulgas soojuspumbad; b) sekundaarsed jahutus- või küttesüsteemid; c) külmutussüsteemide asukoht; d) pärast selle standardi kehtestamist asendatud osad ja lisatud komponendid, juhul kui need ei ole funktsiooni ning tootlikkuse poolest identsed. See standard ei hõlma mootorsõidukite kliimaseadmeid, mis on ehitatud tootestandardite, nagu standardi ISO 13043 järgi. Standardi EN 378-1:2016 lisas E nimetatutest erinevaid külmaaineid kasutatavaid süsteeme ei käsitleta selles standardis, juhul kui neile pole määratud standardile ISO 817 vastav ohutusklass. See standard ei kehti ladustatavate kaupade kohta. See standard ei kehti külmutussüsteemidele ja soojuspumpadele, mis toodeti enne selle Euroopa standardi avaldamiskuupäeva, välja arvatud süsteemi laiendused ja muudatused, mis tehti pärast standardi avaldamist. See standard kehtib uute külmutussüsteemide ja olemasolevate süsteemide laienduste või muudatuste kohta ning olemasolevate paiksete süsteemide kohta, mis viiakse mujale ja mida kasutatakse teises kohas. Standard kehtib ka juhul, kui süsteem muudetakse teisele külmaaine tüübile sobivaks. Sel juhul tuleb hinnata standardi 1.–4. osa asjakohastele peatükkidele vastavust. Selle Euroopa standardi 4. osa määrab ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded, mis on seotud külmutussüsteemide kasutamise, hoolduse ja remondiga ning igat tüüpi külmaainete, külmaainete kasutatavate õlide, soojuskandevadeldike, külmutussüsteemide ja nende osade kokkukogumise, taaskasutuse ja jäätmekäitlusega. Need nõuded on ette nähtud isikute vigastamise ning vara ja keskkonna kahjustamisega seotud ohtude minimeerimiseks, mis tulenevad kas külmaainete ebaõigest käitlemisest või saasteainetest ning mille tagajärjeks on süsteemi purunemine ja külmaaine leke. Selle Euroopa standardi peatükk 4, jaotised 5.1.1 kuni 5.1.4, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.3 ja 6.6 ei rakendu ühetaoliste toitekaabliga süsteemidele, mis on tehase pakendis ja mis vastavad standardisarjale EN 60335.

EVS-EN 60204-1:2018

Masinate ohutus. Masinate elektriseadmed. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:2016, modified)

Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa kehtib töötamise ajal käsitsi mitteetsaldatavate masinate, sealhulgas koordineeritult koos töötavate masinate rühma elektriliste, elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste seadmete ja süsteemide rakendamise kohta. MÄRKUS 1 IEC 60204 see osa on rakendusstandard ja ei ole ette nähtud tehnilise arengu piiramiseks ega takistamiseks. MÄRKUS 2 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „elektriline“ nii elektriliste kui ka elektrooniliste ja programmeeritavate elektrooniliste küsimuste kohta (st termin „elektriseadmed“ hõlmab nii elektrilisi, elektroonilisi kui ka programmeeritavaid elektroonilisi seadmeid). MÄRKUS 3 IEC 60204 selles osas kasutatakse terminit „isik“ kõigi inimeste kohta, sealhulgas isikute kohta, kes on masina kasutaja või tema voliniku (või volinike) poolt määratud ja instrueeritud kõnesolevat masinat kasutama ja hooldama. IEC 60204 selles osas käsitletavat seadmed algavad masinate elektriseadmete toitepunktist (vt 5.1). MÄRKUS 4 Nõuded elektrivarustuspaigaldiste kohta on esitatud standardisarjas IEC 60364. IEC 60204 see osa kehtib elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta, mille nimi-vahelduvpinge ei ole üle 1000 V ega nimi-alalispinge üle 1500 V ja mille nimi-toitesagedus ei ole üle 200 Hz. MÄRKUS 5 Teavet kõrgematel pingetel toimivate elektriseadmete või nende osade kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 60204-11. IEC 60204 see osa ei haara kõiki nõudeid (nt järelevalve, blokeerimine või juhtimine), mida vajatakse või nõutakse muude standardite või eeskirjadega, et kaitsta isikuid muude ohtude eest, mis pole seotud elektriohuga. Masina igal liigil on omad nõuded adekvaatse ohutuse tagamiseks. Standardi IEC 60204 see osa haarab spetsiaalselt terminiga 3.1.40 määratletud masinate elektriseadmeid, kuid pole nendega piiritletud. MÄRKUS 6 Masinate näited, mille elektriseadmed on haaratud IEC 60204 selle osaga, on esitatud lisas C. Standardisarja IEC 60204 see osa ei sätesta lisa- ega erinõudeid, mida võib rakendada elektriseadmete kohta masinates, mis näiteks — on ette nähtud töötamiseks välisoludes (st väljapool hooneid ja muid kaitseid ehitisi), — kasutavad, töötlevad või toodavad potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikke materjale (nt värve või saepuru), — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks potentsiaalselt plahvatusohtlikus ja/või süttivas keskkonnas, — tekitavad erilist ohtu teatud materjalide tootmisel või kasutamisel, — on ette nähtud kasutamiseks kaevandustes, — on õmblusmasinad, nende osad või süsteemid, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-31, — on tõstemasinad, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-32, — on pooljuhtelementide valmistamise seadmed, mida käsitleb standard IEC 60204-33. IEC 60204 sellest osast on välja jäetud jõuahelad, milles elektrit energiat kasutatakse tööriistades otseselt.

EVS-EN ISO 11666:2018

Keemisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Katsetamine ultraheliga. Aktsepteerimise tasemed

Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Acceptance levels (ISO 11666:2018)

See dokument määratleb kaks ultrahelikatsete aktsepteerimise taset, aktsepteerimise tase 2 (AL 2) ja aktsepteerimise tase 3 (AL 3), ferriiterasest läbikleepitud keevilidetele, mis on vastavuses standardi ISO 5817:2014 kvaliteeditasemetega B ja C. Aktsepteerimise taset, mis vastaks standardi ISO 5817 kvaliteediklassile D, ei ole selles dokumendis, kuna ultrahelikatse ei ole

üldiselt nõutud sellise keevise kvaliteedi puhul. Need aktsepteerimise tasemed on rakendatavad katsetamisel, mis tehakse standardi ISO 17640 kohaselt. See dokument on kasutatav läbikõõritatud ferriitateraste keevisliidete katsetamiseks materjali paksuse vahemikus 8 mm kuni 100 mm. Seda võib kasutada ka teist tüüpi keevistele, materjalidele ja paksustele eeldades, et katsetamisel võetakse piisavalt arvesse detaili geomeetrised ja akustilised omadused ja et katse tundlikkus on piisav selle dokumendi aktsepteerimise tasemete rakendamiseks. Sondide nominaalsagedus on selle dokumendi järgi vahemikus 2 MHz kuni 5 MHz, kui just sumbumine või vajadus kõrgema resolutsiooni järele ei nõua teiste sageduste kasutamist. Nende aktsepteerimise tasemete kasutamist sellest sagedusvahemikust väljaspool peab hoolikalt kaaluma.

EVS-EN ISO 23279:2017

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Katsetamine ultraheliga. Defekti tüüpide määratlemine keevisõmblustes Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Characterization of discontinuities in welds (ISO 23279:2017)

See dokument määratleb, kuidas iseloomustada defektide indikatsioone, liigitades neid tekkepõhiselt: kas indikatsioon pärineb tasapinnal või mittetasapinnal asuvast varjatud defektist. See protseduur sobib ka nende defektide indikatsioonidele, mis on tasapinnale tulnud pärast keevisõmbluse liigtugevuse eemaldamist.

EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001/A1:2004

Toiduainete ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetod koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide (Staphylococcus aureus ja teised liigid) loendamiseks. Osa 1: Baird-Parkeri agarsöötme kasutamise meetod. Muudatus 1: Täppisandmete lisamine Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium - Amendment 1: Inclusion of precision data (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Standardi EN ISO 6888-1:1999 muudatus.

EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001/A2:2018

Toiduainete ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetod koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide (Staphylococcus aureus ja teised liigid) loendamiseks. Osa 1: Baird-Parkeri agarsöötme kasutamise meetod. Muudatus 2: Alternatiivse kinnitustesti lisamine, kasutades RPPA torkekülvi meetodit Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium - Amendment 2: Inclusion of an alternative confirmation procedure (ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018)

Standardi EN ISO 6888-1:1999 muudatus.

EVS-EN ISO 6888-1:2001+A1+A2:2018

Toiduainete ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetod koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide (Staphylococcus aureus ja teised liigid) loendamiseks. Osa 1: Baird-Parkeri agarsöötme kasutamise meetod Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium (ISO 6888-1:1999 + ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003 + ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018)

Käesolev ISO 6888 osa kirjeldab horisontaalmeetodit koagulaarpositiivsete stafülokokkide määramiseks toiduainetes ja loomasöötades kolooniate loendamise teel, mis kasvavad tahkel söötmel (Baird-Parkeri sööde) pärast aeroobset kasvatamist 35 °C või 37 °C juures.

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 14511-2:2018	Õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks ja tehnoloogise jahutuse seadmed elektrikompressoritega. Osa 2: Katsetingimused	Õhukonditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks ning protsessi jahutid elektrikompressoritega. Osa 2: Katsetingimused
EVS-EN 14511-3:2018	Õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks ja tehnoloogise jahutuse seadmed elektrikompressoritega. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid	Õhukonditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed ja soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks ning protsessi jahutid elektrikompressoritega. Osa 3: Katsemeetodid

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 1069-1:2017	Water slides - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods	Veeliumäed. Osa 1: Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 16931-1:2017	Electronic invoicing - Part 1: Semantic data model of the core elements of an electronic invoice	E-arveldus. Osa 1: E-arve põhielementide semantiline andmemudel
EVS-EN 378-4:2016	Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 4: Operation, maintenance, repair and recovery	Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 4: Talitus, korrashoid, remont ja utiliseerimine
EVS-EN ISO 11666:2018	Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Acceptance levels (ISO 11666:2018)	Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Katsetamine ultraheliga. Aktsepteerimise tasemed
EVS-EN ISO 23279:2017	Non-destructive testing of welds - Ultrasonic testing - Characterization of discontinuities in welds (ISO 23279:2017)	Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Katsetamine ultraheliga. Defekti tüüpide määramine keevisõmblustes

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

Harmoneeritud standardiks nimetatakse EL-i direktiivide kontekstis Euroopa Komisjoni standardimisettepaneku alusel Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide koostatud ja vastu võetud standardid.

Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamise korral eeldatakse enamiku vastavate direktiivide mõistes, et standardi kohaselt valmistatud toode täidab direktiivi olulisi nõudeid ning on üldjuhul kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist. Harmoneeritud standardi täpne tähendus ja õiguslik staatus tuleneb siiski iga direktiivi tekstist eraldi ning võib direktiivist olenevalt erineda.

Lisainfo:

<http://www.newapproach.org/>

<http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards>

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

Direktiiv 2014/29/EL Lihtsad surveanumad (EL Teataja 2018/C 326/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 10207:2017 Terased lihtsate surveanumate valmistamiseks. Plaatide, ribade ja varraste tehnilised tarnetingimused	14.09.2017	EN 10207:2005 Märkus 2.1	14.09.2018

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

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

Direktiiv 2014/35/EL Madalpinge (EL Teataja 2018/C 326/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 60400:2017 Lambipesad torukujulistele luminofoorlampidele ja süüturipesad	14.09.2018	EN 60400:2008+ A1:2011+ A2:2014 Märkus 2.1	20.07.2020
EVS-EN 60570:2004/A1:2018 Valgustiridade elektritoitesüsteemid	14.09.2018	Märkus 3	18.05.2021
EVS-EN 60598-1:2015/A1:2018 Valgustid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded ja katsetused	14.09.2018	Märkus 3	23.02.2021
EVS-EN 60598-2-20:2015/AC:2017 Valgustid. Osa 2-20: Erinõuded. Valgusketid			
EVS-EN 60598-2-21:2015/AC:2017 Valgustid. Osa 2-21: Erinõuded. Valgusnõõrid			
EVS-EN 60598-2-4:2018 Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 4: Kantavad üldotstarbevalgustid	14.09.2018	EN 60598-2-4:1997;EN 60598-2-7:1989+ A13:1997+ A2:1996 Märkus 2.1	30.03.2021
EVS-EN 60669-1:2018 Kohtkindlate majapidamis- ja muude taoliste elektripaigaldiste lülitid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded	14.09.2018	EN 60669-1:1999+ A1:2002+ A2:2008 Märkus 2.1	16.02.2019

EVS-EN 61184:2017 Bajonett-lambipesad	14.09.2018	EN 61184:2008+ A1:2011 Märkus 2.1	26.06.2020
EVS-EN 62949:2017 Erinõuded info- ja kommunikatsioonivõrku ühendatavate seadmete ohutusele	14.09.2018	EN 41003:2008 Märkus 2.1	20.06.2019
EVS-EN IEC 60238:2018 Edisonkeermega lambipesad	14.09.2018	EN 60238:2004+ A1:2008+ A2:2011 Märkus 2.1	23.03.2021
EVS-EN IEC 60598-2-17:2018 Valgustid. Osa 2-17: Erinõuded. Valgustid lavavalgustuseks, televisiooni- ja filmistuudiotele (väljas ja siseruumides)	14.09.2018	EN 60598-2-17:1989+ A2:1991 Märkus 2.1	23.03.2021
EVS-EN IEC 61204-7:2018 Madalpingelised lülitõimeelised toiteallikad. Osa 7: Ohutusnõuded	14.09.2018	EN 61204-7:2006+ A11:2009 Märkus 2.1	16.03.2021
EVS-EN IEC 61730-1:2018 Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Konstruksiooninõuded	14.09.2018	EN 61730-1:2007+ A11:2014+ A1:2012+ A2:2013 Märkus 2.1	27.04.2021
EVS-EN IEC 61730-1:2018/AC:2018 Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Konstruksiooninõuded			
EVS-EN IEC 61730-2:2018 Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 2: Katsetusnõuded	14.09.2018	EN 61730-2:2007+ A1:2012 Märkus 2.1	27.04.2021
EVS-EN IEC 61730-2:2018/AC:2018 Fotoelektriliste moodulite ohutusnõuded. Osa 2: Katsetusnõuded			
EVS-EN IEC 63044-3:2018 Kodu- ja hooneelektroonikasüsteemid ja hooneautomaatika- ja hoonejuhtimissüsteemid. Osa 3: Elektriohutuskõue	14.09.2018	EN 50491-3:2009 Märkus 2.1	19.01.2021

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

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

Märkus 3: Muudatuste puhul on viitestandard EN CCCC:YYYY, vajaduse korral selle varasemad muudatused ja osutatud uus muudatus. Asendatav standard koosneb seega standardist EN CCCC:YYYY 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 Radioseadmed (EL Teataja 2018/C 326/04)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1	Direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikkel
EVS-EN 300 718-2 V2.1.1:2018 Sagedusel 457 kHz töötavad laviiniohvrite detekteerimisseadmed; Saate – vastuvõtu süsteemid; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud standard hädaolukorra teenuste funktsioonide jaoks	09.03.2018	EN 300 718-3 V1.2.1 Märkus 2.1	30.09.2019	Artikli 3 lõike 3 punkt g
EVS-EN 302 054 V2.2.1:2018 Meteoroloogia raadiosondid (Met Aids); Raadiosagedusvahemikus 400,15 MHz kuni 406 MHz kasutamiseks mõeldud raadiosondid võimsusega kuni 200 mW; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard	09.03.2018	EN 302 054 V2.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.10.2018	Artikli 3, lõige 2

EVS-EN 302 454 V2.2.1:2018 Raadiometeoroloogia (Met Aids); Raadiosagedusvahemikus 1 668,4 MHz kuni 1 690 MHz töötavad raadiosondid; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel	14.09.2018	EN 302 454 V2.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.05.2019	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 617 V2.3.1:2018 UHF raadiosagedusala liikuva lennuse maapealsed amplituudmodulatsiooniga raadiosaatjad, vastuvõtjad ja transiiverid. Radio-spektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard	14.09.2018	EN 302 617-2 V2.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.03.2019	Artikli 3, lõige 2

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

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

Direktiiv 2014/68/EL Surveseadmed (EL Teataja 2018/C 326/03)

Harmoniseeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 1092-1:2018 Äärikud ja nende ühendused. Ümmargused äärikud torudele, ventiilidele, ühendusdetailidele ja lisaseadmetele, PN klassifikatsiooniga. Osa 1: Terasäärikud	14.09.2018	EN 1092-1:2007+A1:2013 Märkus 2.1	31.10.2018
EVS-EN 12953-4:2018 Trummelkatlad. Osa 4: Katla survedetailide väljatöötamisviis ja valmistamine	14.09.2018	EN 12953-4:2002 Märkus 2.1	14.09.2018
EVS-EN 13445-2:2014/A2:2018 Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 2: Materjalid	14.09.2018	Märkus 3	30.11.2018
EVS-EN 13445-3:2014/A4:2018 Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine	14.09.2018	Märkus 3	14.09.2018
EVS-EN 16668:2016+A1:2018 Tööstuslikud ventiilid. Metallist ventiilide nõuded ja katsetamine survetarvikutena	14.09.2018		
EVS-EN 593:2017 Tööstusventiilid. Üldotstarbelised metallist tiibsulgurid	14.09.2018	EN 593:2009+A1:2011 Märkus 2.1	14.09.2018

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

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

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.