

Avaldatud 02.09.2019

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

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID	3
ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID	29
STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS	39
TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL	66
ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE	71
STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS	72
TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS	73
TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST	74
UUED EESTIKEELSE STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID	76
STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE	78

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN IEC 31010:2019

Riskijuhtimine. Riskihindamismeetodid

Risk management - Risk assessment techniques

See rahvusvaheline standard annab juhiseid eri olukordades riskide hindamise meetodite valimiseks ja rakendamiseks. Meetodeid kasutatakse määramatuse korral otsuste langetamise abistamisel, konkreetsete riskide kohta teabe andmisel ning riskijuhtimise protsessi osana. See dokument annab eri meetodite kokkuvõtte koos viidetega teistele dokumentidele, kus meetodeid on üksikasjalikumalt kirjeldatud.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 31010:2019; EN IEC 31010:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 31010:2010

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 80601-2-58:2015/A1:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-58: Erinõuded silmakirurgias läätsede eemaldamisel ja vitrektoomias kasutatavate seadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimumisnäitajatele

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-58: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of lens removal devices and vitrectomy devices for ophthalmic surgery

IEC 80601-2-58:2014 applies to the basic safety and essential performance of lens removal devices and vitrectomy devices for ophthalmic surgery and associated accessories that can be connected to this medical electrical equipment, hereafter referred to as ME equipment. Hazards inherent in the intended physiological function of ME equipment or ME systems within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. This second edition includes changes in order to take into account the comments submitted during the approval of the first edition as a European Medical Device Directive, as well as the comments from other National Committees during the finalization of the first edition of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-58:2014/A1:2016; EN 80601-2-58:2015/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 80601-2-58:2015

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 1047-1:2019

Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Part 1: Data cabinets and data inserts

This document specifies requirements for fire resisting data cabinets and diskette inserts. Two methods of test are specified to determine the ability of fire resisting data cabinets to protect temperature and humidity sensitive contents from the effects of fire: a fire endurance test and a fire shock and impact test. Two levels of fire severity (S 60 and S 120) based upon time of fire exposure; and three protection classes (P, D and DIS) are specified using the maximum temperature increases and humidity values permitted within the storage space of the data cabinet. Diskette inserts (DI 60 P/DIS and DI 120 P/DIS) are installed in data cabinets of protection class S 60 P or S 120 P, respectively, and subjected to a fire endurance test (see 5.1.2). Requirements are also specified for test specimens, the technical documentation for the test specimen, correlation of the test specimen with the technical documentation, preparation for type testing and test procedures. A scheme to classify the fire resisting data cabinets and diskette inserts from the test results is also given (see Table 1). Diskette inserts are only installed in data cabinets having the same design as the series of protection class S 60 P and S 120 P, respectively, in which the insert has been tested in using methods defined in 5.1.2. Where several inserts are installed, they are built in one beside the other or one above the other from bottom to top, respectively. The volume and total height of the installed inserts do not exceed 50 % of the total internal volume or 50 % of the internal height, respectively, of the data cabinets into which they are installed. The dimensions of the insert can be adapted by increasing the width and depth to the corresponding dimensions of the data cabinets. A reduction of these dimensions as well as a change of the height is only admitted within the specified tolerance. The temperature increases during type-tests on data cabinets and diskette inserts will be considered in deciding the permitted diskette insert installations. For a permitted installation, the temperature increase of the intended data cabinet () does not exceed the temperature increase of the tested data cabinet () in which the diskette insert has been type-tested by more than the difference between the maximum value for the diskette insert () and the maximum admissible temperature increase (30 K), i.e. (See example in Annex B). A description of the installation of the diskette inserts can be given in the technical documentation of the manufacturer.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1047-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1047-1:2005

EVS-EN 1127-1:2019

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Plahvatuse vältimine ja kaitse. Osa 1: Põhimõisted ja meetodika

Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology

See dokument sätestab meetodid plahvatusohtlike olukordade tuvastamiseks ja hindamiseks ning nõutava ohutuse jaoks kohased kavandamis- ja valmistusmeetmed. See saavutatakse — riski hindamisega, — riski vähendamisega. Seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide ohutust on võimalik saavutada ohtude kõrvaldamise ja/või riski piiramisega, selleks tuleb tagada nt a) asjakohane disain (ilma ohutuskaitsete kasutamiset), b) ohutuskaitset, c) kasutuseteave, d) muud ennetusmeetmed. Plahvatuste a) (vältimist) ja b) (kaitset) puudutavaid meetmeid käsitletakse peatükis 6, plahvatuste c) meetmeid käsitletakse peatükis 7. Punktide d) vastavaid meetmeid selles dokumendis ei käsitleta. Neid käsitletakse standardi EN ISO 12100:2010 peatükis 6. Selles dokumendis kirjeldatud ennetus- ja kaitsemeetmed ei taga nõutavat ohutustaset juhul, kui seadmeid, kaitsesüsteeme ja komponente ei kasutata ettenähtud otstarbeks ning need ei ole paigaldatud ja hooldatud asjakohaste tegevusjuhiste või nõuete kohaselt. See dokument täpsustab üldisi kavandamis- ja konstrueerimismeetodeid, et aidata projekteerijatel ja tootjatel saavutada seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide kavandamisel plahvatusohutust. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse kõigile seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks atmosfääri tingimustes olevas plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas. Selline keskkond võib tekkida tuleohtlikest/põlevatest ainetest, mida töödeldakse, kasutatakse või eraldatakse seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentidega või seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide läheduses olevatest materjalidest ja/või seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide materjalidest. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele kõigis nende kasutusetappides. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse ainult II seadmerühma kuuluvatele seadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks mujal kui kaevanduste maa-alustes osades ja nende kaevanduste maapealsete rajatiste niisugustes osades, kus on kaevandusgaasi ja/või põlevtolmu tekkimise oht. Seda dokumenti ei kohaldata 1) meditsiinilises keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud meditsiiniseadmetele; 2) seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele juhtudel, kus plahvatusoht põhjustab eranditult plahvatusohtlike ainetest või ebastabiilsete keemiliste ainetest läheduses; 3) seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele juhtudel, kus plahvatus võib tekkida ainetest reageerimisel teiste oksüdeerijatega peale atmosfäärihapniku või muude ohtlike reaktsioonide korral või mitteatmosfäärilistes tingimustes; 4) seadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks koduses ja mittemajanduslikus tegevuses, kus plahvatusohtlik keskkond võib tekkida harva, üksnes küttegaasi juhusliku lekke tagajärjel; 5) isikukaitselahendite, mida reguleerib määrus (EL) 2016/425; 6) merelaevadele ja avamere ujuvrajalistele koos sellistel laevadel või rajatistel olevate seadmetega; 7) transpordivahendite, s.o sõidukitele ja nende haagistele, mis on mõeldud ainult inimeste veoks õhus või teedel, raudteel või veeteel, samuti transpordivahendite, mis on mõeldud kauba veoks õhus, avalikuks kasutamiseks määratud maanteel või raudteel või veeteel; plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud sõidukeid ei tohi väljastada; 8) soovitud, kontrollitud põlemisprotsessides sisalduvate süsteemide kavandamisele ja ehitamisele, välja arvatud juhul, kui need võivad toimida sünteallikana plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1127-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1127-1:2011

EVS-EN 13274-2:2019

Respiratory protective devices - Methods of test - Part 2: Practical performance tests

This document specifies practical performance tests for respiratory protective devices, except for diving apparatus. The purpose of these tests is to subjectively assess certain properties, characteristics and functions of the device, when worn by test subjects in simulated practical use, which cannot be assessed by tests described in other standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13274-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13274-2:2001

EVS-EN 15182-3:2019

Portable equipment for projecting extinguishing agents supplied by firefighting pumps - Hand-held branchpipes for fire service use - Part 3: Smooth bore jet and/or one fixed spray jet angle branchpipes PN 16

In addition to the requirements given in EN 15182-1:2019, this document applies to hand-held branchpipes with smooth bore jet and/or one fixed spray jet angle branchpipes with a nominal pressure of 16 bar (1,6 MPa) PN 16, with a maximum flow rate up to 1 000 l/min at a reference pressure of 6 bar (0,6 MPa). It deals with: - safety requirements; - performance requirements; - test methods. This document applies to branchpipes as defined in Annex A of EN 15182-1:2019. WARNING 1 These branchpipes offer no or inadequate protection for firefighters when the spray angle is less than 30° and therefore, are not to be used in high risk firefighting situations such as internal attack. WARNING 2 These branchpipes should not be used when fighting fires in or near electrical installations when the spray angle is less than 30° without written authorization from the manufacturer in the manual. This authorization from the manufacturer includes safety distances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15182-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15182-3:2007+A1:2009

EVS-EN 15182-4:2019

Portable equipment for projecting extinguishing agents supplied by firefighting pumps - Hand-held branchpipes for fire service use - Part 4: High pressure branchpipes PN 40

In addition to the requirements given in EN 15182-1:2019, this document applies to hand-held high pressure branchpipes (nozzles) with a nominal pressure of 40 bar (4,0 MPa) PN 40, with a maximum flow rate up to 250 l/min at a reference pressure of 6 bar

(0,6 MPa). It deals with: - safety requirements; - performance requirements; - test methods. This document applies to branchpipes as defined in Annex A of EN 15182-1:2019.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15182-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15182-4:2007+A1:2009

EVS-EN 15254-3:2019

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 3: Lightweight partitions

This document provides guidance and, where appropriate, defines procedures for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of lightweight partitions, which have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-1, and classified according to EN 13501-2. This document only applies to non-loadbearing lightweight partitions with a single steel framework, provided with a lining on both sides of the steel framework. The lightweight partition can be insulated with a mineral wool insulation within the partition cavity or not be insulated. This document does not apply to any other types of non-loadbearing lightweight partitions considered in EN 1364-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15254-3:2019

EVS-EN 1869:2019

Fire blankets

This document specifies requirements for fire blankets which are not reusable and that are intended for use by one person. It specifies requirements for fire blankets usable to control small fires. It also limits the risk of electric shock in case of unintentional use on live electrical equipment. Fire blankets that are large enough are considered suitable to be used for smothering persons whose clothes are on fire.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1869:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1869:1998

EVS-EN 50518:2019

Monitoring and alarm receiving centre

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for monitoring, receiving and processing of alarm messages generated by alarm systems taking place as a part of the total fire, safety and security solution. For the purpose of this standard, the term "alarm" is used in the broad sense to include fault, status and other messages received from one or more of a range of safety and security alarm systems such as but not limited to fire detection and fire alarm systems, fixed fire fighting systems, intrusion and hold-up alarm systems, access control systems, video surveillance systems, social alarms systems and combinations of such systems. This standard gives requirements for two categories of ARC, category I and category II. A category I ARC will be designed, constructed and operated to a higher standard with respect to construction, security and integrity than a category II ARC. The categorization is determined according to the type(s) of alarm messages handled. Category I: ARCs handling messages from security applications: - I&HAS's; - access control systems; - VSS in security applications that require an emergency response (for example loss prevention); - people monitoring, lone workers and object tracking systems for security applications; - alarm messages handled by category II ARCs; - combinations of the above systems. Category II: ARC's handling messages from non-security applications: - fire alarm systems; - fixed firefighting systems; - social alarm systems; - audio/video door entry systems; - VSS in non-security applications (for example traffic flow); - people monitoring, lone workers and object tracking systems for non-security applications; - elevator emergency systems; - combinations of the above systems. The requirements apply to ARC's (whether established in single or multiple sites) monitoring and processing alarms generated by systems installed at other locations and also to ARC's monitoring solely alarms from systems within their own site. The standard includes functional and specific requirements supporting the services of an ARC. The standard does NOT apply to - alarm systems used for non-civil purposes; - alarm systems for medical or health applications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50518:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50518-1:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50518-2:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50518-3:2013

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A1:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Amendment for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-1:2010/A1:2013; IEC 60335-1:2010/A1/Corr1:2014; EN 60335-1:2012/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A12

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A14:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Common modification for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-1:2012/A14:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A2:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Amendment for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-1:2012/A2:2019; IEC 60335-1:2010/A2:2016; IEC 60335-1:2010/A2:2016/Corr1:2016

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Tests for electric cables under fire conditions - Circuit integrity - Part 1: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830°C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter exceeding 20 mm

This document EN 60331-1 specifies the test method for cables which are required to maintain circuit integrity when subject to fire and mechanical shock under specified conditions. This document is applicable to cables of rated voltage not exceeding 600 V/1 000 V, including those of rated voltage below 80 V, metallic data and telecom cables and optical fibre cables. It is intended for use when testing cables of greater than 20 mm overall diameter. Although the scope is restricted to cables with rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV, the procedure can be used, with the agreement of the manufacturer and the purchaser, for cables with rated voltage up to and including 1,8/3 (3,3) kV, provided that suitable fuses are used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60331-1:2018; EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50362:2003

EVS-EN IEC 60754-3:2019

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 3: Measurement of low level of halogen content by ion chromatography

This part of EN 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the measurement of the amount of halogens evolved during the combustion of materials taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions. The method specified in this document is intended for the measurement of the content of chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), fluorine (F) and iodine (I), by using the analytical technique of ion chromatography for analysing an aqueous solution resulting from the gases evolved during the combustion. The heating (combustion) procedure in this part of EN 60754 is the same as in EN 60754-2. The method is intended for materials with an individual halogen content not exceeding 10 mg/g. The method specified in this document is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. The use of this method will enable the verification of requirements which are stated in the appropriate cable specification for individual components of a cable construction. For reasons of precision, this method is not recommended for detecting values of halogens less than 0,1 mg/g of the sample taken.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60754-3:2018; EN IEC 60754-3:2019

EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2019

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems (ISO 9241-210:2019)

This document provides requirements and recommendations for human-centred design principles and activities throughout the life cycle of computer-based interactive systems. It is intended to be used by those managing design processes, and is concerned with ways in which both hardware and software components of interactive systems can enhance human-system interaction. NOTE Computer-based interactive systems vary in scale and complexity. Examples include off-the-shelf (shrink-wrap) software products, custom office systems, process control systems, automated banking systems, Web sites and applications, and consumer products such as vending machines, mobile phones and digital television. Throughout this document, such systems are generally referred to as products, systems or services although, for simplicity, sometimes only one term is used. This document provides an overview of human-centred design activities. It does not provide detailed coverage of the methods and techniques required for human-centred design, nor does it address health or safety aspects in detail. Although it addresses the planning and management of human-centred design, it does not address all aspects of project management. The information in this document is intended for use by those responsible for planning and managing projects that design and develop interactive systems. It therefore addresses technical human factors and ergonomics issues only to the extent necessary to allow such individuals to understand their relevance and importance in the design process as a whole. It also provides a framework for human factors and usability professionals involved in human-centred design. Detailed human factors/ergonomics, usability and accessibility issues

are dealt with more fully in a number of standards including other parts of ISO 9241 (see Annex A) and ISO 6385, which sets out the broad principles of ergonomics. The requirements and recommendations in this document can benefit all parties involved in human-centred design and development. Annex B provides a checklist that can be used to support claims of conformance with this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-210:2019; EN ISO 9241-210:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2010

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019

Environmental testing - Part 2-69: Tests - Test Te/Tc: Solderability testing of electronic components and printed boards by the wetting balance (force measurement) method

Amendment for EN 60068-2-69:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019; EN 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-2-69:2017

EVS-EN IEC 60068-2-85:2019

Environmental testing - Part 2-85: Tests - Test Fj: Vibration - Long time history replication

This part of IEC 60068 demonstrates the adequacy of specimens to resist dynamic loads without unacceptable degradation of its functional and/or structural integrity when subjected to the specified vibration test requirements as defined by a time history (long time history replication). These can either be recorded in measurement exercises or generated artificially. In both cases, this method allows for generating a test tailored to very specific applications. Typical applications are tests in which very specific deterministic transient, periodical or random excitation is necessary and the characteristics of the motion are not covered by other test standards. This includes time histories not sufficiently represented by the standard shock tests of IEC 60068-2-27 [2] or a general description by a shock response spectrum as in IEC 60068-2-81 [3], periodical vibration that is not covered by a sinusoidal waveform as in IEC 60068-2-6, and random vibration that is not covered by the description of Gaussian or non-Gaussian (high kurtosis) broad-band random vibration of IEC 60068-2-64. However, the user is made aware that long time history replication uses a deterministic time history. Simulation of random vibration of any kind is approximated by quasi-random. In addition, additional mixed mode tests are possible with this test method by generating time histories that are representations of the required test signals. This includes tests of high complexity. The purpose of this test is different from IEC 60068-2-57 [4]. The purpose of IEC 60068-2-57 is an evaluation for a transient vibration using mainly a synthesized time history. A long time history test is mainly used for a durability and functionality test using an actual time history measured in a real field environment. It can also be used as a method to apply a simulated nongaussian time history. This document is applicable to specimens which can be subjected to vibration of a very specific nature resulting from transportation or operational environments, for example in aircraft, space vehicles and land vehicles. It is primarily intended for unpackaged specimens, and for items in their transportation container when the latter can be considered as part of the specimen itself. However, if the item is packaged, then the item itself is referred to as a product and the item and its packaging together are referred to as a test specimen. This document can be used in conjunction with IEC 60068-2-47, for testing packaged products. Although primarily intended for electrotechnical specimens, this document is not restricted to them and can be used in other fields where desired (see Annex A). This document is applicable for single axis excitation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-85:2019; EN IEC 60068-2-85:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Gas Analyzers - Expression of performance - Part 3: Paramagnetic oxygen analysers

This part of IEC 61207 applies to the three main methods for measuring oxygen by its paramagnetic property, which are outlined in the introduction. It considers essential ancillary units and applies to analyzers installed indoors and outdoors. Safety-critical applications can require additional requirements from system and analyzer specifications not covered in this document. This document is intended – to specify terminology and definitions related to the functional performance of paramagnetic gas analyzers for the measurement of oxygen in a source gas; – to unify methods used in making and verifying statements on the functional performance of such analyzers; – to specify what tests are performed to determine the functional performance and how such tests are carried out; – to provide basic documents to support the application of internationally recognized quality management standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61207-3:2019; EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61207-3:2002

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12954:2019

General principles of cathodic protection of buried or immersed onshore metallic structures

This document describes the general principles for the implementation and management of a system of cathodic protection against corrosive attacks on structures which are buried or in contact with soils, surface fresh waters or underground waters, with and without the interference of external electrical sources. It specifies the protection criteria to be achieved to demonstrate the cathodic protection effectiveness. For structures that cannot be electrically isolated from neighbouring influencing structures, it may be impossible to use the criteria defined in the present document. In this case, EN 14505 will be applied (see 9.4 "Electrical continuity/

discontinuity"). To assist in forming a decision whether or not to apply cathodic protection the corrosion likelihood can be evaluated using Annex A. Annex A summarizes the requirements of EN 12501-1 [2] and EN 12501-2 [3]. Cathodic protection of structures immersed in seawater is covered by EN 12473 and a series of standards more specific for various applications. Cathodic protection for reinforced concrete structures is covered by EN ISO 12696. This document is applicable in conjunction with: - EN ISO 15589-1 for application for buried or immersed cathodically pipelines, - EN 50162 to manage d.c. stray currents, - EN ISO 18086 to manage corrosion due to a.c. interference from high voltage power sources and a.c. traction systems, - EN 13509 for cathodic protection measurement techniques - EN 50443 to manage protection for touch and step voltage.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12954:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12954:2001

EVS-EN 14382:2019

Sisendröhule kuni 100 baari ette nähtud gaasi turva-sulgurseadmed Gas safety shut-off devices for inlet pressure up to 10 MPa (100 bar)

This document specifies constructional, functional, testing marking and sizing requirements and documentation of gas safety shut-off devices: - for inlet pressures up to 100 bar and nominal diameters up to DN 400; - for an operating temperature range from -20 °C to +60 °C; which operate with fuel gases of the 1st and 2nd family as defined in EN 437, used in the pressure regulating stations in accordance with EN 12186 or EN 12279, in transmission and distribution networks and also in commercial and industrial installations. "Gas safety shut-off devices" will hereafter be called "SSDs" except in titles. For standard safety shut-off devices when used in pressure regulating stations complying with EN 12186 or EN 12279, Annex ZA lists all applicable Essential Safety Requirements of Directive 2014/68/EU (PED). This document considers the following temperature classes/types of SSDs: - temperature class 1: operating temperature range from -10 °C to 60 °C; - temperature class 2: operating temperature range from -20 °C to 60 °C; - functional class A: SSDs that close when damage to the pressure detecting element occurs or when external power fails and whose re-opening, is possible only manually; - functional class B: SSDs that do not close when damage to the pressure detecting element occurs but provide suitable and reliable protection and whose re-opening, is possible only manually; - type IS: (integral strength type); - type DS: (differential strength type). SSDs complying with the requirements of this document may be declared as "in conformity with EN 14382" and bear the mark "EN 14382". The material and functional requirements specified in this document may be applied to SSDs which use thermal energy or the effects of electrical energy to trip the operation of the closing member. For these SSDs the operational parameters are not specified in this document. The SSD may incorporate a vent limiter, complying with the requirements in Annex J. This standard for some paragraphs and sub clauses makes full reference to prEN 334:2016. This document does not apply to: - SSDs upstream from/on/in domestic gas-consuming appliances which are installed downstream of domestic gas meters; - SSDs designed to be incorporated into pressure-regulating devices used in service lines with volumetric flow rate ≤ 200 m³/h at normal conditions and inlet pressure ≤ 5 bar. Continued integrity of safety shut-off devices is ensured by periodic functional checks. For periodic functional checks it is common to refer to national regulations/standards where existing or users/manufacturers practices. This document considers the reaction of the SSDs functional class A to the specified reasonable expected failures in terms of "fail close" behaviour, but it should be consider that there are other types of failures whose consequences cannot bring to the same reactions (these risks are covered via redundancy as per EN 12186) and that residual hazards should be reduced by a suitable surveillance in use / maintenance. In this document, both safety shut-off devices that can be classified as "safety accessories" by themselves according the Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU) as well as safety shut-off devices that can be used to provide the necessary pressure protection through redundancy (e.g. shutoff device integrated in a pressure regulator, shut-off device with a second shut-off device) are considered. Addition of environmental considerations; The provisions in this document are in line with the state of art at the moment of writing. This document does not intend to limit the improvement of actual provisions (materials, requirements, test methods, acceptance criteria, etc.) or the developing of new provisions for SSDs where they are suitable to ensure an equivalent level of reliability.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14382:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14382:2005+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14382:2005+A1:2009/AC:2009

EVS-EN 17150:2019

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground conveyance and storage of non-potable water - Test method for determination of short-term compression strength of boxes

This document specifies a method for determining short-term compression strength on boxes made of thermoplastics materials for non-pressure underground conveyance and storage of non-potable water.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17150:2019

EVS-EN 17151:2019

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground conveyance and storage of non-potable water - Test method for determination of long-term compression strength of boxes

This document specifies a test method for determining the long-term compression strength for a specified period on boxes made of thermoplastics materials for non-pressure underground conveyance and storage of non-potable water. The document is applicable for boxes which maintain their linear behaviour over the specified period.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17151:2019

EVS-EN 17152-1:2019

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground conveyance and storage of non-potable water - Boxes used for infiltration, attenuation and storage systems - Part 1: Specifications for storm water boxes made of PP and PVC-U

This document gives the definitions and specifies the minimum requirements for injection moulded, extruded and thermoformed thermoplastics cuboid shaped boxes, including integral components, used in underground systems for infiltration, attenuation and storage of non-potable water (e.g. storm water) and manufactured from unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) or polypropylene (PP). NOTE 1 Specifications and design rules for systems (water reservoir) are described in part 2 of EN 17152. Product properties are determined by a combination of material specifications, design and manufacturing process. These boxes are intended for buried underground use, e.g. in landscape, pedestrian or vehicular traffic areas. A box can either be factory assembled or site assembled from different components. These boxes are intended to be used as elements in a modular system where the manufacturer has clearly stated in the documentation how the components are assembled to create a complete infiltration, attenuation or storage construction. NOTE 2 Non load bearing component(s) can be manufactured by various methods e.g. extrusion, injection moulding, rotational moulding, thermoforming and low-pressure injection moulding.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17152-1:2019

EVS-EN 334:2019

Gaasirõhuregulaatorid sisendrõhule kuni 10 MPa (100 baari) Gas pressure regulators for inlet pressure up to 10 MPa (100 bar)

This European Standard specifies constructional, functional, testing, marking, sizing and documentation requirements of gas pressure regulators: - for inlet pressures up to 100 bar and nominal diameters up to DN 400; - for an operating temperature range from -20 °C to +60 °C, which operate with fuel gases of the 1st and 2nd family as defined in EN 437:2003+A1:2009, used in the pressure regulating stations in accordance with EN 12186 or EN 12279, in transmission and distribution networks and also in commercial and industrial installations. "Gas pressure regulators" hereafter will be called "regulators" except in the titles. For standard regulators when used in pressure regulating stations complying with EN 12186 or EN 12279, the Annex ZA lists all applicable essential safety requirements of the European legislation on pressure equipment except external and internal corrosion resistance for applications in corrosive environment. This document considers the following temperature classes/types of regulators: - temperature class 1: operating temperature range from -10 °C to 60 °C; - temperature class 2: operating temperature range from -20 °C to 60 °C; - type IS: (integral strength type); - type DS: (differential strength type). This document applies to regulators which use the pipeline gas as a source of control energy unassisted by any external power source. The regulator may incorporate a second regulator, used as monitor, complying with the requirements in this document. The regulator may incorporate a safety shut off device (SSD) complying with the requirements of EN 14382. The regulator may incorporate a creep (venting) relief device, complying with the requirements in Annex E and/or a vent limiter, complying with the requirements in Annex I. This document does not apply to: - regulators upstream from/on/in domestic gas-consuming appliances which are installed downstream of domestic gas meters; - regulators designed to be incorporated into pressure control systems used in service lines) with volumetric flow rate ≤ 200 m³/h at normal conditions and inlet pressure ≤ 5 bar; - regulators for which a specific document exists (e.g. EN 88-1 and EN 88-2, etc.); - industrial process control valves in accordance with EN 1349. The normative Annex G of this document lists some suitable materials for pressure bearing parts, inner metallic partition walls, auxiliary devices, integral process and sensing lines, connectors and fasteners. Other materials may be used when complying with the restrictions given in Table 5. Continued integrity of gas pressure regulators is ensured by suitable surveillance checks and maintenance. For periodic functional checks and maintenance it is common to refer to national regulations/standards where existing or users/manufacturers practices. This document has introduced the reaction of the pressure regulators to the specified reasonable expected failures in terms of "fail close" and "fail open" pressure regulator types, but it should be considered that there are other types of failures whose consequences can bring to the same reactions (these risks are covered via redundancy as per EN 12186) and that residual hazards will be reduced by a suitable surveillance in use / maintenance. In this document, both pressure regulators that can be classified as "safety accessories" by themselves (monitors) according to European legislation on pressure equipment as well as regulators that can be used to provide the necessary pressure protection through redundancy (e.g. pressure regulator with integrated safety shut-off device, pressure regulator + in-line monitor, pressure regulator + safety shut off device) are considered. The provisions in this document are in line with the state of art at the moment of writing.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 334:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 334:2005+A1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 16135:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Termoplastilistest materjalidest kuulventiilid Industrial valves - Ball valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 16135:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16135:2006

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16135:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 16135:2006/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16135:2006

EVS-EN ISO 16136:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Pöörduvuriga termoplastilisest materjalist drosselklapid Industrial valves - Butterfly valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 16136:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16136:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16136:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 16136:2006/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16136:2006

EVS-EN ISO 16137:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Termoplastilistest materjalidest sisselaskeklapid Industrial valves - Check valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 16137:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16137:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16137:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 16137:2006/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16137:2006

EVS-EN ISO 16138:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Termoplastilistest materjalidest membraanventiilid Industrial valves - Diaphragm valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 16138:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16138:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16138:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 16138:2006/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16138:2006

EVS-EN ISO 16139:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Termoplastilistest materjalidest siibrid Industrial valves - Gate valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 16139:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16139:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16139:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 16139:2006/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16139:2006

EVS-EN ISO 21787:2006/A1:2019

Tööstusventiilid. Termoplastilistest materjalidest ventiilid Industrial valves - Globe valves of thermoplastics materials - Amendment 1 (ISO 21787:2006/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 21787:2006

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21787:2006/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 21787:2006/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21787:2006

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities, and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10 and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-10:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 61158-6-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - 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 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 (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 61158-6-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - 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 specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-2, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

1.1 General This part of IEC 61158 is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the three-layer fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1. This International Standard contains material specific to the Type 21 communication protocol. 1.2 Overview 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 document provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment, as well as material specific to Type 21. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions must 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 document defines interactions between remote applications. It also defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 21 application layer in terms of: a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units (APDUs) conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the APDUs; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to: a) describe the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-21; b) describe the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document defines the protocol of the Type 21 application layer in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - 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 23 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-23, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 61158-6-23:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-25: Application layer protocol specification - 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-time-critical 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-25, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 61158-6-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-26:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-26: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the Type 26 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-26, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol of the Type 26 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 61158-6-26:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-26:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 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 3 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

behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol of the Type 3 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 61158-6-3:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - 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 specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60061-3:2001+A47:2013/A56:2019

Muudatus 56. Lambisoklid ja lambipesad koos mõõturitega vahetatavuse ja ohutuse kontrolliks. Osa 3: Mõõturid

Amendment 56 - Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 3: Gauges

Muudatus standardile EN 60061-3:1993

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60061-3:1993/A56:2019; IEC 60061-3:1969/A56:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60061-3:2001+A47:2013

EVS-EN 62035:2014/A1:2019

Lahenduslambid (väljaarvatult luminofoorlambid). Ohutusnõuded

Discharge lamps (excluding fluorescent lamps) - Safety specifications

Amendment for EN 62035:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62035:2014/A1:2016; EN 62035:2014/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62035:2014

EVS-EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Tests for electric cables under fire conditions - Circuit integrity - Part 1: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830°C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV and with an overall diameter exceeding 20 mm

This document EN 60331-1 specifies the test method for cables which are required to maintain circuit integrity when subject to fire and mechanical shock under specified conditions. This document is applicable to cables of rated voltage not exceeding 600 V/1 000 V, including those of rated voltage below 80 V, metallic data and telecom cables and optical fibre cables. It is intended for use when testing cables of greater than 20 mm overall diameter. Although the scope is restricted to cables with rated voltage up to and including 0,6/1,0 kV, the procedure can be used, with the agreement of the manufacturer and the purchaser, for cables with rated voltage up to and including 1,8/3 (3,3) kV, provided that suitable fuses are used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60331-1:2018; EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50362:2003

EVS-EN IEC 60754-3:2019

Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables - Part 3: Measurement of low level of halogen content by ion chromatography

This part of EN 60754 specifies the apparatus and procedure for the measurement of the amount of halogens evolved during the combustion of materials taken from electric or optical fibre cable constructions. The method specified in this document is intended for the measurement of the content of chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), fluorine (F) and iodine (I), by using the analytical technique of ion chromatography for analysing an aqueous solution resulting from the gases evolved during the combustion. The heating (combustion) procedure in this part of EN 60754 is the same as in EN 60754-2. The method is intended for materials with an individual halogen content not exceeding 10 mg/g. The method specified in this document is intended for the testing of individual components used in a cable construction. The use of this method will enable the verification of requirements which are stated in the appropriate cable specification for individual components of a cable construction. For reasons of precision, this method is not recommended for detecting values of halogens less than 0,1 mg/g of the sample taken.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60754-3:2018; EN IEC 60754-3:2019

EVS-EN IEC 63119-1:2019

Information exchange for electric vehicle charging roaming service - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 63119 establishes a basis for the other parts of IEC 63119, specifying the terms and definitions, general description of the system model, classification, information exchange and security mechanisms for roaming between EV charge service providers (CSPs), charging station operators (CSOs) and clearing house platforms through roaming endpoints. It provides an overview and describes the general requirements of the EV roaming service system. IEC 63119 (all parts) is applicable to high-level communication involved in information exchange/interaction between different CSPs, as well as between a CSP and a CSO with or without a clearing house platform through the roaming endpoint. IEC 63119 (all parts) does not specify the information exchange, either between the charging station (CS) and the charging station operator (CSO), or between the EV and the CS.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63119-1:2019; EN IEC 63119-1:2019

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019

Environmental testing - Part 2-69: Tests - Test Te/Tc: Solderability testing of electronic components and printed boards by the wetting balance (force measurement) method

Amendment for EN 60068-2-69:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019; EN 60068-2-69:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-2-69:2017

EVS-EN 62391-1:2016/AC:2019

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

Corrigendum for EN 62391-1:2016

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62391-1:2015/COR2:2019; EN 62391-1:2016/AC:2019-08

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62391-1:2016

EVS-EN IEC 60747-16-6:2019

Semiconductor devices - Part 16-6: Microwave integrated circuits - Frequency multipliers

This part of IEC 60747 specifies the terminology, essential ratings and characteristics, and measuring methods of microwave integrated circuit frequency multipliers.

Keel: en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TR 12896-9:2019

Public transport - Reference data model - Part 9: Informative documentation

A Technical Report with informative and didactical material to users.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 12896-9:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TR 12896-9:2016

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities, and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10 and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-10:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 61158-6-12:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - 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 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 (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 61158-6-19:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-2:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - 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 specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-2, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-2:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

1.1 General This part of IEC 61158 is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the three-layer fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1. This International Standard contains material specific to the Type 21 communication protocol. 1.2 Overview 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 document provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment, as well as material specific to Type 21. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions must 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 document defines interactions between remote applications. It also defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 21 application layer in terms of: a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units (APDUs) conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the APDUs; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible

between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to: a) describe the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-21; b) describe the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document defines the protocol of the Type 21 application layer in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-21:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - 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 23 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-23, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 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 61158-6-23:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-25:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-25: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-25, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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 61158-6-25:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-25:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-26:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-26: Application layer protocol specification - 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 behavior provided by the Type 26 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-26, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol of the Type 26 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 61158-6-26:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-26:2019

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 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 3 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 behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of: a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to: a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol of the Type 3 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 61158-6-3:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - 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 specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this document is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This document specifies the protocol 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).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-4:2019; EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

EVS-EN IEC 63119-1:2019

Information exchange for electric vehicle charging roaming service - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 63119 establishes a basis for the other parts of IEC 63119, specifying the terms and definitions, general description of the system model, classification, information exchange and security mechanisms for roaming between EV charge service providers (CSPs), charging station operators (CSOs) and clearing house platforms through roaming endpoints. It provides an overview and describes the general requirements of the EV roaming service system. IEC 63119 (all parts) is applicable to high-level communication involved in information exchange/interaction between different CSPs, as well as between a CSP and a CSO with or without a clearing house platform through the roaming endpoint. IEC 63119 (all parts) does not specify the information exchange, either between the charging station (CS) and the charging station operator (CSO), or between the EV and the CS.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63119-1:2019; EN IEC 63119-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2019

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems (ISO 9241-210:2019)

This document provides requirements and recommendations for human-centred design principles and activities throughout the life cycle of computer-based interactive systems. It is intended to be used by those managing design processes, and is concerned with ways in which both hardware and software components of interactive systems can enhance human-system interaction. NOTE Computer-based interactive systems vary in scale and complexity. Examples include off-the-shelf (shrink-wrap) software products, custom office systems, process control systems, automated banking systems, Web sites and applications, and consumer products such as vending machines, mobile phones and digital television. Throughout this document, such systems are generally referred to as products, systems or services although, for simplicity, sometimes only one term is used. This document provides an overview of human-centred design activities. It does not provide detailed coverage of the methods and techniques required for human-centred design, nor does it address health or safety aspects in detail. Although it addresses the planning and management of human-centred design, it does not address all aspects of project management. The information in this document is intended for use by those responsible for planning and managing projects that design and develop interactive systems. It therefore addresses technical human factors and ergonomics issues only to the extent necessary to allow such individuals to understand their relevance and importance in the design process as a whole. It also provides a framework for human factors and usability professionals involved in human-centred design. Detailed human factors/ergonomics, usability and accessibility issues are dealt with more fully in a number of standards including other parts of ISO 9241 (see Annex A) and ISO 6385, which sets out the broad principles of ergonomics. The requirements and recommendations in this document can benefit all parties involved in human-centred design and development. Annex B provides a checklist that can be used to support claims of conformance with this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-210:2019; EN ISO 9241-210:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2010

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

EVS-EN ISO 11495:2019

Jewellery and precious metals - Determination of palladium in palladium alloys - ICP-OES method using an internal standard element (ISO 11495:2019)

This document describes an analytical procedure for the determination of palladium in palladium alloys with a nominal content up to 990 ‰ (parts per thousand), including alloys according to ISO 9202.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11495:2019; EN ISO 11495:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11495:2016

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS

EVS-EN IEC 63119-1:2019

Information exchange for electric vehicle charging roaming service - Part 1: General

This part of IEC 63119 establishes a basis for the other parts of IEC 63119, specifying the terms and definitions, general description of the system model, classification, information exchange and security mechanisms for roaming between EV charge service providers (CSPs), charging station operators (CSOs) and clearing house platforms through roaming endpoints. It provides an overview and describes the general requirements of the EV roaming service system. IEC 63119 (all parts) is applicable to high-level communication involved in information exchange/interaction between different CSPs, as well as between a CSP and a CSO with or without a clearing house platform through the roaming endpoint. IEC 63119 (all parts) does not specify the information exchange, either between the charging station (CS) and the charging station operator (CSO), or between the EV and the CS.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63119-1:2019; EN IEC 63119-1:2019

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 15152:2019

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuuleklaasid Railway applications - Windscreens for trains

This document specifies the functional requirements for rail vehicle windscreens, including type testing, routine testing and inspection methods for high speed rail, heavy rail, light rail and metro applications. This document is also applicable for tram vehicles. For on-track machines (OTMs) when in transport mode (self-propelled or hauled) the requirements of this standard are applicable. OTMs in working configuration are outside the scope of this document. Determination of the size, shape, orientation and position of windscreens is outside the scope of this document. These data form part of the windscreen technical specification. This document applies to windscreens made of laminated glass, which is the most commonly used material but also to other materials, subject to the performance requirements being satisfied. This document does not specify requirements for the interfaces between the windscreen and the vehicle. Accordingly this document does not address issues relating to: installation, structural integrity and crashworthiness.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15152:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15152:2007

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-009:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 009: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 009, 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-009:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-009:2009

EVS-EN 3155-026:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 026: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to male electrical contacts 026, type A, crimp, class R, 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 3155-027.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-026:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-026:2010

EVS-EN 3155-027:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 027: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to female electrical contacts 027, type A, crimp, class R, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-026.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-027:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-027:2015

EVS-EN 3371:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical bonding - Technical specification

This document specifies the characteristics as well as the verification of bonding in on-board aircraft electrical systems. They refer basically to requirements relating to the effect of lightning, return currents, electromagnetic interference, as well as to the accumulation of electrostatic charges and personnel shock hazard. This standard states the maximum permissible resistance values which guarantee, according to the installation, good conductivity of the whole of the structure, of the whole installation and the bonding terminals; these values shall ensure correct operation of the systems. The rules of installation are defined in EN 3197.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3371:2019

EVS-EN 3645-001:2019

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 001: Technical specification

This document specifies the general characteristics, the conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance, as well as the test programs and groups for threaded ring coupling circular connectors, fire resistant, intended for use in a temperature range from -65 °C to 175 °C continuous or 200 °C continuous according to the classes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-001:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3645-001:2015

EVS-EN 4612-002:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 002: Genera

This document specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable jacket, tin plated copper conductor, electrical cables Crosslinked Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene co-polymer (XLETFE) family for use in the on board electrical systems of aircraft operating at temperatures between -65 °C and 135 °C at 600 V rms at sea level. This insulation system has been used in aerospace applications using 115 V (phase-to-neutral) 400 Hz ac and 28 Vdc. Verification of the suitability of cables for use in other electrical systems is the responsibility of the user. These jacketed cables are suitable for airframe use without additional protection when the jacket is present. When the jacket is stripped back the cores may need additional protection. In case of conflict between this document and other referenced documents the requirements of this document shall take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-002:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4612-002:2011

EVS-EN 4612-004:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 004: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Single extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

This document specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable jacket, tin plated copper conductor, electrical cables Crosslinked Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene co-polymer (XLETFE) family for use in the on board electrical systems of aircraft operating at temperatures between -65 °C and 135 °C, operating at voltages not exceeding 600 V rms at sea level. This insulation system has been used in aerospace applications using 115 V (phase-to-neutral) 400 Hz ac and 28 Vdc. Verification of the suitability of cables for use in other electrical systems is the responsibility of the user. These jacketed cables are suitable for airframe use without additional protection when the jacket is present. When the jacket is stripped back the cores may need additional protection. In case of conflict between this standard and other referenced documents the requirements of this standard shall take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-004:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4612-004:2011

EVS-EN 4612-005:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 005: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket without screen - UV laser printable - Product standard

This document specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable jacket, tin plated copper conductor, electrical cables, Crosslinked Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene co-polymer XLETFE family for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between -65 °C and 135 °C operating at voltages not exceeding 600 V rms at sea level. This insulation system has been used in aerospace applications using 115 V (phase-to-neutral) 400 Hz ac and 28 Vdc. Verification of the suitability of cables for use in other electrical systems is the responsibility of the user. These cables are suitable for airframe use without additional protection. In case of conflict between this standard and other referenced documents the requirements of this standard shall take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-005:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4612-005:2011

EVS-EN 4612-006:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 006: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

This document specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable jacket, tin plated copper conductor, electrical cables Crosslinked Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene co-polymer (XLETFE) family for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft operating at temperatures between -65 °C and 135 °C, operating at voltages not exceeding 600 V rms at sea level. This insulation system has been used in aerospace applications using 115 V (phase-to-neutral) 400 Hz ac and 28 Vdc. Verification of the suitability of cables for use in other electrical systems is the responsibility of the user. These cables are suitable for airframe use without additional protection. In case of conflict between this standard and other referenced documents the requirements of this standard shall take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-006:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4612-006:2011

EVS-EN 4612-010:2019

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 010: Silver plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 150 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

This document specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable jacket, silver plated copper conductor, electrical cables Crosslinked Ethylene Tetra Fluoro Ethylene co-polymer (XLETFE) family for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft operating at temperatures between -65 °C and 150 °C, operating at voltages not exceeding 600 V rms at sea level and frequencies not exceeding 2 000 Hz. This insulation system has been used in aerospace applications using 115 V (phase-to-neutral) 400 Hz ac and 28 Vdc. Verification of the suitability of cables for use in other electrical systems is the responsibility of the user. These cables are suitable for airframe use without additional protection. In case of conflict between this standard and other referenced documents the requirements of this standard shall take precedence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-010:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4612-010:2011

EVS-EN 4660-003:2019

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 003: Communications/Network

The purpose of this MOAA standard is to define a set of open architecture standards, concepts & guidelines for Advanced Avionics Architectures (A3). The three main goals for the MOAA Standards are: — Reduced life cycle costs, — Improved mission performance, — Improved operational performance. The MOAA standards are organised as a set of documents including: — A set of agreed standards that describe, using a top down approach, the Architecture overview to all interfaces required to implement the core within avionics system, — The guidelines for system implementation through application of the standards. The document hierarchy is given in Figure 1: (in this figure the document is highlighted).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-003:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4660-003:2011

EVS-EN 4660-004:2019

Aerospace series - Modular and open avionics architectures - Part 004: Packaging

This European standard establishes uniform requirements for Packaging for the Common Functional Modules (CFM) within an Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) system. It comprises the module physical properties and the Module Physical Interface (MPI) definitions together with guidelines for IMA rack and the operational environment. The characteristics addressed by the Packaging Standard are: Interchangeability: - For a given cooling method all modules conforming to the packaging standard will function correctly when inserted into any rack slot conforming to the standard for the cooling method. - All modules conforming to the Module Physical Interface (MPI) definitions for connector, IED and cooling interface will function correctly when inserted into any rack slot conforming to the same MPI definition. Maintainability: - All modules are easily removable at first line. - No special tools required at first line. - No manual adjustment is necessary when installing modules. No tool is required for installation or removal of the modules. - Mechanical keying is provided that prevents insertion of a module into a rack slot that may cause an unsafe condition. The Module Physical Interface definition, contained within this standard, does not include the properties of the signalling used in the optical interface (e. g. wavelength). These are covered in EN 4660-003.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-004:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4660-004:2011

EVS-EN 4660-005:2019

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 005: Software

This European Standard establishes uniform requirements for design and development of software architecture for modular avionics systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-005:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4660-005:2011

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 17220:2019

Packaging - Flexible aluminium tubes - Tube nozzles

This document is applicable to flexible aluminum tubes. This document defines the dimensions of the tube nozzle including orifice and thread.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17220:2019

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 17246:2019

Fertilizers - Determination of perchlorate in mineral fertilizers by ion chromatography and conductivity detection (IC-CD)

This document specifies a method for the determination of traces of perchlorate in mineral fertilizers by ion chromatography and conductivity detection (IC-CD).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17246:2019

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 1276:2019

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)

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

Selles dokumendis määratakse kindlaks katsemeetodi ja miinimumnõuded keemiliste desinfektsioonivahendite ja antiseptiliste toodete bakteriitsidse aktiivsuse suhtes, mis moodustavad homogeenise, füüsiliselt stabiilse preparaadi, kui on lahjendatud kareda veega või – valmiskujul toodete puhul – veega. Tooteid saab katsetada ainult 80-protsendilisel või sellest väiksemal kontsentratsioonil, kuna mõningaid lahjendusi toodetakse alati katsekoguste ja segavate ainete lisamisega. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse toodete suhtes, mida kasutatakse toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikes valdkondades, 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, jahvatatud ja küpsetatud tooted; — loomasöödad — jne; b) ametkondlikud ja kodumajapidamise valdkonnad: — toitlustusettevõtted; — avalikud alad; — ühistransport; — koolid; — lasteaiad; — kauplused; — spordirajatised; — jäätmemahutid (mahutid jne); — hotellid; — elamud; — haiglate kliiniliselt mittetundlikud alad; — kontorid — jne. c) teised tööstuslikud valdkonnad: — pakkematerjal; — biotehnoloogia (pärm, valgud, ensüümid jne); — ravimid; — kosmeetika ja tualetitarbed; — tekstiil; — kosmetootustus, arvutitootustus — jne. Standardis EN 14885 täpsustatakse üksikasjalikult eri katsete omavahelisi seoseid ja „kasutage soovitusi“.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1276:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1276:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1276:2009/AC:2010

EVS-EN 1650:2019

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of fungicidal or yeasticidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

This document specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for fungicidal or yeasticidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous, physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water or - in the case of ready-to-use-products - with water. Products can only be tested at a concentration of 80 % or less as some dilution is always produced by adding the test organisms and interfering substance. This document applies to products that are used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas excluding areas and situations where disinfection is medically indicated and excluding products used on living tissues except those for hand hygiene in the above considered areas. The following areas are at least included: a) processing, distribution and retailing of: 1) food of animal origin: - milk and milk products; - meat and meat products; - fish, seafood, and related products; - eggs and egg products; - etc. 2) food of vegetable origin: - beverages; - fruits, vegetables

and derivatives (including sugar, distillery ...); - flour, milling and baking; - animal feeds; - animal feeds; - etc. b) institutional and domestic areas: - catering establishments; - public areas; - public transports; - schools; - nurseries; - shops; - sports rooms; - waste containers (bins ...); - hotels; - dwellings; - clinically non-sensitive areas of hospitals; - offices; - etc. c) other industrial areas: - packaging material; - biotechnology (yeast, proteins, enzymes, ...); - pharmaceutical; - cosmetics and toiletries; - textiles; - space industry, computer industry; - etc. EN 14885 specifies in detail the relationship of the various tests to one another and to "use recommendations".

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1650:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1650:2008+A1:2013

EVS-EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Gas Analyzers - Expression of performance - Part 3: Paramagnetic oxygen analysers

This part of IEC 61207 applies to the three main methods for measuring oxygen by its paramagnetic property, which are outlined in the introduction. It considers essential ancillary units and applies to analyzers installed indoors and outdoors. Safety-critical applications can require additional requirements from system and analyzer specifications not covered in this document. This document is intended – to specify terminology and definitions related to the functional performance of paramagnetic gas analyzers for the measurement of oxygen in a source gas; – to unify methods used in making and verifying statements on the functional performance of such analyzers; – to specify what tests are performed to determine the functional performance and how such tests are carried out; – to provide basic documents to support the application of internationally recognized quality management standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61207-3:2019; EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61207-3:2002

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 12954:2019

General principles of cathodic protection of buried or immersed onshore metallic structures

This document describes the general principles for the implementation and management of a system of cathodic protection against corrosive attacks on structures which are buried or in contact with soils, surface fresh waters or underground waters, with and without the interference of external electrical sources. It specifies the protection criteria to be achieved to demonstrate the cathodic protection effectiveness. For structures that cannot be electrically isolated from neighbouring influencing structures, it may be impossible to use the criteria defined in the present document. In this case, EN 14505 will be applied (see 9.4 "Electrical continuity/discontinuity"). To assist in forming a decision whether or not to apply cathodic protection the corrosion likelihood can be evaluated using Annex A. Annex A summarizes the requirements of EN 12501-1 [2] and EN 12501-2 [3]. Cathodic protection of structures immersed in seawater is covered by EN 12473 and a series of standards more specific for various applications. Cathodic protection for reinforced concrete structures is covered by EN ISO 12696. This document is applicable in conjunction with: - EN ISO 15589-1 for application for buried or immersed cathodically pipelines, - EN 50162 to manage d.c. stray currents, - EN ISO 18086 to manage corrosion due to a.c. interference from high voltage power sources and a.c. traction systems, - EN 13509 for cathodic protection measurement techniques - EN 50443 to manage protection for touch and step voltage.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12954:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12954:2001

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 12350-3:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 3: Vebe katse Testing fresh concrete - Part 3: Vebe test

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, ei ole betooni konsistents Vebe katseks sobiv.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12350-3:2009

EVS-EN 12350-4:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 4: Tihendatavusaste Testing fresh concrete - Part 4: Degree of compactability

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: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12350-4:2009

EVS-EN 12350-8:2019

Testing fresh concrete - Part 8: Self-compacting concrete - Slump-flow test

This document specifies the procedure for determining the slump-flow and t500 time for self-compacting concrete. The test is suitable for specimens having a declared value of D of the coarsest fraction of aggregates actually used in the concrete (Dmax) not greater than 40 mm.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-8:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12350-8:2010

EVS-EN 15254-3:2019

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 3: Lightweight partitions

This document provides guidance and, where appropriate, defines procedures for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of lightweight partitions, which have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-1, and classified according to EN 13501-2. This document only applies to non-loadbearing lightweight partitions with a single steel framework, provided with a lining on both sides of the steel framework. The lightweight partition can be insulated with a mineral wool insulation within the partition cavity or not be insulated. This document does not apply to any other types of non-loadbearing lightweight partitions considered in EN 1364-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15254-3:2019

EVS-EN 1527:2019

Building hardware - Hardware for sliding doors and folding doors - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies requirements for the design manual system sliding doors, sliding corner doors and folding doors of the bi-fold type and multi-panel folding doors but excluding doors and panels. Cycle tests, static load, initial friction and corrosion resistance tests are included for fittings and track only. This document covers door gear for all industrial, commercial and residential sliding doors and folding doors. This document does not cover the rollers for horizontal sliding and building hardware for inward or outward sliding folding windows (types N Q, R and S) in accordance with EN 13126-15, building hardware for Lift and Slide windows (type P) in accordance with EN 13126-16 and building hardware for Tilt and Slide windows (type T) in accordance with EN 13126-17.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1527:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1527:2013

EVS-EN 81-80:2019

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Existing lifts - Part 80: Rules for the improvement of safety of existing passenger and goods passenger lifts

This document gives a methodology for improving the safety of existing lifts with the aim of reaching an equivalent level of safety to that of a newly installed lift by the application of today's state-of-the-art for safety. NOTE Due to situations such as the building design, etc. it may not be possible in all cases to reach today's state-of-the-art for safety. This document applies to permanently installed passenger or goods passenger lifts, with traction, positive or hydraulic drive serving defined landing levels, having a car designed for the transportation of persons or persons and goods and moving along guide rails inclined not more than 15° to the vertical. This document includes the improvement of safety of existing lifts for: a) passengers; b) maintenance and inspection personnel; c) persons outside the well, machinery space(s) and the pulley room(s) (but in their immediate vicinity); d) any other authorized persons. This document is not applicable to: e) lifts with drive systems others than those mentioned above; f) lifting appliances such as paternosters, mine lifts, theatre lifts, appliances with automatic caging, skips, lifts and hoists for building and public works sites, ships' hoists, platforms for exploration or drilling at sea, construction and maintenance appliances; g) installations where the inclination of the guide rails to the vertical exceeds 15°; h) lifting appliances with a rated speed lower than or equal to 0,15 m/s; i) safety during transport, installation, repairs and dismantling of lifts. However, this document can usefully be taken as a reference basis.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 81-80:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 81-80:2004

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 12767:2019

Passive safety of support structures for road equipment - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies performance test procedures to determine the passive safety properties of support structures such as lighting columns, sign posts, signal supports, structural elements, foundations, detachable products and any other components used to support a particular item of equipment on the roadside. This document provides a common basis for the vehicle impact testing of items of road equipment support structures. This document does not apply to road restraint systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12767:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12767:2007

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A1:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Amendment for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-1:2010/A1:2013; IEC 60335-1:2010/A1/Corr1:2014; EN 60335-1:2012/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A12

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A14:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Common modification for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-1:2012/A14:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN 60335-1:2012/A2:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Amendment for EN 60335-1:2012

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-1:2012/A2:2019; IEC 60335-1:2010/A2:2016; IEC 60335-1:2010/A2:2016/Corr1:2016

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11:2014

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-1:2012+A11+A13:2017

EVS-EN 60531:2002/A11:2019

Kodumajapidamise elektrilised soojust salvestavad ruumiküttekehad. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid
Household electric thermal storage room heaters - Methods for measuring performance

Amendment for EN 60531:2000

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60531:2000/A11:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60531:2002

EVS-EN 60675:2002/A11:2019

Kodumajapidamise elektrilised otsetoimelised ruumiküttekehad. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid
Household electric direct-acting room heaters - Methods for measuring performance

This standard applies to electric direct-acting room heaters. They may be portable, stationary, fixed, or built-in. It does not apply to: - thermal-storage room heaters (EN 60531); - heating appliances incorporated in the building structure; - central heating systems; - heaters connected to an air duct; - wall-paper, carpets or drapes incorporating flexible heating elements; - sauna stoves. This standard defines the main performance characteristics of direct-acting room heaters and specifies methods for measuring these characteristics, for the information of users. This standard does not specify values for performance characteristics. NOTE: This standard does not deal with: - safety requirements (EN 60335-2-30); - acoustical noise of fan heaters (EN 60704-2-2).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60675:1995/A11:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60675:2002

EVS-EN 61121:2013/A11:2019

Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad trummelkuivatid. Toimimisnäitajate mõõtemetodid
Tumble dryers for household use - Methods for measuring the performance

IEC 61121:2012(E) is applicable to household electric tumble dryers of the automatic and non-automatic type, with or without a cold water supply and incorporating a heating device. This excludes tumble dryers which use gas or other fuels as a heating source. The object is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of household electric tumble dryers of interest to users and to describe standard methods for measuring these characteristics. This edition includes significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61121:2013/A11:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61121:2013

EVS-EN IEC/ASTM 62885-6:2019

Surface cleaning appliances - Part 6: Wet hard floor cleaning appliances for household or similar use - Methods for measuring the performance

This part of IEC 62885 is applicable for measurements of the performance of wet hard floor cleaning appliances for household use in or under conditions similar to those in households. In the case of appliances with combined functionality, this document only addresses the wet cleaning functionality. The purpose of this document is to specify essential performance characteristics of wet hard floor cleaning appliances that are of interest to users and to describe methods for measuring these characteristics. NOTE This document is not intended for cordless and robotic wet hard floor cleaning appliances. For safety requirements, reference is made to IEC 60335-1, IEC 60335-2-2, IEC 60335-2-10, and IEC 60335-2-54. A recommendation on information for the consumer at the point of sale is given in Annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC/ASTM 62885-6:2018; EN IEC/ASTM 62885-6:2019

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

CR 1830:1995

CIM Systems Architecture - Vocabulary

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CR 1830:1995

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

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

EVS-EN 31010:2010

Riskijuhtimine. Riskihindamismeetodid

Risk management - Risk assessment techniques

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC/ISO 31010:2009; EN 31010:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 31010:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

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)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 8362-1:2009/A1:2015; ISO 8362-1:2009/Amd 1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 8362-1

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 1047-1:2005

Kindlad säilitusüksused. Liigitus ja tulekindluse katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Dokumendiseifid

Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Part 1: Data cabinets and diskette inserts

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1047-1:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1047-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1127-1:2011

Plahvatusohtlik keskkond. Plahvatuse vältimine ja kaitse. Osa 1: Põhimõisted ja metoodika

Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1127-1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1127-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13274-2:2001

Hingamisteede kaitsevahendid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 2: Praktilised jõudluskatsed

Respiratory protective devices - Methods of test - Part 2: Practical performance tests

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13274-2:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13274-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15182-3:2007+A1:2009

Käsijoatorud tule kustutamiseks. Osa 3: Kompaktse joaga ja/või ühe fikseeritud pihustatud joa nurgaga joatorud PN 16

Hand-held branchpipes for fire service use - Part 3: Smooth bore jet and/or one fixed spray jet angle branchpipes PN 16

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15182-3:2007+A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15182-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15182-4:2007+A1:2009

Käsijoatorud tule kustutamiseks. Osa 4: Kõrgsurvejoatorud PN 40

Hand-held branchpipes for fire service use - Part 4: High pressure branchpipes PN 40

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15182-4:2007+A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15182-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1869:1998

Tulekustutusvaibad

Fire blankets

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1869:1997

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1869:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50362:2003

Method of test for resistance to fire of larger unprotected power and control cables for use in emergency circuits

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50362:2003

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50518-1:2013

Monitoring and alarm receiving centre - Part 1: Location and construction requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50518-1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50518:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50518-2:2013

Monitoring and alarm receiving centre - Part 2: Technical requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50518-2:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50518:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50518-3:2013

Monitoring and alarm receiving centre - Part 3: Procedures and requirements for operation

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50518-3:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50518:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2010

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-210:2010; EN ISO 9241-210:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN 61207-3:2002

Gas analyzers - Expression of performance - Part 3: Paramagnetic oxygen analyzers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61207-3:2002; EN 61207-3:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12954:2001

Cathodic protection of buried or immersed metallic structures - General principles and application for pipelines

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12954:2001

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12954:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14382:2005+A1:2009

Turvamehhanismid gaasi rõhku reguleerivatele jaamadele ja paigaldistele. Sisendröhule kuni 100 baari mõeldud gaasisüsteemide turva-sulgurseadmed KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST Safety devices for gas pressure regulating stations and installations - Gas safety shut-off devices for inlet pressures up to 100 bar CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14382:2005+A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14382:2019

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14382:2005+A1:2009/AC:2009

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14382:2005+A1:2009/AC:2009

Turvamehhanismid gaasi rõhku reguleerivatele jaamadele ja paigaldistele. Sisendröhule kuni 100 baari mõeldud gaasisüsteemide turva-sulgurseadmed Safety devices for gas pressure regulating stations and installations - Gas safety shut-off devices for inlet pressures up to 100 bar

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14382:2005+A1:2009/AC:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14382:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1802:2002

Transportable gas cylinders - Periodic inspection and testing of seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1802:2002

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1803:2002

Transportable gas cylinders - Periodic inspection and testing of welded carbon steel gas cylinders

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1803:2002

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1968:2002

Transportable gas cylinders - Periodic inspection and testing of seamless steel gas cylinders

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1968:2002

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1968:2002/A1:2005

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1968:2002/A1:2005

Transportable gas cylinders - Periodic inspection and testing of seamless steel gas cylinders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1968:2002/A1:2005
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 334:2005+A1:2009

Gaasirõhuregulaatorid sisendrõhule kuni 100 baari KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST Gas pressure regulators for inlet pressures up to 100 bar CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 334:2005+A1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 334:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-10:2014; IEC 61158-6-10:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-12:2014; IEC 61158-6-12:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-19:2014; IEC 61158-6-19:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-21:2010; EN 61158-6-21:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - Type 23 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-23:2014; IEC 61158-6-23:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-3:2014; IEC 61158-6-3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-4:2014; IEC 61158-6-4:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50362:2003

Method of test for resistance to fire of larger unprotected power and control cables for use in emergency circuits

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50362:2003

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60331-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-2: Application layer protocol specification - Type 2 elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-2:2014; IEC 61158-6-2:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CR 1830:1995

CIM Systems Architecture - Vocabulary

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CR 1830:1995

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CR 1831:1995

CIM Systems Architecture - Enterprise model execution and integration services - Evaluation report

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CR 1831:1995

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CR 1832:1995

CIM Systems Architecture - Enterprise model execution and integration services - Statement of requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CR 1832:1995

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1047-1:2005

Kindlad säilitusüksused. Liigitus ja tulekindluse katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Dokumendiseifid Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Part 1: Data cabinets and diskette inserts

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1047-1:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1047-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-10: Application layer protocol specification - Type 10 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-10:2014; IEC 61158-6-10:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-10:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-12: Application layer protocol specification - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-12:2014; IEC 61158-6-12:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-12:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-19: Application layer protocol specification - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-19:2014; IEC 61158-6-19:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-19:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-21:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-21: Application layer protocol specification - Type 21 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-6-21:2010; EN 61158-6-21:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-21:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-23: Application layer protocol specification - Type 23 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-23:2014; IEC 61158-6-23:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-23:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-3: Application layer protocol specification - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-3:2014; IEC 61158-6-3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-6-4:2014; IEC 61158-6-4:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61158-6-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2010

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-210:2010; EN ISO 9241-210:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-210:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

EVS-EN ISO 11495:2016

Jewellery - Determination of palladium in palladium jewellery alloys - ICP-OES method using yttrium as internal standard element (ISO 11495:2014)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11495:2014; EN ISO 11495:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11495:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 15152:2007

Raudteealased rakendused. Juhikabiini esiklaas Railway applications - Front windscreens for train cabs

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15152:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15152:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-009:2009

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 009: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-009:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-009:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-026:2010

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 026: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-026:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-026:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-027:2015

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 027: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-027:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-027:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3645-001:2015

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, scoop-proof, triple start threaded coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 001: Technical specification

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3645-001:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3645-001:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4612-002:2011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETPE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 002: General

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-002:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4612-002:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4612-004:2011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 004: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Single extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-004:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4612-004:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4612-005:2011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly XLETFE Family jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 005: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket without screen - UV laser printable - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-005:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4612-005:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4612-006:2011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 006: Tin plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 135 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-006:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4612-006:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4612-010:2011

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose, single and multicore assembly - XLETFE Family - Jacketed or screened and jacketed - Part 010: Silver plated copper - Operating temperatures, between -65 °C and 150 °C - Dual extruded wall for open applications, with jacket and screen (braid) - UV laser printable - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4612-010:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4612-010:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4660-003:2011

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 003: Communications/Network

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-003:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4660-003:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4660-004:2011

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 004: Packaging

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-004:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4660-004:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4660-005:2011

Aerospace series - Modular and Open Avionics Architectures - Part 005: Software

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4660-005:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4660-005:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

CEN/TR 12896-9:2016

Public transport - Reference data model - Part 9: Informative documentation

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 12896-9:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TR 12896-9:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 1276:2009

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikel aladel kasutatavate keemiliselt desinfitseerivate ja antiseptiliste ainete bakteritsiidse aktiivsuse hindamine kvantitatiivse suspensioonkatsega. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (faas 2, aste 1)

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic, and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1276:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1276:2019

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1276:2009/AC:2010

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1276:2009/AC:2010

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikel aladel kasutatavate keemiliselt desinfitseerivate ja antiseptiliste ainete bakteritsiidse aktiivsuse hindamine kvantitatiivse suspensioonkatsega. Katsemeetod ja nõuded (faas 2, aste 1)

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1276:2009/AC:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1276:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1650:2008+A1:2013

Keemilised desinfektsioonivahendid ja antiseptikumid. Toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikel aladel kasutatavate desinfektsioonivahendite ja antiseptikumide fungitsiidse aktiivsuse hindamine kvantitatiivse suspensioonkatsega. Teimimismeetodid ja nõuded (faas 2, aste 1)

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of fungicidal or yeasticidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1650:2008+A1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1650:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61207-3:2002

Gas analyzers - Expression of performance - Part 3: Paramagnetic oxygen analyzers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61207-3:2002; EN 61207-3:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61207-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 12954:2001

Cathodic protection of buried or immersed metallic structures - General principles and application for pipelines

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12954:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12954:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 12350-3:2009

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 3: Vebe katse Testing fresh concrete - Part 3: Vebe test

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-3:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12350-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12350-4:2009

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 4: Tihendatavusaste Testing fresh concrete - Part 4: Degree of compactability

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-4:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12350-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12350-8:2010

Testing fresh concrete - Part 8: Self-compacting concrete - Slump-flow test

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-8:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12350-8:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1527:2013

Hoonete metallsulused. Liug- ja voldikuste sulused. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid Building hardware - Hardware for sliding doors and folding doors - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1527:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1527:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 81-80:2004

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Existing lifts - Part 80: Rules for the improvement of safety of existing passenger and goods passenger lifts

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 81-80:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 81-80:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 12767:2007

Teepäraldiste tugikonstruktsioonide passiivne ohutus. Nõuded, klassifikatsioon ja katsemeetodid Passive safety of support structures for road equipment - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12767:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12767:2019
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 huvitatuil võimalik tutvuda standardikavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks. Eriti on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud 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

FprEN 4259:2019

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Definition of general terms

This document defines the general terms to be used in the standards of metallic materials for aerospace applications. It is intended only to give terms which are truly general and where definition, in this context, is required. The definitions of more specific terms are to be found in the technical specifications, test methods, etc. which are referenced in the material standard concerned.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4259:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4385:2019

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - General organization of standardization - Links between types of standards

This document specifies the general organization of the EN standards for non-metallic materials and their links with other types of standards for aerospace applications. It corresponds to level 0 (see 4.1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4385:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 128-2

Technical product documentation - General principles of representation - Part 2: Basic conventions for lines (ISO/DIS 128-2:2019)

This part of ISO 128 establishes the types of lines, their designations and their configurations, as well as general rules for draughting of lines used in technical drawings, e.g. diagrams, plans or maps. In addition, this standard specifies general rules on the representation of leader and reference lines and their components as well as on the arrangement of instructions on or at leader lines in technical documents. Annexes have been provided for specific information on mechanical, construction and ship building technical drawings. For the purpose of this International Standard the term "technical drawing" shall be interpreted in the broadest possible sense encompassing the total package of documentation specifying the product (workpiece, subassembly, assembly).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 128-2; prEN ISO 128-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 128-20:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 128-3

Technical product documentation - General principles of representation - Part 3: Views, sections and cuts (ISO/DIS 128-3:2019)

This part of ISO 128 specifies the general principles for presenting views, cuts and sections applicable to various kinds of technical drawings (mechanical, electrical, architectural, civil engineering, etc.), following the orthographic projection methods specified in ISO 5456-2. Views and sections for shipbuilding technical drawings are discussed in ISO 128-15. Views and sections for 3D

models are discussed in ISO 16792 For the purpose of this International Standard the term "technical drawing" shall be interpreted in the broadest possible sense encompassing the total package of documentation specifying the product (workpiece, subassembly, assembly). Attention has also been given in this part of ISO 128 to the requirements of reproduction, including microcopying in accordance with ISO 6428.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 128-3; prEN ISO 128-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEVS JUHEND 5

Rahvusvaheliste ja Euroopa standardite ülevõtt Eesti standarditeks

Adoption of International and European Standards as Estonian Standards

See juhend käsitleb Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardite Eesti standardiks ülevõtu meetodeid, vastavusastme määramist ning näitamist.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 5:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-ISO 8601-1

Kuupäev ja kellaaeg - Andmeesitus infovahetuses - Osa 1: Põhireeglid

Date and time - Representations for information interchange - Part 1: Basic rules (ISO 8601-1:2019, identical)

Seda rahvusvahelist standardit rakendatakse infovahetuses Gregoriuse kalendri kuupäevade ja 24-tunni süsteemi aegade ning nende komponentide esitamiseks märgistringidena. Standardit saab rakendada ka koordineeritud maailmaajal (UTC) põhinevate aegade ja ajanihete esitamiseks. Standard ei käsitle teiste kalendrite kuupäevaelementide kui Gregoriuse kalender ja teiste aegade kui 24-tunni süsteemi ajad esitamist. Standardis ei käsitleta selles määratletud esituste märgikodeerimist.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8601-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 8601:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEVS-ISO 8601-2

Kuupäev ja kellaaeg - Andmeesitus infovahetuses - Osa 2: Põhireeglid

Date and time - Representations for information interchange - Part 2: Extensions ((ISO 8601-2:2019, identical)

Seda rahvusvahelist standardit rakendatakse infovahetuses Gregoriuse kalendri kuupäevade ja 24-tunni süsteemi aegade esitamiseks märgistringidena juhtudel, kui rahvusvahelises standardis ISO 8601-1 kirjeldatud põhireeglid ja komponendid ei kata nende esitust. Standardit saab rakendada ka koordineeritud maailmaajal (UTC) põhinevate aegade ja ajanihete esitamiseks. Laiendused hõlmavad: —ebamääraseid või ligikaudseid kuupäevi ja kuupäevi, millest on kindlaks määrata mingi osa; —pikki ajavahemikke; —aasta jaotisi; —kalendrikuupäevade kogumeid või valikuid; —ajavahemike ühikute grupe; —korduvate perioodide kordamisreegleid ja —kuupäeva ja aja aritmeetikat. Standardis ei käsitleta teiste kalendrite kuupäevaelementide kui Gregoriuse kalender ja teiste aegade kui 24-tunni süsteemi ajad esitamist. Standardis ei käsitleta selles määratletud esituste märgikodeerimist.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8601-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 8601:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

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

prEN ISO 14819-1

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 1: Coding protocol for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-1:2019)

The ALERT-C protocol is designed to provide mostly event-oriented road end-user information messages. Many "hooks" have been left for future development and indeed a few status-oriented road end-user information messages were included.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14819-1; ISO/DIS 14819-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 14819-2

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 2: Event and information codes for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-2:2019)

ISO 14819-1 describes the ALERT-C protocol concept and message structure used to achieve densely coded messages to be carried in the RDS-TMC feature. This part of ISO 14819 defines the 'Events List' to be used in coding those messages.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14819-2; prEN ISO 14819-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 14819-3

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 3: Location referencing for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-3:2019)

This standard primarily addresses the needs of RDS-TMC ALERT-C messages which are in widespread worldwide use, however, the modular approach used here is intended to facilitate future extension of the location referencing rules to other traffic and travel messaging systems. The location referencing rules defined in this part of ISO 14819 address the specific requirements of Traffic Message Channel (TMC) systems, which use abbreviated coding formats to provide TTI messages over mobile bearers (e.g. GMS, DAB) or via exchange protocols like DATEX and DATEX II. In particular, the rules address the Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC), a means of providing digitally-coded traffic and travel information to travellers using a silent data channel (RDS) on FM radio stations, based on the ALERT-C protocol. A certification process is set in place within TISA to validate in detail the submitted location tables. This certification procedure extends the basic rules mentioned in this standard and also applies a best-practice validation. TISA grants a stamp of quality to those location tables that pass a set of tests.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14819-3; prEN ISO 14819-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 22418

Intelligent transport systems - Fast service announcement protocol (FSAP) for general purposes in ITS (ISO/DIS 22418:2019)

This document specifies the "Fast Service Announcement Protocol" (FSAP) for general purposes in ITS by reference to ISO/TS 16460:2016, supporting all features of ISO/TS 16460:2016, especially supporting also the Service Response Message (SRM) and related features in addition to the Service Announcement Message (SAM) that enables only very basic features. FSAP is in support of locally advertised ITS services uniquely identified by an ITS application identifier (ITS-AID). This document specifies message formats and related basic protocol procedures by reference to ISO/TS 16460:2016, and further related protocol requirements for operation of FSAP in the context of an ITS station specified in ISO 21217:2014. This document illustrates its relations to service announcement protocols specified by ETSI TC ITS and IEEE WG 1609.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22418; prEN ISO 22418

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 16750:2017/prA1

Fixed firefighting systems - Oxygen reduction systems - Design, installation, planning and maintenance

This European standard specifies oxygen reduction systems that are used as fire prevention systems by creating an atmosphere in an area which is having a lower permanent oxygen concentration as in ambient conditions. The level of oxygen reduction is defined by the individual risks of these areas (see Annex A). Oxygen reduction is achieved by technical systems which are providing a flux of air containing a reduced concentration of oxygen. This European standard specifies minimum requirements and defines the specifications governing the design, installation and maintenance of fixed oxygen reduction systems with oxygen reduced air in buildings and industrial production plants. The standard also applies to the extension and modification of existing systems. This European standard applies to oxygen reduction systems using nitrogen which are designed for continual oxygen reduction in enclosed spaces. NOTE Nitrogen is today the most suitable gas to be used for oxygen reduction. For other gases this European standard can be used as basis. This European standard does not apply to oxygen reduction systems that use water mist or combustion gases. The European standard does not apply to: - explosion suppression systems; - explosion prevention systems; - fire extinguishing systems using gaseous extinguishing agents; - inertization of portable containers; - systems in which oxygen levels are reduced for reasons other than fire prevention (e.g. steel processing in the presence of inert gas to avoid the formation of oxide film); - inerting required during repair work on systems or equipment (e.g. welding) in order to eliminate the risk of fire or explosion. In addition to the conditions for the actual oxygen reduction system and its individual components this European standard also covers certain structural specifications for the protected area. The space protected by an oxygen reduction system is a controlled and continuously monitored indoor climate for extended occupation. This standard does not cover unventilated confined spaces that may contain hazardous gases.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16750:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16750:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

EN ISO 13688:2013/prA1

Protective clothing - General requirements - Amendment 1 (ISO 13688:2013/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 13688:2013

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13688:2013/DAMd 1; EN ISO 13688:2013/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13688:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 63169:2019

Electrical household and similar cooling and freezing appliances - Food preservation and storage

This test simulates the weight loss of leafy produce, given certain conditions of temperature, humidity and air movement in one or more test zones. The test can only be applied to spaces larger than 200x150x100 mm (LxWxH). The aim of the test is to measure the weight loss rate by measuring the weight of a test tray prior to the test and after a given time duration. Note. Weight loss is one of the considerations for shelf life of produce.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63169:201X; prEN IEC 63169:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for – measurement and test; – control; – LABORATORY use; – accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations. Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment. It is generally considered that this product family standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (internal or, external to the equipment, or both) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1:20xx. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: – used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; – powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and – portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, leakage current clamps, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-2:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Test configuration, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by AC or DC voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; – a TRANSMISSION LINK for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; – a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; – an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-3:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-4: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9

In addition to IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-4:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 series treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1:2014, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1:2014 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-5:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-6: Particular requirements - In vitro diagnostic (IVD) medical equipment

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 series specifies minimum requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility for IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC (IVD) MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, taking into account the particularities and specific aspects of this electrical equipment and their electromagnetic environment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-6:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for – measurement and test; – control; – LABORATORY use; – accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations. Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment. It is generally considered that this product family standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Test configuration, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by AC or DC voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; – a TRANSMISSION LINK for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; – a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; – an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-3:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-4: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9

In addition to IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-4:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EN ISO 10893-1:2011/prA1

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 1: Automated electromagnetic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the verification of hydraulic leaktightness - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch; change acceptance criteria (ISO 10893-1:2011/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-1:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-1:2011/DAMd 1; EN ISO 10893-1:2011/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

EN ISO 10893-2:2011/prA1

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 2: Automated eddy current testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of imperfections - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch; change acceptance criteria (ISO 10893-2:2011/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-2:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-2:2011/DAMd 1; EN ISO 10893-2:2011/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 12569

Industrial valves - Valves for chemical and petrochemical process industry - Requirements and tests

This document applies to valves of DN 15 and larger, made of metallic materials for chemical and petrochemical plants. It contains additional requirements to those contained in the relevant European product standards (e.g. EN 593, EN 1349) and EN 16668. The use of design codes or technical rules other than described by European product standards are subject to agreement with the purchaser. Process control devices and safety accessories are not subject of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 12569

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12569:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 1329-1

Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

This document specifies the requirements for solid wall pipes with smooth internal and external surfaces, extruded from the same formulation throughout the wall, fittings and the system of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) piping systems intended for soil and waste discharge applications (low and high temperature): - inside buildings (application area code "B"); - for both inside buildings and buried in ground within the building structure (application area code "BD"). NOTE 1 The intended use is reflected in the marking of products by "B" or "BD". NOTE 2 Multilayer pipes with different formulations throughout the wall and foamed core pipes are covered by EN 1453-1 [1]. NOTE 3 For use buried in ground within the building structure are intended only those components (marked with "BD") with nominal outside diameters equal to or greater than 75 mm. NOTE 4 EN 476 [2] specifies the general requirements for components used in discharge pipes, drains and sewers for gravity systems. Pipes and fittings conforming to this standard fully meet these requirements. This document is also applicable to PVC-U pipes, fittings and the system intended for the following purposes: - ventilating part of the pipework in association with discharge applications; - rainwater pipework within the building structure. This document also specifies the test parameters for the test method that are referred to. This document covers a range of nominal sizes, a range of pipes and fittings series and gives recommendations concerning colours. NOTE 5 It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from these aspects, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes. For external above ground application additional requirements depending on the climate should be agreed between the manufacturer and the user. NOTE 6 Pipes, fittings and other components conforming to any of the plastics product standards listed in Annex B can be used with pipes and fittings conforming to this document, provided they conform to the requirements for joint dimensions given in Clause 6 and to the requirements of Table 25.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1329-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1329-1:2014+A1:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

EN ISO 15614-1:2017/prA2

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 1: Arc and gas welding of steels and arc welding of nickel and nickel alloys - Amendment 2 (ISO 15614-1:2017/DAM 2:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 15614-1:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15614-1:2017/DAMd 2; EN ISO 15614-1:2017/prA2

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 60779:2019

Installations for electroheating and electromagnetic processing - Test methods for electrosag remelting furnaces

This clause of IEC 60398:2015 is replaced by the following. Replacement: This International Standard specifies the test procedures, conditions and methods for determining the main performance parameters and operational characteristics of electrosag remelting furnaces. Measurements and tests that are solely used for the verification of safety requirements of the installations are outside the scope of this standard and are covered by IEC 60519-1 and IEC 60519-8. This International Standard applies to industrial electrosag remelting furnaces, the rated capacity of which is equal to, or greater than, 50 kg. This standard is applicable to industrial electrosag remelting furnaces having one or more electrodes and having different melting power supplies, such as alternating current, direct current, or low-frequency current. This standard includes the concept and material on energy efficiency dealing with the electrical and processing parts of the installations, as well as the overall performance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60779:201X; prEN IEC 60779:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60779:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for – measurement and test; – control; – LABORATORY use; – accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations. Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment. It is generally considered that this product family standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (internal or, external to the equipment, or both) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1:20xx. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance

criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: – used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; – powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and – portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, leakage current clamps, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-2:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Test configuration, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by AC or DC voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; – a TRANSMISSION LINK for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; – a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; – an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-3:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-4: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9

In addition to IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-4:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 series treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1:2014, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1:2014 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-5:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-6: Particular requirements - In vitro diagnostic (IVD) medical equipment

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 series specifies minimum requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility for IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC (IVD) MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, taking into account the particularities and specific aspects of this electrical equipment and their electromagnetic environment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-6:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62443-2-1:2019

Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 2-1: Security program requirements for IACS asset owners

IEC 62443-2-1 specifies asset owner security program (SP) requirements for an industrial automation and control system (IACS). This document uses the broad definition and scope of what constitutes an IACS as described in IEC 62443-1-1. In the context of this document, asset owner also includes the operator of the IACS. This document recognizes that the lifespan of an IACS can exceed twenty years, and that many legacy systems contain hardware and software that are no longer supported. Therefore, the SP for a legacy system may address only a subset of the requirements defined in this document. For example, if its software is no longer supported, security patching requirements cannot be met. Similarly, backup software for older systems may not be available for all components of the IACS. As a result, this document recognizes that not all requirements can be met by legacy systems. In situations where specific requirements or subsets of requirements are applicable but unable to be implemented in legacy systems, then compensating countermeasures should be implemented where possible. This document also recognizes that not all requirements specified in this document apply to all IACSs. For example, requirements associated with wireless technology or safety systems will not apply to IACSs that do not include wireless technology or safety systems technology. Similarly, malware protection requirements may not all apply to systems for which anti-malware software is not available for any of their devices. Therefore, the asset owner should identify the IACS security requirements that are applicable to its IACSs in their specific operating environments. The elements of an IACS SP described in this document define required security capabilities that apply to the secure operation of an IACS. Although the asset owner is ultimately accountable for the secure operation of an IACS, implementation of these security capabilities often includes support from its service providers and product suppliers. For this reason, this document provides guidance for an asset owner when stating security requirements for their service providers and product suppliers, referencing other parts of the IEC 62443 series. Figure 2 illustrates the security capabilities of the asset owner, service provider(s) and product supplier(s) of an IACS and their relationships to each other and to the Automation Solution. The Automation Solution is a technical solution implementing the functional capabilities necessary for the IACS. It is composed of hardware and software components that have been installed and configured to operate in the IACS. The IACS is a combination of the Automation Solution and the organizational measures necessary for its design, deployment, operation and maintenance. Some of these capabilities rely on the appropriate application of integration maintenance capabilities defined in IEC 62443-2-4 [6] and technical security capabilities defined in IEC 62443-3-3 [10] and IEC 62443-4-2 [12].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62443-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 62443-2-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019

Electric motor-operated tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hand-held hammers

This clause of Part 1 is applicable, except as follows: Addition: This part of IEC 62841 applies to hand-held hammers. Tools covered by this document include percussion hammers and rotary hammers, including rotary hammers with the capability to rotate only with the percussion system disengaged (drill only mode). This document does not apply to drills and impact drills. NOTE 101 Drills and impact drills are covered by IEC 62841-2-1. This document does not apply to tools with liquid systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62841-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019/prAA:2019

Electric motor-operated tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hand-held hammers

Common modification for prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019/prAA:2019
Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 62841-2-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 63241-1:2019

Electric motor-operated tools - Dust measurement procedure - Part 1: General requirements

1.1 General This document specifies general requirements for the dust measurement of electric motor-operated tools supplied from mains or from batteries. This document applies to those tools with and without a dust extraction unit where dust such as mineral dust containing silica or wood dust is expected. 1.2 Types of dust Dust is a disperse distribution of solid substances in gases, particularly air, resulting from mechanical processes. According to ISO 7708:1995, two size categories are to be differentiated: the inhalable dust and the respirable dust fraction. Inhalable dust refers to the entire inhalable fraction of the dust through mouth and/or nose. Respirable dust relates to the fraction of the inhalable dust that can reach the pulmonary alveoli due to its small particle size.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63241-1:201X; prEN IEC 63241-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 63241-2-6:2019

Electric motor-operated tools - Dust measurement procedure - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for hand-held hammers

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows: Addition: This part of IEC 63241 applies to hand-held hammers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63241-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 63241-2-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN IEC 62787:2019

Concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) solar cells and cell-on-carrier (COC) assemblies - Reliability qualification

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the qualification of concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) cells and Cell on Carrier (CoC) assemblies for incorporation into CPV receivers, modules and systems. The object of this qualification standard is to determine the optoelectronic, mechanical, thermal, and processing characteristics of CPV cells and CoCs to show that they are capable of withstanding assembly processes and CPV application environments. The qualification tests of this standard are designed to demonstrate that cells or CoCs are suitable for typical assembly processes, and when properly assembled, are capable of passing IEC 62108.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62787:201X; prEN IEC 62787:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 60127-2:2014/prA1:2019

Miniature fuses - Part 2: Cartridge fuse-links

Amendment for EN 60127-2:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-2:2014/A1:201X; EN 60127-2:2014/prA1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

EN 60127-3:2015/prA1:2019

Miniature fuses - Part 3: Sub-miniature fuse-links

Amendment for EN 60127-3:2015

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60127-3:2015/A1:201X; EN 60127-3:2015/prA1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60127-3:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 60749-41:2019

Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 41: Standard reliability testing methods of non-volatile memory devices

This test method specifies the procedural requirements for performing valid endurance, retention and cross-temperature tests based on a qualification specification. Endurance and retention qualification specifications (for cycle counts, durations, temperatures, and sample sizes) are specified in JESD47 or are developed using knowledge-based methods such as in JESD94. The program/erase endurance and data retention test for qualification and monitoring, using the parameter levels specified in JESD47, is considered destructive. The data retention stress may be used as a proxy to replace the high temperature storage life

test when the temperature and time meet or exceed qualification requirements. Cross-temperature testing for writing and reading across the data sheet temperature range can be considered when there are demonstrated sensitivities for programming at low and reading at high temperatures or visa-versa. Lesser test parameter levels (e.g., of temperature, number of cycles, retention bake duration) Can be used for screening as long as these parameter levels have been verified by the device manufacturer to be nondestructive; this can be performed anywhere from wafer level to finished device.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60749-41:201X; prEN IEC 60749-41:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61558-2-1:2019

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 2-1: Particular requirements and tests for separating transformers and power supplies incorporating separating transformers for general applications

This document of the IEC 61558 series deals with safety of separating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating separating transformers for general applications. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal and mechanical aspects. Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term transformer covers separating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating separating transformers for general applications. For power supply units (linear) IEC 61558-2-1 is applicable. For switch mode power supply units, IEC 61558-2-16 is applicable. IEC 61558-2-1 does not apply to transformers covered by IEC 60076-11. IEC 61558-2-1 is applicable to stationary or portable, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) independent or associated dry-type transformers. The windings may be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 000 V AC and the rated supply frequency and the internal operating frequencies do not exceed 500 Hz. The rated output does not exceed: – 1 kVA for single-phase separating transformers and single-phase power supply units incorporating separating transformers; – 5 kVA for poly-phase separating transformers and poly-phase power supply units incorporating separating transformers. IEC 61558-2-1 is applicable to separating transformers without limitation of the rated output subject to an agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. NOTE 2 Transformers intended to supply distribution networks are not included in the scope. The no-load output voltage or the rated output voltage does not exceed 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC. For independent separating transformers and independent power supply units, the no-load output voltage and / or the rated output voltage is not less than 50 V AC., or 120 V ripple-free DC. IEC 61558-2-1 is not applicable to external circuits and their components intended to be connected to the input terminals and output terminals of the transformers. NOTE 3 Separating transformers covered by IEC 61558-2-1 are only used in applications where double or reinforced insulation between circuits is not required by the installation rules or by the end product standard. NOTE 4 Normally, the separating transformers are intended to be used with equipment to provide voltages different from the supply voltage for the functional requirements of the equipment. The protection against electric shock may be provided or completed by other features of the equipment, such as the body. Parts of output circuits may be connected to the input circuits or to protective earthing.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 61558-2-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-2-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61558-2-16:2019

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 2-16: Particular requirements and tests for switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units for general applications

This document of the IEC 61558 series deals with the safety of switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal and mechanical aspects. IEC 61558-2-16 applies to: a) switch mode power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers providing SELV, PELV or FELV AC or DC output voltage(s), or a combination thereof according to IEC 61140 and IEC 60364-4-41 for use with household and other consumer products, except for products covered by IEC 61347 series, IEC 61204-7, IEC 60065, IEC 60950-1 and IEC 62368 series; b) switch mode power supply units with a maximum output voltage not exceeding 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC for use with household and other consumer products, except for products covered in a) and products covered by IEC 61347 series, IEC 61204-7, IEC 60065, IEC 60950-1 and IEC 62368 series; c) IEC 61558-2-16 can be used for transformers for use in switch mode power supply units (see Annex BB). IEC 61558-2-16 covers the safety requirements for: • separating SMPS for general use corresponding to IEC 61558-2-1; • isolating SMPS for general use corresponding to IEC 61558-2-4; • safety isolating SMPS for general use corresponding to IEC 61558-2-6; • auto-SMPS for general use corresponding to IEC 61558-2-13. For SMPS for specific applications corresponding to the other documents of the IEC 61558-2 series, the necessary requirements of the relevant documents of the IEC 61558-2 series are applicable. In addition, the requirements listed in IEC 61558-2-16 apply. Where two requirements are in conflict, the most severe take precedence. NOTE 2 As the maximum rated supply voltage of the internal transformer is 1 000 V, the maximum rated supply voltage of the switch mode power supply unit may be lower due to type of rectification. Switch mode power supply units covered by this standard are air cooled (natural or forced) independent, associated, stationary, portable, single-phase, or polyphase, with the rated supply voltage not exceeding 1 000 V AC, the rated supply frequency not exceeding 500 Hz, the rated internal operating frequency exceeding 500 Hz, but not exceeding 100 MHz, and the rated output not exceeding 1 kVA or 1 kW, incorporating dry-type transformers with encapsulated or non-encapsulated windings. NOTE 3 For higher frequencies, additional requirements may be necessary. However, this standard may be used as a guide.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-16:201X; prEN IEC 61558-2-16:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-2-16:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61558-2-4:2019

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 2-4: Particular requirements and tests for isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers for general applications

This document of the IEC 61558 series deals with the safety of isolating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers for general applications. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal and mechanical aspects. Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term transformer covers isolating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating isolating transformers for general applications. For power supply units (linear) IEC 61558-2-4 is applicable. For switch mode power supply units, IEC 61558-2-16 is applicable. IEC 61558-2-4 is applicable to stationary or portable, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) independent or associated dry- type transformers. The windings may be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 000 V AC, and the rated supply frequency and the internal operating frequencies do not exceed 500 Hz. The rated output does not exceed: – 25 kVA for single-phase transformers; – 40 kVA for polyphase transformers. IEC 61558-2-4 is applicable to isolating transformers without limitation of the rated output subject to an agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. NOTE 2 Transformers intended to supply distribution networks are not included in the scope. The no-load output voltage or the rated output voltage does exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC, and where applicable, does not exceed 500 V AC or 708 V ripple-free DC. The no-load output voltage and the rated output voltage may be up to 1 000 V AC or 1 415 V ripple-free DC for special applications. IEC 61558-2-4 is not applicable to external circuits and their components intended to be connected to the input terminals and output terminals of the transformers. NOTE 3 Transformers covered by IEC 61558-2-4 are used in applications where double or reinforced insulation between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-4:201X; prEN IEC 61558-2-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-2-4:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61558-2-6:2019

Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and combinations thereof - Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers for general applications

This document of the IEC 61558 series deals with the safety of safety isolating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers for general applications. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard. NOTE 1 Safety includes electrical, thermal and mechanical aspects. Unless otherwise specified, from here onward, the term transformer covers safety isolating transformers for general applications and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers for general applications. For power supply units (linear) IEC 61558-2-6 is applicable. For switch mode power supply units, IEC 61558-2-16 is applicable. IEC 61558-2-6 is applicable to stationary or portable, single-phase or polyphase, air-cooled (natural or forced) independent or associated dry- type transformers. The windings may be encapsulated or non-encapsulated. The rated supply voltage does not exceed 1 000 V AC., and the rated supply frequency and the internal operating frequencies do not exceed 500 Hz. The rated output does not exceed: – 10 kVA for single-phase transformers; – 16 kVA for polyphase transformers. IEC 61558-2-6 is applicable to safety isolating transformers without limitation of the rated output subject to an agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. NOTE 2 Transformers intended to supply distribution networks are not included in the scope. The no-load output voltage or the rated output voltage does not exceed 50 V AC or 120 V ripple-free DC IEC 61558-2-6 is not applicable to external circuits and their components intended to be connected to the input terminals and output terminals of the transformers. NOTE 3 Transformers covered by IEC 61558-2-6 are used in applications where double or reinforced insulation between circuits is required by the installation rules or by the end product standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 61558-2-6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61558-2-6:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62024-2:2019

High frequency inductive components - Electrical characteristics and measuring methods - Part 2: Rated current of inductors for DC to DC converters

This part of IEC 62024 specifies the measuring methods of the rated direct current limits for small inductors. Standardized measuring methods for the determination of ratings enable users to accurately compare the current ratings given in various manufacturers' data books. This standard is applicable to leaded and surface mount inductors with dimensions according to IEC 62025-1 and generally with rated current less than 22 A, although inductors with rated current greater than 22 A are available that fall within the dimension restrictions of this standard (no larger than 12 mm × 12 mm footprint approximately). These inductors are typically used in DC to DC converters built on PCB, for electric and telecommunication equipment, and small size switching power supply units. The measuring methods are defined by the saturation and temperature rise limitations induced solely by direct current.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62024-2:201X; prEN IEC 62024-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62024-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 60512-9-5:2019

Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 9-5: Endurance tests - Test 9e: Current loading, cyclic

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail product specification, is used for testing connectors or solderless connections within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail product specification. The object of this document is to detail a standard method for subjecting solderless connections to thermal stress conditioning by cyclic current loading.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60512-9-5:201X; prEN IEC 60512-9-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60512-9-5:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62512

Electric clothes washer-dryers for household use - Methods for measuring the performance

This International Standard specifies the test methods for the testing of household combined washer-dryers in their function to wash and dry textiles. This International Standard does not apply for testing individual washing or drying functions. The object is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of household electric washer-dryers of interest to users and to describe standard methods for measuring these characteristics. NOTE Washer-dryers for communal use in blocks of flats or in launderettes are also included within the scope of this standard. It does not apply to washer-dryers for commercial laundries.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62512; IEC 62512:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN IEC 62351-4:2018/prA1:2019

Power systems management and associated information exchange - Data and communications security - Part 4: Profiles including MMS and derivatives

Amendment for EN IEC 62351-4:2018

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62351-4:2018/A1:201X; EN IEC 62351-4:2018/prA1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62351-4:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-1 V1.6.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 1: General network design

The present document defines addressing for Terrestrial Trunked Radio system (TETRA) supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). It also gives background information of the air interface, the interworking between TETRA systems and to other systems via gateways, the terminal equipment interface on the Mobile Station (MS), the security aspects in TETRA networks, the management services offered to the operator, the performance objectives, and the supplementary services that come in addition to the basic and tele-services used as a basis for TETRA standardization. The present document defines and specifies the TETRA addressing and identities and their organization in groups corresponding to the different functions. It establishes the background of the TETRA general network design for standardization purposes: • it gives information about the circuit mode and packet mode reference points for the MS and switching and management infrastructure; • it gives information about a model of the air interface protocol stack, different functions of layers and sublayers; • it gives information about the functions provided by the circuit mode teleservices used for speech and basic services used for data transfer; • it gives information about the functions related to the management of the users' mobility across networks and inside a network including roaming and migration; • it gives information about the functions related to the transport of short data messages as a service specific to TETRA; • it gives information about the functions related to the support of packet data service in a way specific to TETRA; • it gives information about the supplementary services that mainly extend the capabilities of the circuit mode basic and teleservices; • it gives information about the various possibilities of individual circuit mode call scenarios and provides guidance on priority concepts for packet data and circuit mode services and on the service quality. NOTE: This part of the multi-part document may, by its nature as a general design statement, require updating when later parts of the multi-part document are completed and maintained (in order to avoid any non-alignment). If a discrepancy occurs between this part and any other part of the multi-part document, then the other part will take precedence. The present document may be maintained mainly on those clauses, which are referred from other parts or standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-1 V1.6.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-3-10 V1.2.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 10: General design, PSS1 over E.1

The present document defines the transport of the Inter-System Interface (ISI) using PSS1 as transport layer. It specifies: • the PSS1 signalling used for transport of ISI APDUs; and • the general protocol mechanism, called ISI Mediation Function which coordinates the communication between TETRA systems. The ISI Mediation Function applies to any TETRA Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI) which supports the ISI.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-10 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-3-11 V1.2.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 11: General design, SIP/IP

The present document defines the transport of Inter System Interface (ISI) PDUs using the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) as transport layer and the Session Description Protocol (SDP) as media control protocol. It specifies: • SIP methods and header fields used for transport of ISI PDUs; and • the SDP content; and • use the ISI Mediation Function which coordinates the communication between TETRA systems. The ISI Mediation Function specification applies to an IP based TETRA Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI) which supports the ISI.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-11 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-3-12 V1.2.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 12: Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC)

The present document defines the Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). It specifies: • the interworking of individual calls between TETRA networks; • the supplementary services interaction with individual calls between TETRA networks. The TETRA V+D interworking - basic operation part defines the interworking between TETRA networks over the corresponding interface: the Inter-System Interface (ISI). It comprises the following sub-parts: • Transport layer independent General design; • General Design, PSS1 over E.1; • General Design, SIP/IP; • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC) (the present document); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Group Call (ANF-ISIGC) [5]; • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Short Data service (ANF-ISISDS); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM); • Generic Speech Format Implementation. The present document is the ANF-ISIIC sub-part. Like all other Additional Network Feature (ANF) specifications, those of ANF-ISIIC are produced in three stages, according to the method described in Recommendation ITU-T I.130. The present document contains the stage 1 and 2 descriptions of ANF-ISIIC, and stage 3 description. The stage 1 description specifies the ANF as seen by its users, which are essentially the individual call control entities in both TETRA networks. The stage 2 description identifies the functional entities involved in the ANF and the information flows between them. And the stage 3 description of ANF-ISIIC specifies its protocol. NOTE 1: According to Recommendation ITU-T I.130, the stage 3 description of a bearer or tele-service addresses the network implementation aspects. Consequently, it comprises two steps: the specifications of all protocols at the various reference points involved in any of the service procedures (notably the service operation) are the first step of the stage 3 description, and the specifications of the functions of the corresponding network entities are its second step. NOTE 2: The SDL diagrams have not been provided since they can be derived from the specification of the functional entity actions in the stage 2 description. The present document applies to TETRA networks which support inter-TETRA individual calls. More specifically, it applies to their Circuit Mode Control Entities (CMCE), as defined in clause 14.2 of ETSI EN 300 392-2, and to their ANF-ISIIC entities defined in the stage 2 description. The relation between the ANF-ISIIC and the transport layer protocol is described in the General Design documents.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-12 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-3-13 V1.2.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 13: Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Group Call (ANF-ISIGC)

The present document defines the group call communication of interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) for Terrestrial Trunked Radio system (TETRA) supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). The TETRA V+D interworking - basic operation part defines the interworking between TETRA networks over the corresponding interface: the Inter-System Interface (ISI). It comprises the following sub-parts: • Transport Layer Independent Specification ISI general design; • General Design, PSS1 over E.1; • General Design, SIP/IP; • Transport Layer Independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC); • Transport Layer Independent Additional Network Feature Group Call (ANF-ISIGC) (the present document); • Transport Layer Independent Additional Network Feature Short Data service (ANF-ISISD); • Transport Layer Independent Additional Network Feature Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM); • Generic Speech Format Implementation. The present document is the ANF-ISIGC sub-part 3-13. In analogy with Recommendation ITU-T I.130, the stage one, stage two and stage three of the three level structure is used to describe the TETRA Inter-System Interface services as provided by European Private or Public Trunked Radio System operators: • Stage 1, is an overall service description, from the service subscriber's and user's standpoint; • Stage 2, identifies the functional capabilities and information flows needed to support the services described in stage 1; and NOTE: The information flows in stage 2 have been drawn as Message Sequence Charts (MSC). • Stage 3, defines the signalling system protocols and functions needed to implement the services described in stage 1. The present document details the Interworking Basic Operation of the Terrestrial

Trunked Radio system (TETRA). Specifically the present document details the stage 1 aspects (overall service description) of the ANF-ISIGC as seen from the TETRA Switching and Maintenance Infrastructure point of view at the Inter-System Interface (ISI). It details the stage 2 aspects (functional partitioning) of ANF-ISIGC which includes the identification of the functional entities and the flows between them, and finally it details the stage 3 signalling protocols for the ANF-ISIGC services, i.e. the protocols at the relevant reference points between the functional entities defined in stage 2. The ANF-ISIGC service specifies: • TETRA Group Call Clear Speech over the ISI, acknowledged and unacknowledged; • TETRA Group Call End-to-End Encrypted Speech over the ISI; • TETRA Group Call Circuit Mode one slot data over the ISI; • TETRA Group Call Circuit Mode one slot End-to-End Encrypted data over the ISI; • TETRA Group Call Circuit Mode $N \times 2,4$ kbit/s, $N \times 4,8$ kbit/s or $N \times 7,2$ kbit/s data, with $N = 2, 3$ or 4 ; • TETRA Group Call Circuit Mode $N \times 2,4$ kbit/s $N \times 4,8$ kbit/s or $N \times 7,2$ kbit/s End-to-End Encrypted data, with $N = 2, 3$ or 4 .

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-13 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

[prEN 300 392-3-14 V1.2.0](#)

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 14: Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Short Data Service (ANF-ISISDS)

The TETRA V+D interworking - at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) part defines the interworking between TETRA networks over the corresponding interface: the Inter-System Interface (ISI). It comprises the following sub-parts: • Transport layer independent General design; • General Design, PSS1 over E.1; • General Design, SIP/IP; • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Group Call (ANF-ISIGC); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Short Data service (ANF-ISISDS) (the present document); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature - ISI Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM); • Generic Speech Format Implementation. The present document specifies the Additional Network Function (ANF) - Inter-System Interface (ISI) Short Data service (ANF-ISISDS) which is part of the Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) of the Terrestrial Trunked Radio system (TETRA) supporting Voice and Data (V+D). This service comprises of: • TETRA short message transmission over the ISI to individual and group addresses; • TETRA pre-defined status message transmission over the ISI to individual and group addresses. ANF-ISISDS enables short data and status messages to be transferred between a user registered in one TETRA network to another user registered in another TETRA network, operating at the ISI of both SwMIs. Like all other Additional Network Feature (ANF) specifications, those of ANF-ISISDS are produced in three stages, according to the method described in Recommendation ITU-T I.130. The present document contains the stage 1 and 2 descriptions of ANF-ISIIC, and stage 3 description. The stage 1 description specifies the ANF as seen by its users, which are essentially the CMCE SDS entities in both TETRA networks. The stage 2 description identifies the functional entities involved in the ANF and the information flows between them. The stage 3 description of ANF-ISISDS specifies its protocol.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-14 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

[prEN 300 392-3-15 V1.2.0](#)

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 15: Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature, Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM)

The present document defines the mobility management of interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) for Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). The TETRA V+D Inter-working - basic operation part defines the Inter-System Interface (ISI) between the SwMIs as specified in the following sub-parts: • Transport layer independent, General design. • General design, PSS1 over E.1. • General design, SIP/IP. • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC). • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Group Call (ANF-ISIGC). • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Short Data Service (ANF-ISISDS). • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature, Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM) (the present document). • Generic Speech Format Implementation. NOTE: These TSs are produced in analogy with the Recommendation ITU-T I.130. The present document contains the ANF-ISIMM part. The ANF-ISIMM part defines additional Mobility Management (MM) services to the SwMIs. If supported, the ANF-ISIMM services complement the intra-SwMI-MM, authentication and key management services. In support of these, the ANF-ISIMM enables the invocation and operation of these services between the SwMIs over the ISI. Thus, ANF-ISIMM offers the following services: • Migration and restricted migration. • Individual subscriber and group profile update. • Supplementary Service profile update. • De-registration. • Group attachment/detachment. • Linked group attachment/detachment. • Individual subscriber and group database recovery. • Authentication, one-directionally or mutually between the individual subscriber and the home SwMI. • Over-The-Air-Re-keying (OTAR) for Static Cipher Key (SCK) generation and SCK delivery. For the following service are only included in the stage 1 descriptions: • Group Linking/unlinking. • GTSI attachment/detachment to a linking participating group from another SwMI.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-15 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

[prEN 300 392-3-8 V1.4.0](#)

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 8: Generic Speech Format Implementation

The present document specifies speech transmission format implementation independent of SwMI type. The present document defines the format of user information that is transported between two SwMIs using the TETRA ISI. The present document covers how TETRA air interface circuit mode traffic is encoded for transport over various media.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-8 V1.4.0
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-3-9 V1.2.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 3: Interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI); Sub-part 9: Transport layer independent, General design

The present document defines the general aspects of interworking at the Inter-System Interface (ISI) for Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) system supporting Voice plus Data (V+D). Those specify the general concepts which are the basis of the ISI operation between TETRA systems. It introduces the Additional Network Features (ANFs) used at the ISI, and specifies: • the general protocol mechanism upon which the definition of each ANF is based; and • the security related functions over the ISI. The specification of the general transport layer independent protocol mechanism applies to any TETRA Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI) which supports the ISI. The security requirements for the ISI only apply to SwMIs which support authentication or end-to-end encryption over the ISI. Besides the ISI general design, the present sub-part, interworking at the Inter-System Interface comprises the following other sub-parts: • General design, PSS1 over E.1; • General design, SIP/IP; • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Individual Call (ANF-ISIIC); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Group Call (ANF-ISIGC); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature Short Data Service (ANF-ISISDS); • Transport layer independent Additional Network Feature, Mobility Management (ANF-ISIMM); and • Generic Speech Format Implementation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-3-9 V1.2.0
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-5 V2.7.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D) and Direct Mode Operation (DMO); Part 5: Peripheral Equipment Interface (PEI)

The present document specifies the functional and technical aspects of TETRA Peripheral Equipment Interface (PEI) that is the interface between a Terminal Equipment type 2 (TE2) and a Mobile Termination type 2 (MT2) at reference point RT.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-5 V2.7.0
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 300 392-9 V1.7.0

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 9: General requirements for supplementary services

The present document is applicable to any TETRA terminal equipment (Mobile Station (MS)) and to any TETRA network (Switching and Management Infrastructure (SwMI)) which support at least one TETRA Supplementary Service (SS). In addition, its routing requirements of supplementary service information are applicable to any TETRA network with a Voice plus Data (V+D) Inter-System Interface (ISI) to another TETRA network which supports at least one TETRA SS.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 300 392-9 V1.7.0
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 301 908-13 V13.0.1

IMT kõrgsagedusvõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 13. E-UTRA kasutajaseadmed (UE)

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 13: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE)

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type: • User Equipment for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA). This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in tables from 1-1 through 1-5. Table 1-1: E-UTRA UE operating bands E-UTRA Band; Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands 1; Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7; Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 8; Transmit 880 MHz to 915 MHz; Receive 925 MHz to 960 MHz 20; Transmit 832 MHz to 862 MHz; Receive 791 MHz to 821 MHz 22; Transmit 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz; Receive 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz 28 (see note 6); Transmit 703 MHz to 748 MHz; Receive 758 MHz to 803 MHz 31; Transmit 452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz; Receive 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz 32 (see note 1) (see note 2); Transmit N/A; Receive 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz 33; Transmit and Receive 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34; Transmit and Receive 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38; Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40; Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42; Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43; Transmit and Receive 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz 46 (see note 3) (see note 4); Transmit and Receive 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz 65 (see note 5); Transmit 1 920 MHz to 2 010 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 200 MHz 67; Transmit N/A; Receive 738 MHz to 758 MHz 68; Transmit 698 MHz to 728 MHz; Receive 753 MHz to 783 MHz 69 (see note 1); Transmit N/A; Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz NOTE 1: Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Pcell. NOTE 2: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. NOTE 3: This band is an unlicensed band restricted to licensed-assisted operation using Frame Structure Type 3. NOTE 4: In this version of the present document, restricted to E-UTRA DL operation when carrier aggregation is configured. NOTE 5: A UE that complies

with the E-UTRA Band 65 minimum requirements in the present document also complies with the E-UTRA Band 1 minimum requirements. NOTE 6: Radio equipment in band 28 is only allowed to operate between 758 MHz to 791 MHz for the transmitter and between 703 MHz to 736 MHz for the receiver. NOTE 1: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A. Table 1-1A: Sub-bands for band 46 E-UTRA Band; Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit/UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high 46a; 5 150 MHz - 5 250 MHz 46b; 5 250 MHz - 5 350 MHz 46c; 5 470 MHz - 5 725 MHz NOTE: The sub-bands 46a and 46b are restricted to indoor use only. Table 1-2: E-UTRA UE Intra-band contiguous CA operating bands E-UTRA CA Band; E-UTRA Band; Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands CA_1; 1; Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz CA_3; 3; Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_7; 7; Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_38; 38; Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz CA_40; 40; Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz CA_42; 42; Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz Table 1-3: E-UTRA UE Inter-band CA operating bands (two bands) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band; UL operating band BS receive/UE transmit FUL_low - FUL_high; DL operating band BS transmit/UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high CA_1-3 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_1-7 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_1-8 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_1-20 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_1-42 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 42; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz CA_1-46 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 46; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz CA_3-7 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_3-8 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_3-20 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_3-28 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 28; 703 MHz to 748 MHz; 758 MHz to 803 MHz CA_3-42 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 42; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz CA_3-46 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 46; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz CA_7-20 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_7-28 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 28; 703 MHz to 748 MHz; 758 MHz to 803 MHz CA_7-46 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 46; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz CA_8-20 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_8-40 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz 40; 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz; 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz CA_20-32 (see note) 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz 32; N/A; 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz CA_42-46 42; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 46; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz CA_20-67 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz 67; N/A; 738 MHz to 758 MHz NOTE: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. Table 1-4: E-UTRA UE Inter-band CA operating bands (three bands) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band; UL operating band BS receive/UE transmit FUL_low - FUL_high; DL operating band BS transmit/UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high CA_1-3-8 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_1-3-20 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_1-7-20 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_3-7-20 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz Table 1-5: Intra-band non-contiguous CA operating bands (with two sub-blocks) E-UTRA CA Band; E-UTRA Band; Uplink (UL) operating band BS receive/UE transmit FUL_low - FUL_high; Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit/UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high CA_3-3; 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_7-7; 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_42-42; 42; 3; 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz E-UTRA NB-IoT is designed to operate in the E-UTRA operating bands 1, 3, 8, 20, 28 and 65 defined in table 1-1. The present document covers requirements for E-UTRA FDD and E-UTRA TDD User Equipment from 3GPP™ Releases 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 defined in ETSI TS 136 101. This includes the requirements for E-UTRA UE operating bands and E-UTRA CA operating bands from 3GPP™ Release 13 defined in ETSI TS 136 101. NOTE 2: For Band 20: For user equipment designed to be mobile or nomadic, the requirements in the present document measured at the antenna port also show conformity to the corresponding requirement defined as TRP (total radiated power), as described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU, ECC Decision (09)03. For user equipment designed to be fixed or installed, the present document does not address the requirements described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU, ECC Decision (09)03. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 301 908-13 V13.0.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61169-66:2019

Radio-Frequency-Connectors, Part 66: Sectional specification for RF coaxial connectors with 5mm inner diameter of outer conductor, with screw- and snap-on coupling, 50 Ohm characteristic impedance, for use up to 6 GHz. - Type 2,2-5

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for series 2,2-5 RF coaxial connectors with quick-lock- or screw coupling, characteristic impedance Ω , for operating frequencies up to 6GHz. Typical use is in wireless telecommunication systems. It describes mating face dimensions for general purpose connectors - grade 2, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to series 2,2-5 RF connectors. This specification indicates recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a detail specification and it covers test schedules and inspection requirements for assessment levels M and H. Note: Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61169-66:201X; prEN IEC 61169-66:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electro-magnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC or from the circuit being measured. Equipment intended for professional, industrial-process, industrial-manufacturing and educational use is covered by this part. It includes equipment and computing devices for – measurement and test; – control; – LABORATORY use; – accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations. Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of Information Technology Equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards may be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if they are suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment. It is generally considered that this product family standard takes precedence over the corresponding generic EMC standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-1: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for sensitive test and measurement equipment for EMC unprotected applications

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (internal or, external to the equipment, or both) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1:20xx. NOTE Examples of equipment include, but are not limited to, oscilloscopes, logic analysers, spectrum analysers, network analysers, analogue instruments, digital multimeters (DMM) and board test systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-2: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low-voltage distribution systems

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment covered by Annex A of IEC 61326-1 which is: – used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and; – powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and – portable. Examples of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, leakage current clamps, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-testers) and phase sequence testers as defined in IEC 61557. NOTE Particular EMC requirements for equipment covered by IEC 61557-8 and IEC 61557-9 are given in IEC 61326-2-4. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-2:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-3: Particular requirements - Test configuration, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning

In addition to the requirements of IEC 61326-1, this part specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for transducers with integrated or remote signal conditioning. This standard applies only to transducers characterized by their ability to transform, with the aid of an auxiliary energy source, a non-electric quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal, and to output the signal at one or more ports. This standard includes transducers for electrochemical and biological measured quantities. The transducers covered by this standard may be powered by AC or DC voltage and/or by battery or with internal power supply. Transducers referred to by this standard comprise at least the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – one or more elements for transforming a non-electrical input quantity to an electrical quantity; – a TRANSMISSION LINK for transferral of the electrical quantity to a component for signal conditioning; – a unit for signal conditioning that converts the electrical quantity to a process-relevant electrical signal; – an enclosure for enclosing the above-stated components fully or in parts. Transducers referred to by this standard may also have the following items (see Figures 101 and 102): – a communication and control unit; – a display unit; – control elements such as keys, buttons, switches, etc.; – transducer output signals (for example, switch outputs, alarm outputs) which are clearly assigned to the input signal(s); – transducers with signal conditioning which may

be integrated or remote. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and utilizes the corresponding test levels of IEC 61326-1. Additional requirements and exceptions for specific types of transducers are given in the annexes to this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-3:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-4: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for insulation monitoring devices according to IEC 61557-8 and for equipment for insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9

In addition to IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria than IEC 61326-1 for equipment for – insulation monitoring according to IEC 61557-8; – insulation fault location according to IEC 61557-9. This applies to insulation monitoring devices and insulation fault location systems permanently or semi-permanently connected to the distribution system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-4:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-4:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-5: Particular requirements - Test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for field devices with field bus interfaces according to IEC 61784-1

In addition to the requirements of International Standard IEC 61326-1:20xx, this part of IEC 61326 series treats the particular features for EMC testing of field devices with field bus interfaces. This part of IEC 61326 covers only the field bus interface of the equipment. NOTE The other functions of the equipment remain covered by other parts of IEC 61326 series. This part refers only to field devices intended for use in process control and process measuring. In this standard field devices with interfaces according to IEC 61784-1:2014, CP 3/2 and CP 1/1 as defined in IEC 61784 are covered. Other field busses may be included in future editions of this standard. The IEC 61784-1:2014 specifies a set of protocol specific communication profiles based on IEC 61158. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-5:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-5:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019

Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 2-6: Particular requirements - In vitro diagnostic (IVD) medical equipment

In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 series specifies minimum requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility for IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC (IVD) MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, taking into account the particularities and specific aspects of this electrical equipment and their electromagnetic environment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61326-2-6:201X; prEN IEC 61326-2-6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61326-2-6:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN IEC 62443-2-1:2019

Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 2-1: Security program requirements for IACS asset owners

IEC 62443-2-1 specifies asset owner security program (SP) requirements for an industrial automation and control system (IACS). This document uses the broad definition and scope of what constitutes an IACS as described in IEC 62443-1-1. In the context of this document, asset owner also includes the operator of the IACS. This document recognizes that the lifespan of an IACS can exceed twenty years, and that many legacy systems contain hardware and software that are no longer supported. Therefore, the SP for a legacy system may address only a subset of the requirements defined in this document. For example, if its software is no longer supported, security patching requirements cannot be met. Similarly, backup software for older systems may not be available for all components of the IACS. As a result, this document recognizes that not all requirements can be met by legacy systems. In situations where specific requirements or subsets of requirements are applicable but unable to be implemented in legacy systems, then compensating countermeasures should be implemented where possible. This document also recognizes that not all requirements specified in this document apply to all IACSs. For example, requirements associated with wireless

technology or safety systems will not apply to IACSs that do not include wireless technology or safety systems technology. Similarly, malware protection requirements may not all apply to systems for which anti-malware software is not available for any of their devices. Therefore, the asset owner should identify the IACS security requirements that are applicable to its IACSs in their specific operating environments. The elements of an IACS SP described in this document define required security capabilities that apply to the secure operation of an IACS. Although the asset owner is ultimately accountable for the secure operation of an IACS, implementation of these security capabilities often includes support from its service providers and product suppliers. For this reason, this document provides guidance for an asset owner when stating security requirements for their service providers and product suppliers, referencing other parts of the IEC 62443 series. Figure 2 illustrates the security capabilities of the asset owner, service provider(s) and product supplier(s) of an IACS and their relationships to each other and to the Automation Solution. The Automation Solution is a technical solution implementing the functional capabilities necessary for the IACS. It is composed of hardware and software components that have been installed and configured to operate in the IACS. The IACS is a combination of the Automation Solution and the organizational measures necessary for its design, deployment, operation and maintenance. Some of these capabilities rely on the appropriate application of integration maintenance capabilities defined in IEC 62443-2-4 [6] and technical security capabilities defined in IEC 62443-3-3 [10] and IEC 62443-4-2 [12].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62443-2-1:201X; prEN IEC 62443-2-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 14819-1

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 1: Coding protocol for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-1:2019)

The ALERT-C protocol is designed to provide mostly event-oriented road end-user information messages. Many "hooks" have been left for future development and indeed a few status-orientated road end-user information messages were included.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14819-1; ISO/DIS 14819-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 14819-2

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 2: Event and information codes for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-2:2019)

ISO 14819-1 describes the ALERT-C protocol concept and message structure used to achieve densely coded messages to be carried in the RDS-TMC feature. This part of ISO 14819 defines the 'Events List' to be used in coding those messages.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14819-2; prEN ISO 14819-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 14819-3

Intelligent transport systems - Traffic and travel information messages via traffic message coding - Part 3: Location referencing for Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC) using ALERT-C (ISO/DIS 14819-3:2019)

This standard primarily addresses the needs of RDS-TMC ALERT-C messages which arein widespread worldwide use , however, the modular approach used here is intended to facilitate future extension of the location referencing rules to other traffic and travel messaging systems. The location referencing rules defined in this part of ISO 14819 address the specific requirements of Traffic Message Channel (TMC) systems, which use abbreviated coding formats to provide TTI messages over mobile bearers (e.g. GMS, DAB) or via exchange protocols like DATEX and DATEX II. In particular, the rules address the Radio Data System - Traffic Message Channel (RDS-TMC), a means of providing digitally-coded traffic and travel information to travellers using a silent data channel (RDS) on FM radio stations, based on the ALERT-C protocol. A certification process is set in place within TISA to validate in detail the submitted location tables. This certification procedure extends the basic rules mentioned in this standard and also applies a best-practice validation. TISA grants a stamp of quality to those location tables that pass a set of tests.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14819-3; prEN ISO 14819-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14819-3:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 22418

Intelligent transport systems - Fast service announcement protocol (FSAP) for general purposes in ITS (ISO/DIS 22418:2019)

This document specifies the "Fast Service Announcement Protocol" (FSAP) for general purposes in ITS by reference to ISO/TS 16460:2016, supporting all features of ISO/TS 16460:2016, especially supporting also the Service Response Message (SRM) and related features in addition to the Service Announcement Message (SAM) that enables only very basic features. FSAP is in support of locally advertised ITS services uniquely identified by an ITS application identifier (ITS-AID). This document specifies

message formats and related basic protocol procedures by reference to ISO/TS 16460:2016, and further related protocol requirements for operation of FSAP in the context of an ITS station specified in ISO 21217:2014. This document illustrates its relations to service announcement protocols specified by ETSI TC ITS and IEEE WG 1609.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22418; prEN ISO 22418

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 2516

Aerospace series - Passivation of corrosion resisting steels and decontamination of nickel base alloys

This standard specifies several chemical methods of passivation for corrosion resisting steels (austenitic, ferritic, martensitic and precipitation hardenable) and of decontamination for nickel or cobalt base alloys.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2516

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2516:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4244

Aerospace series - Heat resisting alloy FE-PM1708 - Vacuum arc remelted - Hardened and tempered - Bar - a or D ≤ 200 mm - 1000 MPa ≤ Rm 1140 MPa

This document specifies the requirements relating to: Heat resisting alloy FE-PM1708 Vacuum arc remelted Hardened and tempered Bar a or D ≤ 200 mm 1000 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1140 MPa for aerospace applications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4244

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4245:2019

Aerospace series - Heat resisting alloy FE-PM1708 - Vacuum arc remelted - As forged - Forging stock - De ≤ 300 mm

This document is part of the series of EN metallic material standards for aerospace applications. The general organization of this series is described in EN 4258. This document has been prepared in accordance with EN 4500-003.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4245:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4259:2019

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Definition of general terms

This document defines the general terms to be used in the standards of metallic materials for aerospace applications. It is intended only to give terms which are truly general and where definition, in this context, is required. The definitions of more specific terms are to be found in the technical specifications, test methods, etc. which are referenced in the material standard concerned.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4259:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4260:2019

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of technical specifications

This document specifies the rules for the drafting and presentation of technical specifications for metallic materials.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4260:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4261:2019

Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of test method standards

This document specifies the rules for the drafting and presentation of test method standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4261:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4385:2019

Aerospace series - Non-metallic materials - General organization of standardization - Links between types of standards

This document specifies the general organization of the EN standards for non-metallic materials and their links with other types of standards for aerospace applications. It corresponds to level 0 (see 4.1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4385:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

FprEN 4875

Aerospace series - Surface treatments - Test method for measurement of electrical contact resistance

This document describes the electrical contact resistance testing method applicable to conductive and non-conductive coatings applied on test specimens made of conductive materials (unless otherwise specified) for aerospace applications. An objective of this practice is to define and control many of the known variables in such a way that valid comparisons of the contact properties of materials can be made. This test may be locally destructive depending on the process tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4875

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUSSEADMED

EN 16851:2017/prA1

Cranes - Light crane systems

This document applies to: - light crane systems, either suspended or free-standing systems, where the rated capacity of any single lifting device is 4 t or less; - pillar and wall-mounted jib cranes, without an operator's cabin, and whose rated capacity is 10 t or less and the maximum slew radius of the load is 5 m or less. NOTE For illustration of crane types, see Annex B. Cranes not falling into the scope of this document should be covered either by another product specific crane standard, e.g. EN 15011 (regarding light crane and free-standing systems) or EN 14985 (regarding jib cranes) or by a combination of horizontal, subject specific crane standards, see Annex D. This document is applicable to cranes and crane systems, whose structures are made of steel or aluminium, excluding aluminium structures containing welded joints. This document gives requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to cranes, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). The specific hazards due to potentially explosive atmospheres, ionizing radiation, operation in electro-magnetic fields beyond the range of EN 61000-6-2 and operation in pharmacy or food industry are not covered by this document. This document does not include requirements for the lifting of persons. This document is applicable to cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this European Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16851:2017/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16851:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 5402-1

Leather - Determination of flex resistance - Part 1: Flexometer method (ISO/DIS 5402-1:2019)

This document specifies a method for determining the wet or dry flex resistance of leather and finishes applied to leather. It is applicable to all types of flexible leather below 3,0 mm in thickness.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 5402-1; prEN ISO 5402-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5402-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 8973:1999/prA1

Liquefied petroleum gases - Calculation method for density and vapour pressure - Amendment 1 (ISO 8973:1997/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 8973:1999

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8973:1997/DAMd 1; EN ISO 8973:1999/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8973:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

77 METALLURGIA

EN ISO 10893-1:2011/prA1

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 1: Automated electromagnetic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the verification of hydraulic leaktightness - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch; change acceptance criteria (ISO 10893-1:2011/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-1:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-1:2011/DAMd 1; EN ISO 10893-1:2011/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

EN ISO 10893-2:2011/prA1

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 2: Automated eddy current testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of imperfections - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch; change acceptance criteria (ISO 10893-2:2011/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-2:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-2:2011/DAMd 1; EN ISO 10893-2:2011/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN ISO 4947

Steel and cast iron - Determination of vanadium content - Potentiometric titration method (ISO/DIS 4947:2019)

This International Standard specifies a potentiometric titration method for the determination of vanadium in steel and cast iron. The method is applicable to vanadium contents between 0,04 % (mass fraction) to 2 % (mass fraction).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4947; prEN ISO 4947

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24947:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 1034-1

Safety of machinery - Safety requirements for the design and construction of paper making and finishing machines - Part 1: Common requirements

This document specifies safety requirements. This document is applicable to paper making and paper finishing machines. It contains definitions and requirements which apply to all paper making and paper finishing machines listed in Annex A and is intended to be used in connection with the specific part applicable for the respective machine listed in Annex A. Specific parts can contain additional requirements or deviations from EN 1034-1 in which case the specific stipulations take precedence over the specification made in EN 1034-1. The standard deals with the hazards listed in Annex B. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to paper making and paper finishing machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This document does not apply to machines used in paper converting. See EN 1010-1 to EN 1010-5. This document applies to machines produced after the date of publication of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1034-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1034-1:2000+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 15184

Paints and varnishes - Determination of film hardness by pencil test (ISO/FDIS 15184:2019)

This document specifies a method for determining the film hardness by pushing pencils of known hardness over the film. The test can be performed on a single coating of a paint, varnish or related product, or on the upper layer of a multi-coat system. This rapid test has not been found to be useful in comparing the pencil hardness of different coatings. It is more useful in providing relative

ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in pencil hardness. The method is applicable only to smooth surfaces.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 15184; prEN ISO 15184

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15184:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS

prEN 1329-1

Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

This document specifies the requirements for solid wall pipes with smooth internal and external surfaces, extruded from the same formulation throughout the wall, fittings and the system of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) piping systems intended for soil and waste discharge applications (low and high temperature): - inside buildings (application area code "B"); - for both inside buildings and buried in ground within the building structure (application area code "BD"). NOTE 1 The intended use is reflected in the marking of products by "B" or "BD". NOTE 2 Multilayer pipes with different formulations throughout the wall and foamed core pipes are covered by EN 1453-1 [1]. NOTE 3 For use buried in ground within the building structure are intended only those components (marked with "BD") with nominal outside diameters equal to or greater than 75 mm. NOTE 4 EN 476 [2] specifies the general requirements for components used in discharge pipes, drains and sewers for gravity systems. Pipes and fittings conforming to this standard fully meet these requirements. This document is also applicable to PVC-U pipes, fittings and the system intended for the following purposes: - ventilating part of the pipework in association with discharge applications; - rainwater pipework within the building structure. This document also specifies the test parameters for the test method that are referred to. This document covers a range of nominal sizes, a range of pipes and fittings series and gives recommendations concerning colours. NOTE 5 It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from these aspects, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes. For external above ground application additional requirements depending on the climate should be agreed between the manufacturer and the user. NOTE 6 Pipes, fittings and other components conforming to any of the plastics product standards listed in Annex B can be used with pipes and fittings conforming to this document, provided they conform to the requirements for joint dimensions given in Clause 6 and to the requirements of Table 25.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1329-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1329-1:2014+A1:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 14351-1

Windows and doors - Product standard, performance characteristics - Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets

This document identifies material independent performance characteristics, except resistance to fire and smoke control characteristics, that are applicable to windows (including roof windows, roof windows with external fire resistance and door height windows), external pedestrian doorsets (including unframed glass doorsets, escape route doorsets and their assemblies). Fire resisting and/or smoke control characteristics for pedestrian doorsets and openable windows are covered by EN 16034. This document applies to - fixed windows or fixed lights, manually or power operated windows, French windows and screens for installation in vertical wall apertures and roof windows for installation in inclined roofs, complete with: - related hardware, if any; - weather stripping, if any; - glazed apertures when intended to have glazed apertures; - with or without incorporated shutters and/or shutter boxes and/or blinds; and manually or power operated windows, roof windows, French windows and screens that are: - fully or partially glazed including any non-transparent infill; - fixed or partly fixed or openable with one or more casements/sashes (e.g. hinged, projecting, pivoted, sliding); - manually operated external pedestrian doorsets or power operated external pedestrian hinged doorsets with flush or panelled leaves in construction works, complete with: - integral fanlights, if any; - adjacent parts that are contained within a single frame for inclusion in a single aperture, if any. The windows covered by this document are not assessed regarding their ability to release (to open). The products covered by this document are not assessed for structural applications. This document does not apply to: - rooflights according to EN 1873 and EN 14963; - curtain walling according to EN 13830; - industrial, commercial and garage doors and gates according to EN 13241; - internal pedestrian doorsets according to EN 14351-2; - revolving doorsets; - power operated pedestrian doorsets according to EN 16361; - windows intended to be part of internal partition.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14351-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14351-1:2006+A2:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEVS 920-1

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid Requirements for roof building. Part 1: General rules

Selles standardis käsitletakse katuseehituse üldiseid reegleid. See standard määratleb üldised nõuded katuste ehitamiseks ning peamised nõuded katusekattetoodele. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele ja lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalses ekspluatatsioonitingimustes. Standard ei esita

nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ja arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 920-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

93 RAJATISED

prEN 12697-42

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 42: Amount of foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt

This European Standard specifies a visual method of determining the amount and components of coarse foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt. A method for determining the amount and components of finer foreign matter in reclaimed asphalt is given in Annex A. This method does not completely categorise the foreign matter that can occur in asphalt. NOTE 1 For the use of reclaimed asphalt in asphalt mixtures, it is important to know the components in the reclaimed asphalt and to what extent coarse foreign matter is present that can influence the properties of the asphalt mix. NOTE 2 The method is not intended to categorise all foreign materials but rather to ensure that the amount of coarse foreign materials are minimised.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-42

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-42:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 50491-11:2015/prAA

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 11: Smart Metering - Application Specifications - Simple External Consumer Display

This European Standard specifies a data model to abstract the metering world towards a simple external. The data model, as described by means of functional blocks contained in this European Standard, lays down the format of metering data

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50491-11:2015/prAA

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50491-11:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 17429

Conservation of cultural heritage - Procurement of conservation services and works

This document outlines the principles, processes and best practice for procuring conservation services and works for cultural heritage. This can embrace any conservation action or measure, whether it be a preventive measure, a remedial treatment, investigation, planning, policy, or project management, etc. The means of procuring such work will vary depending, among other things, on the scale of the work envisaged. This document is not intended to override or conflict with European and national legislation covering procurement. Rather, it is to be read alongside relevant regulations covering procurement and is technically specific to the conservation of cultural heritage. This document is intended to be used - by buyers or commissioners of conservation work (e.g. custodians, public or private individuals, collecting institutions, conservation specialists, conservation funding organisations etc.) and - by those individuals and enterprises seeking to carry out conservation work. It is not intended to be used by institutional custodians as a means of directing work to their own staff. NOTE In this document the term "object" is used for object, objects and collections.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17429

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 50090-5-1

Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) - Part 5-1: Media and media dependent layers - Power line for HBES Class 1

This European Standard defines the mandatory and optional requirements for the medium specific physical and data link layer of power line Class 1 PL110. Data link layer interface and general definitions, which are medium independent, are given in EN 50090 4-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50090-5-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50090-5-1:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 50090-5-2

Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) Part 5-2: Media and media dependent layers - Network based on HBES Class 1, Twisted Pair

This European Standard defines the mandatory and optional requirements for the medium specific physical and data link layer for HBES Class 1 Twisted Pair TP1. Data link layer interface and general definitions, which are media independent, are given in EN 50090 4 2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50090-5-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50090-5-2:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN 71-4

Safety of toys - Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities

This European Standard specifies requirements for the maximum amount and, in some cases, the maximum concentration of certain substances and mixtures used in experimental sets for chemistry and related activities. These substances and mixtures are: - those classified as dangerous by the EC-legislation applying to dangerous substances [1], [2] and dangerous mixtures [2], [3]; - substances and mixtures which in excessive amounts could harm the health of the children using them and which are not classified as dangerous by the above mentioned legislation; and - any other chemical substance(s) and mixture(s) delivered with the experimental set. This standard applies to experimental sets for chemistry and related activities including crystal growing sets, carbon dioxide generating experimental sets and supplementary sets. It also covers sets for chemical experiments within the fields of mineralogy, biology, physics, microscopy and environmental science whenever they contain one or more chemical substances and/or mixtures which are classified as hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008/EC [2]. This standard also specifies requirements for marking, a contents list, instructions for use, eye protection and for the equipment intended for carrying out the experiments. This standard does not apply to toys that are covered by EN 71-13 (e.g. cosmetic kits). Requirements for certain other chemical toys are given in EN 71-5. NOTE The terms "substance" and "preparation", as used in Directives 67/548/EEC [1] and 1999/45/EC [3], are also used in the "REACH Regulation", Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 [4]. According to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of classification and labelling of chemicals, which in the European Union has been enacted by Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures) [2], the timetable for the introduction of GHS has to be followed. The words "preparation" and "mixture" should be considered synonymous; both are a mixture or solution of substances that do not react with each other. The old term "preparation" will be replaced by the new term "mixture" in due course. In this standard, only the term "mixture" is used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 71-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 71-4:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 62512/prAA:2019

Electric clothes washer-dryers for household use - Methods for measuring the performance

IEC 62512:2012 provides a globally applicable and agreed method to test the washing and drying function of washer-dryers. Although this standard is based on IEC 61121:2012 on tumble dryers and IEC 60456:2010 on clothes washers, it specifies the conditions needed to test the combined function of washing and drying. The main elements of this standard are: - the definition of the loads to be tested in continuous and interrupted operation cycles; - the method for testing automatic and not automatic operation of the drying cycles; - the way to handle the load for interrupted operation cycles; - the correction to be applied to test results for continuous and interrupted operation cycles.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62512/prAA:2019

Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 62512

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

prEN IEC 63169:2019

Electrical household and similar cooling and freezing appliances - Food preservation and storage

This test simulates the weight loss of leafy produce, given certain conditions of temperature, humidity and air movement in one or more test zones. The test can only be applied to spaces larger than 200x150x100 mm (LxWxH). The aim of the test is to measure the weight loss rate by measuring the weight of a test tray prior to the test and after a given time duration. Note. Weight loss is one of the considerations for shelf life of produce.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63169:201X; prEN IEC 63169:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.10.2019

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](#).

CEN/TS 17165:2018

Valgus ja valgustus. Valgustussüsteemide projekteerimisprotsess

Selles dokumendis määratletakse valgustussüsteemi projekteerimisprotsessis arvesse võetavad etapid ning loetletakse valgustuslahenduse rakendamiseks ja talitluseks vastutajad. Protsessi eesmärk on: 1) projekteerida valgustussüsteemi lahendused jätkusuutlikul valgustusvaliteedil, lähtudes vastavates valgustusrakenduste standardites esitatud soovitud, arvestades kasutaja heaolu ja luues meeldivat ehitatud keskkonda, ja 2) tagada, et valgustusnõuded oleks täidetud energiasäästike lahendustega (valgustid ja juhtimissüsteemid), millele andmed on energiakasutusarvutustes kasutatavad ja 3) loetleda seadmete andmed, mida kasutatakse valgustussüsteemi paigaldamisel, kasutuselevõtmisel, talitlusel, hooldamisel kasutusea jooksul ja kasutusest mahavõtmisel ning 4) komplekteerida projekteeritud valgustussüsteemi lahendust määratlev dokument. Seda valgustussüsteemi projekteerimisprotsessi kohaldatakse kõigi hoonete ja rajatiste valgustusvaldkonna projektides, olenemata sellest, kas tegemist on uue või renoveeritud ehitisega. Teiste hulgas järgmistes rakendustes: — büroohooded — äri, kommunikatsioon, projekteerimine; — tööstushooned — tootmine, laod; — välistöökohtade alad — laevatehased, sorteerimisalad, saeveskid; — tervishoiuhooded — haiglad, hospiitsid, eakate hooldusasutused; — kaubandushooned — kauplused, supermarketid, hulgimüügiettevõtted; — avalikud hooned — ööbimiskohad, koosolekuruumid, restoranid, kohvikud; — spordiehitised — sise- ja välispordialade rajatised ja alad; — haridusasutused — koolid, kolledžid, ülikoolid; — teed — liiklusteed ja konfliktipiirkonnad; — lisandväärtust andvad alad — jalgrattateed, õuealad, jalakäijate alad; — parkimise alad — sise- ja väliparklad. Seda protsessi ei kohaldata: — spetsiaalsetes valgustussüsteemides (ajaloolised ehitised, lava, stuudio, hambaarst, operatsioonilauad, jne.); — masinatesse või meditsiiniseadmetesse ehitatud valgustus; — ajutised valgustusinstallatsioonides. Seda dokumenti ei ole kohaldatav vastavate elektrisüsteemide ja struktuuride projekteerimisel.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17165:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EN 13830:2015/prA1

Rippfassaadid. Tootestandard

Standardi EVS-EN 13830:2015 muudatus.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13830:2015/prA1

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EVS-EN 10217-3:2019

Terasest keevitatud survetorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 3: Elekterkeevitatud ja rābustikaarkeevitatud, tava- ning kõrgendatud ja madalal temperatuuril kasutamiseks spetsifitseeritud omadustega legeeritud peenteraterastest torud

Kāesolev dokument spetsifitseerib tehnilised tarneseisundid pikisuunas (SAWL) või spiraalselt (SAWH) elekter- või rābustikaarkeevitatud ringikujulise ristlōikega torude kahele katsekategooriale, mis on valmistatud keevitatavast peenteraterastest. MĀRKUS 1 Need toruklassid on kavandatud vastavalt EL direktiivis 2014/68/EL surveseadmetele esitatavatele olulistele nõuetele, mis hōlmavad kõiki, kōnealuse direktiivi artiklis 13 sätetatud asjakohaseid kategooriaid. MĀRKUS 2 Pārast selle standardi avaldamist Euroopa Liidu Teatajas piirdub selle vastavus direktiivi 2014/68/EL olulistele ohutusnōuetele (ESR) selles standardis kāsitletud materjalide tehniliste andmetega ja see ei tähenda, et need materjalid sobiksid konkreetsele surveseadmele. Sellest tulenevalt tuleb Surveseadmete direktiivi (Pressure Equipment Directive) ohutusnōuete taitmise verifitseerimisel hinnata kāesolevas materjalistandardis esitatud tehniliste andmete vastavust konkreetse surveseadme projekteerimisnōuetele ja seda peab tegema surveseadme projekteerija või tootja, vōttes arvesse ka kõiki jārgnevaid tōötlemisprotseduure, mis vōivad mōjutada alusmaterjali omadusi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10217-3:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EVS-EN 13285:2018

Sidumata segud. Spetsifikatsioonid

Kāesolev Euroopa standard määratled nõuded sidumata segudele, mida kasutatakse teede, lennuväljade ja muudel liiklusega alade ehitamisel ja hooldamisel. Kāesolev Euroopa standard kohaldub looduslikest, tehnilikest ja taaskasutatavatest taitematerjalidest sidumata segudele, mille terasuuruse ülemine mōōde (D) tarnimise hetkel on alates 5,6 mm kuni 90 mm ja alumine mōōde (d) = 0. MĀRKUS 1 Kāesolev Euroopa standard ei hōlma segusid, mille terasuuruse ülemine mōōde (D) on suurem kui 90 mm, kuid neid vōib määratleda kasutuskohas. MĀRKUS 2 Segu veesisaldus ja paigaldatud kihi tihedus ei ole segu määratletud nõuded. Mōlemad parameetrid on seotud kihi ehitusjārelevalvega ning on vāljaspool kāesoleva Euroopa standardi

käsitlusala. Täitematerjalide nõuded on määratletud asjakohaste ristviidetega standardile EN 13242. Standard ei käsitlenud täitematerjalide kasutamist pinnasena.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13285:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EVS-EN 50126-2:2017

Raudteealased rakendused. Töökindluse, kasutatavuse, hooldatavuse ja ohutuse (RAMS) määratlemine ning esitlemine. Osa 2: Süsteemide lähenemisviis ohutusele

Käesolev standardi EN 50126 2. osa käsitleb RAMSi elutsükli ohutusega seotud üldiseid aspekte; määratleb meetodid ja töövahendid, mis on sõltumatud süsteemide ja alamsüsteemide olemasolevaist tehnoloogiast; esitab: –standardi kasutajale arusaamise süsteemi lähenemisviisist ohutusele, mis on standardi EN 50126 võtmealuseks; –meetodid ohutusnõuete kujundamiseks ja nende ohutuse terviklikkuse nõuded süsteemile ning nende jaotamise allsüsteemide vahel; –meetodid ohutusega seotud elektroonika funktsioonide ohutuse terviklikkuse taseme (SIL) määramiseks. MÄRKUS See standard ei võimalda ohutuse terviklikkuse taseme määramist mitte-elektroonikavaldkonna funktsioonidele. •esitab juhised ja meetodika järgnevate valdkondade jaoks: –ohutuse protsess; –ohutuse esitlemine ja heakskiitmine; –rollide korraldus ja sõltumatus; –riskide hindamine; –ohutusnõuete määratlemine, –funktsionaalsete ohutusnõuete jaotamine; –projekteerimine ja juurutamine. •edastab selle standardi kasutajale meetodid ohutuse tagamiseks, arvestades sealjuures vaadeldavat süsteemi ja selle koostoimimist; •annab juhised vaadeldava süsteemi, sealhulgas selle liideste ja selle süsteemi tema allsüsteemide või muude süsteemidega koostoimimise tuvastamise kirjeldamiseks; •ei määratle: –RAMSi eesmärke, mahte, nõudeid või spetsiifiliste raudteealaste rakenduste lahendusi; –raudteevaldkonna toodete käesoleva standardi nõuetele vastavuse sertifitseerimise nõudeid või protsesse; –ohutusasutuse poolset heakskiidu protsessi. Standardi EN 50126 käesolev osa 2 on rakendatav raudteealastele rakendustele, nimeliselt juhtkäskude ja signaalimise süsteemidele, veeremile ja püsipaigaldistele ning konkreetset: •Ohutuse spetsifikatsioonile ja esitusviisile kõikide raudteealaste rakenduste jaoks ning seda selliste rakenduste kõikide tasandite puhul alates terviklikest raudteesüsteemidest kuni suuremate süsteemideni ning nende peamiste süsteemide üksikute ja kombineeritud allsüsteemide ning (sealhulgas tarkvara hõlmavate) komponentide korral, eriti: –uutele süsteemidele; –uutele süsteemidele, mida integreeritakse juba heaks kiidetud olemasolevatesse süsteemidesse, kuid ainult selles ulatuses ning senikaua, kuni uut, uue funktsionaalsusega süsteemi integreeritakse. Muudel juhtudel ei ole see olemasoleva süsteemi mistahes muudatutele aspektidele rakendatav; –ulatuses, kuivõrd see on mõistlikult teostatav, olemasolevate süsteemide muudatutele ja laiendustele, mis on heaks kiidetud enne selle standardi koostamist, kuid üksnes sellises ulatuses, kuivõrd olemasolevaid süsteeme muudetakse. Muudel juhtudel ei ole see rakendatav mingitegi olemasoleva süsteemi muudatutele aspektidele; •kõigis rakenduse elutsükli asjakohastes etappides; •kasutamiseks raudteevaldajate ja raudteevaldkonna tarnijate poolt. Ei ole nõutav selle standardi rakendamine olemasolevate, mitte muudetavate süsteemide, sealhulgas nende süsteemide, mis juba vastavad varasematele EN 50126 versioonide nõuetele, puhul. Selles Euroopa standardis kirjeldatud protsess eeldab, et raudteede valdajad ja tarnijad omavad ettevõtte tasemel kvaliteedi, suutlikkuse ja ohutuse tagamise poliitika. Käesolevas standardis defineeritud lähenemisviis on vastavuses standardis EN ISO 9001 esitatud kvaliteedijuhtimise nõuetega.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 50126-2:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEN 14904-2

Sportimisalade pinnad. Põrandasüsteemid kasutamiseks mitmel spordialal sisetingsimustes.

Osa 2: Spetsifikaadid

See dokument määrab kindlaks täiendavad omadused, mida ei hõlma selle standardi osa 1, mitmel spordialal kasutatavatele põrandasüsteemidele, mis on projekteeritud sisetingsimustes kasutamiseks spordihallides ja spordisaalides. See dokument rakendub samuti üksikutele spordirajatistele, mis on projekteeritud järgmiste spordialade jaoks: võrkpall, korvpall, sulgpall, sisejalgpall ja käsipall. MÄRKUS Kehalist kasvatust käsitletakse kui mitmel spordialal kasutamist. See dokument ei rakendu sünteetilisest turbast või tekstiilist pindadele, mida kasutatakse sisetingsimustes.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14904-2

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEN 14904-3

Sportimisalade pinnad. Põrandasüsteemid kasutamiseks mitmel spordialal sisetingsimustes.

Osa 3: Katsetamine kohale paigaldatuna

See dokument määratleb nõuded kohale paigaldatud mitmel spordialal kasutatava sportimispõranda süsteemi toimimise tõendamiseks, mis on kavandatud sisetingsimustes kasutamiseks spordihallides ja spordisaalides. Selle dokumendi eesmärgiks on aidata katselaboritel tõlgendada mõõtmisi. See dokument rakendub üksikutele spordirajatistele, mis on projekteeritud järgmistele spordialadele: võrkpall, korvpall, sulgpall, sisejalgpall ja käsipall. MÄRKUS 1 Kehalist kasvatust käsitletakse kasutamiseks mitmel spordialal. MÄRKUS 2 Osa 1 hõlmab olulisi nõudeid (nagu on määratletud määruses EU N° 305/2011) mitmel spordialal kasutatavatele sportimispõranda süsteemidele, mis on projekteeritud kasutamiseks sisetingsimustes spordihallides ja spordisaalides. MÄRKUS 3 Lisaomadused mitmel spordialal kasutatavatele sportimispõranda süsteemidele, mis on projekteeritud kasutamiseks sisetingsimustes spordihallides ja spordisaalides, määratakse kindlaks selle standardi osas 2. See dokument ei rakendu sünteetilisest turbast või tekstiilist pindadele, mida kasutatakse sisetingsimustes.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14904-3

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEN 15001-1

Gaasi infrastruktuur. Üle 0,5 bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustikud ning tööstuslike ja mittetööstuslike üle 5 bar töörohuga paigaldiste torustikud. Osa 1: Üksikasjalikud talituslikud nõuded projekteerimisele, materjalidele, ehitamisele, ülevaatusele ja katsetamisele

Käesolev dokument käsitleb üksikasjalikke talituslikke nõudeid järgmiste gaasitorustike projekteerimisele, materjalide valimisele, ehitamisele, kontrollimisele ja katsetamisele: — üle 0,5 bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustikud ja koostud ning — hoonetes paiknevad üle 5 bar töörohuga mittetööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste (kodu- ja äripaigaldised) torustikud, mille alguspunkt on võrguettevõtja tarnepunkt ning lõpp-punkt on gaasitarviti sisendühendus, tavaliselt sisendsulgur. Dokument hõlmab ka sellise gaasitarviti sisendühenduse torustikku, mis ei kuulu tarviti standardi käsitlusalasse. Välja arvatud allpool loetletud erandid, on see dokument rakendatav gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ümbrustemperatuuril -20 °C kuni 40 °C ning töörohul ≤ 60 bar. Nendele piirangutele mittevastavate kasutusolude korral tuleb arvestada ka standardi EN 13480 (kõiki osi) nõudeid metalltorustiku kohta. Töörohuga $\leq 0,5$ bar tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste ja hoonetes paiknevate ≤ 5 bar töörohuga mittetööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste (kodu- ja äripaigaldised) torustikke käsitleb standard EN 1775. Standardi EN 1775 või muu Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasle mittekuuluvate gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes on rakendatav käesolev dokument. Selles dokumendis tähendab termin „gaas“ põlevgaase, mis on temperatuuril 15 °C ja absoluutsel rõhul 1013 mbar (normaaltingimused) gaasilised. Nende gaaside üldlevinud nimetused on tehisgaas, maagaas ja vedelgaas (LPG). Neid gaase nimetatakse ka esimese, teise ja kolmanda gaasipere gaasideks, nagu klassifitseeritud standardi EN 437:2003+A1:2009 tabelis 1. Neid väärtuseid peetakse normaaltingimusteks kõikide selles dokumendis antud mahtude korral. See dokument on kohaldatav järgmiste gaaside transportimiseks kasutatavate gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes: — töödeldud, mittemürgine ja mittekorrosiivne maagaas vastavalt standarditele EN 437:2003+A1:2009 ja EN 16726 „Gaasi infrastruktuur – Gaasi kvaliteet – Rühm H“; — biometaan vastavalt standardile EN 16723-1; — veeldatud maagaas aurustatud (taasgaasistatud) olekus. MÄRKUS Aurustatud olekus veeldatud maagaasi nõutavad omadused on samaväärsed maagaasi nõutavate omadustega vastavalt liigitusele standardis EN 437:2003+A1:2009. Dokument ei hõlma selliste vesinikurikaste gaaside jaoks kasutatavat torustikku, mis jäävad väljaspoole standardis EN 437:2003+A1:2009 esitatud määratlusi. Välja on arvatud LPG-mahutid (sealhulgas kõik vahetult mahutile kinnitatavad abiseadmed). Välja on arvatud ka LPG-paigaldised ja nende LPG veeldatud oleku lõigud, milles LPG on gaasirõhul. Kui ei ole teisiti märgitud, on selles dokumendis kõik rõhud manomeetrilised rõhud. Käesolev standard on vastavuse tõendamise lihtsustamiseks ühtlustatud surveseadmete direktiivi (2014/68/EL [varem 97/23/EÜ]) nende oluliste ohutusnõuetega, mis on seotud selle direktiivi käsitlusalasle kuuluvate gaasipaigaldiste seadmete ühendamiselega. Need nõuded on loetletud lisas ZA. „Tuleb siiski arvesse võtta, et käesolev direktiiv ei reguleeri surveseadmete kokkupanekut kohapeal ja kasutaja, kes pole tootja, vastutusel, nagu tööstuspaigaldiste korral.“ (direktiivi 97/23/EÜ preambuli seitsmenda põhjenduse viimane lõik). Kuigi käesolevas dokumendis on võetud arvesse surveseadmete direktiivi olulisi ohutusnõudeid, ei saa selle rakendamisest järeldada, kas paigaldise torustik või selle osad kuuluvad surveseadmete direktiivi käsitlusalasle või mitte. Selle otsustamisel peab seepärast lähtuma surveseadmete direktiivist ja asjakohastest siseriiklikest õigusaktidest. Selles dokumendis on kindlaks määratud gaasivarustussüsteemidega seotud üldised aluspõhimõtted. Selle dokumendi kasutajad peaksid teadma, et CEN-i liikmesriikides võivad olla kasutusel üksikasjalikumad riiklikud standardid ja/või tegevuseeskirjad. See dokument on ette nähtud rakendamiseks koos selliste siseriiklike standardite ja/või tegevuseeskirjadega, mis täpsustavad ülalmainitud üldisi põhimõtteid. Kui siseriiklike õigusaktide/eeskirjade nõuded on käesoleva standardiga võrreldes piiravamad, on siseriiklikud õigusaktid/eeskirjad käesoleva standardi suhtes ülimuslikud, nagu on selgitatud CEN-i tehnilises aruandes TR 13737-1 ja TR 13737-2. See säte ei kehti direktiivi 2014/68/EL kohaselt ühtlustatud nõuete suhtes (vt lisa ZA). CEN/TR 13737-1 ja CEN/TR 13737-2 annavad: — selgitusi kõikide riigis rakendatavate õigusaktide/eeskirjade kohta; — teavet piiravamate siseriiklike nõuete kohta; — teavet siseriiklike uusima teabe allikate kohta. Üle 0,5 bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustike ning hoonetesse ja üle 5 bar gaasipaigaldiste torustike jaoks ette nähtud mittetööstuslike aladele paigaldatavate gaasipaigaldiste torustike talituslikud nõuded kasutuselevõtule, kasutamisele ja hooldusele on antud standardis EN 15001-2.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15001-1

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEN 15001-2

Gaasi infrastruktuur. Üle 0,5 bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustikud ning tööstuslike ja mittetööstuslike üle 5 bar töörohuga paigaldiste torustikud. Osa 2: Üksikasjalikud talituslikud nõuded kasutuselevõtule, kasutamisele ja hooldamisele

Käesolev dokument käsitleb järgmiste gaasipaigaldiste kasutuselevõtu, kasutamise ja hooldamise üksikasjalikke talituslikke nõudeid: — üle 0,5 bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustikud ja koostud ning — hoonetes paiknevad üle 5 bar töörohuga mittetööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste (kodu- ja äripaigaldised) torustikud, mille alguspunkt on võrguettevõtja tarnepunkt ning lõpp-punkt on gaasitarviti sisendühendus, tavaliselt sisendsulgur. Dokument hõlmab ka sellise gaasitarviti sisendühenduse torustikku, mis ei kuulu tarviti standardi käsitlusalasle. Välja arvatud allpool loetletud erandid, on käesolev dokument rakendatav gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks ümbrustemperatuuril miinus 20 °C kuni 40 °C ning töörohul ≤ 60 bar. Nendele piirangutele mittevastavate kasutusolude korral tuleb arvestada ka standardi EN 13480 nõudeid metalltorustiku kohta. $\leq 0,5$ bar töörohuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustikke ja ≤ 5 bar töörohuga mittetööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste (kodu- ja äripaigaldised) torustikke käsitleb standard EN 1775. Käesolev standard on rakendatav standardi EN 1775 või muu Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasle mittekuuluvate gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes. Selles dokumendis tähendab termin „gaas“ põlevgaase, mis on temperatuuril 15 °C ja absoluutsel rõhul 1013 mbar gaasilised. Nende gaaside üldlevinud nimetused on tehisgaas, maagaas ja vedelgaas (LPG). Neid gaase nimetatakse ka esimese, teise ja kolmanda gaasipere gaasideks vastavalt liigitusele standardis EN 437:2018, Tabel 1. Neid väärtusi peetakse normaaltingimusteks kõikide käesolevas dokumendis antud mahtude korral. See dokument on kohaldatav järgmiste gaaside transportimiseks kasutatavate gaasipaigaldiste torustike suhtes: — töödeldud, mittemürgine ja mittekorrosiivne maagaas vastavalt standarditele EN 437:2018 ja EN 16726 „Gaasi infrastruktuur – Gaasi kvaliteet – Rühm H“; — biometaan vastavalt standardile EN 16723 1; — veeldatud maagaas aurustatud (taasgaasistatud) olekus. MÄRKUS Aurustatud olekus veeldatud maagaasi nõutavad omadused on samaväärsed maagaasi nõutavate omadustega vastavalt liigitusele standardis EN 437:2018. Dokument ei hõlma selliste vesinikurikaste gaaside jaoks kasutatavat torustikku, mis jäävad väljaspoole standardis EN 437:2018 esitatud määratlusi. Välja on arvatud LPG-mahutid (sealhulgas kõik vahetult mahutile

kinnitatavad abiseadmed). Välja on arvatud ka LPG-paigaldised ja nende LPG veeldatud oleku lõigud, milles LPG on gaasirõhul. Kui ei ole teisiti märgitud, on selles dokumendis kõik rõhud manomeetrilised rõhud. Selles dokumendis on kindlaks määratud gaasivarustussüsteemidega seotud üldised aluspõhimõtted. Selle dokumendi kasutajad peaksid teadma, et CEN-i liikmesriikides võivad olla kasutusel üksikasjalikumad riiklikud standardid ja/või tegevuseeskirjad. See dokument on mõeldud rakendamiseks koos selliste siseriiklike standardite ja/või tegevuseeskirjadega, mis täpsustavad ülalmainitud üldisi põhimõtteid. Selle dokumendi käsitlusalasse kuuluvate gaasipaigaldiste torustike korral tuleb arvesse võtta asjakohaseid siseriiklikke õigusakte ja eeskirju. Üle 0,5 bar töörõhuga tööstuslike gaasipaigaldiste torustike ning hoonete ja mittetööstuslike alade üle 5 bar töörõhuga gaasipaigaldiste torustike projekteerimise, materjalide valimise, ehitamise, kontrollimise ja katsetamise talitluslikud nõuded on antud standardikavandis prEN 15001 1:2018.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15001-2

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 12350-5

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 5: Valguvuskatse

See dokument esitab betoonisegu valguvuse määramise meetodi. Meetod ei ole kasutatav isetiheneva betooni, vahtbetooni ja korebetooni puhul ega juhul, kui betoonis kasutatava kõige jämedama täitematerjali fraktsiooni (D_{max}) deklareeritud väärtus D on suurem kui 63 mm. Valguvuskatse on tundlik betooni konsistentsi muutuste suhtes valguvuse piirkonnas 340 mm kuni 620 mm. Väljaspool neid piirväärtusi võib valguvuslaua katse osutada ebasobivaks ja sel juhul tuleks kasutada teisi konsistentsi määramise meetodeid.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-5:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 12350-6

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 6: Tihedus

Käesolev standard esitab tihendatud betoonisegu tiheduse määramise meetodi, mis on kasutatav nii laboris kui ka ehitusplatsil. Meetod võib osutada ebasobivaks väga jäiga betooni puhul, mida ei ole võimalik tavalise vibreerimisega tihendada.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-6:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 12390-2

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 2: Tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamine ja hoidmine

See dokument esitab tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamise ja hooldamise meetodid. Standard käsitleb vormide ettevalmistamist ja täitmist, betooni tihendamist, pinna silumist ning katsekehade hooldamist ja transporti. MÄRKUS Seda dokumenti saab kasutada katsekehade valmistamiseks ja hooldamiseks ka muude katsemeetodite jaoks.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-2:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 12390-3

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 3: Katsekehade survetugevus

See dokument esitab kivistunud betooni katsekehade survetugevuse määramise meetodi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-3:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 507

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumplekist toodete spetsifikatsioon

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded voorderisena ning seinte ja viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetootetele, mis on pinnakattega (orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) täiendavalt kaetud või katmata. Dokument esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja tähised koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjatele, et tagada toote vastavus nõuetele, kui ka ostjatele, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad nõuetele enne tehast väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. See hõlmab nii valmis- kui pooltooteid, samuti paigalduskohal töödeldavat riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjali (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatud alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetootetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta. Standard käsitleb osaliselt tasapinnalisi, osaliselt profileeritud (valmis-) tooteid. Nõuded isekandvatele profileeritud toodetele on antud standardis prEN 508-2. See dokument ei käsitle isekandvaid profileeritud alumiiniumplekist tooteid – need on esitatud standardis EN 508-2.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 507:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

prEVS-EN 508-2

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Isekandvate terasest, alumiiniumist ja roostevasest terasest plekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Alumiinium

See standardi EN 508 osa esitab nõuded välise katuste ja seinte kattena, vooderduse ning kasettprofiilidena kasutatavale, mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavale isekandvale profileeritud alumiiniumplekile, mis on pinnakattega (täiendav orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) või ilma. See dokument kehtestab üldised parameetrid, määratlused, klassifikatsiooni ning sildistamise toodetele koos nõuetega materjalidele, millest neid tooteid võib valmistada. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks nii tootjatele, tagamaks toodete vastavuse nõuetele, kui ka ostjatele, veendumaks, et ostetud tooted vastavad nõuetele enne nende turule laskmist ja tehasesest väljastamist. Standard määratleb nõuded toodetele, mida on võimalik kasutada kõigis normaalsetes eksploatatsioonitingimustes. See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele isekandvatele väliskasutuse profileeritud katuseplaatidele, seinakatetele, vooderdustele ning kasettprofiilidele, välja arvatud katusekiviprofiiliga tooted, mille välispind on väiksem kui 1 m² ning mis on toodetud stantsimise teel. Need profileeritud katuseplaadid on kujundatud, takistamaks tuule, vihma ja lume hoonesse sattumist ning edastamaks kõik summaarsed koormused ja harvaesinevad hoolduskoormused kandekonstruktsioonile. See dokument ei hõlma kandekonstruktsiooniks ette nähtud tooteid, s.t see hõlmab klassi III kuuluvaid, ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (vastavalt standardile EN 1993-1-4), ei hõlma aga klassidesse I ja II kuuluvaid, ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (vastavalt standardile EN 1993-1-4), mis on ette nähtud hoone konstruktsiooni üldise või osalise stabiilsuse kindlustamiseks, tagades löiketugevuse või vastupanu püsivatele staatilistele koormustele (välja arvatud pleki omakaal). Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja hüdroisolatsiooni teostuse kohta.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 508-2:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

Allpool on toodud teave eelmise EVS Teataja avaldamise järel Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite ja standardilaadsete 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 920-1

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 1: Üldreeglid **Requirements for roof building - Part 1: General rules**

Selles standardis käsitletakse katuseehituse üldiseid reegleid. See standard määratleb üldised nõuded katuste ehitamiseks ning peamised nõuded katusekattetoodetele. Standard on kasutamiseks tootjatele, paigaldajatele ja lõpptarbijatele. Standard määrab nõuded toodetele ja paigalduslahendustele nende kasutamiseks normaalsetes eksploatatsioonitingimustes. Standard ei esita nõudeid kõigile kandekonstruktsioonidele ja arhitektuursetele lahendustele. Kandekonstruktsioonidest esitab standard nõudeid roovitusele.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 920-1:2013

Koostamisetpaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 60

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 920-4:2013

Katuseehitusreeglid. Osa 4: Kivikatused Requirements for roof building - Part 4: Rooftile roofs

Selles Eesti standardis käsitletakse kivikatuste ehitusreegleid. Need eriala reeglid kehtivad keraamilistest katusekividest ja betoonkatusekividest katusekatete kavandamisel ja ehitamisel. Vastavalt nendele erialareeglitele kavandatakse ja ehitatakse katusekonstruktsioonid sademekindlana. Need erialareeglid on kooskõlas katuseehituse üldreeglitega standardis EVS 920-1. Erialareeglites on arvestatud tootjate paigaldusjuhistega.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

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 1565-1:2001

Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Styrene copolymer blends (SAN+PVC) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

This European Standard specifies the requirements for pipes, fittings and the system of styrene copolymer blends (SAN + PVC) solid-wall piping systems in the field of soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings (marked with "B") and for soil and waste discharge systems for both inside buildings and buried in ground within the building structure (marked with "BD").

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1565-1:1998

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EVS-EN 61360-5:2004

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 5: Extensions to the EXPRESS dictionary schema

Provides the extension of the common ISO/IEC dictionary schema for the definition of concepts which are used in IEC 61360-1 but which are not addressed by the information models specified in IEC 61360-2. Provides a formal model for data and provides, with IEC 61360-2, a means for the computer-sensible representation and exchange of all data which comply with IEC 61360-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61360-5:2004; EN 61360-5:2004

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

EVS-IEC 60319:2006

Presentation and specification of reliability data for electronic components

Describes the information needed for characterizing reliability of a component, and also the detailed requirements for reporting reliability data. Gives guidance to component users as to how they should specify their reliability requirements to component manufacturers. The data, derived from laboratory tests, should enable circuit and equipment designers to evaluate the reliability of circuits and systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60319:1999

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.10.2019

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 14081-1:2016+A1:2019

Puitkonstruktsioonid. Nelinurkse ristlõikega tugevussorditud ehituspuit. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Timber structures - Strength graded structural timber with rectangular cross section - Part 1:
General requirements

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 12.2019

EN ISO 15614-1:2017/A1:2019

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja kvalifitseerimine. Keevitusprotseduuri katse. Osa 1: Teraste kaar- ja gaaskeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus
Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 1: Arc and gas welding of steels and arc welding of nickel and nickel alloys - Amendment 1 (ISO 15614-1:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 10.2019

prEN 10025-2

Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 10025-3:2019

Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for normalized/normalized rolled weldable fine grain structural steels

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 10025-4:2019

Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 4: Technical delivery conditions for thermomechanical rolled weldable fine grain structural steels

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 10025-5:2019

Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 10025-6:2019

Konstruktsiooniterasest kuumvaltsitud tooted. Osa 6: Kõrge voolupiiriga konstruktsiooniterasest valmistatud ning karastatud ja noolutatud tasapinnaliste toodete tehnilised tarnetingimused

Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 6: Technical delivery conditions for flat products of high yield strength structural steels in the quenched and tempered condition

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 13791:2019

Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in structures and precast concrete components

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN 507:2019

Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for fully supported products of aluminium sheet

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 12.2019

EN 508-2:2019

Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet - Part 2: Aluminium

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 12.2019

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 1127-1:2019

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Plahvatuse vältimine ja kaitse. Osa 1: Põhimõisted ja meetodika

Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology

See dokument sätestab meetodid plahvatusohtlike olukordade tuvastamiseks ja hindamiseks ning nõutava ohutuse jaoks kohased kavandamis- ja valmistusmeetmed. See saavutatakse — riski hindamisega, — riski vähendamisega. Seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide ohutust on võimalik saavutada ohtude kõrvaldamise ja/või riski piiramisega, selleks tuleb tagada nt a) asjakohane disain (ilma ohutuskaitsete kasutamiset), b) ohutuskaitset, c) kasutusteave, d) muud ennetusmeetmed. Plahvatuste a) (vältimist) ja b) (kaitset) puudutavaid meetmeid käsitletakse peatükis 6, plahvatuste c) meetmeid käsitletakse peatükis 7. Punktide d) vastavaid meetmeid selles dokumendis ei käsitleta. Neid käsitletakse standardi EN ISO 12100:2010 peatükis 6. Selles dokumendis kirjeldatud ennetus- ja kaitsemeetmed ei taga nõutavat ohutustaset juhul, kui seadmeid, kaitsesüsteeme ja komponente ei kasutata ettenähtud otstarbeks ning need ei ole paigaldatud ja hooldatud asjakohaste tegevusjuhiste või nõuete kohaselt. See dokument täpsustab üldisi kavandamis- ja konstrueerimismeetodeid, et aidata projekteerijatel ja tootjatel saavutada seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide kavandamisel plahvatusohutust. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse kõigile seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks atmosfääri tingimustes olevas plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas. Selline keskkond võib tekkida tuleohtlikest/põlevatest ainetest, mida töödeldakse, kasutatakse või eraldatakse seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentidega või seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide läheduses olevatest materjalidest ja/või seadmete, kaitsesüsteemide ja komponentide materjalidest. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele kõigis nende kasutusetappides. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse ainult II seadmerühma kuuluvatele seadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks mujal kui kaevanduste maa-alustes osades ja nende kaevanduste maapealsete rajatiste niisugustes osades, kus on kaevandusgaasi ja/või põlevtolmu tekkimise oht. Seda dokumenti ei kohaldata 1) meditsiinilises keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud meditsiiniseadmetele; 2) seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele juhtudel, kus plahvatusoht põhjustab eranditult plahvatusohtlike ainete või ebastabiilsete keemiliste ainete lähedus; 3) seadmetele, kaitsesüsteemidele ja komponentidele juhtudel, kus plahvatus võib tekkida ainete reageerimisel teiste oksüdeerijatega peale atmosfäärihapniku või muude ohtlike reaktsioonide korral või mitteatmosfäärilistes tingimustes; 4) seadmetele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks kodus ja mittemajanduslikus tegevuses, kus plahvatusohtlik keskkond võib tekkida harva, üksnes küttegaasi juhusliku lekke tagajärjel; 5) isikukaitsevahenditele, mida reguleerib määrus (EL) 2016/425; 6) merelaevadele ja avamere ujuvrajalistele koos sellistel laevadel või rajatistel olevate seadmetega; 7) transpordivahenditele, s.o sõidukitele ja nende haagistele, mis on mõeldud ainult inimeste veoks õhus või teedel, raudteel või veeteel, samuti transpordivahenditele, mis on mõeldud kauba veoks õhus, avalikuks kasutamiseks määratud maanteel või raudteel või veeteel; plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutamiseks mõeldud sõidukeid ei tohi välistada; 8) soovitud, kontrollitud põlemisprotsessides sisalduvate süsteemide kavandamisele ja ehitamisele, välja arvatud juhul, kui need võivad toimida süüteallikana plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas.

EVS-EN 12350-3:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 3: Vebe katse

Testing fresh concrete - Part 3: Vebe test

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, ei ole betooni konsistents Vebe katseks sobiv.

EVS-EN 12350-4:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 4: Tihendatavusaste

Testing fresh concrete - Part 4: Degree of compactability

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.

EVS-EN 1276:2019

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)

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1)

Selles dokumendis määratakse kindlaks katsemeetodi ja miinimumnõuded keemiliste desinfektsioonivahendite ja antiseptiliste toodete bakteriitsidse aktiivsuse suhtes, mis moodustavad homogeense, füüsiliselt stabiilse preparaadi, kui on lahjendatud kareda

veega või – valmiskujul toodete puhul – veega. Tooteid saab katsetada ainult 80-protsendilisel või sellest väiksemal kontsentratsioonil, kuna mõningaid lahjendusi toodetakse alati katsekoguste ja segavate ainete lisamisega. Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse toodete suhtes, mida kasutatakse toiduainetes, tööstuses, kodumajapidamises ja ametkondlikes valdkondades, 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, jahvatatud ja küpsetatud tooted; — loomasöödad — jne; b) ametkondlikud ja kodumajapidamise valdkonnad: — toitlustusettevõtted; — avalikud alad; — ühistransport; — koolid; — lasteaiad; — kauplused; — spordirajatised; — jäätmemahutid (mahutid jne); — hotellid; — elamud; — haiglate kliiniliselt mittetundlikud alad; — kontorid — jne. c) teised tööstuslikud valdkonnad: — pakkematerjal; — biotehnoloogia (pärm, valgud, ensüümid jne); — ravimid; — kosmeetika ja tualetitarbed; — tekstiil; — kosmosetööstus, arvutitööstus — jne. Standardis EN 14885 täpsustatakse üksikasjalikult eri katsete omavahelisi seoseid ja „kasutage soovitusi“.

EVS-EN IEC 31010:2019

Riskijuhtimine. Riskihindamismeetodid Risk management - Risk assessment techniques

See rahvusvaheline standard annab juhiseid eri olukordades riskide hindamise meetodite valimiseks ja rakendamiseks. Meetodeid kasutatakse määramatuse korral otsuste langetamise abistamisel, konkreetsete riskide kohta teabe andmisel ning riskijuhtimise protsessi osana. See dokument annab eri meetodite kokkuvõtte koos viidetega teistele dokumentidele, kus meetodeid on üksikasjalikumalt kirjeldatud.

EVS-EN ISO 5667-23:2011

Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 23: Juhised pinnavee passiivseks proovivõtuks Water quality - Sampling - Part 23: Guidance on passive sampling in surface waters (ISO 5667-23:2011)

Standardisarja ISO 5667 selles osas täpsustatakse protseduure, kuidas määrata orgaaniliste ja metallorgaaniliste ühendite vabale lahustunud osale ja anorgaanilistele ühenditele, muu hulgas metallidele, ajas keskmistatud kontsentratsiooni ja tasakaalulist kontsentratsiooni pinnavee passiivse proovivõtu korral, millele järgneb laborianalüüs.

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 12102-1:2017	Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ja õhukuivatid. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine. Osa 1: Õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks, õhukuivatid ja protsessijahutid	Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad, protsessijahutid ja õhukuivatid. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine. Osa 1: Õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad ruumide kütteks ja jahutuseks, õhukuivatid ja protsessijahutid

UUED EESTIKEELSE PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 12102-2:2019	Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages, heat pumps, process chillers and dehumidifiers with electrically driven compressors - Determination of the sound power level - Part 2: Heat pump water heaters	Elektrikompressoritega õhu konditsioneerid, vedelikjahutusseadmed, soojuspumbad, protsessijahutid ja õhukuivatid. Helivõimsuse taseme määramine. Osa 2: Soojuspumbaga veesoojendid
EVS-EN 13175:2019	LPG Equipment and accessories - Specification and testing for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pressure vessel valves and fittings	Vedelgaasi seadmed ja lisavarustus. Nõuded vedelgaasi (LPG) mahuti klappidele ja abiseadmetele ning nende katsetamine
EVS-EN 60076-10:2016	Power transformers - Part 10: Determination of sound levels	Jõutrafad. Osa 10: Müratasemete määramine
EVS-EN ISO 5667-23:2011	Water quality - Sampling - Part 23: Guidance on passive sampling in surface waters (ISO 5667-23:2011)	Vee kvaliteet. Proovivõtt. Osa 23: Juhised pinnavee passiivseks proovivõtuks