

Avaldatud 02.07.2019

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

| | |
|--|----|
| ASUTATUD, PEATATUD JA LÕPETATUD KOMITEED | 3 |
| UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID | 4 |
| ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID..... | 41 |
| STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS..... | 56 |
| TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL..... | 75 |
| ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE | 79 |
| STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS | 80 |
| TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS | 81 |
| TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST..... | 83 |
| UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID | 84 |
| STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE..... | 86 |

ASUTATUD, PEATATUD JA LÕPETATUD KOMITEED

EVS/TK 73 „Piksekaitse“ asutamine

Komitee tähis: EVS/TK 73

Komitee nimi: Piksekaitse

Komitee asutamise kuupäev: 01.07.2019

Komitee eesmärk: Piksekaitse projekteerimise korrastamine, tuleohutus

Komitee esimees: Priit Sepper, sekretär: Tarmo Riit

EVS koordinaator Pirkko-Liisa Meius (Pirkko-Liisa@evs.ee)

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 12670:2019

Natural stone - Terminology

This document defines the recommended terminology covering scientific and technical terms, test methods, products, and the classification of Natural Stones. This document does not cover roofing slate, for roofing slate see EN 12326-1 and EN 12326-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12670:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12670:2002

EVS-EN ISO 25178-73:2019

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 73: Terms and definitions for surface defects on material measures (ISO 25178-73:2019)

This document defines classes of geometrical defects that might be present on the surfaces of material measures and calibration specimens conforming to ISO 5436-1 and ISO 25178-70, and defines terms for ways of responding to these defects. This document is applicable as follows: a) to help customers and users of material measures for surface metrology specify their nominal features (ideal geometrical properties) when obtaining them from manufacturers and suppliers; b) to enable users of material measures to formulate their own rules and policies for responding to the occurrence of defects in such a way as to minimize the uncertainty of their own measurements; NOTE Such policies are required in ISO/IEC 17025:2017, 7.2.1.1, 7.2.1.3, 7.3.1 and 7.8.5 c) and d), for example. c) to enable calibration laboratories and their customers to agree on a common policy on how to treat defects on a material measure that has been sent for calibration; d) to educate users of material measures about the different significance and importance of different kinds of defect; e) for other GPS standards which make reference to the issue of selection of measuring locations, or selection of areas to be measured or avoided in measurement.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 25178-73:2019; EN ISO 25178-73:2019

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

CWA 17431:2019

Principles and guidance for licensing Standard Essential Patents in 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT), including the Industrial Internet

This CWA addresses a broad set of Principles and Guidance to form a solid foundation for future practice with regard to SEP licensing for ICT standards such as mobile communication standards and other wireless communication standards. The CWA also includes information about licensing to those who are new to the implementation and use of standardised technology and the licensing of patents that cover those technologies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17431:2019

CWA 95000:2019

Core Principles and Approaches for Licensing of Standard Essential Patents

This CWA addresses some of the key behaviors and "best practices" that parties might choose to adopt to resolve any SEP licensing issues amicably and in compliance with the FRAND obligation, and in a manner that can be beneficial to innovation, industry, standardization and, ultimately, consumers. The CWA addresses SEP licensing practices in the 5G and IoT industries, as well as in other areas where SEPs are applicable. The CWA also provides educational and contextual information regarding SEP licensing and the application of FRAND.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 95000:2019

EVS-EN 17229:2019

Fitness centres - Requirements for centre amenities and operation - Operational and managerial requirements

This document specifies minimum requirements for the provision of physical activity in fitness centres. This includes the operational and managerial procedures for offering and delivering the service together with requirements for selection and positioning of equipment as well as any associated facilities if present. This document is applicable to all publicly accessible fitness centres where physical activity for groups and/or individuals is delivered to all of its users in order to provide a safe and controlled environment. This document does not cover fitness centres where physical activity is exclusively secondary business. NOTE In the event that the fitness centre is designed to be accessible to special populations (e.g. people with disability and/or impairments, minors), attention is drawn to any relevant national guidelines.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17229:2019

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 4049:2019

Dentistry - Polymer-based restorative materials (ISO 4049:2019)

This document specifies requirements for dental polymer-based restorative materials supplied in a form suitable for mechanical mixing, hand-mixing, or intra-oral and extra-oral external energy activation, and intended for use primarily for the direct or indirect restoration of the teeth and for luting. The polymer-based luting materials covered by this document are intended for use in the cementation or fixation of restorations and appliances such as inlays, onlays, veneers, crowns and bridges. This document does not cover those polymer-based luting materials that have an adhesive component within the structure of the material (see ISO/TS 16506). The document does not cover polymer-based materials intended to prevent caries (see ISO 6874), core materials or those used for veneering metal sub-frames (see ISO 10477).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 4049:2019; ISO 4049:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4049:2009

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TS 17342:2019

Road restraint systems - Motorcycle road restraint systems which reduce the impact severity of motorcyclist collisions with safety barriers

This document specifies requirements for the impact performance of systems designed for the reduction of impact severity for PTW riders impacting safety barriers whilst sliding along the ground, having fallen from their PTW vehicle. The protection systems concerned are those fitted to barriers or barriers that have an inherent PTW rider protection or risk reduction capability. This document excludes the assessment of the vehicle restraint capabilities of barriers and the risk that they represent to the occupants of impacting cars. The assessment of barrier performance with respect to impacting vehicles is covered by EN 1317-1 and EN 1317-2. This document defines performance classes taking into account rider speed classes, impact severity and the working width of the system with respect to rider impacts. For systems designed to be added to a standard barrier, the test results are valid only when the system is fitted to the model of barrier used in the tests since the performance will not necessarily be the same if the system is fitted to a different barrier.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17342:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

EVS-EN 13274-7:2019

Hingamisteede kaitsevahendid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Osakestefiltri läbimise kindlaksmääramine

Respiratory protective devices - Methods of test - Part 7: Determination of particle filter penetration

This European Standard specifies the procedure for testing particle filter penetration for respiratory protective devices.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13274-7:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13274-7:2008

EVS-EN 13381-7:2019

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

This document specifies test methods for determining the contribution of fire protection kits to the fire resistance of structural timber members. Such fire protection kits include claddings, sprayed fire protection and reactive coatings. The method is applicable to all fire protection kits used for the protection of timber members. These can be fixed directly, totally or in part, to the timber member and can include an air gap between the fire protection kit and the timber member, as an integral part of its design. Evaluation of timber constructions protected by horizontal or vertical protective membranes are the subject of EN 13381-1 or EN 13381-2 respectively. The test method is applicable to the determination of the contribution of fire protection kits to the fire resistance of loadbearing timber structural members including floors, roofs, walls, beams and columns. This document contains the fire test which specifies the test to be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection kit at a specified thickness to delay the temperature rise throughout the timber member, to determine the ability of the fire protection kit at a specified thickness to remain coherent and fixed to the timber member and to provide data for determining the charring rate of the protected test member, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve according to the procedures defined herein. This document is not appropriated to classify the tested assembly according to EN 13501-2. The test to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering temperature time fire curve and the special circumstances for this are detailed in Annex G. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of timber members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1995-1-2. A description of the relationship of this test method and the assessment of the results obtained therefrom to EN 1995-1-2 and guidelines for the use of this test method in accordance with that standard are given in Annex B. This document also contains the assessment which indicates how the analysis of the test data should be made and gives guidance to the procedures by which interpolation should be undertaken. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with the direct application of the results to different timber constructions with the specified thickness and fixation of the applied fire protection kit tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-7:2019
Asendab dokumenti: ENV 13381-7:2002

EVS-EN 15269-1:2019

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 1: General requirements

This document sets out the general principles for the extended application of test results obtained on fire resisting and smoke control doorsets, e.g. the types of pedestrian and industrial doors, operable fabric curtains and openable windows listed in the Introduction above when tested in accordance with EN 1634-1 and/or EN 1634-3. This document provides the general principles which are intended to be used in conjunction with the relevant part of EN 15269 depending upon the specific product type to be evaluated.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15269-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15269-1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 14644-16:2019

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 16: Energy efficiency in cleanrooms and separative devices (ISO 14644-16:2019)

This document gives guidance and recommendations for optimizing energy usage and maintaining energy efficiency in new and existing cleanrooms, clean zones and separative devices. It provides guidance for the design, construction, commissioning and operation of cleanrooms. This document covers all cleanroom-specific features and can be used in different areas to optimize energy use in electronic, aerospace, nuclear, pharmaceutical, hospital, medical device, food industries and other clean air applications. It also introduces the concept of benchmarking for the performance assessment and comparison of cleanroom energy efficiencies, while maintaining performance levels to ISO 14644 requirements[2][3].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 14644-16:2019; ISO 14644-16:2019

EVS-EN ISO 16637:2019

Radiological protection - Monitoring and internal dosimetry for staff members exposed to medical radionuclides as unsealed sources (ISO 16637:2016)

ISO 16645:2016 is applicable to medical electron linear accelerators i.e. linear accelerators with nominal energies of the beam ranging from 4 MV to 30 MV, including particular installations such as robotic arm, helical intensity modulated radiotherapy devices and dedicated devices for intra operative radiotherapy (IORT) with electrons. The cyclotrons and the synchrotrons used for hadrontherapy are not considered. The radiation protection requirements and recommendations given in ISO 16645:2016 cover the aspects relating to regulations, shielding design goals and other design criteria, role of the manufacturers, of the radiation protection officer or qualified expert and interactions between stakeholders, radiations around a linear accelerator, shielding for conventional and special devices (including shielding materials and transmission values, calculations for various treatment room configurations, duct impact on radiation protection) and the radiological monitoring (measurements).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16637:2016; EN ISO 16637:2019

EVS-EN ISO 16639:2019

Surveillance of the activity concentrations of airborne radioactive substances in the workplace of nuclear facilities (ISO 16639:2017)

ISO 16639:2017 provides best practices and performance-based criteria for the use of air sampling devices and systems, including retrospective samplers and continuous air monitors. Specifically, this document covers air sampling program objectives, design of air sampling and monitoring programs to meet program objectives, methods for air sampling and monitoring in the workplace, and quality assurance to ensure system performance toward protecting workers against unnecessary inhalation exposures. The primary purpose of the surveillance of airborne activity concentrations in the workplace is to evaluate and mitigate inhalation hazards to workers in facilities where these can become airborne. A comprehensive surveillance program can be used to - determine the effectiveness of administrative and engineering controls for confinement, - measure activity concentrations of radioactive substances, - alert workers to high activity concentrations in the air, - aid in estimating worker intakes when bioassay methods are unavailable, - determine signage or posting requirements for radiation protection, and - determine appropriate protective equipment and measures. Air sampling techniques consist of two general approaches. The first approach is retrospective sampling, in which the air is sampled, the collection medium is removed and taken to a radiation detector system and analysed for radioactive substance, and the concentration results made available at a later time. In this context, the measured air concentrations are evaluated retrospectively. The second approach is continuous real-time air monitoring so that workers can be warned that a significant release of airborne radioactivity may have just occurred. In implementing an effective air sampling program, it is important to achieve a balance between the two general approaches. The specific balance depends on hazard level of the work and the characteristics of each facility. A special component of the second approach which can apply, if properly implemented, is the preparation of continuous air monitoring instrumentation and protocols. This enables radiation protection monitoring of personnel that have been trained and fitted with personal protective equipment (PPE) that permit pre-planned, defined, extended stay time in elevated concentrations of airborne radioactive substances. Such approaches can occur either as part of a planned re-entry of a contaminated area following an accidental loss of containment for accident assessment and recovery, or part of a project which involves systematic or routine access to radioactive substances (e.g. preparing process material containing easily aerosolized components), or handling objects such as poorly characterized waste materials that may contain radioactive contaminants that could be aerosolized when handled during repackaging. In this special case, the role of

continuous air monitoring is to provide an alert to health physics personnel that the air concentrations of concern have exceeded a threshold such that the planned level of protection afforded by PPE has been or could be exceeded. This level would typically be many 10's or 100's of times higher than the derived air concentration (DAC) established for unprotected workers. The monitoring alarm or alert would therefore be designed not to be confused with the normal monitoring alarm, and the action taken in response would be similarly targeted at the specific site and personnel involved. The air sampling strategy should be designed to minimize internal exposures and balanced with social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations that are associated with the use of the radioactive substance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16639:2017; EN ISO 16639:2019

EVS-EN ISO 16645:2019

Radiological protection - Medical electron accelerators - Requirements and recommendations for shielding design and evaluation (ISO 16645:2016)

ISO 16645:2016 is applicable to medical electron linear accelerators i.e. linear accelerators with nominal energies of the beam ranging from 4 MV to 30 MV, including particular installations such as robotic arm, helical intensity modulated radiotherapy devices and dedicated devices for intra operative radiotherapy (IORT) with electrons. The cyclotrons and the synchrotrons used for hadrontherapy are not considered. The radiation protection requirements and recommendations given in ISO 16645:2016 cover the aspects relating to regulations, shielding design goals and other design criteria, role of the manufacturers, of the radiation protection officer or qualified expert and interactions between stakeholders, radiations around a linear accelerator, shielding for conventional and special devices (including shielding materials and transmission values, calculations for various treatment room configurations, duct impact on radiation protection) and the radiological monitoring (measurements).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16645:2016; EN ISO 16645:2019

EVS-EN ISO 18417:2019

Iodine charcoal sorbents for nuclear facilities - Method for defining sorption capacity index (ISO 18417:2017)

The scope of ISO 18417:2017 covers - iodine sorbents for nuclear power plants, nuclear facilities, research and other nuclear reactors, - iodine sorbents for laboratories, including nuclear medicine, and - iodine sorbents for sampling equipment on sample lines. ISO 18417:2017 applies to iodine sorbents manufacturers and operators in order to measure the actual performance of these sorbents and their sorption capacity for radioiodine. ISO 18417:2017 applies to granulated and crushed iodine sorbents based on activated charcoal (hereinafter referred to as "sorbents") used for trapping gaseous radioiodine and its compounds. This document establishes the method and conditions for defining sorption capacity index in a laboratory.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18417:2017; EN ISO 18417:2019

EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010/A2:2019

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 8: Edasi-tagasi liikuva tööorganiga saed ja viilid ning võnkuva või pöörleva tööorganiga väikesed saed. Muudatus 2: Vibreerivad noad **Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 8: Saws, polishing and filing machines with reciprocating action and small saws with oscillating or rotating action - Amendment 2: Oscillating knives (vibrating screen removal tools) (ISO 28927-8:2009/Amd 2:2019)**

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 28927-8:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 28927-8:2009/A2:2019; ISO 28927-8:2009/Amd 2:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010

EVS-EN ISO 9697:2019

Water quality - Gross beta activity - Test method using thick source (ISO 9697:2018)

This document specifies a test method for the determination of gross beta activity concentration in non-saline waters. The method covers non-volatile radionuclides with maximum beta energies of approximately 0,3 MeV or higher. Measurement of low energy beta emitters (e.g. ³H, ²²⁸Ra, ²¹⁰Pb, ¹⁴C, ³⁵S and ²⁴¹Pu) and some gaseous or volatile radionuclides (e.g. radon and radioiodine) might not be included in the gross beta quantification using the test method described in this document. This test method is applicable to the analysis of raw and drinking waters. The range of application depends on the amount of total soluble salts in the water and on the performance characteristics (background count rate and counting efficiency) of the counter used. It is the laboratory's responsibility to ensure the suitability of this method for the water samples tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 9697:2019; ISO 9697:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9697:2017

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency (IEC 60364-8-1:2019)

Standardisarja IEC 60364 see osa näeb ette lisanõuded, -meetmed ja -soovitused igat liiki madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste, sealhulgas kohalike energiatootmis- ja salvestussüsteemide projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, talitlusel ja kontrollil elektrienergia kasutamise üldise tõhususe optimeerimiseks. See standard tutvustab energiatõhususe haldamise raamistikus nõudeid, soovitusi ja meetodeid elektripaigaldise projekteerimiseks ja energiatõhususe hindamiseks, et tagada jätkuvalt parim funktsionaalselt samaväärne talitus vähima energiatarbimise ja parima võimaliku energia varustuskindluse ning majandusliku tasakaalu juures. Need nõuded, soovitusel ja meetodid on rakendatavad standardisarja IEC 60364 kõigi osade käsitlusala raamides uute paigaldiste kohta ja olemasolevate paigaldiste uuendamisel. See dokument on rakendatav ka ehitise või süsteemi elektripaigaldise korral, kuid pole rakendatav toodete kohta. Toodete energiatõhusus ja talitlusnõuded on esitatud vastavates tootestandardites. Kui mõni muu standard annab erinõuded konkreetse süsteemi kohta või paigaldise rakenduse kohta (nt standardisarja ISO 20140 ükskõik millises osas käsitletava tootmissüsteemi kohta), võivad nende nõuded asendada seda dokumenti. See standard ei ole spetsiaalselt ette nähtud ehitiste automaatikasüsteemide kohta. See energiatõhususe rühmastandard on esmajoonel ette nähtud kasutamiseks energiatõhususe standardina madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste korral, mis on mainitud peatükis 1, kuid ka tehnilistes komiteedes standardite koostamisel juhendites IEC Guide 119 ja IEC Guide 118 esitatud põhimõtete kohaselt.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06; IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency

Parandus standardile HD 60364-8-1:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÖÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN ISO 21484:2019

Nuclear Energy - Fuel technology - Determination of the O/M ratio in MOX pellets by the gravimetric method (ISO 21484:2017)

Method for determining the Oxygen-to-Metal (O/M) ratio in mixed uranium-plutonium oxide (U,Pu)O₂ ± X pellets. The parameters given in the following paragraphs are relevant for pellets within a range of O/M ratio corresponding to 1,98 to 2,01. The method described in the document is adapted, with regard to the parameters, if the expected values of O/M ratio are outside the range.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21484:2017; EN ISO 21484:2019

EVS-EN ISO 25178-73:2019

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 73: Terms and definitions for surface defects on material measures (ISO 25178-73:2019)

This document defines classes of geometrical defects that might be present on the surfaces of material measures and calibration specimens conforming to ISO 5436-1 and ISO 25178-70, and defines terms for ways of responding to these defects. This document is applicable as follows: a) to help customers and users of material measures for surface metrology specify their nominal features (ideal geometrical properties) when obtaining them from manufacturers and suppliers; b) to enable users of material measures to formulate their own rules and policies for responding to the occurrence of defects in such a way as to minimize the uncertainty of their own measurements; NOTE Such policies are required in ISO/IEC 17025:2017, 7.2.1.1, 7.2.1.3, 7.3.1 and 7.8.5 c) and d), for example. c) to enable calibration laboratories and their customers to agree on a common policy on how to treat defects on a material measure that has been sent for calibration; d) to educate users of material measures about the different significance and importance of different kinds of defect; e) for other GPS standards which make reference to the issue of selection of measuring locations, or selection of areas to be measured or avoided in measurement.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 25178-73:2019; EN ISO 25178-73:2019

EVS-EN ISO 9697:2019

Water quality - Gross beta activity - Test method using thick source (ISO 9697:2018)

This document specifies a test method for the determination of gross beta activity concentration in non-saline waters. The method covers non-volatile radionuclides with maximum beta energies of approximately 0,3 MeV or higher. Measurement of low energy beta emitters (e.g. ³H, ²²⁸Ra, ²¹⁰Pb, ¹⁴C, ³⁵S and ²⁴¹Pu) and some gaseous or volatile radionuclides (e.g. radon and radioiodine) might not be included in the gross beta quantification using the test method described in this document. This test method is applicable to the analysis of raw and drinking waters. The range of application depends on the amount of total soluble salts in the water and on the performance characteristics (background count rate and counting efficiency) of the counter used. It is the laboratory's responsibility to ensure the suitability of this method for the water samples tested.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 9697:2019; ISO 9697:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9697:2017

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014/A1:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Amendment for EN 61158-3-2:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-2:2014/Amd 1:2019; EN 61158-3-2:2014/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

EVS-EN 62841-3-12:2019

Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning aiatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 3-12: Erinõuded teisaldatavatele keermelõikemasinatele Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 3-12: Particular requirements for transportable threading machines

IEC 62841-3-12:2017 applies to transportable threading machines. The rated voltage is not more than 250 V for single-phase a.c. or d.c. tools, and 480 V for three-phase a.c. tools. The rated input is not more than 3 700 W. The limits for the applicability of this standard for battery tools are given in Annex K. This standard deals with the hazards presented by tools which are encountered by all persons in the normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of the tools. Hand-held electric tools, which can be mounted on a support or working stand for use as fixed tools without any alteration of the tool itself, are within the scope of this standard and such combination of a hand-held tool and a support is considered to be a transportable tool and thus covered by the relevant Part 3. This Part 3-12 is to be used in conjunction with the first edition of IEC 62841-1:2014. The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests. It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 36 months from the date of publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62841-3-12:2019; IEC 62841-3-12:2017

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 12 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 12 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 19 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 19 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-21: Data-link layer service definition - Type 21 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides the common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" in this context means the prioritized full-duplex collision-free time-deterministic communication, of which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the required time risks the failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant, and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 21 data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form that they take; and c) the interrelationships between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: • The Type 21 application layer at the boundary between the application and DLLs of the fieldbus reference model; • Systems management at the boundary between the DLL and the systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-25: Data-link layer service definition - Type 25 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 25 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 25 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible services provided by the Type 4 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the services; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 4 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4 -19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner,

according to a pre-established schedule, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities, sequentially and in a cyclic synchronous manner. Foreground scheduled access is available for time-critical activities together with background unscheduled access for less critical activities. Deterministic and synchronized transfers can be provided at cyclic intervals up to 1 ms and device separations of 25 km. This performance is adjustable dynamically and on-line by reconfiguring the parameters of the local link whilst normal operation continues. By similar means, DL connections and new devices may be added or removed during normal operation. This protocol provides means to maintain clock synchronization across an extended link with a precision better than 10 μ s. This protocol optimizes each access opportunity by concatenating multiple DLSDUs and associated DLPCI into a single DLPDU, thereby improving data transfer efficiency for datalink entities that actively source multiple streams of data. The maximum system size is an unlimited number of links of 99 nodes, each with 255 DLSAP addresses. Each link has a maximum of 224 related peer and publisher DLCEPs.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-21: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

This document describes: a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data link entities forming the distributed data link service provider; b) procedures for giving communication opportunities based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 MAC, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation; c) structure of the fieldbus data link protocol data units (DLPDUs) used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this document, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

This document specifies a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed datalink service provider; b) procedures for giving communications opportunities to all participating DL-entities (DLEs), sequentially and in a cyclic manner for deterministic and synchronized transfer at cyclic intervals up to 64 ms; c) procedures for giving communication opportunities available for time-critical data transmission together with non-time-critical data transmission without prejudice to the time-critical data transmission; d) procedures for giving cyclic and acyclic communication opportunities for time-critical data transmission with prioritized access; e) procedures for giving communication opportunities based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 medium access control, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation; f) the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this document, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-24:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-25: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 25 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, according to a pre-established schedule, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to a pre-selected "master" subset of datalink entities in a cyclic asynchronous manner, sequentially to each of those data-link entities. Other data-link entities communicate only as permitted and delegated by those master datalink entities. For a given master, its communications with other data-link entities can be cyclic, or acyclic with prioritized access, or a combination of the two. This protocol provides a means of sharing the available communication resources in a fair manner. There are provisions for time synchronization and for isochronous operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-3:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides a means of connecting devices through a partial mesh network, such that most failures of an interconnection between two devices can be circumvented. In common practice the devices are interconnected in a non-redundant hierarchical manner reflecting application needs

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-10:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service, c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take, and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the

services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 2 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the

requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-21: Application layer service definition - Type 21 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be considered a window between corresponding application programs. This part of IEC 61158 provides the common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment as well as material specific to the Type 21 protocol. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant, and possibly human life. This International Standard defines, in an abstract way, the externally visible service provided by the FAL in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form that they take; d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: a) the FAL-user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus Reference Model; b) systems management at the boundary between the application layer and systems management of the fieldbus Reference Model. This document describes the structure and services of the IEC FAL, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application entities (AEs) contained in the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify how requests and responses are issued and delivered from the perspective of applications, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, these services only define what requests and responses applications can send or receive, not the functions of the applications

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs". This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-23:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-25: Application layer service definition - Type 25 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 25 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This document defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-26:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-26: Application layer service definition - Type 26 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the Fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 26 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (see ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (see ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-26:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-26:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management

at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 62881:2018/AC:2019

Cause and Effect Matrix

Corrigendum for EN IEC 62881:2018

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62881:2018/COR1:2019; EN IEC 62881:2018/AC:2019-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62881:2018

EVS-EN ISO 15620:2019

Keevitamine. Metalsete materjalide hõõrdkeevitus

Welding - Friction welding of metallic materials (ISO 15620:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the friction welding of components manufactured from metals. It specifies requirements particular to rotational friction welding related to welding knowledge, quality requirements, welding procedure specification, welding procedure approval and welding personnel. This document is appropriate where a contract, an application standard or a regulatory requirement requires the demonstration of the manufacturer's capability to produce welded constructions of a specified quality. It has been prepared in a comprehensive manner to be used as a reference in contracts. The requirements given can be adopted in full or some can be deleted, if not relevant to the construction concerned.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 15620:2019; ISO 15620:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15620:2000

EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010/A2:2019

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 8:

Edasi-tagasi liikuva tööorganiga saed ja viilid ning võnkuva või pöörleva tööorganiga väikesed saed. Muudatus 2: Vibreerivad noad

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 8: Saws, polishing and filing machines with reciprocating action and small saws with oscillating or rotating action - Amendment 2: Oscillating knives (vibrating screen removal tools) (ISO 28927-8:2009/Amd 2:2019)

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 28927-8:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 28927-8:2009/A2:2019; ISO 28927-8:2009/Amd 2:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-8:2010

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60193:2019

Hydraulic turbines, storage pumps and pump-turbines - Model acceptance tests

This document applies to laboratory models of any type of impulse or reaction hydraulic turbine, storage pump or pump-turbine. This document applies to models of prototype machines either with unit power greater than 5 MW or with reference diameter greater than 3 m. Full application of the procedures herein prescribed is not generally justified for machines with smaller power and size. Nevertheless, this document may be used for such machines by agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. In this document, the term "turbine" includes a pump-turbine operating as a turbine and the term "pump" includes a pump-turbine operating as a pump. This document excludes all matters of purely commercial interest, except those inextricably bound up with the conduct of the tests. This document is concerned with neither the structural details of the machines nor the mechanical properties of their components, so long as these do not affect model performance or the relationship between model and prototype performances. This document covers the arrangements for model acceptance tests to be performed on hydraulic turbines, storage pumps and pump-turbines to determine if the main hydraulic performance contract guarantees (see 4.2) have been satisfied. It contains the rules governing test conduct and prescribes measures to be taken if any phase of the tests is disputed. The main objectives of this document are: - to define the terms and quantities used; - to specify methods of testing and of measuring the quantities involved, in order to ascertain the hydraulic performance of the model; - to specify the methods of computation of results and of comparison with guarantees; - to determine if the contract guarantees that fall within the scope of this document have been

fulfilled; - to define the extent, content and structure of the final report. The guarantees can be given in one of the following ways: - guarantees for prototype hydraulic performance, computed from model test results considering scale effects; - guarantees for model hydraulic performance. Moreover, additional performance data (see 4.4) can be needed for the design or the operation of the prototype of the hydraulic machine. Contrary to the requirements of Clauses 4 to 6 related to main hydraulic performance, the information of these additional data given in Clause 7 is considered only as recommendation or guidance to the user (see 7.1). It is particularly recommended that model acceptance tests be performed if the expected field conditions for acceptance tests (see IEC 60041:1991) would not allow the verification of guarantees given for the prototype machine. A transposition method taking into account the model and prototype wall surface roughness for the performance conversion on pump-turbines, Francis turbines, and axial machines is described in IEC 62097. This method requires model and prototype surface roughness data and it takes into account the shift in nED, QED and PED factors for determining the transposition of efficiency between model and prototype. However, in the case of Francis machines with semispiral casing and axial machines, the transposition method has not been fully validated due to a lack of data. In addition, IEC 62097 does not apply to storage pumps, Pelton turbines, and Dériaz. Therefore, for these and otherwise specifically agreed upon cases where hydraulically smooth flow conditions are assumed on the model and the prototype, the transposition formula and procedure given in Annex D and Annex I can be applied. Applications and limitations of both this document and IEC 62097 transposition methods are discussed in Annex E. The method for performance conversion from model to prototype needs to be clearly defined in the main hydraulic performance contract.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60193:2019; EN IEC 60193:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60193:2002

EVS-EN IEC 62976:2019

Industrial non-destructive testing equipment - Electron linear accelerator

This document gives the rules of naming, technical requirements, test methods, inspection, marking, packaging, transportation, storage and accompanying documents for electron linear accelerator equipment for Non-Destructive Testing (NDT). This document applies to NDT electron linear accelerator equipment in the X-ray energy range of 1 MeV to 15 MeV, including the accelerator equipment for radiographic film, computed radiography with imaging plates, real-time imaging, digital detector array and industrial computerized tomography.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62976:2017; EN IEC 62976:2019

EVS-EN ISO 12183:2019

Nuclear fuel technology - Controlled-potential coulometric assay of plutonium (ISO 12183:2016)

ISO 12183:2016 describes an analytical method for the electrochemical assay of pure plutonium nitrate solutions of nuclear grade, with a total uncertainty not exceeding $\pm 0,2\%$ at the confidence level of 0,95 for a single determination (coverage factor, $K = 2$). The method is suitable for aqueous solutions containing more than 0,5 g/L plutonium and test samples containing between 4 mg and 15 mg of plutonium. Application of this technique to solutions containing less than 0,5 g/L and test samples containing less than 4 mg of plutonium requires experimental demonstration by the user that applicable data quality objectives will be met. For some applications, purification of test samples by anion exchange is required before measurement to remove interfering substances when present in significant amounts.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 12183:2016; EN ISO 12183:2019

EVS-EN ISO 12799:2019

Nuclear energy - Determination of nitrogen content in UO₂, (U,Gd)O₂ and (U,Pu)O₂ sintered pellets - Inert gas extraction and conductivity detection method (ISO 12799:2015)

ISO 12799:2015 describes a procedure for measuring the nitrogen content of UO₂, (U,Gd)O₂, and (U,Pu)O₂ pellets. Nitrogen in nuclear fuel may be present either as elemental nitrogen or chemically combined in the form of nitrogenous compounds. The technique described herein serves to determine the total content of nitrogen excluding those compounds whose decomposition temperature is above 2 200 °C (most notably Pu and U nitrides).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 12799:2015; EN ISO 12799:2019

EVS-EN ISO 12800:2019

Nuclear fuel technology - Guidelines on the measurement of the specific surface area of uranium oxide powders by the BET method (ISO 12800:2017)

ISO 12800:2017 gives guidelines on the determination of the specific surface area of as-fabricated uranium dioxide powder by volumetric or gravimetric determination of the amount of nitrogen adsorbed on the powder, and can be applied to other similar materials, e.g. U₃O₈, UO₂-PuO₂ powders, and other bodies with similar surface areas, e.g. powder granules or green pellets, provided that the conditions described are fulfilled. Modifications using other adsorbing gases are included. The method is relevant as long as the expected value is in the range between 1 m²/g and 10 m²/g.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 12800:2017; EN ISO 12800:2019

EVS-EN ISO 21484:2019

Nuclear Energy - Fuel technology - Determination of the O/M ratio in MOX pellets by the gravimetric method (ISO 21484:2017)

Method for determining the Oxygen-to-Metal (O/M) ratio in mixed uranium-plutonium oxide (U,Pu)O₂ ± X pellets. The parameters given in the following paragraphs are relevant for pellets within a range of O/M ratio corresponding to 1,98 to 2,01. The method described in the document is adapted, with regard to the parameters, if the expected values of O/M ratio are outside the range.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21484:2017; EN ISO 21484:2019

EVS-EN ISO 22765:2019

Nuclear fuel technology - Sintered (U,Pu)O₂ pellets - Guidance for ceramographic preparation for microstructure examination (ISO 22765:2016)

The ceramographic procedure used to prepare sintered (U,Pu)O₂ pellets for qualitative and quantitative examination of the pellet microstructure. The examinations are performed before and after thermal treatment or chemical etching. They allow - observation of any cracks, intra- and intergranular pores or inclusions, and - measurement of the grain size, porosity and plutonium homogeneity distribution. The mean grain diameter is measured by one of the classic methods: counting (intercept method), comparison with standard grids or typical images, etc.[2] The measurement of individual grain sizes requires uniform development of the microstructure over the entire specimen. The plutonium cluster and pore distribution and localization are generally analysed by automatic image analysis systems. The plutonium distribution is usually revealed by chemical etching but alpha-autoradiography can also be used. The first technique avoids the tendency for autoradiography to exaggerate the size of plutonium-rich clusters due to the distance the alpha particles travel away from the source.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 22765:2016; EN ISO 22765:2019

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency (IEC 60364-8-1:2019)

Standardisarja IEC 60364 see osa näeb ette lisanõuded, -meetmed ja -soovitused igat liiki madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste, sealhulgas kohalike energiatootmis- ja salvestussüsteemide projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, talitlusel ja kontrollil elektrienergia kasutamise üldise tõhususe optimeerimiseks. See standard tutvustab energiatootmise haldamise raamistikus nõudeid, soovitusi ja meetodeid elektripaigaldise projekteerimiseks ja energiatootmise hindamiseks, et tagada jätkuvalt parim funktsionaalselt samaväärne talitus vähima energiatarbimise ja parima võimaliku energia varustuskindluse ning majandusliku tasakaalu juures. Need nõuded, soovitusid ja meetodid on rakendatavad standardisarja IEC 60364 kõigi osade käsitusala raamides uute paigaldiste kohta ja olemasolevate paigaldiste uuendamisel. See dokument on rakendatav ka ehitise või süsteemi elektripaigaldise korral, kuid pole rakendatav toodete kohta. Toodete energiatootmise ja talitlusnõuded on esitatud vastavates tootestandardites. Kui mõni muu standard annab erinõuded konkreetse süsteemi kohta või paigaldise rakenduse kohta (nt standardisarja ISO 20140 ükskõik millises osas käsitletava tootmissüsteemi kohta), võivad nende nõuded asendada seda dokumenti. See standard ei ole spetsiaalselt ette nähtud ehitiste automaatikasüsteemide kohta. See energiatootmise rühmastandard on esmajoones ette nähtud kasutamiseks energiatootmise standardina madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste korral, mis on mainitud peatükis 1, kuid ka tehnilistes komiteedes standardite koostamisel juhendites IEC Guide 119 ja IEC Guide 118 esitatud põhimõtete kohaselt.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06; IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency

Parandus standardile HD 60364-8-1:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC IEC/TS 60079-39:2019

Explosive atmospheres - Part 39: Intrinsically safe systems with electronically controlled spark duration limitation

This Technical Specification specifies the construction, testing, installation and maintenance of Power i apparatus and systems which utilise electronically controlled spark duration limitation to maintain an adequate level of intrinsic safety. This Technical Specification contains requirements for intrinsically safe apparatus and wiring intended for use in explosive atmospheres and for associated apparatus intended for connection to intrinsically safe circuits entering such atmospheres. This Technical Specification excludes the level of protection "ia" and the use of software controlled circuits. This Technical Specification applies to electrical equipment utilising voltages not higher than 40 V d.c. and a safety factor 1,5 for Groups IIB, IIA, I and III. It is also applicable to Group IIC "ic" apparatus with a safety factor 1,0. Group IIC "ib" apparatus with a safety factor 1,5 are restricted to voltages up to 32 V d.c. This type of protection is applicable to electrical equipment in which the electrical circuits themselves are incapable of causing an explosion of the surrounding explosive atmospheres. This Technical Specification is applicable to intrinsically safe apparatus and systems which utilise electronically controlled spark duration limitation with the aim of providing more electrical power while maintaining an adequate level of safety. This Technical Specification is also applicable to electrical equipment or

parts of electrical equipment located outside hazardous areas or protected by another type of protection listed in the IEC 60079 series, where the intrinsic safety of the electrical circuits in explosive atmospheres depends on the design and construction of such electrical equipment or parts of such electrical equipment. The electrical circuits located in the hazardous area are evaluated for use in such locations by applying this Technical Specification. This Technical Specification supplements and modifies the requirements of IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-11, IEC 60079-14, IEC 60079-17 and IEC 60079-25.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC/TS 60079-39:2015; CLC/TS IEC 60079-39:2019

EVS-EN 15869-2:2019

Siseveesõidukid. Elektriline kaldäühendus kolmefaasilisel voolul 400 V, 50 Hz, kuni 125 A. Osa 2: Kaldapealne üksus, lisanõuded

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, 50 Hz, up to 125 A - Part 2: On-shore unit, additional requirements

This document applies in connection with EN 15869-1 for the supply of berthed inland navigation vessels with electrical energy. This document specifies additional requirements for the on-shore unit of the electrical shore connection.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15869-2:2010

EVS-EN 50041:2019

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Control switches - Position switches 42,5 x 80 - Dimensions and characteristics

This document applies to certain position switches with automatic return actuator, the standardized dimensions of which and the characteristics necessary for their application are given below. A smaller size (30x55) is standardized in EN 50047. This document includes six types of position switches with the following actuator types: — roller lever actuator (form A); — rounded plunger actuator (form B); — roller plunger actuator (form C); — rod lever actuator (form D); — rounded plunger side actuator (form F); — roller plunger side actuator (form G). This document is covering devices fitted with either independent (snap) action contact elements designated (1), or dependent action (slow make and break) contact elements designated (2) in Clause 5.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50041:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50041:2003

EVS-EN 50047:2019

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Control switches - Position switches 30 x 55 - Dimensions and characteristics

This document applies to certain position switches with automatic return actuator, the standardized dimensions of which and the characteristics necessary for their application are given below. A larger size (42,5x80) is standardized in EN 50041. This document includes four types of position switches with the following actuator types: — roller lever actuator (form A); — rounded plunger actuator (form B); — roller plunger actuator (form C); — roller lever arm (form E). This document is covering devices fitted with either independent (snap) action contact elements, designated (1), or dependent (slow make and break), designated (2) in Clause 5.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50047:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50047:2003

EVS-EN 60320-1:2015/AC:2019

Appliance couplers for household and similar general purposes - Part 1: General requirements

Corrigendum for EN 60320-1:2015

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60320-1:2015/COR2:2019; EN 60320-1:2015/AC:2019-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60320-1:2015

EVS-EN 61347-2-11:2002/A1:2019

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded mitmesugustele valgustitega kasutatavatele elektronahelatele

Lamp controlgear - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for miscellaneous electronic circuits used with luminaires

Amendment for EN 61347-2-11:2001

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61347-2-11:2001/A1:2019; IEC 61347-2-11:2001/A1:2017

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-2-11:2002

EVS-EN 61347-2-7:2012/A1:2019

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-7: Erinõuded alalisvoolutoitega elektron-liiteseadistele hädavalgustuseks

Lamp controlgear - Part 2-7: Particular requirements for battery supplied electronic controlgear for emergency lighting (self-contained)

Muudatus standardile EN 61347-2-7:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61347-2-7:2011/A1:2017; EN 61347-2-7:2012/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-2-7:2012

EVS-EN IEC 60674-3-2:2019

Specification for plastic films for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 2: Requirements for balanced biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate (PET) films used for electrical insulation

This sheet of IEC 60674-3 gives the requirements for balanced biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate (PET) films used for electrical insulation. Safety warning: It is the responsibility of the user of the methods contained or referred to in this document to ensure that they are used in a safe manner.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60674-3-2:2019; IEC 60674-3-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60674-3-2:2006

EVS-EN IEC 61558-1:2019

Trafode, reaktorite, elektritoiteplokkide ja nende kombinatsioonide ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded ja katsetused

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 1: General requirements and tests

This part of IEC 61558 deals with safety aspects of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof such as electrical, thermal and mechanical safety. This document covers the following independent or associated stationary or portable types of dry-type transformers, power supply units, including switch mode power supply units, reactors and combinations thereof in the field of safety. The windings can be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. They are not forming a part of the distribution network. NOTE 1 The distinction between transformers, power supply units and switch mode power supply units is as follows: – for transformers, there is no change in frequency. However, transformers (e.g. constant voltage transformers) can have an internal resonance frequency not exceeding 30 kHz; – for power supply units, the internal operational frequency and waveform are different from the supply frequency and waveform, and the internal operational frequency does not exceed 500 Hz (see definition 3.1.19); – for switch mode power supply units, the internal operational frequency and waveform are different from the supply frequency and waveform and the internal operational frequency exceeds 500 Hz and does not exceed 100 MHz. The relevant parts of IEC 61558-2 can be found in the introduction of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 61558-1:2019; IEC 61558-1:2017

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-1:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-1:2005/A1:2009

EVS-EN IEC 63093-12:2019

Ferrite cores - Guidelines on dimensions and the limits of surface irregularities - Part 12: Ring-cores

This part of IEC 63093 specifies the dimensions that are of importance for mechanical interchangeability for a preferred range of ring-cores, also called toroid cores, and the effective parameter values to be used in calculations involving them. It also gives guidelines on allowable limits of surface irregularities applicable to ring-cores. This document is a specification useful in the negotiations between ferrite core manufacturers and users about surface irregularities.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63093-12:2019; EN IEC 63093-12:2019

EVS-EN IEC 63093-14:2019

Ferrite cores - Guidelines on dimensions and the limits of surface irregularities - Part 14: EFD-cores

This part of IEC 63093 specifies the dimensions that are of importance for mechanical interchangeability for a preferred range of EFD-cores, the essential dimensions of coil formers to be used with them, and the effective parameter values to be used in calculations involving them. It also gives guidance on the allowable limits of surface irregularities applicable to EFD-cores in accordance with the relevant generic specification. The selection of core sizes for this document is based on the philosophy of including those sizes which are industrial standards, either by inclusion in national standards, or by broad-based use in industry. This document is a specification useful in the negotiation between ferrite core manufacturers and users about surface irregularities. The general considerations that the design of this range of cores is based upon are given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63093-14:2019; EN IEC 63093-14:2019

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 61291-5-2:2017/AC:2019

Optical amplifiers - Part 5-2: Qualification specifications - Reliability qualification for optical fibre amplifiers

Corrighendum for EN 61291-5-2:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61291-5-2:2017/COR1:2019; EN 61291-5-2:2017/AC:2019-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61291-5-2:2017

EVS-EN IEC 61753-1:2018/AC:2019

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 1: General and guidance

Corrighendum for EN IEC 61753-1:2018

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-1:2018/COR1:2019; EN IEC 61753-1:2018/AC:2019-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61753-1:2018

35 INFOTEHNOLOGIA

CWA 17431:2019

Principles and guidance for licensing Standard Essential Patents in 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT), including the Industrial Internet

This CWA addresses a broad set of Principles and Guidance to form a solid foundation for future practice with regard to SEP licensing for ICT standards such as mobile communication standards and other wireless communication standards. The CWA also includes information about licensing to those who are new to the implementation and use of standardised technology and the licensing of patents that cover those technologies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17431:2019

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014/A1:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Amendment for EN 61158-3-2:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-2:2014/Amd 1:2019; EN 61158-3-2:2014/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 12 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 12 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 19 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action

and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 19 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-21: Data-link layer service definition - Type 21 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides the common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" in this context means the prioritized full-duplex collision-free time-deterministic communication, of which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the required time risks the failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant, and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 21 data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form that they take; and c) the interrelationships between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: • The Type 21 application layer at the boundary between the application and DLLs of the fieldbus reference model; • Systems management at the boundary between the DLL and the systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-25: Data-link layer service definition - Type 25 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 25 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 25 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible services provided by the Type 4 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the services; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to • the Type 4 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4 -19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner, according to a pre-established schedule, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities, sequentially and in a cyclic synchronous manner. Foreground scheduled access is available for time-critical activities together with background unscheduled access for less critical activities. Deterministic and synchronized transfers can be provided at cyclic intervals up to 1 ms and device separations of 25 km. This performance is adjustable dynamically and on-line by reconfiguring the parameters of the local link whilst normal operation continues. By similar means, DL connections and new devices may be added or removed during normal operation. This protocol provides means to maintain clock synchronization across an extended link with a precision better than 10 µs. This protocol optimizes each access opportunity by concatenating multiple DLSDUs and associated DLPCI into a single DLPDU, thereby improving data transfer efficiency for datalink entities that actively source multiple streams of data. The maximum system size is an unlimited number of links of 99 nodes, each with 255 DLSAPaddresses. Each link has a maximum of 224 related peer and publisher DLCEPs.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-21: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

This document describes: a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data link entities forming the distributed data link service provider; b) procedures for giving communication opportunities based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 MAC, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation; c) structure of the fieldbus data link protocol data units (DLPDUs) used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this document, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

This document specifies a) procedures for the timely transfer of data and control information from one data-link user entity to a peer user entity, and among the data-link entities forming the distributed datalink service provider; b) procedures for giving communications opportunities to all participating DL-entities (DLEs), sequentially and in a cyclic manner for deterministic and synchronized transfer at cyclic intervals up to 64 ms; c) procedures for giving communication opportunities available for time-critical data transmission together with non-time-critical data transmission without prejudice to the time-critical data transmission; d) procedures for giving cyclic and acyclic communication opportunities for time-critical data transmission with prioritized access; e) procedures for giving communication opportunities based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3 medium access control, with provisions for nodes to be added or removed during normal operation; f) the structure of the fieldbus DLPDUs used for the transfer of data and control information by the protocol of this document, and their representation as physical interface data units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-24:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-25: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 25 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to all participating data-link entities a) in a synchronously-starting cyclic manner,

according to a pre-established schedule, and b) in a cyclic or acyclic asynchronous manner, as requested each cycle by each of those data-link entities. Thus this protocol can be characterized as one which provides cyclic and acyclic access asynchronously but with a synchronous restart of each cycle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides communication opportunities to a pre-selected "master" subset of datalink entities in a cyclic asynchronous manner, sequentially to each of those data-link entities. Other data-link entities communicate only as permitted and delegated by those master datalink entities. For a given master, its communications with other data-link entities can be cyclic, or acyclic with prioritized access, or a combination of the two. This protocol provides a means of sharing the available communication resources in a fair manner. There are provisions for time synchronization and for isochronous operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-3:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

The data-link layer provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. This protocol provides a means of connecting devices through a partial mesh network, such that most failures of an interconnection between two devices can be circumvented. In common practice the devices are interconnected in a non-redundant hierarchical manner reflecting application needs

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-10:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence

of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service, c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take, and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumentid: IEC 61158-5-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumentid: IEC 61158-5-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 2 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC

7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-21: Application layer service definition - Type 21 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be considered a window between corresponding application programs. This part of IEC 61158 provides the common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment as well as material specific to the Type 21 protocol. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant, and possibly human life. This International Standard defines, in an abstract way, the externally visible service provided by the FAL in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form that they take; d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: a) the FAL-user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus Reference Model; b) systems management at the boundary between the application layer and systems management of the fieldbus Reference Model. This document describes the structure and services of the IEC FAL, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application entities (AEs) contained in the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify how requests and responses are issued and delivered from the perspective of applications, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, these services only define what requests and responses applications can send or receive, not the functions of the applications

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs". This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-23:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-25: Application layer service definition - Type 25 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 25 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This document defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-26:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-26: Application layer service definition - Type 26 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the Fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 26 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This document specifies the structure and services of the IEC Fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (see ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (see ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-26:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-26:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects)

capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to: 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS

EVS-EN 16652-2:2019

LPG equipment and accessories - Automotive LPG vehicles workshops - Part 2: Personnel competence and training

This document defines the competence profiles and establishes procedures for assessing the competence of persons who carry out the installation, repairing and maintaining of automotive LPG systems in workshops covered in EN 16652-1]. The requirements of this document do not apply to "Car manufacturer network repairers" (see 3.9) when performing the activities of repairing, servicing and maintenance of vehicles from manufacturers for which they are authorized and duly trained.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16652-2:2019

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16922:2017+A1:2019

Raudteealased rakendused. Teeninduse püsiseadmed. Heitvee tühjendamisseadmed Railway applications - Ground based services - Vehicle waste water discharge equipment

This European Standard specifies the interface requirements for controlled emission toilet equipment on railway vehicles and the infrastructure, including catering area sink waste retention tanks. Vehicle and infrastructure specific requirements are also given. The European Standard includes fixed and portable infrastructure equipment used to empty retention tanks, but excludes equipment fitted to railway vehicles where no fixed connections are used between vehicle and infrastructure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16922:2017+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16922:2017

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 15869-1:2019

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, 50 Hz, up to 125 A - Part 1: General requirements

This document specifies requirements for electrical installations for the shore supply of berthing inland navigation vessels with electrical energy, three-phase current 400 V, 50 Hz with a rated current of up to 125 A. This document applies to the supply of inland navigation vessels in ports and moorings for commercial inland navigation. This document specifies general requirements and contains information on the billing procedure. For the supply of small craft and houseboats in marinas and similar installations the requirements of HD 60364-7-709 apply. For electrical shore connections with a current rating more than 125 A, which are suitable for passenger ships with hotel operation, EN 16840 applies. The requirements for the HD 60364 series and HD 384 series generally apply to low-voltage systems on shore. A detailed list of the relevant parts is given in the Bibliography.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15869-1:2010

EVS-EN 15869-2:2019

Siseveesõidukid. Elektriline kaldähendus kolmefaasilisel voolul 400 V, 50 Hz, kuni 125 A. Osa 2: Kaldapealne üksus, lisanõuded

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, 50 Hz, up to 125 A - Part 2: On-shore unit, additional requirements

This document applies in connection with EN 15869-1 for the supply of berthed inland navigation vessels with electrical energy. This document specifies additional requirements for the on-shore unit of the electrical shore connection.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15869-2:2010

EVS-EN 15869-3:2019

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, 50 Hz, up to 125 A - Part 3: Onboard unit, additional requirements

This document applies in connection with EN 15869-1 for the supply of berthed inland navigation vessels with electrical energy from shore. This document specifies additional requirements for the shore connection cable and the feeding unit of the electrical shore connection.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15869-3:2010

EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2019

Small craft - Hull construction and scantlings - Part 5: Design pressures for monohulls, design stresses, scantlings determination (ISO 12215-5:2019)

This document defines the dimensions, design local pressures, mechanical properties and design stresses for the scantlings determination of monohull small craft with a hull length (LH) or a load line length (see NOTE 1) of up to 24 m. It considers all parts of the craft that are assumed to be watertight or weathertight when assessing stability, freeboard and buoyancy in accordance with ISO 12217. NOTE 1 The load line length is defined in the IMO "International Load Lines Convention 1966/2005", it can be larger than LH for craft with overhangs. This length also sets up at 24 m the lower limit of several IMO conventions. The main core of this document determines the local design pressures and stresses for monohulls and details the possible scantlings methods derived from these pressures and stresses, both for monohulls and multihulls (see NOTE 2). The assessment process requires, where relevant, the application of Annexes. This document is applicable to small craft, in intact condition, of the two following types: — recreational craft, including recreational charter vessels; — small commercial craft and workboats, see Clause 12 and Annex J. It is not applicable to racing craft designed only for professional racing. NOTE 2 Local pressures and stresses for multihulls are given in ISO 12215-7. This document is applicable to the structures supporting windows, portlights, hatches, deadlights, and doors. For the complete scantlings of the craft, this document is intended to be used with ISO 12215-8 for rudders, ISO 12215-9 for appendages and ISO 12215-10 for rig loads and rig attachments. This document covers small craft built from the following materials: — fibre-reinforced plastics, either in single skin or sandwich construction; — aluminium or steel alloys; — glued wood or plywood (single skin or sandwich), excluding traditional wood construction; — non-reinforced plastics for craft with a hull length less than 6 m (see Annex D). Throughout this document, unless otherwise specified, dimensions are in (m), areas in (m²), masses in (kg), forces in (N), moments in (N.m), pressures in kN/m² (1 kN/m² = 1 kPa), stresses and elastic modulus in N/mm² (1 N/mm² = 1 Mpa). Max(a;b;c) means that the required value is the maximum of a, b, and c; and min(d;e;f) means that the required value is the minimum of d, e, and f.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 12215-5:2019; EN ISO 12215-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2018

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-014:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 014: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male electrical contacts 014, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-015.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-014:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-014:2007

EVS-EN 3155-015:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 015: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 015, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-014.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-015:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-015:2007

EVS-EN 3155-078:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 078: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to male electrical contacts 078, type A, crimp, class S, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155 002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-079.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-078:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-078:2014

EVS-EN 3155-082:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 082: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 082, type A, crimp, class S used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-008 and EN 3155-070.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-082:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-082:2015

EVS-EN 3357:2019

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM1503 (X3CrNiMoAl 13-8-2) - Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted - Solution treated and precipitation treated - Bar for machining - a or D ≤ 150 mm - 1 200 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 400 MPa

This document specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM1503 (X3CrNiMoAl 13-8-2) Vacuum induction melted and consumable electrode remelted Solution treated and precipitation treated Bar for machining a or D ≤ 150 mm 1 200 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 400 MPa for aerospace applications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3357:2019

EVS-EN 3475-418:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 418: Thermal endurance for conductors

This European Standard specifies a test method to value the thermal endurance of bi-metal conductors, by valuation of the influence of metallic migration on the electrical resistance per unit length. It shall be used together with EN 3475-100.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-418:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-418:2007

EVS-EN 3645-005:2019

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 005: Receptacle, hermetic, round flange, solder mounting - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of round flange hermetic receptacles, mounted by soldering, in the family of circular electrical connectors with triple start threaded coupling. It applies to models in Table 3. The contacts are unremovable and soldered termination. For plugs and protective covers, see EN 3645-006, EN 3645-008, EN 3645-011, and EN 3645-012 respectively. These connectors are derived from and interchangeable with model Y in specification MIL DTL 38999/25.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-005:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3645-005:2007

EVS-EN 3645-010:2019

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 010: Receptacle, hermetic, round flange, jam nut mounting - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of hermetic receptacles with jam nut mounting in the family of circular, electrical connectors, with triple start threaded coupling. It applies to models in Table 3. For plugs and protective covers, see EN 3645-006, EN 3645-008, EN 3645-011 and EN 3645-012 respectively. The contacts are unremovable and soldered termination. These connectors are derived from and interchangeable with model Y in specification MIL-DTL-38999/23.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-010:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3645-010:2007

EVS-EN 3645-013:2019

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 013: Dummy receptacle - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of dummy receptacles in the family of circular, electrical connectors, with triple start threaded coupling. It applies to models in Table 3. For plugs and protective covers, see EN 3645-006, EN 3645-008, EN 3645-011 and EN 3645-012 respectively. These receptacles are derived from those in specification MIL-DTL-38999/22.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-013:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3645-013:2007

EVS-EN 3660-001:2019

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard defines cable outlet accessories for use with circular and rectangular, electrical and optical connectors on aerospace equipment. These may be sealed or unsealed and include accessories suitable for the suppression of radio frequency and electromagnetic interference. This European Standard is used in conjunction with circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors for varying temperature ranges, environmental conditions, fire resistant and non-fire resistant applications as designated in the product standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3660-001:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3660-001:2016

EVS-EN 4608-001:2019

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, fire resistant - Single and twisted multicore assembly, screened (braided) and jacketed - Operating temperatures between -65 °C and 260 °C - Part 001: Technical specification

This document specifies the required characteristics and test procedures for fire resistant or fire proof electrical cables for use in aircraft electrical systems. They shall be operated at a rated AC voltage of 600 V ac, a frequency of maximum 2 000 Hz and a long term temperature of up to 260 °C (ambient temperature plus temperatures rise in conductor). These cables shall also maintain a specific dielectric strength when they are subjected to a flame of 1 100 °C after five (5) minutes (fire resistant) or 15 minutes (fire proof) exposure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4608-001:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4608-001:2006

EVS-EN 4681-005:2019

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

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-005:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4681-005:2015

EVS-EN 4681-006:2019

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

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-006:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4681-006:2015

EVS-EN 4838-005:2019

Aerospace series - Arc fault circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated current 3 A to 25 A - 115 V a.c. 400 Hz Constant Frequency - Part 005: With polarized signal contact - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics for single-pole, arc fault circuit breakers rated currents from 3 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65 In, for use in aircraft electrical systems. Their operating temperatures are between -40 °C to 85 °C at a maximum altitude of Z = 15 000 m. The thermal protection is temperature compensated and operates between -55 °C and 125 °C. These circuit breaker are operated by a push-pull type single pushbutton (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4838-005:2019

EVS-EN 4867:2019

Aerospace series - Laser surface marking by discoloration

This European Standard specifies the marking rules for aerospace products, semi-finished products, and ready to use parts, which need surface marking by discoloration using a laser source to identify the part and/or enhance its traceability. This type of marking can be used on a wide range of materials (both metallic and non-metallic) and coatings (paints, varnishes...). It is in line with the part definition.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4867:2019

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 14492-2:2019

Kraanad. Mootoriga vintsid ja tõstemehhanismid. Osa 2: Mootoriga tõstemehhanismid Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 2: Power driven hoists

This document is applicable to the design, information for use, maintenance and testing of power driven hoists, compact or open construction, with or without trolleys for which the prime mover is an electric, hydraulic or pneumatic motor. They are designed for the lifting and lowering of loads that are suspended on hooks or other load lifting attachments. Hoists can be used either in cranes, in other machines, e.g. rail dependent storage and retrieval equipment, monorail conveyors or by itself. This document is applicable to the following types of hoist: a) rope hoist; b) chain hoist; c) belt hoist, except belt hoist with steel belts as hoisting media; d) NGL building hoists including supporting structures; e) Winches used for lifting operation. This document is not applicable of the following hazards: f) this document does not cover hazards related to builders hoists for the transport of goods as defined in Noise Outdoor Directive (OND) 2000/14/EC; g) this document does not cover hazards related to the lifting of persons. This document does not specify additional requirements for hazards related to the use of hoists in explosive atmospheres in underground mines. The significant hazards covered by this document are identified in Clause 4. This document is not applicable to power driven hoists that are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14492-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14150:2019

Geosynthetic barriers - Determination of permeability to liquids

This document specifies a method for measuring the steady-state liquid flow through a geosynthetic barrier, used to contain liquids in long-term applications. The test method and described apparatus allow the measurement of flows accurately down to 10⁻⁶ m³/m²/day. In particular circumstances where testing indicates that values obtained for a geosynthetic barrier lie below the threshold of sensitivity of this test method, then the value of liquid flow is declared as being less than 10⁻⁶ m³/m²/day. Due to its long duration, this test method is not suitable for production control testing. Clay geosynthetic barriers cannot be tested with this apparatus.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14150:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14150:2006

EVS-EN ISO 1833-27:2019

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 27: Mixtures of cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using aluminium sulfate) (ISO 1833-27:2018)

This document specifies a method, using aluminium sulfate, to determine the mass percentage of cellulose fibres, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of — cellulose fibres (natural or regenerated) with — polyester, polyamide, acrylic, wool and elastane fibres.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-27:2018; EN ISO 1833-27:2019

61 ROIVATÖÖSTUS

CEN/TR 17376:2019

Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the use of EN 14682:2014 Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications

This Technical Report has been written to help all users of EN 14682:2014 with the understanding of garment styling and the harmonized standard. The document is in 'Question and Answer' format. All the garments mentioned are examples of frequently asked questions raised by the clothing industry or market surveillance authorities. The responses have been reviewed and agreed upon by CEN/TC 248/WG 20.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17376:2019

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 9167:2019

Rapeseed and rapeseed meals - Determination of glucosinolates content - Method using high-performance liquid chromatography (ISO 9167:2019)

This document specifies a method for the determination of the individual glucosinolates content in rapeseeds and rapeseed meals using high-performance liquid chromatography with gradient elution. This method was tested on rapeseeds and rapeseed meals (*Brassica rapa*, *Brassica napus* and *Brassica juncea*) but is applicable to other plant materials, on the condition that the occurring glucosinolates previously identified are described in this document. On the contrary, the quantitative analysis of the concerned glucosinolate(s) is not carried out. NOTE This method does not determine glucosinolates that are substituted on the glucose molecule, but these compounds are of little importance in commercial rapeseed and rapeseed meal. Annex A presents the results of the interlaboratory trials for the gradient elution HPLC method. Annex B presents how to check the titre of the prepared internal standard solution. Annex C presents how to prepare and test the purified sulfatase solution and how to check the desulphation step on the ion exchange column. Annex D presents the HPLC and column performance criteria qualification. The analysis of glucosinolates content in rapeseed can also be done using an isocratic elution mode. This requires some modifications of the method (internal, standard, HPLC column and HPLC buffers), as described in Annex E.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9167:2019; EN ISO 9167:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000/A1:2013

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 10418:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Offshore production installations - Process safety systems (ISO 10418:2019)

This document provides objectives, functional requirements and guidelines for techniques for the analysis and design of surface process safety systems for offshore installations used for the recovery of hydrocarbon resources. It also provides recommendations and requirements on support systems which complement the process safety systems in reducing risk. NOTE These are not intended to be exhaustive. The scope of this document is limited to specifying the methods by which the asset is protected against loss of containment of hydrocarbon or other hazardous materials. This document is applicable to a) fixed offshore structures, and b) floating offshore production installations for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This document is not applicable to mobile offshore units and subsea installations. NOTE Nevertheless, many of the principles contained in this document can be used as guidance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 10418:2019; ISO 10418:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10418:2004

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10418:2004/AC:2009

EVS-EN ISO 19345-2:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industry - Pipeline transportation systems - Pipeline integrity management specification - Part 2: Full-life cycle integrity management for offshore pipeline (ISO 19345-2:2019)

This document specifies requirements and gives recommendations on the management of integrity of a pipeline system throughout its life cycle, which includes design, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and abandonment. This document is applicable to offshore pipelines for transporting petroleum and natural gas. It is applicable to rigid steel pipelines. It is not applicable to flexible pipelines, dynamic risers or those constructed from other materials, such as glass-reinforced plastics. NOTE 1 An offshore pipeline system extends to: — the first valve, flange or connection above water on platform or subsea mechanical connector with subsea structure (i.e. manifold or dynamic riser); — the connection point to the offshore installation (i.e. piping manifolds are not included); — the first valve, flange, connection or isolation joint at a landfall, unless otherwise specified by the onshore legislation. NOTE 2 The components mentioned above (valve, flange, connection, isolation joint) include also any pup pieces, i.e. the offshore pipeline system extends to the weld beyond the pup piece, see Figure 1. This document is used for integrity management, which is initiated at the design and construction stage of the pipeline. Where requirements of a design and construction standard (e.g. ISO 13623) are different, the provisions of this document will enhance the design and construction from an integrity perspective.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19345-2:2019; EN ISO 19345-2:2019

EVS-EN ISO 19904-1:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Floating offshore structures - Part 1: Ship-shaped, semi-submersible, spar and shallow-draught cylindrical structures (ISO 19904-1:2019)

This document provides requirements and guidance for the structural design and/or assessment of floating offshore platforms used by the petroleum and natural gas industries to support the following functions: — production; — storage and/or offloading; — drilling and production; — production, storage and offloading; — drilling, production, storage and offloading. NOTE 1 Floating offshore platforms are often referred to using a variety of abbreviations, e.g. FPS, FSU, FPSO (see Clauses 3 and 4), in accordance with their intended mission. NOTE 2 In this document, the term "floating structure", sometimes shortened to "structure", is used as a generic term to indicate the structural systems of any member of the classes of platforms defined above. NOTE 3 In some cases, floating platforms are designated as "early production platforms". This term relates merely to an asset development strategy. For the purposes of this document, the term "production" includes "early production". This document is not applicable to the structural systems of mobile offshore units (MOUs). These include, among others, the following: — floating structures intended primarily to perform drilling and/or well intervention operations (often referred to as MODUs), even when used for extended well test operations; — floating structures used for offshore construction operations (e.g. crane barges or pipelay barges), for temporary or permanent offshore living quarters (floatels), or for transport of equipment or products (e.g. transportation barges, cargo barges), for which structures reference is made to relevant recognized classification society (RCS) rules. This document is applicable to all possible life-cycle stages of the structures defined above, such as: — design, construction and installation of new structures, including requirements for inspection, integrity management and future removal, — structural integrity management covering inspection and assessment of structures in-service, and — conversion of structures for different use (e.g. a tanker converted to a production platform) or re-use at different locations. The following types of floating structure are explicitly considered within the context of this document: a) ship-shaped structures and barges; b) semi-submersibles; c) spars; d) shallow-draught cylindrical structures. In addition to the structural types listed above, this document covers other floating platforms intended to perform the above functions, consisting of partially submerged buoyant hulls made up of any combination of plated and space frame components. These other structures can have a great range of variability in geometry and structural forms (e.g. tension leg platforms) and, therefore, can be only partly covered by the requirements of this document. In other cases, specific requirements stated in this document can be found not to apply to all or part of a structure under consideration. NOTE 4 Requirements for topsides structures are presented in ISO 19901-3. In the above cases, conformity with this document requires the design to be based upon its underpinning principles and to achieve a level of safety equivalent, or superior, to the level implicit in it. NOTE 5 The speed of evolution of offshore technology often far exceeds the pace at which the industry achieves substantial agreement on innovation in structural concepts, structural shapes or forms, structural components and associated analysis and design practices, w

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19904-1:2019; EN ISO 19904-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19904-1:2006

77 METALLURGIA

CEN/TR 10367:2019

Alloyed steels - Determination of chromium content - Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometric method

This document specifies an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometric method for the determination of the chromium content (mass fraction) between 5,0 % (m/m) and 27,0 % (m/m) in alloyed steels. The method doesn't apply to alloyed steels having carbon contents higher than 1 % and niobium and/or tungsten contents higher than 0,1 %.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 10367:2019

EVS-EN 10136:2019

Steels and cast irons - Determination of nickel content - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS)

This document specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS) for the determination of nickel content in steels and cast irons. The method is applicable to nickel contents between 0,004 % (weight percent) and 2,0 % (weight percent). The method can be adapted to lower or higher nickel contents by changing the test portion or the dilution process, provided the criteria in 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 are still met.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10136:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10136:2000

EVS-EN 10177:2019

Steels - Determination of calcium content - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS)

This document specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS) for the determination of calcium content in non-alloy and low alloy steels. The method is applicable to calcium contents between 4 µg/g and 120 µg/g. The method can be adapted to higher calcium contents by changing the test portion or the dilution process, provided the criteria in 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 are still met.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 10177:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10177:2000

EVS-EN 10181:2019

Steels - Determination of lead content - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS)

This document specifies a flame atomic absorption spectrometric method (FAAS) for the determination of lead content in non-alloy and low alloy steels. The method is applicable to lead contents between 0,005 % (weight percent) and 0,5 % (weight percent). The method can be adapted to lower or higher lead contents by changing the test portion or the dilution process, provided the criteria in 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 are still met.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10181:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10181:2000

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 622-4:2019

Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 4: Requirements for softboards

This document specifies the requirements for softboards as defined in EN 316, with a density from 230 kg/m³ to 400 kg/m³. The values listed in this document relate to product properties but they are not characteristic values to be used in design calculations. NOTE Panels which are intended for use exclusively as thermal insulating products are covered by EN 13171.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 622-4:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 622-4:2010

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 12012-4:2019

Kummi- ja plastitööstlusmasinad. Suurust vähendavad masinad. Osa 4: Ohutusnõuded paagutusseadmetele Plastics and rubber machines - Size reduction machines - Part 4: Safety requirements for agglomerators

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to agglomerators for the modification of plastic scraps in its form, size and flow characteristics, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Annex A). The hazards have been identified taking into account all phases of the machine life cycle according to EN ISO 12100:2010, 5.4. Machines considered in this document begin at the outer edge of the feed opening and end at the outer edge of the discharge opening. This document does not deal with: - hazards due to emissions by processing materials that could be hazardous to health; - hazards caused by ignition of flammable residues in material to be processed; - requirements for exhaust ventilation systems. This document is not applicable to agglomerators manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12012-4:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12012-4:2006+A1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 10123:2019

Adhesives - Determination of shear strength of anaerobic adhesives using pin-and-collar specimens (ISO 10123:2013)

ISO 10123:2013 specifies a method for the determination of the shear strength of anaerobic-curing liquid adhesives used for retaining cylindrical assemblies, pin-and-collar type, or for locking and sealing threaded fasteners. This test method can also be used for other adhesives.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 10123:2019; ISO 10123:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15337:2007

EVS-EN ISO 1110:2019

Plastics - Polyamides - Accelerated conditioning of test specimens (ISO 1110:2019)

This document describes a method for the accelerated conditioning of test specimens of polyamides and copolyamides. It is applicable to grades containing fillers and other additives, but not grades containing more than a mass fraction of 2 % extractables. The equilibrium moisture content attained by this method is close to the equilibrium moisture content obtained in standard atmosphere 23 °C/50 %RH. The values of mechanical properties obtained after accelerated conditioning in accordance with this method can differ slightly from those obtained after conditioning in standard atmosphere 23 °C/50 %RH.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 1110:2019; ISO 1110:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1110:2000

EVS-EN ISO 16014-5:2019

Plastics - Determination of average molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of polymers using size-exclusion chromatography - Part 5: Light-scattering method (ISO 16014-5:2019)

This document specifies a general method for determining the average molecular weight and the molecular weight distribution of polymers using SEC-LS, i.e. size-exclusion chromatography coupled with light-scattering detection. The average molecular weight and the molecular weight distribution are calculated from molecular weight data and weight concentrations determined continuously with elution time. The molecular weight at each elution time is determined absolutely by combining a light-scattering detector with a concentration-sensitive detector. Therefore, SEC-LS is classified as an absolute method. This method is applicable to linear homopolymers and to nonlinear homopolymers such as branched, star-shaped, comb-like, stereo-regular and stereo-irregular polymers. It can also be applied to heterophasic copolymers whose molecular composition cannot vary. However, SEC-LS is not applicable to block, graft or heterophasic copolymers whose molecular composition can vary. And the methods are applicable to molecular weights ranging from that of the monomer to 3 000 000, but are not intended for samples that contain > 30 % of components having a molecular weight < 1 000.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16014-5:2019; EN ISO 16014-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16014-5:2012

EVS-EN ISO 305:2019

Plastics - Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds - Discoloration method (ISO 305:2019)

This document specifies two methods for the determination of the thermal stability of products and compounds based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers (referred to simply as PVC in the following text) by the extent of the discoloration that occurs when they are exposed, in the form of sheet, to elevated temperatures. The two methods are: — Method A: Oil-bath method; — Method B: Oven method. These methods are particularly applicable to the determination of the resistance of PVC to degradation by heat, as assessed by the change in colour after different times of heating under standardized conditions. The results are comparative only, and can be unsatisfactory when coloured PVC materials are tested. The stability times given by the two methods might not be similar and cannot be used for direct-comparison purposes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 305:2019; EN ISO 305:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 305:2003

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 18473-3:2019

Functional pigments and extenders for special application - Part 3: Fumed silica for silicone rubber application (ISO 18473-3:2018)

ISO 18473-3:2018 specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for fumed silica in powder form for silicone rubber application. This document is applicable to untreated and surface treated fumed silica.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18473-3:2018; EN ISO 18473-3:2019

EVS-EN ISO 6504-1:2019

Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power - Part 1: Kubelka-Munk method for white and light-coloured paints (ISO 6504-1:2019)

This document specifies a method for determining the hiding power (spreading rate necessary to give a hiding power of 98 %) of white or light-coloured paints. It is applicable to paint films having the tri-stimulus value of $Y \geq 70$ and hiding power > 80 %. It is not applicable to fluorescent or metallic paints.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6504-1:2019; EN ISO 6504-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6504-1:2006

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 17037:2019

Päevavalgus hoonetes Daylight in buildings

Selles dokumendis kirjeldatakse elemente, mis aitavad päevavalguse abil saavutada asjakohase subjektiivse mulje valgusest siseruumides ja mis tagavad asjakohase vaate. Peale selle esitatakse soovitusel insulatsioonile pidevalt kasutatavates ruumides. Selles dokumendis antakse teavet päevavalguse kasutamise kohta siseruumide valgustamiseks ja räguse vähendamiseks. Dokumendis määratletakse parameetrid, mida kasutatakse päevavalguse tingimuste hindamiseks, ning esitatakse arvutamise ja tõendamise põhimõtted. Need põhimõtted võimaldavad arvestada päevavalguse varieeruvusega päevade ja aasta jooksul. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse kõigi ruumide suhtes, kus inimesed võivad viibida regulaarselt pikema aja vältel, välja arvatud juhul, kui päevavalgus on vastuolus tegelikult tehtava töö laadiga. Valgustusnõuete spetsifikatsioon siseruumides, kus asuvad muu hulgas visuaalseid ülesandeid täitvate inimeste töökohad, on esitatud standardis EN 12464-1 ja ei ole selle dokumendi osa.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 17037:2018

EVS 938:2019

Päevavalgus hoonetes. Insolatsiooni arvutamisel kasutatav kuupäev Daylight in buildings - The date for calculation of the insulation.

See standard määrab kuupäeva, mille seisuga võetakse päikese asend aluseks insolatsiooni arvutuse tegemisel, sealhulgas standardi EVS-EN 17037 kohase insolatsiooni arvutuse tegemisel.

Keel: et

EVS-EN 12670:2019

Natural stone - Terminology

This document defines the recommended terminology covering scientific and technical terms, test methods, products, and the classification of Natural Stones. This document does not cover roofing slate, for roofing slate see EN 12326-1 and EN 12326-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12670:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12670:2002

EVS-EN 13381-7:2019

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

This document specifies test methods for determining the contribution of fire protection kits to the fire resistance of structural timber members. Such fire protection kits include claddings, sprayed fire protection and reactive coatings. The method is applicable to all fire protection kits used for the protection of timber members. These can be fixed directly, totally or in part, to the timber member and can include an air gap between the fire protection kit and the timber member, as an integral part of its design. Evaluation of timber constructions protected by horizontal or vertical protective membranes are the subject of EN 13381-1 or EN 13381-2 respectively. The test method is applicable to the determination of the contribution of fire protection kits to the fire resistance of loadbearing timber structural members including floors, roofs, walls, beams and columns. This document contains the fire test which specifies the test to be carried out to determine the ability of the fire protection kit at a specified thickness to delay the temperature rise throughout the timber member, to determine the ability of the fire protection kit at a specified thickness to remain coherent and fixed to the timber member and to provide data for determining the charring rate of the protected test member, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve according to the procedures defined herein. This document is not appropriated to classify the tested assembly according to EN 13501-2. The test to subject reactive protection material to a smouldering temperature time fire curve and the special circumstances for this are detailed in Annex G. The fire test methodology makes provision for the collection and presentation of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance of timber members in accordance with the procedures given in EN 1995-1-2. A description of the relationship of this test method and the assessment of the results obtained therefrom to EN 1995-1-2 and guidelines for the use of this test method in accordance with that standard are given in Annex B. This document also contains the assessment which indicates how the analysis of the test data should be made and gives guidance to the procedures by which interpolation should be undertaken. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with the direct application of the results to different timber constructions with the specified thickness and fixation of the applied fire protection kit tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-7:2019
Asendab dokumenti: ENV 13381-7:2002

EVS-EN 15102:2019

Dekoratiivsed seinakatted. Rullkatted Decorative wallcoverings - Roll form

This document applies to wallcoverings in roll form supplied for hanging onto internal walls, partitions or ceilings, by means of an adhesive, whose primary purpose is decorative. However, certain wallcoverings in roll form may confer minor sound absorption and thermal resistance properties. The European Standards for wallcoverings in roll form to which this document relates, and which provide additional product definitions and requirements, include the following: - finished wallpapers, wall vinyls and plastics wallcoverings (EN 233); - wallcoverings for subsequent decoration (EN 234); - textile wallcoverings (EN 266); - Cork rolls (EN 13085); - heavy duty wallcoverings (EN 259-1). It also provides for the assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) of characteristics and marking of these products. It does not apply to wallcoverings whose primary purpose is structural or protective.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15102:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15102:2007+A1:2011

EVS-EN 15269-1:2019

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 1: General requirements

This document sets out the general principles for the extended application of test results obtained on fire resisting and smoke control doorsets, e.g. the types of pedestrian and industrial doors, operable fabric curtains and openable windows listed in the

Introduction above when tested in accordance with EN 1634-1 and/or EN 1634-3. This document provides the general principles which are intended to be used in conjunction with the relevant part of EN 15269 depending upon the specific product type to be evaluated.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15269-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15269-1:2010

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency (IEC 60364-8-1:2019)

Standardisarja IEC 60364 see osa näeb ette lisanõuded, -meetmed ja -soovitused igat liiki madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste, sealhulgas kohalike energiatootmis- ja salvestussüsteemide projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, talitlusel ja kontrollil elektrienergia kasutamise üldise tõhususe optimeerimiseks. See standard tutvustab energiatõhususe haldamise raamistikus nõudeid, soovitusi ja meetodeid elektripaigaldise projekteerimiseks ja energiatõhususe hindamiseks, et tagada jätkuvalt parim funktsionaalselt samaväärne talitus vähima energiatarbimise ja parima võimaliku energia varustuskindluse ning majandusliku tasakaalu juures. Need nõuded, soovitusid ja meetodid on rakendatavad standardisarja IEC 60364 kõigi osade käsitusala raamides uute paigaldiste kohta ja olemasolevate paigaldiste uuendamisel. See dokument on rakendatav ka ehitise või süsteemi elektripaigaldise korral, kuid pole rakendatav toodete kohta. Toodete energiatõhusus ja talitlusnõuded on esitatud vastavates tootestandardites. Kui mõni muu standard annab erinõuded konkreetse süsteemi kohta või paigaldise rakenduse kohta (nt standardisarja ISO 20140 ükskõik millises osas käsitletava tootmissüsteemi kohta), võivad nende nõuded asendada seda dokumenti. See standard ei ole spetsiaalselt ette nähtud ehitiste automaatikasüsteemide kohta. See energiatõhususe rühmastandard on esmajoones ette nähtud kasutamiseks energiatõhususe standardina madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste korral, mis on mainitud peatükis 1, kuid ka tehnilistes komiteedes standardite koostamisel juhendites IEC Guide 119 ja IEC Guide 118 esitatud põhimõtete kohaselt.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06; IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency

Parandus standardile HD 60364-8-1:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2019/COR1:2019; HD 60364-8-1:2019/AC:2019-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

93 RAJATISED

CEN/TS 17342:2019

Road restraint systems - Motorcycle road restraint systems which reduce the impact severity of motorcyclist collisions with safety barriers

This document specifies requirements for the impact performance of systems designed for the reduction of impact severity for PTW riders impacting safety barriers whilst sliding along the ground, having fallen from their PTW vehicle. The protection systems concerned are those fitted to barriers or barriers that have an inherent PTW rider protection or risk reduction capability. This document excludes the assessment of the vehicle restraint capabilities of barriers and the risk that they represent to the occupants of impacting cars. The assessment of barrier performance with respect to impacting vehicles is covered by EN 1317-1 and EN 1317-2. This document defines performance classes taking into account rider speed classes, impact severity and the working width of the system with respect to rider impacts. For systems designed to be added to a standard barrier, the test results are valid only when the system is fitted to the model of barrier used in the tests since the performance will not necessarily be the same if the system is fitted to a different barrier.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17342:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

EVS-EN 15869-2:2019

Siseveesõidukid. Elektriline kaldäühendus kolmefaasilisel voolul 400 V, 50 Hz, kuni 125 A. Osa 2: Kaldapealne üksus, lisanõuded Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, 50 Hz, up to 125 A - Part 2: On-shore unit, additional requirements

This document applies in connection with EN 15869-1 for the supply of berthed inland navigation vessels with electrical energy. This document specifies additional requirements for the on-shore unit of the electrical shore connection.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15869-2:2010

CEN/TR 17376:2019**Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the use of EN 14682:2014 Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications**

This Technical Report has been written to help all users of EN 14682:2014 with the understanding of garment styling and the harmonized standard. The document is in 'Question and Answer' format. All the garments mentioned are examples of frequently asked questions raised by the clothing industry or market surveillance authorities. The responses have been reviewed and agreed upon by CEN/TC 248/WG 20.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17376:2019

EVS-EN 14960-1:2019**Täispuhutavad mänguseadmed. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid****Inflatable play equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods**

See dokument on rakendatav täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks lastele vanuses neliteist aastat ja alla selle, nii individuaalselt kui ka kollektiivselt. See dokument määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, millel esmased tegevused on pörkamine ja liulaskmine. See sätestab meetmed riskide käsitlemiseks, samuti õnnetuste vähendamiseks kasutajatega nendele, kes on seotud täispuhutavate mänguseadmete konstrueerimise, tootmise ja tarnimisega. See määrab kindlaks teabe, mis antakse koos seadmetega. Nõuded on kehtestatud, pidades silmas riskitegurit, mis põhineb kättesaadavatel andmetel. See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded, mis kaitsevad last ohtude eest, mida ta võib-olla ei ole võimeline ette nägema, kui kasutab seadet ette nähtud viisil või viisil, mida saab põhjendatult oodata. See dokument ei ole rakendatav täispuhutavatele vees kasutatavatele (water-borne) mängu- ja vabaajaseadmetele, täispuhutavatele mänguasjadele kodus kasutamiseks, õhktoestusega ehitistele, täispuhutavatele seadmetele, mida kasutatakse ainult kaitseks, täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, mida kasutatakse päästmiseks, või muud tüüpi täispuhutavatele mänguasjadele, millel primaarne tegevus ei ole pörkamine ega liulaskmine.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 14960-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14960:2013

EVS-EN 15939:2019**Hardware for furniture - Strength and loading capacity of wall attachment devices**

This document specifies test methods for the verification of the loading capacity of all types of wall attachment devices for storage furniture and their components. It does not apply to devices intended to prevent the overturning of storage furniture. The tests consist of the application of loads and forces simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse that might reasonably be expected to occur. With the exception of the corrosion test in 6.3, the tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes. The tests can be applied to the part attached to the furniture alone or to the combination of the part attached to the furniture and the part attached to the wall. The attachment into the wall is not included. The strength tests are carried out in a test frame with specified properties. The test results are only valid for the devices tested. These results can be used to represent the performance of production model, provided that the tested model is representative of the production model. With the exception of the corrosion test, ageing and influences of temperature and humidity are not included. Annex A (normative) includes requirements for product information. Annex B (informative) includes a method for the determination of loading capacity. Annex C (informative) includes an approximate calculation of vertical and horizontal forces.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15939:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15939:2011+A1:2014

EVS-EN 17229:2019**Fitness centres - Requirements for centre amenities and operation - Operational and managerial requirements**

This document specifies minimum requirements for the provision of physical activity in fitness centres. This includes the operational and managerial procedures for offering and delivering the service together with requirements for selection and positioning of equipment as well as any associated facilities if present. This document is applicable to all publicly accessible fitness centres where physical activity for groups and/or individuals is delivered to all of its users in order to provide a safe and controlled environment. This document does not cover fitness centres where physical activity is exclusively secondary business. NOTE In the event that the fitness centre is designed to be accessible to special populations (e.g. people with disability and/or impairments, minors), attention is drawn to any relevant national guidelines.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17229:2019

EVS-EN 60335-2-99:2004/A1:2019**Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-99: Erinõuded tööstuslikele elektrilistele tõmbekappidele****Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-99: Particular requirements for commercial electric hoods**

Muudatus standardile EN 60335-2-99:2003

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-99:2003/A1:2017; EN 60335-2-99:2003/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-99:2004

EVS-EN 686:2019

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a foam backing

This document specifies the characteristics of plain and decorated linoleum on a foam backing as a compound floor covering, supplied in roll form. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this document includes a classification system based on the intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings provide satisfactory service. The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. Such materials are not included in this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 686:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 686:2011

EVS-EN ISO 22041:2019

Refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use - Performance and energy consumption (ISO 22041:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the verification of performance and energy consumption of refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use in commercial kitchens, hospitals, canteens, preparation areas of bars, bakeries, gelateria, institutional catering and similar professional areas. The products covered in this document are intended to store foodstuffs. It specifies test conditions and methods for checking that the requirements have been satisfied, as well as classification of the cabinets and counters, their marking and the list of their characteristics to be declared by the manufacturer. It is not applicable to: — refrigerated cabinets used in the direct sale of foodstuffs; — cabinets that carry out food processing and not just storage function (e.g. bakery cabinets that chill, heat and humidify); — cabinets with water cooled condenser; — appliances with remote condensing unit; — appliances with open top tables and saladettes for preparation or storage of foodstuffs; — cabinets specifically intended for storage of specific foodstuffs (i.e. fresh meat, fresh fish, etc.) operating at a temperature different from those specified in Table 1; — chest freezers; — appliances intended for short time /intermittent normal operation during the full day; — built-in cabinets; — roll-in cabinets; — pass-through cabinets; — ice cream freezers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 22041:2019; ISO 22041:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16825:2016

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 12670:2002

Natural stone - Terminology

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12670:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12670:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 4049:2009

Dentistry - Polymer-based restorative materials

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4049:2009; EN ISO 4049:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4049:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

Road restraint systems - Part 8: Motorcycle road restraint systems which reduce the impact severity of motorcyclist collisions with safety barriers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 17342:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

ENV 13381-7:2002

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ENV 13381-7:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13381-7:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13274-7:2008

Hingamisteede kaitsevahendid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Osakestefiltri läbimise kindlaksmääramine

Respiratory protective devices - Methods of test - Part 7: Determination of particle filter penetration

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13274-7:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13274-7:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15269-1:2010

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15269-1:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15269-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9697:2017

Water quality - Gross beta activity in non-saline water - Test method using thick source (ISO 9697:2015)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9697:2015; EN ISO 9697:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9697:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Energy efficiency

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2014; HD 60364-8-1:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN 60068-2-58:2004

Environmental testing - Part 2-58: Tests - Test Td: Test methods for solderability, resistance to dissolution of metallization and to soldering heat of surface mounting devices (SMD)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-58:2004; EN 60068-2-58:2004+AC:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60068-2-58:2015
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-12:2014; IEC 61158-3-12:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-19:2014; IEC 61158-3-19:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-3-21:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-21: Data-link layer service definition - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-21:2010; EN 61158-3-21:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-4:2014; IEC 61158-3-4:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-12:2014; IEC 61158-4-12:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-19:2014; IEC 61158-4-19:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-21:2012](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-21: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-21:2010; EN 61158-4-21:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-24:2014; IEC 61158-4-24:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-3:2014; IEC 61158-4-3:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-4:2014; IEC 61158-4-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-10:2014; IEC 61158-5-10:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-12:2014; IEC 61158-5-12:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-19:2014; IEC 61158-5-19:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2014; EN 61158-5-2:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-21:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-21: Application layer service definition - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-21:2010; EN 61158-5-21:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-23:2014; IEC 61158-5-23:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-4:2014; IEC 61158-5-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 15620:2000

Keevitamine. Metallmaterjalide hõõrdkeevitus Welding - Friction welding of metallic materials

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15620:2000; EN ISO 15620:2000

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15620:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 16825:2016

Tööstuslikuks/kaubanduslikuks kasutamiseks mõeldud külmkambrid ja -letid. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused

Refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use - Classification, requirements and test conditions

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16825:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22041:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Tööstuslikuks/kaubanduslikuks kasutamiseks mõeldud külmkambrid ja -letid. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused

Refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use - Classification, requirements and test conditions

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22041:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60193:2002

Hydraulic turbines, storage pumps and pump-turbines - Model acceptance tests

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60193:1999; EN 60193:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60193:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Energiatõhusus

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Energy efficiency

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2014; HD 60364-8-1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50041:2003

Low voltage switchgear and controlgear for industrial use. Control switches. Position switches 42, 5 x 80. Dimensions and characteristics

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50041:1981

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50041:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50047:2003

Low voltage switchgear and controlgear for industrial use - Control switches - Position switches 30 x 55 - Dimensions and characteristics

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50047:1981

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50047:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60674-3-2:2006

Specification for plastic films for electrical purposes - Part 3: Specifications for individual materials - Sheet 2: Requirements for balanced biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate (PET) films used for electrical insulation

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60674-3-2:1992; EN 60674-3-2:1998

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60674-3-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61558-1:2005

Jõutrafode, elektrivarustusseadmete ja muude taoliste seadmete ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded ja katsetused

Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products - Part 1: General requirements and tests

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-1:2005; EN 61558-1:2005+AC:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61558-1:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61558-1:2005/A1:2009

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61558-1:2005/A1:2009

Jõutrafode, elektrivarustusseadmete ja muude taoliste seadmete ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded ja katsetused

Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products - Part 1: General requirements and tests

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-1:2005/A1:2009; EN 61558-1:2005/A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61558-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

[EVS-EN 60068-2-58:2004](#)

Environmental testing - Part 2-58: Tests - Test Td: Test methods for solderability, resistance to dissolution of metallization and to soldering heat of surface mounting devices (SMD)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-58:2004; EN 60068-2-58:2004+AC:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60068-2-58:2015

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

[EVS-EN 60958-4:2004](#)

Digital audio interface - Part 4: Professional applications (TA4)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60958-4:2003; EN 60958-4:2003

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4:2004/A1:2008

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-1:2016

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-2:2016

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-4:2016

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 60958-4:2004/A1:2008](#)

Digital audio interface - Part 4: Professional applications

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60958-4:2003/A1:2008; EN 60958-4:2003/A1:2008

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-1:2016

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-2:2016

Osaliselt asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60958-4-4:2016

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

[EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-12:2014; IEC 61158-3-12:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-12:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-19:2014; IEC 61158-3-19:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-19:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-3-21:2012](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-21: Data-link layer service definition - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-21:2010; EN 61158-3-21:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-21:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-4:2014; IEC 61158-3-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-3-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-12:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-12: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-12:2014; IEC 61158-4-12:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-12:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-19:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-19: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-19:2014; IEC 61158-4-19:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-19:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-2:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -Part 4-2: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-2:2014; IEC 61158-4-2:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-21:2012](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-21: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-4-21:2010; EN 61158-4-21:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-21:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-24:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-24: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 24 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-24:2014; IEC 61158-4-24:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-24:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-3:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-3: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-3:2014; IEC 61158-4-3:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-4-4:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-4-4:2014; IEC 61158-4-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-4-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

[EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014](#)

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-10:2014; IEC 61158-5-10:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-10:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-12:2014; IEC 61158-5-12:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-12:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-19:2014; IEC 61158-5-19:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-19:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2014; EN 61158-5-2:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-21:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-21: Application layer service definition - Type 21 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-21:2010; EN 61158-5-21:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-21:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-23:2014; IEC 61158-5-23:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-23:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-4:2014; IEC 61158-5-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16922:2017

Raudteelased rakendused. Teeninduse püsiseadmed. Heitvee tühjendamisseadmed Railway applications - Ground based services - Vehicle waste water discharge equipment

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16922:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16922:2017+A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 15869-1:2010

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three-phase current 400 V, up to 63 A, 50 Hz - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15869-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15869-2:2010

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three-phase current 400 V, up to 63 A, 50 Hz - Part 2: Onshore unit, safety requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15869-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15869-3:2010

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three phase current 400 V, up to 63 A, 50 Hz - Part 3: On-board unit, safety requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-3:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15869-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2018

Small craft - Hull construction and scantlings - Part 5: Design pressures for monohulls, design stresses, scantlings determination (ISO 12215-5:2008, including Amd 1:2014)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12215-5:2008; EN ISO 12215-5:2018; ISO 12215-5:2008/Amd 1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-014:2007

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 014: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-014:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-014:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-015:2007

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 015: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-015:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-015:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-078:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 078: Contacts size 22 for EN 2997, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-078:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-078:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-082:2015

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 082: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-082:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-082:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3475-418:2007

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 418: Thermal endurance for conductors

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-418:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3475-418:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3645-005:2007

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 005: Receptacle, hermetic, round flange, brasage mounting - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-005:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3645-005:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3645-010:2007

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 010: Receptacle, hermetic, round flange, jam nut mounting - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-010:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3645-010:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3645-013:2007

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 013: Dummy receptacle - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-013:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3645-013:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3660-001:2016

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 001: Technical specification

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3660-001:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3660-001:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4608-001:2006

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, fire resistant - Single and twisted multicore assembly, screened (braided) and jacketed - Operating temperatures between - 65 °C and 260 °C - Part 001: Technical specification

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4608-001:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4608-001:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4681-005:2015

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-005:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4681-005:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4681-006:2015

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4681-006:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4681-006:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009

Kraanad. Elektrilised vintsid ja tõstemehhanismid. Osa 2: Elektrilised tõstukid

KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 2: Power driven hoists CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14492-2:2019

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010

Kraanad. Elektrilised vintsid ja tõstemehhanismid. Osa 2: Elektrilised tõstukid

Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 2: Power driven hoists

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14492-2:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14492-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14150:2006

Geosynthetic barriers - Determination of permeability to liquids

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14150:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14150:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000

Rapsiseemned. Glükosinolaatide sisalduse määramine. Osa 1: Kõrgefektiivset

vedelikkromatograafiat kasutav meetod

Rapeseed - Determination of glucosinolates content - Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9167-1:1992; EN ISO 9167-1:1995

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9167:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000/A1:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9167-1:2000/A1:2013

Rapsiseemned. Glükosinolaatide sisalduse määramine. Osa 1: Kõrgefektiivset

vedelikkromatograafiat kasutav meetod - Muudatus 1

Rapeseed - Determination of glucosinolates content - Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography - Amendment 1 (ISO 9167-1:1992/Amd 1:2013)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9167-1:1992/Amd 1:2013; EN ISO 9167-1:1995/A1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9167:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

EVS-EN 12670:2002

Natural stone - Terminology

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12670:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12670:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 10418:2004

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Offshore production installations - Basic surface process safety systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10418:2003; EN ISO 10418:2003

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10418:2019

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10418:2004/AC:2009

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10418:2004/AC:2009

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Offshore production installations - Analysis, design, installation and testing of basic surface process safety systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10418:2003/Cor.1:2008; EN ISO 10418:2003/AC:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10418:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 19904-1:2006

Nafta ja maagaasitööstused. Ujuvpaigaldiste konstruktsioonid. Osa 1: Ühe tekiga laevad, osalised sukelpaigaldised ja peelid Petroleum and natural gas industries - Floating offshore structures - Part 1: Monohulls, semi-submersibles and spars

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19904-1:2006; EN ISO 19904-1:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19904-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10136:2000

Mustmetallide keemiline analüüs. Niklisisalduse määramine terases ja rauas.

Leekaatomiabsorptsioon-spektromeetriline meetod

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Determination of nickel in steels and irons - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 10136:1989

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10136:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 10177:2000

Mustmetallide keemiline analüüs. Kaltsiumisisalduse määramine terases.

Leekaatomiabsorptsioon-spektromeetriline meetod

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Determination of calcium in steels - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 10177:1989

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10177:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 10181:2000

Mustmetallide keemiline analüüs. Pliiisisalduse määramine terases. Leekaatomiabsorptsioon-spektromeetriline meetod

Chemical analysis of ferrous materials - Determination of lead in steels - Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 10181:1989

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10181:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 622-4:2010

Puitkiudplaadid. Spetsifikaadid. Osa 4: Nõuded pehmetele plaatidele Fiberboards - Specifications - Part 4: Requirements for softboards

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 622-4:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 622-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 12012-4:2006+A1:2008

Kummi- ja plastitöötlusmasinad. Peenestusmasinad. Osa 4: Paagutamisseadmete ohutusnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Plastics and rubber machines - Size reduction machines - Part 4: Safety requirements for agglomerators CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12012-4:2006+A1:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12012-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15337:2007

Adhesives - Determination of shear strength of anaerobic adhesives using pin-and-collar specimens

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15337:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10123:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 1110:2000

Plastid. Polüamiidid. Katsetatavate proovikehade kiirendatud konditsioneerimine Plastics - Polyamides - Accelerated conditioning of test specimens

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1110:1995; EN ISO 1110:1997

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1110:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 16014-5:2012

Plastics - Determination of average molecular mass and molecular mass distribution of polymers using size-exclusion chromatography - Part 5: Method using light-scattering detection (ISO 16014-5:2012)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16014-5:2012; EN ISO 16014-5:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16014-5:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 305:2003

Plastics - Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds - Discoloration method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 305:1990; EN ISO 305:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 305:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 6504-1:2006

Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power - Part 1: Kubelka-Munk method for white and light-coloured paints

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6504-1:1983; EN ISO 6504-1:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6504-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS

ENV 13381-7:2002

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 7: Applied protection to timber members

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ENV 13381-7:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13381-7:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12670:2002

Natural stone - Terminology

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12670:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12670:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15102:2007+A1:2011

Dekoratiivsed seinakatted.Tahvel- ja rullkatted Decorative wall coverings - Roll and panel form

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15102:2007+A1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15102:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15269-1:2010

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies, including their elements of building hardware - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15269-1:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15269-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2015

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Energy efficiency

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-8-1:2014; HD 60364-8-1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

93 RAJATISED

CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

Road restraint systems - Part 8: Motorcycle road restraint systems which reduce the impact severity of motorcyclist collisions with safety barriers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 1317-8:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 17342:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15869-2:2010

Inland navigation vessels - Electrical shore connection, three-phase current 400 V, up to 63 A, 50 Hz - Part 2: Onshore unit, safety requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15869-2:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15869-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 14960:2013

Täispuhutavad mänguseadmed. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid Inflatable play equipment - Safety requirements and test methods

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 14960:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14960-1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN 14960-2

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15939:2011+A1:2014

Hardware for furniture - Strength and loading capacity of wall attachment devices

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15939:2011+A1:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15939:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16825:2016

Tööstuslikuks/kaubanduslikuks kasutamiseks mõeldud külmkambrid ja -letid. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused

Refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use - Classification, requirements and test conditions

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16825:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22041:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Tööstuslikuks/kaubanduslikuks kasutamiseks mõeldud külmkambrid ja -letid. Klassifikatsioon, nõuded ja katsetingimused

Refrigerated storage cabinets and counters for professional use - Classification, requirements and test conditions

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16825:2016/A1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22041:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 686:2011

Elastsed põrandakatted. Vahtaluskihiga ühevärvilise linoleumi ja dekoratiivlinoleumi tehnilised andmed

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a foam backing

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 686:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 686:2019

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 algupärased standardikavandid ning algupäraste tehniliste spetsifikatsioonide ja juhendite kavandid.

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud alljärgnev informatsioon:

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

Kavanditega saab tutvuda ja kommentaare esitada Standardikeskuse veebilehel asuvas kommenteerimisportaalil: <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 17399

Algae and algaebased products or intermediates - Terms and definitions

This European Standard defines the terms related to functions, products, and properties of algae and algae products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17399

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 128-100

Technical product documentation - General principles of representation - Part 100: Index (ISO/DIS 128-100:2019)

This part of ISO 128 presents an index of the terms used in the other parts of ISO 128 in English, French, German, Chinese, Russian and Japanese.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 128-100; prEN ISO 128-100

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEVS-ISO 21248

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Rahvusraamatukogude töö kvaliteedi hindamine (Information and documentation -- Quality assessment for national libraries (ISO 21248:2019, identical))

Käesolev dokument määratleb terminid rahvusraamatukogude töö kvaliteedi hindamiseks ja kirjeldab järgmisi hindamismeetodeid: — tulemuslikkuse mõõtmine ja — mõju hindamine. Mõlema meetodi tulemused pakuvad eriti huvi samas raamatukogus eri aegadel saadud andmete võrdlemisel. Eri raamatukogude omavahel võrdlemine on võimalik siis, kui arvesse võetakse raamatukogude eesmärkide, ülesannete ja kasutajaskonna erinevusi. Mitte kõik selles dokumendis kirjeldatud meetodid ei kohaldu kõigile rahvusraamatukogudele. Meetodite kohaldumise piirangud on välja toodud kirjeldustes. Käesoleva dokumendi eesmärk ei ole välistada tulemusindikaatorite või mõju hindamise meetodite kasutamist, mida selles dokumendi ei ole kirjeldatud. Käesolev dokument ei hõlma veebiarhiveerimist, aga viitab selle rahvusraamatukogude uue ülesande statistika ja kvaliteediküsimuste puhul standardile ISO/TR 14873.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21248:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

prEN ISO 17200

Nanotechnology - Nanoparticles in powder form - Characteristics and measurements (ISO/DIS 17200:2019)

This International Standard (IS) specifies fundamental characteristics to be measured of an engineered nanoparticles sample to determine the size, the chemical composition and the specific surface area of nanoparticles in powder form. This IS is applied to both particles that have a covering material on the surface of a core material and that do not have it. The IS also specifies measurement methods for determining each of these characteristics. Excluded in this IS are characteristics that pertain to industrial applications of nanoparticles in powder form and detailed measurement protocols as well as characteristics related to health, safety, and environmental issues.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17200; prEN ISO 17200

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 17200:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

prEN ISO 15883-5

Washer disinfectors - Part 5: Performance requirements and test method criteria for demonstrating cleaning efficacy (ISO/DIS 15883-5:2019)

This document specifies procedures and test methods used to demonstrate the cleaning efficacy of washer-disinfectors (WD) and their accessories intended to be used for cleaning of re-usable medical devices and other items used in medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary practice.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15883-5; prEN ISO 15883-5

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 15883-5:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 23372

Respiratory therapy equipment: Air entrainment devices (ISO/DIS 23372:2019)

ISO 18190:2016 Clause 1 is replaced by: This document specifies minimum performance and safety requirements for air entrainment devices used for delivery of designated oxygen concentrations to patients and includes a test method to check the accuracy of the oxygen concentration in the air/oxygen mixture generated by the air entrainment devices. Air entrainment devices can be a fixed to deliver a single oxygen concentration or adjustable, to deliver a range of oxygen concentration outputs. It also specifies marking requirements and recommends an optional system of colour coding to assist the user in identifying the designated oxygen concentration. This document does not cover air entrainment devices which are integral with medical devices specified in other standards e.g. emergency lung ventilators, humidifiers, nebulizers, etc.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23372; prEN ISO 23372

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 7787-2

Dentistry - Laboratory cutters - Part 2: Carbide laboratory cutters (ISO/DIS 7787-2:2019)

This document specifies dimensional and other requirements for the 11 most commonly used carbide cutters which are predominantly used in the dental laboratory. NOTE These cutters are also used in podiatry.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7787-2; prEN ISO 7787-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7787-2:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 60335-2-61:2003/FprAA:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-61: Erinõuded termiliste laoruumide küttekehadele

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-61: Particular requirements for thermal-storage room heaters

Deals with the safety of electric thermal-storage room heaters intended to heat the room in which they are located, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase and 480 V for other appliances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-61:2003/FprAA:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-61:2001

prEN 13725

Stationary source emissions - Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry and odour emission rate from stationary sources

This document specifies a method for the objective determination of the odour concentration of a gaseous sample using dynamic olfactometry with human assessors. The standard also specifies a method for the determination of the emission rate of odours from stationary sources, in particular: - point sources (conveyed or ducted emissions); - active area sources (e.g. biofilters); - passive sources. The primary application of this standard is to provide a common basis for evaluation of odour emissions. When this document is used for the determination of the odour concentration or the odour emission rate of stationary source emissions, the other relevant European Standards concerning stationary source emissions apply, in particular EN 15259 and EN 16911-1, especially when measurements have to be in compliance with the relevant European Directives concerning industrial air emissions. Even so, the analysis/quantification step of the measurement method described in this document (i.e. the determination of the odour concentration of an odorous gas sample, without respect to the origin of the sample itself) can be fully applied in many cases not related with industrial emission sources (e.g. the measurement of the mass concentration at the detection threshold of pure odorous substances, the determination of effectiveness of deodorizing systems for indoor air). In those latter cases, the requirements in this document concerning the measurement planning and the sampling of stationary sources can be ignored or adapted. This document is applicable to the measurement of odour concentration of pure substances, defined odorant compounds and undefined mixtures of odorant volatiles in air or nitrogen, using dynamic olfactometry with a panel of human assessors being the sensor. The unit of measurement is the European odour unit per cubic metre: ouE/m³. The odour concentration is measured by determining the dilution factor required to reach the detection threshold. The odour concentration at the detection threshold is by definition 1 ouE/m³. The odour concentration is then expressed in terms of multiples of the detection threshold. The range of measurement is typically from 101 ouE/m³ to 107 ouE/m³ (including pre dilution). The field of application of this document includes: - the measurement of the mass concentration at the detection threshold of pure odorous substances in g/m³; - the determination of the EROM value of odorants, in mol; - the measurement of the odour concentration of mixtures of odorants in ouE/m³; - the measurement of the emission rate of odorous emissions from point sources, active area sources and passive area sources, including pre dilution during sampling; - the sampling of odorous gases from emissions of high humidity and temperature (up to 200 °C); - the determination of effectiveness of end-of-pipe mitigation techniques used to reduce odour emissions. The determination of odour emissions requires measurement of gas velocity to determine the gas volume flow rate. The field of application of this document does not include: - the measurement of odours potentially released by particles of odorous solids or droplets of odorous fluids suspended in emissions; - the measuring strategy to be applied in case of variable emission rates; - the measurement of the relationship between odour stimulus and assessor response above detection threshold (perceived intensity); - measurement of hedonic tone (or (un)pleasantness) or assessment of annoyance potential; - direct measurement of odour exposure in ambient air. For this measurement purpose, field panel methods exist which are the subject of CEN standard EN 16841-1, Ambient Air - Determination of odour in ambient air by using field inspection - Grid method; - direct olfactometry, including field olfactometry; - static olfactometry; - measurement of odour recognition thresholds; - measurement of odour identification thresholds.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13725

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13725:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13725:2005/AC:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 16524

Mechanical products - Methodology for reduction of environmental impacts in product design and development

This document describes a methodology for reducing the overall environmental impact through product design and development that is tailored to mechanical products as defined in 3.1. This methodology is particularly well suited to the redesign of an existing product; it can also be applied for the design of a new product provided the necessary assumptions regarding a (virtual) reference product are taken. It addresses companies which have decided to integrate an ecodesign approach to optimise environmental impacts within the product life cycle, in relation to the other product aspects, such as functionality, quality, costs, etc. It also helps to meet some requirements of ISO 14001:2015 on the integration of environmental aspects in the design of products. NOTE 1 This document targets persons who are directly involved in the design and development of mechanical products, as well as managers responsible for defining corporate policies, and decision-makers. The proposed methodology is intended to kick-start ecodesign initiatives within companies as part of a teaching and continuous improvement approach. This document also includes a template that companies can use as part of the communication on their environmental approach. This document is neither intended nor suitable to compare products (even similar) of different suppliers. This document is neither intended nor suitable for product certification purposes. NOTE 2 An example of implementation of the methodology is given in Annex D; the basic principles for the establishment of this method are given in Annex E.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16524

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16524:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 17399

Algae and algaebased products or intermediates - Terms and definitions

This European Standard defines the terms related to functions, products, and properties of algae and algae products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17399

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 17407

Portable equipment for projecting extinguishing agents supplied by firefighting pumps - Collecting heads and dividing breechings PN16

1.1 This document defines requirements and tests which apply to: - collecting heads with a nominal pressure of 16 bar (1,6 MPa) PN16 which are used by fire and rescue services to combine two or more inlets into one or more outlets; - dividing breechings with a nominal pressure of 16 bar (1,6 MPa) PN 16 which are used by fire and rescue services to divide one or more inlets into two or more outlets. NOTE 1 In this document "ColDiv" is used to refer both to collecting heads and dividing breechings. NOTE 2 In this document, drawings of collecting heads and dividing breechings are shown inlets downwards and outlet upwards. 1.2 This document is not applicable to collecting heads or dividing breechings which have been manufactured before its date of publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17407

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 17410

Plastics - Controlled loop recycling of post-consumer (or post-use) PVC-U windows and doors

This document defines quality and test methodologies for recycled PVC to be used in PVC window profile systems. It contains a description of the controlled loop as such, the definition of those material transformation steps which are relevant for product quality, in particular recycling input and output and profile manufacturing input and output. Traceability tools are specified to characterize this loop as a controlled loop. With regard to PVC waste treatment, the present standard relates to existing standards such as EN 15343, EN 15346 and EN 15347. With regard to semifinished and/or finished products, it refers to the European Standard for un-plasticized PVC window profiles (see EN 12608-1) and to the European harmonized standard for windows and doors (see EN 14351-1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17410

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-1

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 1: General principles (ISO 13164-1:2013)

ISO 13164-1:2013 gives general guidelines for sampling, packaging, and transporting of all kinds of water samples, for the measurement of the activity concentration of radon-222. The test methods fall into two categories: a) direct measurement of the water sample without any transfer of phase (see ISO 13164-2); b) indirect measurement involving the transfer of the radon-222 from the aqueous phase to another phase (see ISO 13164-3). The test methods can be applied either in the laboratory or on site. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the suitability of the test method for the water samples tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-1:2013; prEN ISO 13164-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-2

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 2: Test method using gamma-ray spectrometry (ISO 13164-2:2013)

ISO 13164-2:2013 specifies a test method for the determination of radon-222 activity concentration in a sample of water following the measurement of its short-lived decay products by direct gamma-spectrometry of the water sample. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available gamma-ray instruments, range from a few becquerels per litre to several hundred thousand becquerels per litre for a 1 l test sample. This test method can be used successfully with drinking water samples. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. An annex gives indications on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required sensitivity for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-2:2013; prEN ISO 13164-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-3

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 3: Test method using emanometry (ISO 13164-3:2013)

ISO 13164-3:2013 specifies a test method for the determination of radon-222 activity concentration in a sample of water following its transfer from the aqueous phase to the air phase by degassing and its detection. It gives recommendations for rapid measurements performed within less than 1 h. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available instruments, range from 0,1 Bq l⁻¹ to several hundred thousand becquerels per litre for a 100 ml test sample. This test method is used successfully with drinking water samples. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. This test method can be applied on field sites or in the laboratory. Annexes A and B give indications on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required sensitivity for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-3:2013; prEN ISO 13164-3
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-4

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 4: Test method using two-phase liquid scintillation counting (ISO 13164-4:2015)

ISO 13164-4:2015 describes a test method for the determination of radon-222 (²²²Rn) activity concentration in non-saline waters by extraction and liquid scintillation counting. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available instruments, are at least above 0,5 Bq l⁻¹ for a 10 ml test sample and a measuring time of 1 h. This test method can be used successfully with drinking water samples and it is the responsibility of the laboratory to ensure the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. Annex A gives indication on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required detection limits for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-4:2015; prEN ISO 13164-4
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-1

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 1: Test method using liquid scintillation counting (ISO 13165-1:2013)

ISO 13165-1:2013 specifies the determination of radium-226 (²²⁶Ra) activity concentration in non-saline water samples by extraction of its daughter radon-222 (²²²Rn) and its measurement using liquid scintillation counting. Radium-226 activity concentrations which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available liquid scintillation counters goes down to 50 mBq l⁻¹. This method is not applicable to the measurement of other radium isotopes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-1:2013; prEN ISO 13165-1
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-2

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 2: Test method using emanometry (ISO 13165-2:2014)

ISO 13165-2:2014 specifies the determination of radium-226 (²²⁶Ra) activity concentration in all types of water by emanometry. The method specified is suitable for the determination of the soluble, suspended, and total ²²⁶Ra activity concentration in all types of water with soluble ²²⁶Ra activity concentrations greater than 0,02 Bq l⁻¹. In water containing high activity concentrations of ²²⁸Th, interference from ²²⁰Rn decay products can lead to overestimation of measured levels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-2:2014; prEN ISO 13165-2
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-3

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 3: Test method using coprecipitation and gamma-spectrometry (ISO 13165-3:2016)

ISO 13165-3:2016 specifies the determination of radium-226 (²²⁶Ra) activity concentration in all types of water by coprecipitation followed by gamma-spectrometry (see ISO 18589- 3). The method described is suitable for determination of soluble ²²⁶Ra activity concentrations greater than 0,02 Bq l⁻¹ using a sample volume of 1 l to 100 l of any water type. For water samples smaller than a volume of 1 l, direct gamma-spectrometry can be performed following ISO 10703 with a higher detection limit. NOTE This test method also allows other isotopes of radium, ²²³Ra, ²²⁴Ra, and ²²⁸Ra, to be determined.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-3:2016; prEN ISO 13165-3
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN 63180:2019

Methodology for determining the functionality of detectors - Part 1: Passive infra-red detectors for presence and motion detection

This document provides a methodology and test procedures to be able to declare and verify the detection area for motion detectors using Passive Infra-Red technology in switches and appliance switches whether stand-alone (direct control of one or more applications) or connected to home and building electronic systems or building automation control systems (HBES/BACS) infrastructure/networks or similar. It also provides a uniform way to present the test results. The purpose of these detectors is to detect the major and minor movements of persons. Detectors may have the added aim of measuring a level of ambient natural light with respect to a reference level and triggering a number of other functions. Safety and EMC requirements are not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63180:201X; prEN 63180:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-1

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 1: General principles (ISO 13164-1:2013)

ISO 13164-1:2013 gives general guidelines for sampling, packaging, and transporting of all kinds of water samples, for the measurement of the activity concentration of radon-222. The test methods fall into two categories: a) direct measurement of the water sample without any transfer of phase (see ISO 13164-2); b) indirect measurement involving the transfer of the radon-222 from the aqueous phase to another phase (see ISO 13164-3). The test methods can be applied either in the laboratory or on site. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the suitability of the test method for the water samples tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-1:2013; prEN ISO 13164-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-2

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 2: Test method using gamma-ray spectrometry (ISO 13164-2:2013)

ISO 13164-2:2013 specifies a test method for the determination of radon-222 activity concentration in a sample of water following the measurement of its short-lived decay products by direct gamma-spectrometry of the water sample. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available gamma-ray instruments, range from a few becquerels per litre to several hundred thousand becquerels per litre for a 1 l test sample. This test method can be used successfully with drinking water samples. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. An annex gives indications on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required sensitivity for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-2:2013; prEN ISO 13164-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-3

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 3: Test method using emanometry (ISO 13164-3:2013)

ISO 13164-3:2013 specifies a test method for the determination of radon-222 activity concentration in a sample of water following its transfer from the aqueous phase to the air phase by degassing and its detection. It gives recommendations for rapid measurements performed within less than 1 h. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available instruments, range from 0,1 Bq l⁻¹ to several hundred thousand becquerels per litre for a 100 ml test sample. This test method is used successfully with drinking water samples. The laboratory is responsible for ensuring the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. This test method can be applied on field sites or in the laboratory. Annexes A and B give indications on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required sensitivity for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-3:2013; prEN ISO 13164-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13164-4

Water quality - Radon-222 - Part 4: Test method using two-phase liquid scintillation counting (ISO 13164-4:2015)

ISO 13164-4:2015 describes a test method for the determination of radon-222 (222Rn) activity concentration in non-saline waters by extraction and liquid scintillation counting. The radon-222 activity concentrations, which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available instruments, are at least above 0,5 Bq l⁻¹ for a 10 ml test sample and a measuring time of 1 h. This test method can be used successfully with drinking water samples and it is the responsibility of the laboratory to ensure the validity of this test method for water samples of untested matrices. Annex A gives indication on the necessary counting conditions to meet the required detection limits for drinking water monitoring.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13164-4:2015; prEN ISO 13164-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-1

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 1: Test method using liquid scintillation counting (ISO 13165-1:2013)

ISO 13165-1:2013 specifies the determination of radium-226 (226Ra) activity concentration in non-saline water samples by extraction of its daughter radon-222 (222Rn) and its measurement using liquid scintillation counting. Radium-226 activity concentrations which can be measured by this test method utilizing currently available liquid scintillation counters goes down to 50 mBq l⁻¹. This method is not applicable to the measurement of other radium isotopes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-1:2013; prEN ISO 13165-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-2

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 2: Test method using emanometry (ISO 13165-2:2014)

ISO 13165-2:2014 specifies the determination of radium-226 (²²⁶Ra) activity concentration in all types of water by emanometry. The method specified is suitable for the determination of the soluble, suspended, and total ²²⁶Ra activity concentration in all types of water with soluble ²²⁶Ra activity concentrations greater than 0,02 Bq l⁻¹. In water containing high activity concentrations of ²²⁸Th, interference from ²²⁰Rn decay products can lead to overestimation of measured levels.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-2:2014; prEN ISO 13165-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 13165-3

Water quality - Radium-226 - Part 3: Test method using coprecipitation and gamma-spectrometry (ISO 13165-3:2016)

ISO 13165-3:2016 specifies the determination of radium-226 (²²⁶Ra) activity concentration in all types of water by coprecipitation followed by gamma-spectrometry (see ISO 18589- 3). The method described is suitable for determination of soluble ²²⁶Ra activity concentrations greater than 0,02 Bq l⁻¹ using a sample volume of 1 l to 100 l of any water type. For water samples smaller than a volume of 1 l, direct gamma-spectrometry can be performed following ISO 10703 with a higher detection limit. NOTE This test method also allows other isotopes of radium, ²²³Ra, ²²⁴Ra, and ²²⁸Ra, to be determined.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13165-3:2016; prEN ISO 13165-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 8062-3

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional and geometrical tolerances for moulded parts - Part 3: General dimensional and geometrical tolerances and machining allowances for castings (ISO/DIS 8062-3:2019)

This part of ISO 8062 specifies general dimensional and geometrical tolerances as well as machining allowance grades for castings as delivered to the purchaser in accordance with ISO 8062-2. It is applicable for tolerancing of dimensions and geometry of castings in all cast metals and their alloys produced by various casting manufacturing processes. This part of ISO 8062 applies to both general dimensional and general geometrical tolerances (referred to in or near the title block of the drawing), unless otherwise specified and where specifically referred to on the drawing by one of the references in clause 9. The dimensional tolerances covered by this part of ISO 8062 are tolerances for linear dimensions. The geometrical tolerances covered by this part of ISO 8062 are: Tolerances for straightness, flatness, roundness, parallelism, perpendicularity, symmetry and coaxiality. This part of ISO 8062 can be used for the selection of tolerance values for individual indications. NOTE This part of ISO 8062 does not apply to 3D CAD models used without indicated dimensions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 8062-3; prEN ISO 8062-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8062-3:2007

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8062-3:2007/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 1254-1

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 1: Capillary fittings for soldering or brazing to copper tubes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria of the test results and a designation system for fittings with ends for capillary soldering or capillary brazing for connecting with copper tubes e.g. EN 1057, EN 13348, EN 13349, EN 12735-1, EN 12735-2 etc. For the purposes of joining copper tubes, the fitting ends have a size range from 6 mm to 108 mm. These fitting ends exist in three forms: end feed fittings and integral solder and integral brazing ring fitting ends. The fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and corresponding maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. The capillary fittings for soldering or brazing to copper tubes are used with solder alloys in accordance with alloys specified in EN ISO 9453 and brazing alloys in accordance with alloys specified in EN ISO 17672. Adaptor fittings for use with copper tubes may combine capillary soldering or capillary brazing ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Capillary fittings for soldering or brazing may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Capillary fittings for soldering or brazing may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845; - refrigeration systems; b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems; - medical gas systems according to EN ISO 7396; - refrigeration systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-1:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-2

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 2: Compression fittings for use with copper tubes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria of the test results and a designation system for compression fittings for connecting with copper tubes. Compression fittings exist with sealing elements - metallic and/or non-metallic - called non manipulative (commonly referenced as type A) and without sealing elements, called manipulative (commonly referenced as type B). For the purposes of joining copper tubes, the fitting ends have a size range from 6 mm to 108 mm. The compression fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Compression fitting ends, Type A, are used with copper tubes to EN 1057 in all material hardness conditions. NOTE 1 Compression fittings, Type A, will possibly require an internal support when used with R220 (annealed) copper tube and the manufacturer's advice should be sought. Compression fitting ends, Type B, are used with R220 (annealed) or R250 (half-hard) copper tube to EN 1057. NOTE 2 Compression fittings, Type B, may be used with R290 (hard) copper tube and the manufacturer's advice should be sought. Adaptor fittings for use with copper tubes may combine compression ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Compression fittings for use with copper tubes may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Compression fittings for use with copper tubes may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845. b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-2:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-20

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 20: Definitions, thread dimensions, test methods, reference data and supporting information

This document contains definitions, thread dimension, reference data (minimum bore), supporting information (assembling instructions) and describes the test methods referenced by other parts of the EN 1254 series. Thread dimensions comprise: wall thickness at threaded portions of fittings, dimensions of tail pipe ends for swivel fittings, dimensions of gas union connectors, thread dimensions and thread profile. Test methods comprise: leak tightness under internal hydrostatic pressure, leak tightness under internal pneumatic pressure, resistance of joints to static flexural strength, resistance to pull out of joints, leak tightness of joints under vacuum, the resistance of joints to temperature cycling, resistance of joints with metallic tube to vibration, integrity of fabricated fitting bodies or having an 'as cast' microstructure, resistance to stress corrosion, detection of a carbon film on the surface of copper fittings, determination of mean depth of dezincification, resistance of joints to pressure cycling, disconnection and re-use, determining if the diameter and/or the length of engagement of a capillary end is/are within the specified tolerance, determining the minimum length of engagement of an integral solder or brazing ring socket having a formed groove.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-20

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-3

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 3: Compression fittings for use with plastics and multilayer pipes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria of test results and a designation system for fittings with compression ends for use with plastic and multilayer pipes which are defined in the applicable pipe standard. For the purposes of joining plastics pipes, the fitting ends have a size range from 10 mm to 160 mm. The fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. The compression fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This European Standard applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Adaptor fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may combine compression ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Compression fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Compression fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - Hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845. b) gas applications (not valid for multilayer pipes): - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-3:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-4

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 4: Threaded fittings

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria and a designation system for threaded fittings. These threaded ends exist with metallic and with non-metallic sealing elements for the purposes of joining with tubes, pipes, fittings or valves, the threaded ends have a size range from 3,175 mm (1/8") to 101,6 mm (4"). The threaded fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Threaded fittings may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Threaded fittings may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this document are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845. b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-4:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-5

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 5: Capillary fittings with short ends for brazing to copper tubes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria and a designation system for capillary fittings with short ends for brazing to copper tubes e.g. EN 1057, EN 13348, EN 13349, EN 12735-1, EN 12735-2, etc. These fitting ends exist in two forms: end feed fittings and integral brazing ring fittings. For the purposes of joining copper tubes, the fitting ends have a size range from 14,7 mm to 159 mm. The fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. The capillary fittings with short ends for brazing to copper tubes are used with brazing alloys in accordance with alloys specified in EN ISO 17672. Not all copper alloys that can be used to manufacture fittings can be brazed and those that can be brazed may require different brazing techniques (guidance is provided in in prEN1254-20:2019, Annex A). Fittings with short ends for capillary brazing may also have threaded end connections. These threaded ends exist with metallic and with non-metallic sealing elements. For the purposes of joining with tubes, pipes, fittings or valves, the threaded ends have a size range from 1/8" to 4". Adaptor fittings for use with copper tubes may combine short ends for capillary brazing with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Capillary fittings with short ends for brazing may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845; - refrigeration systems. b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems; - medical gas systems according to EN ISO 7396; - refrigeration systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-5:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-6

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 6: Push-fit fittings for use with metallic tubes, plastics and multilayer pipes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria and a designation system for push-fit fittings for the purpose of joining tubes of copper, plated copper, multilayer pipes and plastics pipes. The fitting ends have a size range from 6 mm to 54 mm. The fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. This document is applicable to push-fit fittings for joining one or more of the following tubes or pipes: - copper tubes to EN 1057; copper composite according to UNI 11342, plastic and multilayer pipes covered by EN 15015. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Adaptor fittings may combine push-fit ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Push-fit fittings for metallic tubes may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Push-fit fittings may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-6

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-6:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-7

Copper and copper alloys - Plumbing fittings - Part 7: Press fittings for use with metallic tubes

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria and a designation system for press fittings including their elastomeric seals, for connecting with metallic tubes. The fitting ends have a size range from 6 mm to 108

mm. The press fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty years. This document is applicable to press fittings for joining one or more of the following tubes: - copper tubes to EN 1057 and - stainless steel tubes to EN 10312 with wall thicknesses and tempers as specified by the manufacturer. The fittings are used up to the operating temperatures and maximum operating pressures as indicated in Annex A. Press fittings are used with tubes with wall thicknesses greater than or equal to the wall thickness given in Annex B, to ensure that tubes can withstand the radial pressing forces involved. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Adaptor fittings for use with copper tubes may combine press ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Press fittings for use with metallic tubes may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Press fittings for use with metallic tubes may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot or cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845; b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-7

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 1254-8

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

This document specifies product characteristics, assessment methods, compliance criteria and a designation system for fittings with radial and axial press ends for use with plastics and multilayer pipes. The fitting ends have a size range from 10 mm to 160 mm. The fittings are designed for a service lifetime up to fifty. This document applies to copper alloy fittings. A non-exhaustive list of these copper alloys is given in CEN/TS 13388. Adaptor fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may combine press ends with fitting ends defined in the other parts of EN 1254. Press fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may also have flanged end connections according to EN 1092-3. Press fittings for use with plastic and multilayer pipes may also have a plated or other decorative surface coating. Fittings can be produced by machining, metal forming, casting, or fabrication. Products covered by this standard are intended to be used in: a) liquid applications: - hot, cold or combined hot and cold water systems according to EN 806; - closed heating systems according to EN 12828 and cooling systems; - drainage systems; - sprinkler systems according to EN 12845; b) gas applications: - natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas systems with a maximum operating pressure less than or equal to 5 bar according to EN 1775; - compressed air systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1254-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1254-8:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN IEC 60335-2-40

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-40: Particular requirements for electrical heat pumps, air-conditioners and dehumidifiers

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This part of IEC 60335 deals with the safety of electric heat pumps, including sanitary hot water heat pumps, air-conditioners, and dehumidifiers incorporating motor-compressors and hydronic room fan coils, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. This standard also applies to electric heat pumps, air conditioners and dehumidifiers containing flammable refrigerant. Flammable refrigerants are defined in 3.121. The appliances referenced above may consist of one or more factory made assemblies. If provided in more than one assembly, the separate assemblies are to be used together, and the requirements are based on the use of matched assemblies. NOTE 101 A definition of 'motor-compressor' is given in IEC 60335-2-34, which includes the statement that the term motor-compressor is used to designate either a hermetic motor-compressor or semi-hermetic motor-compressor. NOTE 102 Requirements for refrigeration safety are covered by ISO 5149, and requirements for containers intended for storage of the heated water included in sanitary hot water heat pumps are, in addition, covered by IEC 60335-2-21. This standard does not take into account chemicals other than group A1, A2, or A3 as defined by ANSI/ASHRAE 34 [ISO 817] classification. This standard specifies particular requirements for the use of flammable refrigerants. Unless specifications are covered by this standard, including the annexes, requirements for refrigerating safety are covered by ISO 5149.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60335-2-40; IEC 60335-2-40:2013; IEC 60335-2-40:2013/A1:2016

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/A1:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/A11:2004

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/A12:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/A13:2012/AC:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/A2:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-40:2003/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 11298-4

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground water supply networks - Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes (ISO/DIS 11298-4:2019)

This International Standard, in conjunction with ISO 11298-1, specifies requirements and test methods for cured-in-place pipes and fittings used for the renovation of underground water supply networks. It applies to the use of various thermosetting resin systems, in combination with compatible fibrous carrier materials and other process-related plastics components.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11298-4; prEN ISO 11298-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 23856

Plastics piping systems for pressure and non-pressure water supply, drainage or sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) systems based on unsaturated polyester (UP) resin (ISO/DIS 23856:2019)

This document specifies the properties of piping system components made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP). It is suited for all types of water supply, drainage and sewerage with or without pressure. Types of water supply include, but are not limited to, raw water, irrigation, cooling water, potable water, salt water, sea water, penstocks in power plants, processing plants and other water-based applications. This document is applicable to GRP UP piping systems, with flexible or rigid joints with or without end thrust load-bearing capability, primarily intended for use in direct buried installations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23856; prEN ISO 23856

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 27509

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Compact flanged connections with IX seal ring (ISO/DIS 27509:2019)

This document specifies detailed manufacturing requirements for circular steel and nickel alloy compact flanged connections and associated seal rings, for designated pressures and temperatures in class designations CL 150 (PN 20) to CL 1500 (PN 260) for nominal sizes from DN 15 (NPS ½) to DN 1200 (NPS 48), and for CL 2500 (PN 420) for nominal sizes from DN 15 (NPS ½) to DN 600 (NPS 24). NOTE NPS is in accordance with ASME B36.10M and ASME B36.19M. This document is applicable to welding neck flanges, blind flanges, paddle spacers and spacer blinds (paddle blanks), valve/equipment integral flanges, orifice spacers, reducing threaded flanges and rigid interfaces for use in process piping for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries. This document is applicable within a temperature range from -196 °C to +250 °C. This document is not applicable for external pressure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 27509; prEN ISO 27509

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 27509:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 27509:2012/AC:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

prEN 17393

Thermal spraying - Tubular coating tensile test

This document specifies the procedure for the determination of coating strength, and hence of cohesive strength in a tubular coating tensile test. The test is intended to determine the tensile coating strength parallel to the spray layers (normal to the spray direction) and to identify differences in particle bond quality. The tubular coating tensile test is suitable for sprayed coatings deposited using metallic materials (not carbides and ceramics). The tubular coating tensile test is not suitable for fused sprayed coatings deposited using self fluxing alloys. The test supports quality assurance and is intended to be applied for the purpose of coating optimisation by identifying the influences of coating parameters and spray materials on the coatings's quality. Furthermore, the coating in particular for cold sprayed coatings can be compared with the characteristics of similar solid materials and the coating's quality can be assessed. This test is not recommended for thin coatings (coating thickness < 500 µm), since massive scattering of results is to be expected here. Due to the size of the specimens, it is particularly suitable to apply the tubular coating tensile test for coating processes that use a concentrated spray jet and a highly focused spray spot, as in the case of cold spraying, high velocity flame spraying (HVOF) or plasma spraying. Applying the tubular coating tensile test for coating processes that use a broad spray jet, such as flame spraying and arc spraying, may require special spraying measures, e.g. the use of a template to ensure a nearly vertical impingement angle.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17393

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN ISO 20049-1

Solid biofuels - Determination of self-heating of pelletized biofuels - Part 1: Isothermal calorimetry (ISO/DIS 20049-1:2019)

This International Standard presents analytical methods for determination of the self-heating of solid biofuel pellets. The standard specifies the applicability and use of the analytical methods. It further establishes special procedures for sampling and sample handling of biofuels pellets prior to the analysis of self-heating. Guidance on the applicability and use of the data on self-heating from the analytical methods is given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20049-1; prEN ISO 20049-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN 61788-26:2019

Superconductivity - Part 26: Critical current measurement - DC critical current of RE-Ba-Cu-O composite superconductors

This part of IEC 61788 covers a test method for determining the DC critical current of short and straight RE (rare earth)-Ba-Cu-O (REBCO) superconductors that have a shape of flat tape. The test specimen covered by this test procedure should be shorter than 300 mm and have a rectangular cross section with an area of 0,03 to 7,2 mm², which corresponds to the tapes with width ranging from 1,0 to 12,0 mm and thickness from 0,03 to 0,6 mm. This method is intended for use with superconductors that have critical current less than 1000 A and n-values larger than 5 under standard test conditions: the test specimen is immersed in liquid nitrogen bath at ambient pressure without external magnetic field during the testing. Deviations from this test method that are allowed for routine tests and other 98 specific restrictions are given in this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61788-26:201X; prEN 61788-26:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 62485-5:2019

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 5: Safe operation of stationary lithium-ion batteries

This part of the IEC 62485 applies to the installation of one or more stationary secondary batteries having a maximum aggregate voltage of d.c. 1500 V (nominal) to any d.c. part of the power network and describes the principal measures for protections during normal operation or those that can be expected under fault conditions against hazards generated from: – electricity, – short circuits, – electrolyte, – gas emission, – fire, – explosion. This International Standard provides requirements on safety aspects associated with the installation, use, inspection, and maintenance of lithium-ion batteries used in stationary application. This standard covers industrial applications in separate closed Buildings/housings as well as in public buildings, offices and private residential / homes, maintenance and disposal of lithium-ion batteries used in stationary applications. Battery energy storage system (BESS) is an application. Batteries containing lithium metal are not covered by this standard. Examples for the main applications are: – telecommunications, – power station operation, – central emergency lighting and alarm systems, – uninterruptible power supplies, (UPS) – stationary engine starting, – photovoltaic systems .

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62485-5:201X; prEN 62485-5:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 62485-6:2019

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 5: Safe operation of lithium-ion batteries in traction applications

This part of the IEC 62485 applies to battery installation used for electric off-road vehicles and does not cover the design of such vehicles. Examples for the main applications are: industrial - cleaning machines - trucks for material handling e.g. lift trucks, tow trucks, automatic guided vehicles - lifting platforms electrically propelled other applications - electric powered boats and ships. This International Standard covers the safety aspects of battery installation in such applications. This standard does not cover railway vehicles, for traction railway application see IEC 62928. This standard does not cover the batteries and battery installations for the propulsion of electric road vehicles. This standard does not cover electric road vehicles according to IEC 62660 series. In the event of there being a variation of requirements between this document and a relevant product standard (e.g. goods vehicles, bicycles, wheel chairs, golf carts, etc.), then the product standard requirements take precedence. Lithium ion cells/batteries used in traction industrial application are intended to fulfill safety requirements in accordance to IEC 62619. The maximum voltages are limited to a.c. 1 000 V and d.c. 1 500 V respectively and the principal measures for protection against hazards generally from electricity, gas emission and electrolyte to prevent fire and explosion are described. This standard provides requirements on safety aspects associated with the installation, use, inspection, maintenance and disposal of batteries. Batteries containing Lithium Metal are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62485-6:201X; prEN 62485-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN IEC 60317-0-6:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-6: General requirements - Glass-fibre wound resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire

This part of IEC 60317 specifies general requirements of glass-fibre wound resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled, round copper winding wires. The range of nominal conductor diameters is given in the relevant specification sheet. When a reference is made to a winding wire according to one of the IEC 60317 series, the following information should be given in the description: – reference to IEC specification; – nominal conductor diameter in millimetres; – grade of coating and glass covering. The coating shall be characterised by the following different grades of thickness: – GL1, bare conductor with 1 layer of glass fibre – GL2, bare conductor with 2 layers of glass fibre – grade 1 GL1, enamelled grade 1 (grade 1) with 1 layer of glass fibre (GL1) – grade 1 GL2, enamelled grade 1 (grade 1) with 2 layers of glass fibre (GL2) – grade 2 GL1, enamelled grade 2 (grade 2) with 1 layer of glass fibre (GL1) – grade 2 GL2, enamelled grade 2 (grade 2) with 2 layers of glass fibre (GL2)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-6:201X; prEN IEC 60317-0-6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60317-0-6:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN 63181-2:2019

LCD multi-screen display terminals - Part 2: Measuring methods

This part of IEC 63181 specifies measuring methods for LCD multi-screen display terminals. To evaluate the characteristics of LCD multi-screen display terminals, the following measurement items are specified: – Gap (physical, optical) -- Detailed splicing precision; – Splicing deviation – Splicing accuracy of active areas of LCD splicing screen; – Installation deviation -- The flatness of terminal surfaces in vertical and horizontal directions; – Luminance uniformity – Luminance uniformity of adjacent LCD units; – Chromatic uniformity – Chromatic uniformity of adjacent LCD units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63181-2:201X; prEN 63181-2:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN IEC 62610-6:2019

Mechanical structures for electrical and electronic equipment - Thermal management for cabinets in accordance with IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 Series - Part 6: Air recirculation and bypass of indoor cabinets

This part of IEC 62610 which deals with thermal management for cabinets in accordance with IEC 60297 and IEC 60917 series, provides for compatible measurement methods of recirculation ratio and bypass ratio which are indicators for defining quality of airflow in the forced air cooling that can be commonly applied to indoor cabinets for mounting subrack and/or chassis-based equipment. NOTE 1 Both recirculation and bypass represent leakage airflows, i.e. detrimental phenomena in terms of cooling efficiency; their measurement is obviously aimed at their mitigation. This document contains the following: a) the definition of recirculation and bypass flow rates in the cooling of the cabinet, b) the levels of the recirculation ratio RC, c) the definition of the formula for the recirculation ratio RCs of forced air cooling subrack and/or chassis-based equipment installed in the cabinet, d) the definition formula of recirculation ratio RCr and bypass rate BPr of the entire cabinet, e) the requirements of the measuring method of each temperature necessary for calculating the recirculation ratio RCs, RCr and bypass ratio BPr. NOTE 2 This document includes the definition of measuring bypass ratio, but excludes the definition of levels of bypass ratio. The drawings used are not intended to indicate product design. They are only for explanatory indications for defining forced air cooling airflows. The recirculation and bypass measurement methods dealt with in this document are assumed to be applied to a cabinet installed indoors. The cooling air inlet is at the front or the bottom of the cabinet and the heated air is exhausted to the rear or the top. These methods are also applicable to a cabinet that is installed outdoors and has a cooling device such as a heat exchanger or an air conditioner on the front or the back (see Annex C). The recirculation ratio of a subrack or a cabinet is defined for each individual subrack or chassis-based equipment mounted in the cabinet or for the entire cabinet. The bypass ratio of a cabinet is defined for the entire cabinet.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62610-6:201X; prEN IEC 62610-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 50083-2:2012/prA2

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility for equipment

Amend EN 50083-2:2012 to tighten requirements regarding performance criteria in subclause 4.4 and update the normative references

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50083-2:2012/prA2

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50083-2:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50083-2:2012+A1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019/prA1:2019 {fragment 1}](#)

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤16 A per phase)

Amendment for EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019 (fragment)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-3-2:2018/A1:201X {frag 1}; EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019/prA1:2019 {fragment 1}

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[EN IEC 61300-2-4:2019/prA1:2019](#)

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-4: Tests - Fibre or cable retention

Amendment for EN IEC 61300-2-4:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-2-4:2019/A1:201X; EN IEC 61300-2-4:2019/prA1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61300-2-4:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[FprEN IEC 60215:201X/prAA](#)

Raadiosaateseadmete ohutusnõuded

Safety requirements for radio transmitting equipment - General requirements and terminology

Ühismuudatus standardikavandile FprEN 60215

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN IEC 60215:201X/prAA

Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60215

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[prEN 301 549 V3.1.1](#)

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 is intended to be used with Web based technologies, non-web technologies and hybrids that use both. It covers both software and hardware as well as services. It is intended for use by both providers and procurers, but it is expected that it will also be of use to many others as well. 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 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, so that conformance testing can give conclusive results.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft EN 301 549 V3.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[prEN 61753-061-2:2019](#)

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 061-2: Single-mode fibre optic pigtailed style polarization independent isolators for category C - Controlled environments

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic isolator as specified by IEC 61202-1 should satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of isolators used in controlled environments as specified in IEC 61753-1. The requirements cover single-mode pigtailed style polarization independent isolators for category C used in controlled environments.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-061-2:201X; prEN 61753-061-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-061-2:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

[prEN 61977:2019](#)

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic fixed filters - Generic specification

This document applies to the family of fibre optic filters. These components have all of the following general features: – they are passive for the reason that they contain no optoelectronic or other transducing elements which can process the optical signal launched into the input port; – they modify the spectral intensity distribution in order to select some wavelengths and inhibit others; – they are fixed, i.e. the modification of the spectral intensity distribution is fixed and cannot be tuned; – they have input and output ports or a common port (having both functions of input and output) for the transmission of optical power; the ports are optical fibre or optical fibre connectors; – they differ according to their characteristics. They can be divided into the following categories: • short-wave pass (only wavelengths lower than or equal to a specified value are passed); • long-wave pass (only wavelengths greater than or equal to a specified value are passed); • band-pass (only an optical window is allowed); • notch (only an optical window is inhibited); • gain flattening (compensating the spectral profile of the device). It is also possible to have a combination of the above categories. This document provides the generic information including terminology of IEC 61753-04x series documents. Published IEC 61753-04x series documents are listed in the Bibliography. This document establishes uniform requirements for the following: – optical, mechanical and environmental properties.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61977:201X; prEN 61977:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61977:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN IEC 62149-11:2019

Fibre optic active components and devices - Performance standards - Part 11: Multiple channel transmitter/receiver chip scale package with multimode fibre interface

This document specifies the performance standards for a multiple channel transmitter/receiver chip scale package with multimode fibre interface that operates at up to 28 Gbit/s per channel. It specifies the parameters that apply, with clearly defined conditions, severities, and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run as an initial design verification to prove any product's ability to satisfy the performance standard's requirements. A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of a performance standard can be declared as complying with the performance standard, but should then be controlled by a quality assurance/quality conformance program.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62149-11:201X; prEN IEC 62149-11:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

prEN ISO 9093

Small craft - Seacocks and through-hull fittings (ISO/DIS 9093:2019)

This document specifies requirements for through-hull fittings, seacocks, hose connection and fittings used in small craft of up to 24 m length of hull. This document is not applicable to engine and heater exhaust fittings, and sail drive through-hull fittings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9093; prEN ISO 9093

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9093-1:1999

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9093-1:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9093-2:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9093-2:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 17131

Leather - Identification of leather with microscopy (ISO/DIS 17131:2019)

This document specifies a method using microscopy to identify leather and distinguish it from other materials. The method is not applicable for identifying specific leathers (e.g. sheep leather).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17131; prEN ISO 17131

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17131:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 20418-3

Textiles - Qualitative and quantitative proteomic analysis of some animal hair fibers - Part 3: Peptide detection using LC-MS without protein reduction (ISO/DIS 20418-3:2019)

This document specifies a qualitative and quantitative procedure to determine the composition of animal hair fibre blends by LC-MS without protein reduction. The composition of non-animal hair fibres can be measured by ISO 1833- series; then both results are combined to determine the whole composition of fibres. The method is based on a preliminary identification of all fibres in the blend on the basis of their morphology, by light microscopy. In case of fibres of the same animal species are present (e.g. blends of cashmere and mohair), the method is not applicable and the quantitative analysis can be performed using microscopical analysis (e.g. ISO 17751- series).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20418-3; prEN ISO 20418-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 27587

Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of the free formaldehyde in process auxiliaries (ISO/DIS 27587:2019)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of free formaldehyde, which is released under dynamic conditions when the sample is heated in an inert dry atmosphere, in process auxiliaries for leather. The analytical result obtained according to this procedure is expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) sample.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 27587; prEN ISO 27587

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 27587:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 28399

Dentistry - Products for external tooth bleaching (ISO/DIS 28399:2019)

This document specifies requirements and test methods for external tooth bleaching products. These products are intended for use in the oral cavity, either by professional application (in-office tooth bleaching products) or consumer application (professional or non-professional home use of tooth bleaching products), or both. It also specifies requirements for their packaging, labelling and instructions for use. Maximum concentration of a bleaching agent for professional or non-professional use is subject to each country's regulatory body. This document is not applicable to tooth bleaching products: — specified in ISO 11609; — those intended to change colour perception of natural teeth by mechanical methods (e.g. stain removal) or using restorative approaches, such as veneers or crowns; — auxiliary or supplementary materials (e.g. tray materials) and instruments or devices (e.g. lights) that are used in conjunction with the bleaching products. This document does not specify biological safety aspects of tooth bleaching products. NOTE A tooth bleaching product can be evaluated for its biological safety using ISO 10993-1[2] and ISO 7405[3].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 28399; prEN ISO 28399

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28399:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 20049-1

Solid biofuels - Determination of self-heating of pelletized biofuels - Part 1: Isothermal calorimetry (ISO/DIS 20049-1:2019)

This International Standard presents analytical methods for determination of the self-heating of solid biofuel pellets. The standard specifies the applicability and use of the analytical methods. It further establishes special procedures for sampling and sample handling of biofuels pellets prior to the analysis of self-heating. Guidance on the applicability and use of the data on self-heating from the analytical methods is given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20049-1; prEN ISO 20049-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

77 METALLURGIA

prEN ISO 11463

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Evaluation of pitting corrosion (ISO/DIS 11463:2019)

This document provides guidance on the selection of procedures that can be used in the identification and examination of corrosion pits and in the evaluation of pitting corrosion and pit growth rate.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11463; prEN ISO 11463

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11463:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 17408

Determination of the flowability and application behaviour of viscoelastic adhesives using the oscillatory rheometry

This document specifies a measuring method for the characterization of rheological properties of structural adhesives using oscillatory rheometry. The advantage of the method in comparison to rotational viscometry measurements lies in the separation of elastic and viscous material properties, thus allowing to define the viscoelastic properties. This enables more precise information concerning the flow behaviour of the materials, thereby resulting in a better understanding of their processing properties. The method described is particularly suitable for filled and paste-like adhesives. These are frequently processed using automated pump and application systems in industrial applications and shall be set precisely considering their rheological properties. As the rheological behaviour of uncured adhesives is mostly independent of their properties in the cured state, the standard can also serve for the examination of non-structural adhesives.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: DIN 54458; prEN 17408

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 17410

Plastics - Controlled loop recycling of post-consumer (or post-use) PVC-U windows and doors

This document defines quality and test methodologies for recycled PVC to be used in PVC window profile systems. It contains a description of the controlled loop as such, the definition of those material transformation steps which are relevant for product quality, in particular recycling input and output and profile manufacturing input and output. Traceability tools are specified to characterize this loop as a controlled loop. With regard to PVC waste treatment, the present standard relates to existing standards such as EN 15343, EN 15346 and EN 15347. With regard to semifinished and/or finished products, it refers to the European Standard for un-plasticized PVC window profiles (see EN 12608-1) and to the European harmonized standard for windows and doors (see EN 14351-1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17410

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 2440

Flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials - Accelerated ageing tests (ISO/FDIS 2440:2019)

This document specifies, for flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials, laboratory procedures which are intended to imitate the effects of naturally occurring reactions such as oxidation or hydrolysis by humidity. The physical properties of interest are measured before and after the application of the specified treatments. Test conditions are only given for open cellular latex, both open- and closed-cell polyurethane foams, and closed-cell polyolefin foams. Conditions for other materials will be added as required. The effect of the ageing procedures on any of the physical properties of the material can be examined, but those normally tested are either the elongation and tensile properties, or the compression or indentation hardness properties. These tests do not necessarily correlate either with service behaviour or with ageing by exposure to light. If desired, the ageing conditions contained in this document can be applied to composite structures containing any of the above types of cellular material. This can be helpful in the investigation of possible interactions between cellular materials and other substrates. Composite constructions can be in the form of complete finished products or representative small specimens cut there-from

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 2440; prEN ISO 2440

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2440:2000

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2440:2000/A1:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2440:2000/A2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 12453:2017/prA1

Industrial, commercial and garage doors and gates - Safety in use of power operated doors - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the safety in use of power operated door, gate and barrier, intended for installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended use is giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons in industrial, commercial or residential premises. This European Standard also covers power operated vertically moving commercial doors such as rolling shutters and rolling grilles, used in retail premises which are mainly provided for goods protection. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to the power operation of industrial, commercial and garage doors, and gates when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable as identified in Clause 4. All lifetime phases of the machinery including transportation, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping are considered by this standard. This European Standard does not apply to - lock gates and dock gates; - doors on lifts; - doors on vehicles; - armoured doors; - doors mainly for the retention of animals, unless they are at the site perimeter ; - theatre textile curtains; - horizontally moving power operated doors mainly intended for pedestrian use; - doors outside the reach of people (such as crane gantry fences); - railway barriers; - barriers intended solely for use by pedestrians; - barriers used solely for vehicles on motorways. Whenever the term "door" is used in this document, it shall be deemed to cover the full scope of types and variances of doors, gates and barriers in the scope of this Standard. This European Standard does not deal with any specific requirements on noise emitted from power operated door, gate and barrier, intended for installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended use is giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons in industrial, commercial or residential premises as their noise emission is not considered to be a relevant hazard. NOTE Noise emission of power operated doors is not a significant hazard for the users of these products. It is a comfort aspect. This European Standard is not applicable to machinery which are manufactured before the date of publication of the standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12453:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12453:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN 17410

Plastics - Controlled loop recycling of post-consumer (or post-use) PVC-U windows and doors

This document defines quality and test methodologies for recycled PVC to be used in PVC window profile systems. It contains a description of the controlled loop as such, the definition of those material transformation steps which are relevant for product quality, in particular recycling input and output and profile manufacturing input and output. Traceability tools are specified to characterize this loop as a controlled loop. With regard to PVC waste treatment, the present standard relates to existing standards such as EN 15343, EN 15346 and EN 15347. With regard to semifinished and/or finished products, it refers to the European Standard for un-plasticized PVC window profiles (see EN 12608-1) and to the European harmonized standard for windows and doors (see EN 14351-1).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17410

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 23856

Plastics piping systems for pressure and non-pressure water supply, drainage or sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) systems based on unsaturated polyester (UP) resin (ISO/DIS 23856:2019)

This document specifies the properties of piping system components made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP). It is suited for all types of water supply, drainage and sewerage with or without pressure. Types of water supply include, but are not limited to, raw water, irrigation, cooling water, potable water, salt water, sea water, penstocks in power plants, processing plants and other water-based applications. This document is applicable to GRP UP piping systems, with flexible or rigid joints with or without end thrust load-bearing capability, primarily intended for use in direct buried installations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23856; prEN ISO 23856

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

93 RAJATISED

prEN ISO 11298-4

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground water supply networks - Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes (ISO/DIS 11298-4:2019)

This International Standard, in conjunction with ISO 11298-1, specifies requirements and test methods for cured-in-place pipes and fittings used for the renovation of underground water supply networks. It applies to the use of various thermosetting resin systems, in combination with compatible fibrous carrier materials and other process-related plastics components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11298-4; prEN ISO 11298-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

prEN ISO 23856

Plastics piping systems for pressure and non-pressure water supply, drainage or sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) systems based on unsaturated polyester (UP) resin (ISO/DIS 23856:2019)

This document specifies the properties of piping system components made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP). It is suited for all types of water supply, drainage and sewerage with or without pressure. Types of water supply include, but are not limited to, raw water, irrigation, cooling water, potable water, salt water, sea water, penstocks in power plants, processing plants and other water-based applications. This document is applicable to GRP UP piping systems, with flexible or rigid joints with or without end thrust load-bearing capability, primarily intended for use in direct buried installations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23856; prEN ISO 23856

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

EN 60335-2-61:2003/FprAA:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-61: Erinõuded termiliste laoruumide küttekehadele

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-61: Particular requirements for thermal-storage room heaters

Deals with the safety of electric thermal-storage room heaters intended to heat the room in which they are located, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase and 480 V for other appliances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-61:2003/FprAA:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-61:2001

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-61:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN 17191

Children's Furniture - Seating for children - Safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for seating for children who are able to walk and sit by themselves. It applies to seating intended to be placed on the floor for all fields of application with the exception of the use in educational institutions. This European Standard applies to the seating function only. If the furniture has additional functions or can be converted into other products, the relevant European Standards may apply. It does not apply to children's high chairs and reclined cradles for which other European Standards exist. It does not apply to wheel chairs, electrical powered chairs and seating for children with special needs.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17191

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN ISO 28399

Dentistry - Products for external tooth bleaching (ISO/DIS 28399:2019)

This document specifies requirements and test methods for external tooth bleaching products. These products are intended for use in the oral cavity, either by professional application (in-office tooth bleaching products) or consumer application (professional or non-professional home use of tooth bleaching products), or both. It also specifies requirements for their packaging, labelling and instructions for use. Maximum concentration of a bleaching agent for professional or non-professional use is subject to each country's regulatory body. This document is not applicable to tooth bleaching products: — specified in ISO 11609; — those intended to change colour perception of natural teeth by mechanical methods (e.g. stain removal) or using restorative approaches, such as veneers or crowns; — auxiliary or supplementary materials (e.g. tray materials) and instruments or devices (e.g. lights) that are used in conjunction with the bleaching products. This document does not specify biological safety aspects of tooth bleaching products. NOTE A tooth bleaching product can be evaluated for its biological safety using ISO 10993-1[2] and ISO 7405[3].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 28399; prEN ISO 28399

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28399:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.08.2019

TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

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

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

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

EN 60947-2:2017/prA1:2017

Madalpingelised lülitusaparaadid. Osa 2: Kaitselülitid

Muudatus standardile EN 60947-2:2017

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60947-2:2016/A1:201X; EN 60947-2:2017/prA1:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 12697-30:2018

Asfaltsegud. Katsemeetodid. Osa 30: Proovikehade valmistamine lööktihendajaga

Käesolev dokument kirjeldab asfaltsegudest proovikehade valmistamist lööktihendajaga. Selliseid proovikehasid kasutatakse peamiselt mahumassi ja muude tehnoloogiliste omaduste, nt Marshalli stabiilsuse ja voolavuse määramiseks vastavalt standardile EN 12697 34. Standard sobib asfaltsegudele (nii laboris segatud kui ka objektilt võetud seguproovideist saadud asfaltsegudele), mille massist kuni 15% jääb sõelale 22,4 mm ning läbib täielikult 31,5 mm avamõõduga sõela.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12697-30:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 16841-1:2016

Välisõhk. Lõhnaainete määramine välisõhus välimõõtmiste teel. Osa 1: Võrgustikmeetod

See Euroopa standardi osa kirjeldab võrgustikmeetodit lõhnaga kokkupuute taseme kindlaks määramiseks välisõhus. Standardis on toodud juhised välisõhu lõhnaga kokkupuute mõõtmiseks määratletud hindamisalas ja kvalifitseeritud ekspertrühma liikmete abil piisavalt pika perioodi jooksul, et esindada selle asukoha ilmastikutingimusi ning seega määrata kindlaks lõhnaga kokkupuute sageduse jaotus hindamisalas. Uuritava lõhnaaine allikad võivad asuda hindamisalas või väljaspool seda. Selle Euroopa standardi rakendamise peamine eesmärk on luua välisõhu lõhnadega kokkupuute hindamise ühine alus Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikides. Seda tüüpi mõõtmisi kohaldatakse lõhnaga kokkupuute taseme iseloomustamiseks uuringupiirkonnas, et kokkupuute kriteeriume kasutades hinnata, kas selle kokkupuute mõju elanikkonnale võib olla õigustatud alus pahameele tekkeks. Meetodi mõõtühik on lõhna esinemissagedus tundides ühe hindamisruudu kohta, mis on määratletud nelja mõõtepunkti abil lõhnaga kokkupuute esindusliku väärtusena kohalike tingimuste, nt kohalike lõhnaaine allikate ja selle asukoha meteoroloogia suhtes. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma: - välisõhu lõhnade intensiivsuse mõõtmist; - välisõhu lõhnade hedoonilist tooni; - lõhnadega kokkupuute arvutamist konkreetsetes ilmastikutingimustes tajutava lõhna esinemissageduse jaotuse kindlaks määramiseks lõhna saastejoas; - hinnangulise allika heitkoguse arvutamist saastejoa hindamise alusel hajumise pöördmodelleerimist kasutades. Olemasolevate lõhnakokkupuute hindamismeetodite, sealhulgas võrgustikmeetodi (1. osa), saastejoa meetodi (2. osa) ja standardile EN 13725 vastava olfaktomeetrilise meetodi vaheliste seoste ülevaade on lisas A.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16841-1:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 60601-2-54:2009/prA2

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-54: Erinõuded radiograafias ja fluoroskoopias kasutatavate röntgenseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-54:2009

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 60601-2-54:2009/A2:2019; IEC 60601-2-54:2009/A2:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN ISO 5667-23:2011

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 23: Juhised pinnavee passiivseks proovivõtuks (ISO 5667-23:2011)

See standardisarja ISO 5667 osa täpsustab protseduurid, kuidas määrata ajas keskmistatud ja tasakaalulist kontsentratsiooni orgaaniliste ja metallorgaaniliste ühendite vaba lahustunud osale ja anorgaanilistele ühenditele, muuhulgas metallidele, pinnavee passiivse proovivõtu korral, millele järgneb analüüs.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5667-23:2011; EN ISO 5667-23:2011

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

FprEN IEC 31010:2019

Riski juhtimine. Riskihindamismeetodid

See standard annab juhiseid erinevates olukordades riskide hindamise meetodite valimiseks ja rakendamiseks. Meetodeid kasutatakse määramatust hõlmavate otsuste langetamisel abistamisel, konkreetsete riskide kohta informatsiooni andmisel ning riskijuhtimise protsessi osana. See dokument annab erinevate meetodite kokkuvõtteid koos viidetega teistele dokumentidele, kus meetodeid on üksikasjalikumalt kirjeldatud.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: IEC/ISO 31010:201X; prEN 31010:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

ISO/TR 21946:2018 et

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Hindamine dokumentide haldamisel

Käesolev dokument annab juhtnõore hindamise läbiviimiseks dokumentide haldamisel. See kirjeldab mõningaid kasutusvaldkondi ja väljundeid, kus hindamise tulemusi saab kasutada. Sellisena kirjeldab käesolev dokument ISO 15489-1 toodud hindamise kontseptsiooni praktilist rakendamist. Käesolev dokument: a) loetleb mõningad peamised hindamise eesmärgid; b) kirjeldab, kui võrd oluline on määrata hindamise ulatus; c) selgitab, kuidas analüüsida organisatsiooni funktsioone ja kujundada arusaam nende kontekstist; d) selgitab, kuidas määratleda dokumentidega seotud nõudeid; e) kirjeldab dokumentidega seotud nõuete, organisatsiooni funktsioonide ja tööprotsesside vahelisi seoseid; f) selgitab, kuidas dokumente puudutavate otsuste tegemisel kasutada riskihindamist; g) loetleb võimalusi hindamise tulemuste dokumenteerimiseks; h) kirjeldab hindamise tulemuste võimalikke kasutuskohti; ning i) selgitab, kui võrd olulised on hindamisotsuste rakendamisel seire ja ülevaatus. Käesolevat dokumenti saavad kasutada kõik organisatsioonid olenemata nende suuruselt, tegevuse olemusest või funktsioonide ja struktuuri keerukusest.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TR 21946:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN 1130

Laste mööbel. Imikuvoodid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

See standard määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid imikuvoodidele (sealhulgas hällid, riputatavad imikuvoodid ja voodiäärsed magamisasemed). Nõuded kehtivad imikuvoodidele, mille maksimaalne sisepikkus on 900 mm ja mis on mõeldud pakkuma magamiskohta imikutele, kuni nad on võimelised istuma, põlvili olema või ennast üles tõmbama. See standard ei kohaldu elektriõhutusel. See standard ei kehti meditsiinilisel eesmärgil või haiglates kasutatavatele imikuvoodidele. Tooted, mida saab teisendada muudeks esemeteks, võivad olla kaetud teiste asjakohaste standarditega. Lisa A (teatmelisa) sisaldab põhjendusi. Lisa B (teatmelisa) sisaldab A-kõrvalekaldeid.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1130

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN 1276

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikel aladel kasutatavate keemiliselt desinfitseerivate ja antiseptiliste ainete bakteriitsidse aktiivsuse hindamine kvantitatiivse suspensioonkatsega. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (faas 2, aste 1)

Käesolev dokument määrab kindlaks katsemeetodi ja miinimumnõuded keemiliste desinfektsioonivahendite ja antiseptiliste toodete bakteriitsidse aktiivsuse suhtes, mis moodustavad homogeenise, füüsiliselt stabiilse preparaadi, kui on lahjendatud kareda veega, või - kasutusvalmis toodete puhul - veega. Toteid saab katsetada ainult kontsentratsiooni juures 80% või vähem, kuna mõningaid lahjendusi toodetakse alati katsekoguste ja segavate ainete lisamisega. Käesolevat dokumenti kohaldatakse toodete suhtes, mida kasutatakse toiduainetööstuses, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja institutsioonides, välja arvatud piirkonnad ja olukorrad, kus desinfitseerimine on meditsiiniliselt näidustatud ja välja arvatud tooted, mida kasutatakse eluskudedel, välja arvatud kätehügieeni puhul eespool nimetatud piirkondades. Kasutusvaldkonnad on vähemalt järgmised: a) Töötlemine, levitamine ja jaemüük: 1) loomset päritolu toit: — piim ja piimatooted; — liha ja lihatooted; — kala, mereannid ja seotud tooted; — munad ja munatooted; — loomasöödad; — jne. 2) taimset päritolu toit — joogid; — puuviljad, köögiviljad ja nende derivaadid (kaasa arvatud suhkur, destillaadid, jne); — jahu, jahvatamine ja küpsetamine; — loomasöödad; — jne. b) ametkondlikud ja kodumajapidamise valdkonnad: — toitlustusettevõtted; — avalikud alad; — ühistransport; — koolid; — puukoolid; — kauplused; — spordiruumid; — jäätmemahutid (mahutid jne); — hotellid; — eluruumid; — haiglate kliiniliselt mittetundlikud alad; — kontorid; — jne. c) teised tööstuslikud valdkonnad: — pakkematerjal; — biotehnoloogia (pärm, valgud, ensüümid jne); — ravimid; — kosmeetika ja tualetitarbed; — tekstiil; — kosmosetööstus, arvutitööstus; — jne. EN 14885 täpsustab üksikasjalikult erinevate katsete omavahelisi seoseid ja „kasuta soovitusi“.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1276

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN ISO 15609-1

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja kvalifitseerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri spetsifitseerimine. Osa 1: Kaarkeevitus

See dokument määratleb nõuded kaarkeevituse protsesside keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikatsioonide sisule. ISO 15609 seeria üksikasjad on toodud standardis ISO 15607. Käesolevas dokumendis nimetatud muutujad mõjutavad keevitatud õmbluse kvaliteeti.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15609-1; prEN ISO 15609-1

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN ISO 15609-2

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja kvalifitseerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri spetsifitseerimine. Osa 2: Gaaskeevitus

See dokument määratleb nõuded kaaskeevituse protsesside keevitusprotseduuri spetsifikatsioonide sisule. ISO 15609 seeria üksikasjad on toodud standardis ISO 15607. Käesolevas dokumendis nimetatud muutujad mõjutavad keevitatud õmbluse kvaliteeti.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15609-2; prEN ISO 15609-2

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN ISO 2808

Värvid ja lakid. Kelme paksuse määramine (ISO 2808:2019)

See dokument kirjeldab substraadile kantud pinnakatete paksuse mõõtmise meetodeid. Kirjeldatakse märja kelme paksuse, kuiva kelme paksuse ja kõvenemata pulberkihtide kelme paksuse määramise meetodeid. Iga kirjeldatud meetodi kohta annab see dokument ülevaate rakendusala, olemasolevatest standarditest ja kordustäpsusest. Teave kelme paksuse mõõtmise kohta karedatel pindadel on toodud Lisas B. Teave kelme paksuse mõõtmise kohta puidust substraatidel on toodud Lisas C.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2808; prEN ISO 2808

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEN ISO 80000-8

Suurused ja ühikud. Osa 8: Akustika

See dokument sätestab akustiliste suuruste nimetused, sümbolid, määratlused ja ühikud. Kus vajalik, on antud ka üleminekutegurid.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 80000-8; prEN ISO 80000-8

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEVS-EN 12350-3

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 3: Vebe katse

See dokument esitab betoonisegu konsistentsi määramise meetodi, mis põhineb vajumisaja mõõtmisel. Katse on sobiv, kui betoonis kasutatava kõige jämedama täitematerjali fraktsiooni (D_{max}) deklareeritud väärtus D ei ole suurem kui 63 mm. Kui vajumisaeg on alla 5 s või üle 30 s, siis ei ole betooni konsistents Vebe katseks sobiv.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-3:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEVS-EN 12350-4

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 4: Tihendatavusaste

See dokument esitab betoonisegu konsistentsi määramise meetodi, mis põhineb tihendatavusastme hindamisel. Katse on sobiv, kui betoonis kasutatava kõige jämedama täitematerjali fraktsiooni (D_{max}) deklareeritud väärtus D ei ole suurem kui 63 mm. Kui tihendatavusaste on väiksem kui 1,04 või suurem kui 1,46, siis ei ole betooni konsistentsi võimalik tihendatavusastme põhjal määrata.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-4:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEVS-EN ISO 10320

Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiililaadsed tooted. Identifitseerimine ehitusplatsil (ISO 10320:2019)

Selles dokumendis kirjeldatakse geosüntetiilistesse toodetesse puutuvat teavet selleks, et nende kasutaja ehitusplatsil saaks identifitseerida nende identsust tellitud toodetega. Selle dokumendi oluline eesmärk on saavutada nt lahtipakitud või -rullitud geosüntetiilist toodete kindlat identifitseerimist. Täpsustav teave ei asenda tehnilist spetsifikatsiooni ning seda ei saa kasutada toote tehnilistele tingimustele vastavuse kontrollimiseks.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 10320:2019; ISO 10320:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27005

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturvariski haldus

See standard annab suuniseid infoturvariski halduseks. Standard toetab standardis ISO/IEC 27001 spetsifitseeritud üldkontseptsioone ja on kavandatud aitama infoturbe rahuldavat rakendamist riskihaldusliku lähenemisviisi alusel. Selle standardi täielikuks mõistmiseks on tähtis tunda mõisteid, mudeleid, protsesse ja termineid, mida kirjeldavad ISO/IEC 27001 ja ISO/IEC 27002. Standardit saab rakendada igat tüüpi organisatsioonidele (näiteks äriettevõtetele, riigiasutustele, mittetulunduslikele organisatsioonidele), kes kavatsevad hallata riske, mis võivad rikkuda organisatsiooni teabe turvalisust.

Keel: et

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

Allpool on toodud teave eelmise EVS Teataja avaldamise järel Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite ja standardiladsete dokumentide koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötluste panekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti algupärase dokumendi koostamise protsess.

Rohkem infot koostatava dokumendi kohta saab EVS-i standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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

prEVS 939-1

Puittaimed haljastuses. Osa 1: Terminid ja mõisted **Woody plants in greenery - Part 1: Terms and definitions**

Määratleb standardisarjas „Puittaimed haljastuses“ käsitletavat terminid.

Koostamisetpaneku esitaja: EVS/PK 72

prEVS 939-2

Puittaimed haljastuses. Osa 2: Ilupuude ja -põõsaste istikud **Woody plants in greenery - Part 2: Young ornamental trees and shrubs**

Standardisarja see osa käsitleb turustatavate ilupuude ja -põõsaste, ronitaimede ning püsikute istikute kvaliteedinõudeid, pakendamist ja märgistamist.

Koostamisetpaneku esitaja: EVS/PK 72

prEVS 939-3

Puittaimed haljastuses. Osa 3: Ehitusaegne puude kaitse **Woody plants in greenery - Part 3: Protection of trees during construction works**

Standardis antakse juhised puude ja arengutegevuse sobitamise seisukohast oluliste meetmete planeerimiseks ja rakendamiseks. Standardi eesmärk on tagada väärtuslike puittaimede ja nende koosluste säilimine oma kasvukohal nii ehitustegevuse ajal kui pärast seda.

Koostamisetpaneku esitaja: EVS/PK 72

prEVS 939-4

Puittaimed haljastuses. Osa 4: Puuhooldustööd **Woody plants in greenery - Part 4: Arboricultural works**

Standard kirjeldab kõiki haljastuspuudega tehtavaid töid (istutamine, puu eluea jooksul erinevatel põhjustel ja viisil tehtavad oksafõikused, seisundi parandamise võtted jt hooldustööd) ning nende läbiviimist, arvestades puude kasvukohta ja liigilisi erinevusi, nendes toimuvaid bioloogilisi protsesse ning tööde ohutut teostamist.

Koostamisetpaneku esitaja: EVS/PK 72

STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, kooskõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne.

Ülevaatus tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötamise koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

EVS 873:2014

Kodumajapidamises ja muudes taolistes oludes kasutatavad pistikühendused Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes

See standard kehtib üksnes kodumajapidamises või muudes taolistes sise- või välisoludes vahelduvvoolul kasutatavate pistikute ja kohtkindlate või teisaldate pistikupesade kohta, mis võivad olla nii maanduskontaktiga kui ka ilma selleta ning mille nimipingeline on 50 V kuni 440 V ja nimivool kuni 32 A. EE MÄRKUS 1 Inglise ja prantsuse keeles on pistikute ja pistikupesade maandatava kontakti kohta kasutusel termin maanduskontakt (ingl earthing contact, pr contact de terre), saksa keeles aga termin kaitsekontakt (Schutzkontakt). Eesti keeles on leidnud kasutamist mõlemad terminid ja neid tuleb lugeda sünonüümideks. Kuna see standard on tõlgitud inglise keelest, kasutatakse selle eestikeelses tekstis terminit maanduskontakt, mis aga ei välista ega keela terminite kaitsekontakt või (täpsemalt) kaitsemaanduskontakt kasutamist. Kruvivabade klemmidega kohtkindlate pistikupesade suurim lubatud vool on 16 A. See standard ei sisalda süvistatud paigalduskarpidele esitatavaid nõudeid. Standard sisaldab vaid pistikupesade katsetamiseks vajalikke nõudeid pinnapealsetele paigalduskarpidele. MÄRKUS 1 Paigalduskarpide kohta käivad üldnõuded on esitatud standardis IEC 60670. See standard kehtib ka toitejuhtmete või -kaablite osana kasutatavate pistikute, pikendusjuhtmete või -kaablite osana kasutatavate pistikute ja teisaldate pistikupesadena ning seadmekomponentidena kasutatavate pistikute ja pistikupesade kohta, kui asjakohases seadmestandardis pole ette nähtud teisiti. EE MÄRKUS 2 Inglise keeles tähistatakse nii juhtmeid kui ka kaableid terminiga cable. Seetõttu on selle standardi eestikeelses tekstis enamasti kasutatud nt terminit pikendusjuhe või -kaabel vms. See standard ei kehti — tööstusotstarbeliste pistikupesade ja pistikühenduste kohta, — seadmete pistikühenduste kohta, — väikepingeliste pistikute ning väikepingeliste kohtkindlate või kantavate pistikupesade kohta, MÄRKUS 2 Väikepinge väärtused on määratletud standardis IEC 60364-4-41. — sulavkaitsmetega, kaitseliitidega vms varustatud kohtkindlate pistikupesade kohta. MÄRKUS 3 Võib kasutada valgussignalisatsiooniga pistikupesi, kui nende valgusallikad vastavad sellekohase olemasoleva standardi nõuetele. Sellele standardile vastavad pistikud ja pistikupesad peavad olema kasutatavad ümbrustemperatuuril, mis tavaliselt ei ole üle +40 °C, kusjuures 24 tunni keskmine temperatuur ei ole üle +35 °C ja ümbrustemperatuuri alumine piirväärtus on -5 °C. MÄRKUS 4 Sellele standardile vastavaid pistikupesi tohib kasutada paigaldamiseks seadmetele või nendesse sisseehitamiseks üksnes sellisel viisil ja sellisesse kohta, kus ümbrustemperatuur ei ole tavaliselt üle 35 °C. MÄRKUS 5 Kanadas nõutakse, et sellele standardile vastavad pistikud ja pistikupesad sobiksid kasutamiseks ümbrustemperatuuril, mis tavaliselt ei ole üle 35 °C, kuid võib ajuti tõusta väärtuseni kuni 40 °C. Paikades, kus ülekaalus on eriolud, nt laevades, sõidukites vms, samuti aga ka ohtlikes (nt plahvatusohtlikes) paikades, võib vaja olla kasutada eriehitusega pistikuid ja pistikupesi.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

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 allpool nimetatud standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina/dokumendina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite ja dokumentide kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

EVS-EN 14147:2004

Natural stone test methods - Determination of resistance to ageing by salt mist

This European Standard specifies a method to assess the relative resistance of natural stones to ageing by salt mist.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14147:2003

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 14617-8:2007

Agglomerated stone - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of resistance to fixing (dowel hole)

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the breaking load at the dowel hole of agglomerated stones slabs used for cladding or lining in buildings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14617-8:2007

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 61345:2002

UV test for photovoltaic (PV) modules

The purpose of this test is to determine the resistance of the module to ultra-violet (UV) radiation. This test is useful for evaluating the UV resistance of materials such as polymers and protective coatings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61345:1998; EN 61345:1998

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 61727:2006

Photovoltaic (PV) systems - Characteristics of the utility interface

Applies to utility-interconnected photovoltaic (PV) power systems operating in parallel with the utility and utilizing static (solid-state) non-islanding inverters for the conversion of DC to AC. Lays down requirements for interconnection of PV systems to the utility distribution system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61727:1995; EN 61727:1995

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 803:1999

Plasttorustikusüsteemid. Survevalu meetodil valatud termoplastliitmikud elastsete rõngastihenditega ühenduste jaoks survetorustikus. Teljesuunalise rõhuta lühiajalisele sisemisele survele vastupidavuse katsemetod

Plastics piping systems - Injection-moulded thermoplastics fittings for elastic sealing ring type joints for pressure piping - Test method for resistance to a short-term internal pressure without end thrust

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks meetodi sisemisele hüdrostaatilisele survele vastupidavuse testimiseks 20 °C juures mistahes survevalu meetodil valatud elastse rõngastihendiga ühendusega termoplastliitmike korral. Termoplastist survetorude nimiläbimõõt on väiksem või võrdne 315 mm, ühendused pole ette nähtud kasutamiseks hüdrostaatilise teljesuunalise surve korral.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 803:1994

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN 804:1999

Plasttorustikusüsteemid. Survevalu meetodil valatud muhvid lahustiga liidetud ühenduste jaoks kasutamiseks survetorustikus

Plastics piping systems - Injection-moulded socket fittings for solvent-cemented joints for pressure piping - Test method for resistance to a short-term internal hydrostatic pressure

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks meetodi survevalu meetodil valatud termoplastarmatuuri sisemisele hüdrostaatilisele survele vastupidavuse testimiseks 20 °C juures. Armatuur on ette nähtud lahustiga liitmise teel ühendamiseks samast materjalist

survetorudega, mille nimiläbimõõt on väiksem kui DN 315 mm või sellega võrdne. Meetod on ette nähtud liitmike testimiseks 1 kuni 10 tunni kestel survega, mille suurus sõltub materjalist ja on tavaliselt mitu korda kõrgem kui liitmike nimirõhk.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 804:1994

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2010/A1:2015

Injection containers and accessories - Part 1: Injection vials made of glass tubing (ISO 8362-1:2009/Amd 1:2015)

Amendment for EN ISO 8362-1:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 8362-1:2009/A1:2015; ISO 8362-1:2009/Amd 1:2015

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.07.2019

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardite ja CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mille on Standardikeskusele kättesaadavaks teinud Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid, ja mille Eesti standardina avaldamiseks on vajalik täiendav ettevalmistusaeg. Selliste teadete avaldamine võib olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samal ajal nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

Igal kuul uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist. Lisateave standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

EN 12350-1:2019

Testing fresh concrete - Part 1: Sampling and common apparatus

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 08.2019

EN 12350-2:2019

Testing fresh concrete - Part 2: Slump-test

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 08.2019

EN 12350-3:2019

Testing fresh concrete - Part 3: Vebe test

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 10.2019

EN 12350-4:2019

Testing fresh concrete - Part 4: Degree of compactability

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 10.2019

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 17037:2019

Päevavalgus hoonetes Daylight in buildings

Selles dokumendis kirjeldatakse elemente, mis aitavad päevavalguse abil saavutada asjakohase subjektiivse mulje valgusest siseruumides ja mis tagavad asjakohase vaate. Peale selle esitatakse soovitusel insulatsioonile pidevalt kasutatavates ruumides. Selles dokumendis antakse teavet päevavalguse kasutamise kohta siseruumide valgustamiseks ja räguse vähendamiseks. Dokumendis määratletakse parameetrid, mida kasutatakse päevavalguse tingimuste hindamiseks, ning esitatakse arvutamise ja tõendamise põhimõtted. Need põhimõtted võimaldavad arvestada päevavalguse varieeruvusega päevade ja aasta jooksul. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse kõigi ruumide suhtes, kus inimesed võivad viibida regulaarselt pikema aja vältel, välja arvatud juhul, kui päevavalgus on vastuolus tegelikult tehtava töö laadiga. Valgustusnõuete spetsifikatsioon siseruumides, kus asuvad muu hulgas visuaalseid ülesandeid täitvate inimeste töökohad, on esitatud standardis EN 12464-1 ja ei ole selle dokumendi osa.

EVS 938:2019

Päevavalgus hoonetes. Insulatsiooni arvutamisel kasutatav kuupäev Daylight in buildings - The date for calculation of the insulation.

See standard määrab kuupäeva, mille seisuga võetakse päikese asend aluseks insulatsiooniarvutuse tegemisel, sealhulgas standardi EVS-EN 17037 kohase insulatsiooniarvutuse tegemisel.

EVS-EN 124-6:2015

Restkaevude päised ja hoolduskaevude päised sõiduteede ja jalakäijate aladele. Osa 6: Polüpropüleenist (PP), polüetüleenist (PE) või plastifitseerimata polü(vinüülkloriidi)st (PVC-U) rest- ja hoolduskaevude päised Gully tops and manhole tops for vehicular and pedestrian areas - Part 6: Gully tops and manhole tops made of polypropylene (PP), polyethylene (PE) or unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)

Seda Euroopa standardit rakendatakse hoolduskaevude päistele ja restkaevude päistele, mille sissepääsu ava on kuni 1000 mm (kaasa arvatud) ning mis on vormimise ja ekstrusiooni protsessi teel valmistatud polüpropüleenist (PP), polüetüleenist (PE) või plastifitseerimata polü(vinüülkloriidi)st (PVC-U), et katta jalakäijate ja/või sõidukite liikluseks ettenähtud aladele paigaldatud restkaevusid, hoolduskaevusid ja kontrollkaevusid. See on kohaldatav hoolduskaevude päistele ja restkaevude päistele kasutamiseks: — ainult jalakäijatele ja jalgratastele ettenähtud aladel (vähemalt klass A 15) ning — jalakäijate aladel ja võrreldavatel aladel, autoparklates või parkimispinnastel (klass B 125). See Euroopa standard annab juhiseid PP-st, PE-st või PVC-U-st valmistatud luukide/restide kombinatsioonideks raamidega standardite EN 124-2, EN 124-3, EN 124-4 ja EN 124-5 kohaselt. See Euroopa standard ei ole eraldi kohaldatav, vaid ainult kombinatsioonis koos standardiga EN 124-1. Seda Euroopa standardit ei kohaldata — puhastusavade luukidele standardi EN 13598-1 kohaselt; — restidele/luukidele kui osale standardi EN 1433 kohaselt tehases valmistatud äravoolukanalitest; — hoonete katuste kogumislehtritele ja põrandatrappidele, mis on määratletud standardisarjas EN 1253 (kõik osad); — maakraani kapedele.

EVS-EN 14960-1:2019

Täispuhutavad mänguseadmed. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid Inflatable play equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods

See dokument on rakendatav täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks lastele vanuses neliteist aastat ja alla selle, nii individuaalselt kui ka kollektiivselt. See dokument määrab kindlaks ohutusnõuded täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, millel esmased tegevused on põrkamine ja liulaskmine. See sätestab meetmed riskide käsitlemiseks, samuti õnnetuste vähendamiseks kasutajatega nendele, kes on seotud täispuhutavate mänguseadmete konstrueerimise, tootmise ja tarnimisega. See määrab kindlaks teabe, mis antakse koos seadmetega. Nõuded on kehtestatud, pidades silmas riskitegurit, mis põhineb kättesaadavatel andmetel. See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded, mis kaitsevad last ohtude eest, mida ta võib-olla ei ole võimeline ette nägema, kui kasutab seadet ette nähtud viisil või viisil, mida saab põhjendatult oodata. See dokument ei ole rakendatav täispuhutavatele vees kasutatavatele (water-borne) mängu- ja vabaajaseadmetele, täispuhutavatele mänguasjadele kodus kasutamiseks, õhktoestusega ehitistele, täispuhutavatele seadmetele, mida kasutatakse ainult kaitseks, täispuhutavatele mänguseadmetele, mida kasutatakse päästmiseks, või muud tüüpi täispuhutavatele mänguasjadele, millel primaarne tegevus ei ole põrkamine ega liulaskmine.

EVS-EN 353-1:2014+A1:2017

Kukkumisvastased isikukaitsevahendid. Juhitavad kukkumist pidurdavad ankurdusliiniga vahendid. Osa 1: Juhitavad kukkumist pidurdavad jäiga ankurdusliiniga vahendid Personal fall protection equipment - Guided type fall arresters including an anchor line - Part 1: Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line

Selles Euroopa standardis täpsustatakse juhivate kukkumist pidurdavate jäiga ankurdusliiniga vahenditega seotud nõuded, katsemeetodid, märgistus, tootja kasutusjuhend ja pakend. Nimetatud ankurdusliin on tavaliselt ühendatud või integreeritud redeli

või pulkadega, mis on omakorda nõuetekohaselt sobiva struktuuri külge kinnitatud. Sellele Euroopa standardile vastavad juhitavad kukkumist pidurdavad jäiga ankurduksiiniga vahendid on standardiga EN 363 hõlmatud kukkumist pidurdavate süsteemide osa. Euroopa standard hõlmab jäiku ankurduksiini, mis on mõeldud paigaldamiseks vertikaalselt ja/või kombineerituna ettepoole ja/või külgsuunas kaldus nurgaga, mis jääb vertikaaljoone ja +15° kaldega vertikaaljoone vahele (vt joonis 2). Selles dokumendis ei käsitleta mitmele kasutajale mõeldud vahendeid, s.o jäiku ankurduksiini, millega on mis tahes ajal võimalik ühendada rohkem kui üks kasutaja.

EVS-EN 71-3:2019

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

See dokument täpsustab nõuded ning katsemeetodid alumiiniumi, antimoni, arseeni, baariumi, boori, kaadmiumi, kroom (III), kroom (VI), koobalti, vase, plii, mangaani, elavhõbeda, nikli, seleeni, strontsiumi, tina, tinaorgaaniliste ühendite ja tsingi migreerumise kohta mänguasja materjalidest ning mänguasjade osadest. Pakkematerjale ei loeta mänguasja osaks, välja arvatud juhul, kui need on mõeldud mängimiseks. MÄRKUS 1 Vaata Euroopa Komisjoni juhendit nr 12 mänguasja ohutuse direktiivi – pakendamine rakendamise kohta [2]. Standardis sisalduvad nõuded teatud elementide migratsiooni kohta järgmistest mänguasja materjalide kategooriatest: — I kategooria: kuivad, rabedad, pulbrisarnased või elastsed materjalid; — II kategooria: vedelad või kleepuvad materjalid; — III kategooria: mahakraabitavad materjalid. Selle dokumendi nõuded ei rakendu mänguasjadele ja mänguasjade osadele, mis oma ligipääsetavuse, funktsiooni, mahu või massi tõttu välistavad selgelt mis tahes imemisest, lakkumisest või allaneelamisest tingitud ohu või pika kokkupuute nahaga, kui mänguasja või mänguasja osa kasutatakse kavandatud või ettenähtud viisil, võttes arvesse laste käitumist. MÄRKUS 2 Selle dokumendi kohaldamisel loetakse järgmistel mänguasjadel ja mänguasjade osadel mänguasjade imemise, lakkumise või alla neelamise tõenäosust oluliseks (vaata H.2 ja H.3): — kõik mänguasjad, mis on mõeldud suhu või suu juurde panemiseks, kosmeetilised mänguasjad ja kirjatarbed, mis on kategoriseeritud mänguasjadeks, mille puhul võib arvestada, et neid imetakse, lakutakse või neelatakse alla; — kõigi kuni 6-aastastele lastele mõeldud mänguasjade ligipääsetavate osade ja komponentide korral võib arvestada, et need puutuvad suuga kokku. Vanematele lastele mõeldud mänguasjade osade suuga kokkupuute tõenäosust ei loeta enamikul juhtudest märkimisväärseks (vaata H.2).

EVS-HD 60364-8-1:2019

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 8-1: Talitluslikud aspektid. Energiatõhusus Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 8-1: Functional aspects - Energy efficiency (IEC 60364-8-1:2019)

Standardisarja IEC 60364 see osa näeb ette lisanõuded, -meetmed ja -soovitused igat liiki madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste, sealhulgas kohalike energiatootmis- ja salvestussüsteemide projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, talitlusel ja kontrollil elektrienergia kasutamise üldise tõhususe optimeerimiseks. See standard tutvustab energiatõhususe haldamise raamistikus nõudeid, soovitusi ja meetodeid elektripaigaldise projekteerimiseks ja energiatõhususe hindamiseks, et tagada jätkuvalt parim funktsionaalselt samaväärne talitus vähima energiatarbimise ja parima võimaliku energia varustuskindluse ning majandusliku tasakaalu juures. Need nõuded, soovitused ja meetodid on rakendatavad standardisarja IEC 60364 kõigi osade käsitusala raamides uute paigaldiste kohta ja olemasolevate paigaldiste uuendamisel. See dokument on rakendatav ka ehitise või süsteemi elektripaigaldise korral, kuid pole rakendatav toodete kohta. Toodete energiatõhusus ja talitlusnõuded on esitatud vastavates tootestandardites. Kui mõni muu standard annab erinõuded konkreetse süsteemi kohta või paigaldise rakenduse kohta (nt standardisarja ISO 20140 ükskõik millises osas käsitletava tootmissüsteemi kohta), võivad nende nõuded asendada seda dokumenti. See standard ei ole spetsiaalselt ette nähtud ehitiste automaatikasüsteemide kohta. See energiatõhususe rühmastandard on esmajoones ette nähtud kasutamiseks energiatõhususe standardina madalpingeliste elektripaigaldiste korral, mis on mainitud peatükis 1, kuid ka tehnilistes komiteedes standardite koostamisel juhendites IEC Guide 119 ja IEC Guide 118 esitatud põhimõtete kohaselt.

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 124-6:2015 | Rest- ja kontrollkaevude luugid sõidu- ja kõnnitee aladele. Osa 6: Polüpropüleenist (PP), polüetüleenist (PE) või plastifitseerimata polüvinüülkloriidist (PVC-U) rest- ja kontrollkaevude luugid | Restkaevude päised ja hoolduskaevude päised sõiduteede ja jalakäijate aladele. Osa 6: Polüpropüleenist (PP), polüetüleenist (PE) või plastifitseerimata polü(vinüülkloriidi)st (PVC-U) rest- ja hoolduskaevude päised |
| EVS-EN 353-1:2014+ A1:2017 | Allakukkumist vältivad isikukaitsevahendid. Kukkumist peatavad seadised ankurdatud trossile. Osa 1: Kukkumist peatavad seadised jäigalt ankurdatud trossile | Kukkumisvastased isikukaitsevahendid. Juhitavad kukkumist pidurdavad ankurduoliiniga vahendid. Osa 1: Juhitavad kukkumist pidurdavad jäiga ankurduoliiniga vahendid |