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EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

SISUKORD

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID	3
ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID.....	40
STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS.....	59
TÖLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL.....	82
STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS	85
ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE.....	87
TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS	88
TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST.....	90
UUED EESTIKEELSE STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID	91
STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE.....	94
UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID.....	95

UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Redelid. Osa 1: Terminid, tüübid, funktsionaalmõõtmed

Ladders - Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes

Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse terminid ja kirjeldatakse üldiseid redelite disainiparameetrid. Seda rakendatakse teistsaldavatele, üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks mõeldud redelitele. Standard ei hõlma teistsaldavaid redeleid, mis on oma ehituse ja kasutusjuhendi järgi mõeldud kasutamiseks ainult spetsiifilisel professionaalsel otstarbel, mistõttu need ei sobi üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks. MÄRKUS 1 Mitme liigendhingega redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-4 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 2 Teleskoopredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-6 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 3 Mobiilsete platvormredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-7 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 4 See standard ei hõlma tööplatvorme, mille puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 14183 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 5 Kõrgepingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 61478 nõudeid ja madalpingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul standardi EN 50528 nõudeid.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 131-1:2015

EVS-EN 17248:2019

District heating and district cooling pipe systems - Terms and definitions

This document compiles a vocabulary of terms, with their definitions, applied in the field of district heating and district cooling pipe systems with factory made system components. Only terms which are particular to the pertinent field in CEN/TC 107 are included.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17248:2019

EVS-EN ISO 129-1:2019

Technical product documentation (TPD) - Presentation of dimensions and tolerances - Part 1: General principles (ISO 129-1:2018)

ISO 129-1:2018 establishes the general principles for presentation of dimensions and associated tolerances that apply to 2D technical drawings in all disciplines and trades but which can also be applied to 3D applications. ISO 129-1:2018 does not cover the application of dimensional tolerances and their meaning. See ISO 14405-1 for tolerancing principles. This document can only be used to describe the nominal model of a drawing, not the non-ideal surface model (skin model) used for tolerancing purposes (for more information on tolerancing specifications, see the list of GPS standards listed as normative reference or as bibliography) Considering the ISO 14405 series, the presentation of tolerance indication is unambiguous when it is applied to a dimension which is a size and ambiguous when the dimension is not a size. All rules presented in this document are available for any type of drawing (see ISO 29845). In addition, this document introduces the concept of property indicators, developed length, between, surface indicators, flag notes and textual instructions. NOTE 1 All figures are shown in 2D views only. NOTE 2 Additional information and details for construction engineering are given in ISO 6284.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 129-1:2018; EN ISO 129-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 13715:2019

Technical product documentation - Edges of undefined shape - Indication and dimensioning (ISO 13715:2017)

ISO 13715:2017 specifies rules for the indication and dimensioning of undefined edges in technical product and dimensions. The proportions and dimensions of the graphical symbols to be used are also specified. In cases where the geometrically defined shape of an edge (for example, 1 × 45°) is required, the general dimensioning principles given in ISO 129-1 apply.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13715:2017; EN ISO 13715:2019

EVS-EN ISO 29464:2019

Cleaning of air and other gases - Terminology (ISO 29464:2017)

ISO 29464:2017 establishes a terminology for the air filtration industry and comprises terms and definitions only. ISO 29464:2017 is applicable to particulate and gas phase air filters and air cleaners used for the general ventilation of inhabited enclosed spaces. It is also applicable to air inlet filters for static or seaborne rotary machines and UV-C germicidal devices. It is not applicable to cabin filters for road vehicles or air inlet filters for mobile internal combustion engines for which separate arrangements exist. Dust separators for the purpose of air pollution control are also excluded.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 29464:2017; EN ISO 29464:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14799:2007

EVS-EN ISO 80000-10:2019

Quantities and units - Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics (ISO 80000-10:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities used in atomic and nuclear physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-10:2019; EN ISO 80000-10:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-10:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80000-12:2019

Quantities and units - Part 12: Condensed matter physics (ISO 80000-12:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities of condensed matter physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-12:2019; EN ISO 80000-12:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-12:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80000-2:2019

Quantities and units - Part 2: Mathematics (ISO 80000-2:2019)

This document specifies mathematical symbols, explains their meanings, and gives verbal equivalents and applications. This document is intended mainly for use in the natural sciences and technology, but also applies to other areas where mathematics is used.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-2:2019; EN ISO 80000-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80000-4:2019

Quantities and units - Part 4: Mechanics (ISO 80000-4:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities of mechanics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-4:2019; EN ISO 80000-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-4:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2019

Quantities and units - Part 5: Thermodynamics (ISO 80000-5:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities of thermodynamics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-5:2019; EN ISO 80000-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80000-9:2019

Quantities and units - Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics (ISO 80000-9:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities of physical chemistry and molecular physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-9:2019; EN ISO 80000-9:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-9:2013

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

CEN/TS 17380:2019

Intelligent transport systems - Urban-ITS - 'Controlled Zone' management for UVARs using C-ITS

This document provides information and specifications enabling management of road traffic in controlled zones applying geofencing. Specifically, this document provides - a "Controlled Zone Data Dictionary" (CZDD) for management of controlled zones providing an extendible toolkit that regulators can use e.g. to inform potential CZ users, e.g. vehicles, about - the CZ area, i.e. the geographical boundaries of the CZ; - CZ access conditions including exemptions; - time windows indicating when these CZ access conditions are applicable, allowing the potential CZ users to select an appropriate routing, either by pre-trip planning or ad hoc re-routing, - and illustrations and guidelines on how to use this toolkit. The toolkit is designed in compliance with the general ITS station and communications architecture specified in ISO 21217, and optionally applicable C-ITS protocols and procedures, e.g. ISO 22418:2018 [8] on "Service Announcement", EN ISO 18750 on the "Local Dynamic Map", and EN ISO 17419 [5] on globally unique identifiers. Enforcement is out of scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17380:2019

EVS-ISO 10002:2019

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Juhised kaebuste käsitlemiseks organisatsioonides Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations (ISO 10002:2018)

See dokument annab juhised toodete ja teenustega seotud kaebuste organisatsioonisisese käsitlemise protsessiks, sealhulgas planeerimiseks, kavandamiseks, arendamiseks, toimimiseks, toimivana hoidmiseks ja parendamiseks. Kirjeldatud kaebuste käsitlemise protsess sobib kasutamiseks üldise kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi ühe protsessina. MÄRKUS Selles dokumendis viitavad terminid „toode“ ja „teenus“ läbivalt organisatsiooni väljunditele, mis on mõeldud kliendile või mida ta vajab. See dokument on mõeldud kasutamiseks mis tahes organisatsioonis, olenemata selle tüübist, suurusest või pakutavatest toodetest ja teenustest. See on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ka kõigi sektorite organisatsioonide jaoks. Lisas B on toodud juhised spetsiaalselt väikeettevõtetele. Selles dokumendis käsitletakse järgmisi kaebuste menetlemise aspekte: a) kliendirahulolu suurendamist, luues tagasisidele (sh kaebustele) avatud kliendikeskse keskkonna, lahendades laekunud kaebused ja suurendades organisatsiooni võimet oma tooteid ja teenuseid, sealhulgas klienditeenindust, parendada; b) tippjuhtkonna osalemist ja pühendumist piisavate ressursside hankimise ja rakendamise kaudu, sh töötajate koolitus; c) kaebuste esitajate vajaduste ja ootuste tähele panemist ning käsitlemist; d) kaebuste esitajatele avatud, mõjusa ja kergesti kasutatava kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi tagamist; e) kaebuste analüüsimist ja hindamist toodete ja teenuste, sealhulgas klienditeeninduse kvaliteedi parendamiseks; f) kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi auditeerimist; g) kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi mõjususe ja tõhususe ülevaatamist. See dokument ei kehti vaidluste kohta, mis on suunatud lahendamiseks väljaspool organisatsiooni, või tööhõivega seotud vaidlustele.

Keel: et-en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10002:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 10002:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 10002:2015/AC:2017

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

EVS-EN 17277:2019

Hydrometry - Measurement requirements and classification of rainfall intensity measuring instruments

This document considers liquid atmospheric precipitation and defines the procedures and equipment to perform laboratory and field tests, in steady-state conditions, for the calibration, check and metrological confirmation of liquid precipitation measurement instruments. It provides a classification of catching-type measurement instruments based on their laboratory performance. The classification does not relate to the physical principle used for the measurement, nor does it refer to the technical characteristics of the instrument assembly, but is solely based on the instrument calibration. Attribution of a given class to an instrument is not intended as a high/low ranking of its quality but rather as a quantitative standardized method to declare the achievable measurement accuracy in order to provide guidance on the suitability for a particular purpose, while meeting the user's requirements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17277:2019

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 60601-2-4:2011/A1:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-4: Erinõuded südamedefibrillaatorite esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-4: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of cardiac defibrillators

Standardi EN 60601-2-4:2011 muudatus

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-4:2010/A1:2018; EN 60601-2-4:2011/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-4:2011

EVS-EN IEC 60601-2-75:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-75: Erinõuded valgusraviseadme ja valgusdiagnostikaseadme esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2-75: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of photodynamic therapy and photodynamic diagnosis equipment

IEC 60601-2-75:2017 applies to the basic safety and essential performance of photodynamic therapy and photodynamic diagnosis equipment. Hazards inherent in the intended physiological function of ME equipment or ME systems within the scope of this document are not covered by specific requirements in this document except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard. This document applies to photodynamic therapy and photodynamic diagnosis equipment used for compensation or alleviation of disease, injury or disability. In the case of combined equipment (e.g. equipment additionally provided with a function or an applied part for the target area), such equipment also comply with any particular standard specifying safety requirements for the additional function. This particular standard does not apply to: - light therapy equipment intended for use in photothermal ablation,

coagulation, and hyperthermia; - low-level laser therapy equipment not intended for use with a photosensitizer; - illumination equipment intended for use in observation, monitoring, and diagnosis, not intended for use with a photosensitizer. This document is to be used with IEC 60601-1:2005 and its amendment 1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-75:2017; EN IEC 60601-2-75:2019

EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-49:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-49: Erinõuded multifunktsionaalse patsiendimonitori esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimismärgajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-49: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of multifunction patient monitoring equipment

IEC 80601-2-49:2018 applies to basic safety and essential performance requirements of multifunction patient monitors, hereafter referred to as ME equipment or medical electrical systems. This particular standard applies to multifunction patient monitors intended for use in professional healthcare facilities as well as in the emergency medical service environment or the home healthcare environment. The scope of this document is restricted to ME equipment or medical electrical systems intended for connection to a single patient that has two or more physiological monitoring units. For purposes of this document, a pregnant mother and her fetus(es) are considered a single patient. This document does not specify requirements for individual physiological monitoring units such as ECG, invasive pressure and pulse oximetry. The particular standards related to these physiological monitoring units specify requirements from the perspective of stand-alone ME equipment. This particular standard addresses the additional requirements related to multifunction patient monitors. Multifunction patient monitors can be integrated into other ME equipment or medical electrical systems. When this is the case, other relevant standards also apply. This document does not apply to implantable parts of multifunction patient monitors. This first edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60601-2-49, published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision to align with the current edition and Amendment to IEC 60601-1, new versions of collateral standards and amendments thereto. Major changes are in Clause 208 because many of the former requirements are now addressed by IEC 60601-1-8.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-49:2018; EN IEC 80601-2-49:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-49:2015

EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-59:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-59: Erinõuded inimese palavikulise kehatemperatuuri sõeluuringutes kasutatava termograafi esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimismärgajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-59: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of screening thermographs for human febrile temperature screening

IEC 80601-2-59:2017 applies to the basic safety and essential performance of screening thermographs intended to be used for the individual non-invasive febrile temperature screening of a human under controlled environmental conditions, hereafter referred to as ME equipment. This document sets laboratory characterization test limits for the screening thermograph. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) updates of the normative references and the bibliography; b) expansion of the applicability to pandemic infectious diseases in general.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-59:2017; EN IEC 80601-2-59:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 80601-2-59:2010

EVS-EN ISO 10555-6:2017/A1:2019

Intravaskulaarsed kateetrid. Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed kateetrid. Osa 6: Nahaalune implanteeritud veeniport Intravascular catheters - Sterile and single-use catheters - Part 6: Subcutaneous implanted ports - Amendment 1 (ISO 10555-6:2015/Amd 1:2019)

Muudatus standardile EN ISO 10555-6:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10555-6:2015/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 10555-6:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10555-6:2017

EVS-EN ISO 20186-3:2019

Molecular in-vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for venous whole blood - Part 3: Isolated circulating cell free DNA from plasma (ISO 20186-3:2019)

This document provides recommendations and requirements on the handling, storage, processing and documentation of venous whole blood specimens intended for circulating cell free DNA (ccfDNA) examination during the pre-examination phase before an analytical test is performed. This document covers specimens collected in venous whole blood collection tubes. This document is applicable to any molecular in vitro diagnostic examination performed by medical laboratories. It is also intended to be used by laboratory customers, in vitro diagnostics developers and manufacturers, biobanks, institutions and commercial organizations performing biomedical research, and regulatory authorities. Different dedicated measures are taken for stabilizing blood genomic DNA, which are not described in this document. Blood genomic DNA is covered in ISO 20186-2. Different dedicated measures are taken for preserving DNA in circulating exosomes, which are not described in this document. NOTE ccfDNA obtained from blood by the procedures cited in this document can contain DNA originally present in exosomes[8][9]. DNA in pathogens present in blood is not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20186-3:2019; EN ISO 20186-3:2019
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16835-3:2015

EVS-EN ISO 3630-1:2019

Dentistry - Endodontic instruments - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 3630-1:2019)

This document specifies general requirements and test methods for endodontic instruments used for endodontic purposes, e.g. enlargers, compactors, accessory instruments, shaping and cleaning instruments, and a numeric coding system. In addition, it covers general size designations, color-coding, packaging, and identification symbols.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3630-1:2019; EN ISO 3630-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3630-1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2019

Kokkupandavad inimvere ja verekomponentide plastkonteinerid. Tavakonteinerid Plastics collapsible containers for human blood and blood components - Part 1: Conventional containers (ISO 3826-1:2019)

This document specifies requirements, including performance requirements, for plastics collapsible, non-vented, sterile containers (known as plastics containers) complete with collecting tube outlet port(s), integral needle, and with optional transfer tube(s), for the collection, storage, processing, transport, separation, and administration of blood and blood components. The plastics containers can contain anticoagulant and/or preservative solutions, depending on the application envisaged. This document is also applicable to multiple units of plastics containers, e.g. to double, triple, quadruple, or multiple units. Unless otherwise specified, all tests specified in this document apply to the plastics container as prepared ready for use. This document is not applicable to plastics containers with an integrated filter.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3826-1:2019; EN ISO 3826-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2019

Injection containers and accessories - Part 1: Injection vials made of glass tubing (ISO 8362-1:2018)

This document specifies the form, dimensions and capacities of glass vials for injectable preparations. It also specifies the material from which such containers are made and the performance requirements of those containers. This document is applicable to colourless or amber glass containers made from borosilicate or soda-lime glass, made from glass tubing, whether internally surface-treated or not, and intended to be used in the packaging, storage or transportation of products intended for injection.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8362-1:2018; EN ISO 8362-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2010/A1:2015

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TS 17378:2019

Intelligent transport systems - Urban ITS - Air quality management in urban areas

This document provides • information, guidance and specifications on how - to set up an air quality and emissions management policy; - to deploy reliable and scalable technologies to monitor air quality on a continuous or regular basis; - to react with adequate measures; - to specify air quality levels for triggering a scenario; • a toolkit of parameters and data definitions that a regulator can use; • means to measure the air quality required by relevant EU directives • to specify use of TS Intelligent transport systems - Urban-ITS - 'Controlled Zone' management using C-ITS, for the purposes of geofenced controlled zones for emissions management NOTE: In order to maximise European harmonisation, it is recommended that this specification is used in combination with a module of standardised data concepts, however, this version of this document, which is focussed on policies and procedures, does not provide these data concept specifications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17378:2019

EVS-EN 13565-1:2019

Fixed firefighting systems - Foam systems - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for components

The requirements of this document set out the materials, construction, and performance of components intended for use in fixed foam fire fighting systems, and using foam concentrates conforming to EN 1568-1 to EN 1568-4. The components covered are: proportioners, sprayers, semi-subsurface hose units, branchpipes, low/medium expansion foam generators, high expansion foam generators, foam chambers, tanks and pressure vessels. Methods of test are given in Annex A to Annex K. Requirements are also given for the provision of the characteristic data needed for correct application of components. NOTE 1 Unless otherwise stated pressures are gauge pressures expressed in bar. The requirements of this document do not cover, except where stated, the use of combinations of components to form part, or the whole, of a fire fighting system. NOTE 2 Components conforming to

this document are not necessarily compatible one with another. Requirements for pumps, motors and the functioning of mechanical components (i.e. remote control turrets) are outside the scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13565-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13565-1:2004+A1:2007

EVS-EN IEC 62327:2019

Radiation protection instrumentation - Hand-held instruments for the detection and identification of radionuclides and for the estimation of ambient dose equivalent rate from photon radiation

This standard applies to hand-held instruments used to detect and identify radionuclides and radioactive material, to estimate ambient dose equivalent rate from photon radiation, and optionally, to detect neutron radiation. They are commonly known as radionuclide identification devices or RIDs. This standard does not cover laboratory type, high-resolution photon spectrometers, or instruments covered by IEC 60846-1 (Portable workplace and environmental meters and monitors), IEC 60846-2 (photon dose (rate) meters) or IEC 61005 (neutron dose equivalent (rate) meters).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62327:2017; EN IEC 62327:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62327:2011

EVS-EN IEC 62401:2019

Radiation protection instrumentation - Alarming personal radiation devices (PRDs) for the detection of illicit trafficking of radioactive material

This standard applies to alarming radiation detection instruments that are pocket-sized, carried on the body and used to detect and indicate the presence and general magnitude of gamma radiation fields. Neutron detection may also be provided. Personal Radiation Devices (PRDs) alert the user to the presence of a source of radiation that is distinctly above the measured average local background radiation level. They are not intended to provide a measurement of the ambient or personal dose equivalent rate. This document does not apply to the ambient or personal dose equivalent rate meters which are covered in IEC 60846-1 or IEC 61526, respectively. If the manufacturer states that the PRD can be used for radiation protection purposes, compliance with IEC 60846-1 or IEC 61526 will be needed.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62401:2017; EN IEC 62401:2019

EVS-EN ISO 11274:2019

Soil quality - Determination of the water-retention characteristic - Laboratory methods (ISO 11274:2019)

This document specifies laboratory methods for determination of the soil water-retention characteristic. This document applies only to measurements of the drying or desorption curve. Four methods are described to cover the complete range of soil water pressures as follows: a) method using sand, kaolin or ceramic suction tables for determination of matric pressures from 0 kPa to -50 kPa; b) method using a porous plate and burette apparatus for determination of matric pressures from 0 kPa to -20 kPa; c) method using a pressurized gas and a pressure plate extractor for determination of matric pressures from -5 kPa to -1 500 kPa; d) method using a pressurized gas and pressure membrane cells for determination of matric pressures from -33 kPa to -1 500 kPa. Guidelines are given to select the most suitable method in a particular case.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11274:2019; EN ISO 11274:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11274:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2019

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 1: Radooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste päritolu ning nendega seotud mõõtmismeetodid Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods (ISO 11665-1:2019)

Selles dokumendis on esitatud juhised radoon-222 aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste potentsiaalse alfaenergia kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks õhus. Mõõtmismeetodid kuuluvad kolme kategooriasse: a) punktmõõtmismeetodid; b) pidevmõõtmismeetodid; c) integreeritud mõõtmismeetodid. Selles dokumendis on esitatud mitu meetodit, mida tavaliselt kasutatakse radoon-222 ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste mõõtmiseks õhus. Dokumendis on antud ka juhised selle eri osades kirjeldatud mõõtmismeetoditega kaasneva määramatuse määramiseks.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-1:2019; EN ISO 11665-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2015

EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2019

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 2: Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products (ISO 11665-2:2019)

This document describes integrated measurement methods for short-lived radon- 222 decay products[4]. It gives indications for measuring the average potential alpha energy concentration of short- lived radon-222 decay products in the air and the conditions of use for the measuring devices. This document covers samples taken over periods varying from a few weeks to one year. This document is not applicable to systems with a maximum sampling duration of less than one week. The measurement method described is applicable to air samples with potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products greater than 10 nJ/m³ and lower than 1 000 nJ/m³. NOTE For informative purposes only, this document also addresses the case of radon-220 decay products, given the similarity in behaviour of the radon isotopes 222 and 220.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-2:2019; EN ISO 11665-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2015

EVS-EN ISO 13287:2019

Personal protective equipment - Footwear - Test method for slip resistance (ISO 13287:2019)

This document specifies a method of test for the slip resistance of PPE footwear. It is not applicable to special purpose footwear containing spikes, metal studs or similar. Footwear claiming 'slip resistance' would be deemed an item of personal protective equipment. NOTE For product development purposes, sole units, outsoles or other soling components such as top pieces may be tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13287:2019; EN ISO 13287:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13287:2012

EVS-EN ISO 13857:2019

Masinaohutus. Ohutusvahemikud, mis väldivad käte ja jalgade ulatumist ohualasse Safety of machinery - Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs (ISO 13857:2019)

See dokument kehtestab ohutusvahemike väärtused masina ohualadesse ulatumise vältimiseks nii tööstuskeskkondades kui ka mittetööstuskeskkondades. Ohutusvahemikud on asjakohased kaitsetarinditele. See annab ka teavet vahemike kohta takistamiseks jalgade vaba juurdepääsu (vt lisa B). See dokument hõlmab 14-aastaseid ja vanemaid inimesi (14 aasta vanuste inimeste 5. protsentile vastav pikkus on umbes 1400 mm). Lisaks pakub see teavet üle 3-aastaste laste (3 aasta vanuste 5. protsentile vastav pikkus on umbes 900 mm) puhul ainult käte kohta, kui tuleb käsitleda ulatumist läbi avade. MÄRKUS 1 Ei ole otstarbekas määratleda ohutusvahemikke kõigi inimeste kohta. Seetõttu on esitatud andmed mõeldud hõlmama 95. protsentili rahvastikut. Laste jalgadega ohualadesse ulatumise vältimise andmeid ei ole käsitletud. Vahemikud kehtivad juhtudel, kui riski piisavat vähendamist on võimalik saavutada ainult vahemikuga. Kuna ohutusvahemikud sõltuvad mõõtmetest, võivad ülisuure kehamõõtmetega inimesed ikka ulatuda ohualadesse isegi siis, kui selle dokumendi nõuded on täidetud. Selle dokumendi nõuetele vastavus väldib juurdepääsu ohualale. Siiski peab selle dokumendi kasutaja teadma, et see ei paku riski nõutavat vähendamist iga ohu puhul (nt masina emissioonidega seotud ohud, nagu ioniseeriv kiirgus, soojusallikad, müra, tolm). Jalgade ligipääsu käsitlevad jaotised kehtivad teistest eraldi ainult juhul, kui riskihindamise kohaselt ei ole käte ligipääs samale ohualale eeldatav. Ohutusvahemikud on mõeldud nende inimeste kaitsemiseks, kes üritavad kindlaksmääratud tingimustel (vt 4.1.1) ohualadesse ulatuda. MÄRKUS 2 Selle dokumendi eesmärk ei ole meetmete kehtestamine ohualasse ulatumise vältimiseks üleronimise korral (vt standardi ISO 14120:2015 jaotis 5.18).

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 13857:2019; ISO 13857:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13857:2008

EVS-EN ISO 14644-3:2019

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 3: Test methods (ISO 14644-3:2019)

This document provides test methods in support of the operation for cleanrooms and clean zones to meet air cleanliness classification, other cleanliness attributes and related controlled conditions. Performance tests are specified for two types of cleanrooms and clean zones: those with unidirectional airflow and those with non-unidirectional airflow, in three possible occupancy states: as-built, at-rest and operational. The test methods, recommended test apparatus and test procedures for determining performance parameters are provided. Where the test method is affected by the type of cleanroom or clean zone, alternative procedures are suggested. For some of the tests, several different methods and apparatus are recommended to accommodate different end-use considerations. Alternative methods not included in this document can be used by agreement between customer and supplier. Alternative methods do not necessarily provide equivalent measurements. This document is not applicable to the measurement of products or of processes in cleanrooms, clean zones or separative devices. NOTE This document does not purport to address safety considerations associated with its use (for example, when using hazardous materials, operations and equipment). It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14644-3:2019; EN ISO 14644-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14644-3:2006

EVS-EN ISO 18640-1:2018/A1:2019

Protective clothing for firefighters - Physiological impact - Part 1: Measurement of coupled heat and moisture transfer with the sweating torso - Amendment 1 (ISO 18640-1:2018/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 18640-1:2018

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18640-1:2018/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 18640-1:2018/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18640-1:2018

EVS-EN ISO 18640-2:2018/A1:2019

Protective clothing for firefighters - Physiological impact - Part 2: Determination of physiological heat load caused by protective clothing worn by firefighters - Amendment 1 (ISO 18640-2:2018/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 18640-2:2018

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18640-2:2018/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 18640-2:2018/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18640-2:2018

EVS-EN ISO 21268-1:2019

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil-like materials - Part 1: Batch test using a liquid to solid ratio of 2 l/kg dry matter (ISO 21268-1:2019)

This document specifies a test providing information on leaching of soil and soil-like materials under the experimental conditions specified hereafter, and particularly at a liquid to solid ratio of 2 l/kg dry matter. The document has been developed to measure the release of inorganic and organic substances from soil and soil-like material as well as to produce eluates for subsequent ecotoxicological testing. For ecotoxicological testing, see ISO 15799[6] and ISO 17616[7]. NOTE 1 Volatile organic substances include the low-molecular-weight substances in mixtures such as mineral oil. NOTE 2 It is not always possible to optimise test conditions simultaneously for inorganic and organic substances and optimum test conditions can also vary between different groups of organic substances. Test requirements for organic substances are generally more stringent than those for inorganic substances. The test conditions suitable for measuring the release of organic substances will generally also be applicable to inorganic substances. NOTE 3 Within the category of organic substances, a significant difference in behaviour exists between the more polar, relatively water-soluble compounds and apolar, hydrophobic organic substances (HOCs). In the latter case, mechanisms of release (e.g. particle-bound or dissolved organic carbon-bound) can be more crucial as well as sorption losses of soluble HOCs on different materials with which they come in contact (e.g. bottles, filters). The test and the results should be used for leaching of organic substances only with thorough consideration of the specific properties of the substances in question and the associated potential problems. NOTE 4 For ecotoxicological testing, eluates representing the release of both inorganic and organic substances are needed. In this document, ecotoxicological testing is also meant to include genotoxicological testing. This test method produces eluates, which can subsequently be characterized by physical, chemical and ecotoxicological methods in accordance with existing standard methods. The test is not suitable for substances that are volatile under ambient conditions. This procedure is not applicable to materials with a dry-matter-content ratio lower than 33 %. This test is mainly aimed at being used for routine and control purposes, and it cannot be used alone to describe all leaching properties of a soil. Additional leaching tests are needed for that extended goal. This document does not address issues related to health and safety. It only determines the leaching properties as outlined in Clause 4.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21268-1:2019; EN ISO 21268-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 21268-1:2009

EVS-EN ISO 21268-2:2019

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil-like material - Part 2: Batch test using a liquid to solid ratio of 10 l/kg dry matter (ISO 21268-2:2019)

This document specifies a test providing information on leaching of soil and soil materials under the experimental conditions specified hereafter, and particularly at a liquid to solid ratio of 10 l/kg dry matter. The document has been developed to measure the release of inorganic and organic substances from soil and soil-like material as well as to produce eluates for subsequent ecotoxicological testing. For ecotoxicological testing, see ISO 15799[6] and ISO 17616[7]. NOTE 1 Volatile organic substances include the low-molecular-weight substances in mixtures such as mineral oil. NOTE 2 It is not always possible to optimize test conditions simultaneously for inorganic and organic substances and optimum test conditions can also vary between different groups of organic substances. Test requirements for organic substances are generally more stringent than those for inorganic substances. The test conditions suitable for measuring the release of organic substances will generally also be applicable to inorganic substances. NOTE 3 Within the category of organic substances, a significant difference in behaviour exists between the more polar, relatively water-soluble compounds and apolar, hydrophobic organic substances (HOCs). In the latter case, mechanisms of release (e.g. particle-bound or dissolved organic carbon-bound) can be more crucial as well as sorption losses of soluble HOCs on different materials with which they come in contact (e.g. bottles, filters). The test and the results should be used for leaching of organic substances only with thorough consideration of the specific properties of the substances in question and the associated potential problems. NOTE 4 For ecotoxicological testing, eluates representing the release of both inorganic and organic substances are needed. In this document, ecotoxicological testing is also meant to include genotoxicological testing. This test method produces eluates, which can subsequently be characterized by physical, chemical and ecotoxicological methods in accordance with existing standard methods. The test is not suitable for substances that are volatile under ambient conditions. This procedure is not applicable to materials with a dry-matter-content ratio lower than 33 %. This test is mainly aimed at being

used for routine and control purposes, and it cannot be used alone to describe all leaching properties of a soil. Additional leaching tests are needed for that extended goal. This document does not address issues related to health and safety. It only determines the leaching properties as outlined in Clause 4.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21268-2:2019; EN ISO 21268-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 21268-2:2009

EVS-EN ISO 21268-3:2019

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil-like materials - Part 3: Up-flow percolation test (ISO 21268-3:2019)

This document specifies a test, which is aimed at determining the leaching behaviour of inorganic and organic substances from a soil and soil-like materials. The method is a once-through up-flow percolation test under standardized conditions of flow rate. The material is leached under dynamic hydraulic conditions. The document has been developed to measure the release of inorganic and organic substances from soil and soil-like material as well as to produce eluates for subsequent ecotoxicological testing. For ecotoxicological testing, see ISO 15799[6] and ISO 17616[7]. The test results enable the distinction between different release patterns, for instance wash-out and release under the influence of interaction with the matrix, when approaching local equilibrium between material and leachant. This test method produces eluates, which can subsequently be characterized by physical, chemical and ecotoxicological methods in accordance with existing standard methods. The results of eluate analysis are presented as a function of the liquid/solid (L/S) ratio. The test is not suitable for substances that are volatile under ambient conditions. NOTE 1 Volatile organic substances include the low-molecular-weight substances in mixtures such as mineral oil. NOTE 2 It is not always possible to optimize test conditions simultaneously for inorganic and organic substances and optimum test conditions can also vary between different groups of organic substances. Test requirements for organic substances are generally more stringent than those for inorganic substances. The test conditions suitable for measuring the release of organic substances will generally also be applicable to inorganic substances. NOTE 3 Within the category of organic substances, a significant difference in behaviour exists between the more polar, relatively water-soluble compounds and apolar, hydrophobic organic substances (HOCs). In the latter case, mechanisms of release (e.g. particle-bound or dissolved organic carbon-bound) can be more crucial as well as sorption losses of soluble HOCs on different materials with which they come in contact (e.g. bottles, filters). The test and the results should be used for leaching of organic substances only with thorough consideration of the specific properties of the substances in question and the associated potential problems. NOTE 4 For ecotoxicological testing, eluates representing the release of both inorganic and organic substances are needed. In this document, ecotoxicological testing is also meant to include genotoxicological testing. NOTE 5 The test is generally not suitable for soils with hydraulic conductivities below 10–8 m/s (see also Annex B). It can be difficult to maintain the designated flow rate already in the range of saturated hydraulic conductivity between 10–7 m/s and 10–8 m/s. The application of this test method alone is not sufficient for the determination of the leaching behaviour of a material under specified conditions different to those from the test procedure, since this generally requires the application of several test methods, behavioural modelling and model validation. This document does not address issues related to health and safety. It only determines the leaching properties as outlined in Clause 4.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21268-3:2019; EN ISO 21268-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 21268-3:2009

EVS-EN ISO 21877:2019

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of ammonia - Manual method (ISO 21877:2019)

This document specifies a manual method of measurement including sampling and different analytical methods for the determination of the mass concentration of ammonia (NH₃) in the waste gas of industrial plants, for example combustion plants or agricultural plants. All compounds which are volatile at the sampling temperature and produce ammonium ions upon dissociation during sampling in the absorption solution are measured by this method, which gives the volatile ammonia content of the waste gas. This document specifies an independent method of measurement, which has been validated in field tests in a NH₃ concentration range of approximately 8 mg/m³ to 65 mg/m³ at standard conditions. The lower limit of the validation range was determined under operational conditions of a test plant. The measurement method can be used at lower values depending, for example, on the sampling duration, sampling volume and the limit of detection of the analytical method used. NOTE 1 The plant, the conditions during field tests and the performance characteristics obtained in the field are given in Annex A. This method of measurement can be used for intermittent monitoring of ammonia emissions as well as for the calibration and validation of permanently installed automated ammonia measuring systems. NOTE 2 An independent method of measurement is called standard reference method (SRM) in EN 14181.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21877:2019; EN ISO 21877:2019

EVS-EN ISO 25177:2019

Soil quality - Field soil description (ISO 25177:2019)

This document provides guidance on the description of soil in the field and its environmental context. It is applicable to natural, near-natural, urban and industrial sites. The soil observations and measurements can be made on a project site level, on a plot level, on layer or horizon level and on specific soil constituents. It also provides guidance on how to describe layers of anthropogenic (artificial) material or layers that were not modified by pedogenic processes in the strict sense and how to describe coarse material of natural or artificial origin. This document can be used in combination with other publications that provide guidance or requirements regarding specific aspects of soil observations and measurements. NOTE 1 It might not be possible or necessary to record data under all the headings listed in Clauses 4 to 11. NOTE 2 Overall guidance for presentation of information from soil surveys is given in ISO 15903. NOTE 3 The guidance provided assumes that sampling will be done in accordance with ISO 18400.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 25177:2019; EN ISO 25177:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 25177:2011

EVS-EN ISO 28258:2013/A1:2019

Soil quality - Digital exchange of soil-related data - Amendment 1 (ISO 28258:2013/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 28258:2013

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 28258:2013/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 28258:2013/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28258:2013

EVS-EN ISO 374-2:2019

Kaitsekindad ohtlike kemikaalide ja mikroorganismide eest. Osa 2: Vastupidavuse määramine sisseimbumisele

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration (ISO 374-2:2019)

This document specifies a test method for the penetration resistance of gloves that protect against dangerous chemicals and/or micro-organisms.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 374-2:2019; EN ISO 374-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 374-2:2015

EVS-EN ISO 374-4:2019

Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 4: Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals (ISO 374-4:2019)

This document specifies the test method for the determination of the resistance of protective glove materials to degradation by dangerous chemicals with continuous contact. NOTE Annex A gives information on interlaboratory test results on this method. It is preferable that other tests used in addition to the evaluation of chemical resistance such as permeation resistance and penetration, as the chemical test do not provide sufficient information on the physical property changes affecting a glove during exposure to a chemical. It is necessary that the outside surface of the glove be exposed to the chemical.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 374-4:2019; EN ISO 374-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 374-4:2013

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕOTMINE. FÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2019

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 1: Radooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste päritolu ning nendega seotud mõõtmismeetodid

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods (ISO 11665-1:2019)

Selles dokumendis on esitatud juhised radoon-222 aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste potentsiaalse alfaenergia kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks õhus. Mõõtmismeetodid kuuluvad kolme kategooriasse: a) punktmõõtmismeetodid; b) pidevmõõtmismeetodid; c) integreeritud mõõtmismeetodid. Selles dokumendis on esitatud mitu meetodit, mida tavaliselt kasutatakse radoon-222 ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste mõõtmiseks õhus. Dokumendis on antud ka juhised selle eri osades kirjeldatud mõõtmismeetoditega kaasneva määramatuse määramiseks.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-1:2019; EN ISO 11665-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2015

EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2019

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 2: Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products (ISO 11665-2:2019)

This document describes integrated measurement methods for short-lived radon- 222 decay products[4]. It gives indications for measuring the average potential alpha energy concentration of short- lived radon-222 decay products in the air and the conditions of use for the measuring devices. This document covers samples taken over periods varying from a few weeks to one year. This document is not applicable to systems with a maximum sampling duration of less than one week. The measurement method described is applicable to air samples with potential alpha energy concentration of short-lived radon-222 decay products greater than 10 nJ/m³ and lower than 1 000 nJ/m³. NOTE For informative purposes only, this document also addresses the case of radon-220 decay products, given the similarity in behaviour of the radon isotopes 222 and 220.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-2:2019; EN ISO 11665-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2015

EVS-EN ISO 20456:2019

Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits - Guidance for the use of electromagnetic flowmeters for conductive liquids (ISO 20456:2017)

ISO 20456:2017 applies to industrial electromagnetic flowmeters used for the measurement of flowrate of a conductive liquid in a closed conduit running full. It covers flowmeter types utilizing both alternating current (AC) and pulsed direct current (DC) circuits to drive the field coils and meters running from a mains power supply and those operating from batteries or other sources of power. ISO 20456:2017 is not applicable to insertion-type flowmeters or electromagnetic flowmeters designed to work in open channels or pipes running partially full, nor does it apply to the measurement of magnetically permeable slurries or liquid metal applications. ISO 20456:2017 does not specify safety requirements in relation to hazardous environmental usage of the flowmeter.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 20456:2017; EN ISO 20456:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 29104:1999

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6817:1999

EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2019

Quantities and units - Part 5: Thermodynamics (ISO 80000-5:2019)

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities of thermodynamics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-5:2019; EN ISO 80000-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2013

19 KATSETAMINE

CEN ISO/TS 25107:2019

Non-destructive testing - NDT training syllabuses (ISO/TS 25107:2019)

This document gives requirements and recommendations for non-destructive testing (NDT) training syllabuses, with the intention of harmonizing and maintaining the general standard of training of NDT personnel for industrial needs. It also establishes the minimum requirements for effective structured training of NDT personnel to ensure eligibility for qualification examinations leading to third-party certification according to recognized standards. In addition to non-destructive testing in general, its guidelines for syllabuses cover acoustic emission testing, eddy current testing, leak testing, magnetic testing, penetrant testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, visual testing, thermographic testing, and strain gauge testing. ISO/TS 25108 gives requirements and recommendations for NDT training organizations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 25107:2019; CEN ISO/TS 25107:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TR 25107:2006

EVS-EN IEC 60068-3-3:2019

Environmental testing - Part 3-3: Supporting documentation and guidance - Seismic test methods for equipment

This part of IEC 60068 applies primarily to electro-technical equipment but its application can be extended to other equipment and to components. In addition, if some type of analysis is always performed when making a seismic qualification, for example for the choice of the representative sample to be tested or for the extension of the seismic qualification from the tested specimen to similar specimens, the verification of the performance of an equipment by analysis or by a combination of testing and analysis can be acceptable but is outside the scope of this document, which is restricted to verification based entirely upon data from dynamic testing. This document deals solely with the seismic testing of a full-size equipment which can be tested on a vibration table. The seismic testing of an equipment is intended to demonstrate its ability to perform its required function during and/or after the time it is subjected to the stresses and displacements resulting from an earthquake. The object of this document is to present a range of methods of testing which, when specified by the relevant specification, can be applied to demonstrate the performance of equipment for which seismic testing is required with the main aim of achieving qualification. NOTE Qualification by so-called "fragility-testing" is not considered to be within the scope of this document which has been prepared to give generally applicable guidance on seismic testing and specifically on the use of IEC 60068-2 test methods. The choice of the method of testing can be made according to the criteria described in this document. The methods themselves are closely based on published IEC test methods. This document is intended for use by manufacturers to substantiate, or by users to evaluate and verify, the performance of an equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-3-3:2019; EN IEC 60068-3-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-3-3:2002

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN ISO 10642:2019

Fasteners - Hexagon socket countersunk head screws with reduced loadability (ISO 10642:2019)

This document specifies the characteristics of hexagon socket countersunk head screws with reduced loadability due to head design, in steel and stainless steel, with metric coarse pitch threads M2 to M20, and with product grade A. NOTE 1 Other dimensional options are given in ISO 888, ISO 965-1 and ISO 4753. NOTE 2 The reduced loadability (related to the countersunk head dimensions in combination with penetration of the hexagon socket specified in this document) implies a limitation of ultimate tensile load; see Table 5. NOTE 3 Particular attention is needed to ensure alignment of the countersunk head with the bearing surface of the countersink in the assembly.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10642:2019; EN ISO 10642:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10642:2004

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10642:2004/A1:2012

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12449:2016+A1:2019

Copper and copper alloys - Seamless, round tubes for general purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements and tolerances on dimensions and form for seamless round drawn copper and copper alloy tubes for general purposes supplied in the size range from 3 mm up to and including 450 mm outside diameter and from 0,3 mm up to and including 20 mm wall thickness. The sampling procedures and the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this European Standard are also specified. NOTE Tubes having an outside diameter less than 80 mm and/or a wall thickness greater than 2 mm in certain alloys are most frequently used for free machining purposes which are specified in EN 12168.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12449:2016+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12449:2016

EVS-EN 14419:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded single and twin pipe systems for buried hot water networks - Surveillance systems

This document specifies requirements and test methods for surveillance systems for directly buried hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1 and EN 13941-2. This document specifies requirements for the manufacture of measuring elements, for the manufacture of factory made bonded pipe, fitting and valve assemblies with measuring elements as well as for the assembly of the measuring elements in the field. All requirements and recommendations described in this document are based on the experience gained with existing surveillance systems and their principle function. The specific requirements given are only valid for electrical wire based surveillance systems forming an integral part of the pipes, valves, fittings and joints.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14419:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14419:2009

EVS-EN 15698-1:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded twin pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Part 1: Factory made twin pipe assembly of steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and one casing of polyethylene

This document specifies requirements and test methods for straight lengths of factory made thermally insulated bonded twin pipe assemblies for directly buried hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1, comprising two steel service pipes, rigid polyurethane foam thermal insulation and one casing of polyethylene. The pipe assembly can also include the following additional elements: measuring wires, spacers and diffusion barriers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15698-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15698-1:2009

EVS-EN 15698-2:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded twin pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Part 2: Factory made fitting and valve assemblies of steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and one casing of polyethylene

This document specifies requirements and test methods for fittings of factory made thermally insulated bonded twin pipe assemblies for hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1, comprising two steel service fittings and/or valves, polyurethane foam thermal insulation and one casing of polyethylene. The pipe assembly can also include the following additional elements: measuring wires, spacers and diffusion barriers. This document covers the following assemblies: - fittings: bends, T-pieces and reducers; - valve construction. This document applies to fitting and valve assemblies with a minimum design pressure of 1,6 MPa (overpressure).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15698-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15698-2:2015

EVS-EN 17248:2019

District heating and district cooling pipe systems - Terms and definitions

This document compiles a vocabulary of terms, with their definitions, applied in the field of district heating and district cooling pipe systems with factory made system components. Only terms which are particular to the pertinent field in CEN/TC 107 are included.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17248:2019

EVS-EN 253:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded single pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Factory made pipe assembly of steel service pipe, polyurethane thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene

This document specifies requirements and test methods for straight lengths of factory made thermally insulated bonded single pipe assemblies for hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1, comprising a steel service pipe, polyurethane foam thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene. The pipe assembly can also include the following additional elements: measuring wires, spacers and diffusion barriers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 253:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 253:2009+A2:2015

EVS-EN 448:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded single pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Factory made fitting assemblies of steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene

This document specifies requirements and test methods for factory made thermally insulated bonded fitting assemblies for hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1, comprising a steel service fitting, rigid polyurethane foam thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene. The fitting assembly could also include the following additional elements: measuring wires, spacers and diffusion barriers. This document covers the following fitting assemblies: bend, tee, reducer, single use compensator and anchor. This document applies to fitting assemblies with a minimum design pressure of 1,6 MPa (overpressure).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 448:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 448:2015

EVS-EN 488:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded single pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Factory made steel valve assembly for steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene

This document specifies requirements and test methods for factory made thermally insulated bonded valve assemblies for hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1, comprising a steel valve, rigid polyurethane foam thermal insulation and a casing of polyethylene. The valve assembly could also include the following additional elements: measuring wires, spacers and diffusion barriers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 488:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 488:2015

EVS-EN 489-1:2019

District heating pipes - Bonded single and twin pipe systems for buried hot water networks - Part 1: Joint casing assemblies and thermal insulation for hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1

This document specifies requirements and test methods for joints between adjacent factory made pipe, and/or fitting and/or valve assemblies for buried hot water networks in accordance with EN 13941-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 489-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 489:2009

EVS-EN ISO 10893-3:2011/A1:2019

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 3: Automated full peripheral flux leakage testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch (ISO 10893-3:2011/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-3:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-3:2011/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 10893-3:2011/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-3:2011

EVS-EN ISO 9809-1:2019

Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa (ISO 9809-1:2019)

This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l. It is applicable to cylinders and tubes for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases and for quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with a maximum actual tensile strength R_{ma} of less than 1 100 MPa.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-1:2019; EN ISO 9809-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9809-1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 9809-2:2019

Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa (ISO 9809-2:2019)

This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l. It is applicable to cylinders and tubes for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases and for quenched and tempered steel cylinders and tubes with an actual tensile strength $R_{ma} \geq 1 100$ MPa. It is not applicable to cylinders and tubes with R_{ma} , max > 1 300 MPa for diameters >140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 12$ mm and for cylinders and tubes with R_{ma} , max > 1 400 MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses $a' \geq 6$ mm because, beyond these limits, additional requirements can apply.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-2:2019; EN ISO 9809-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9809-2:2010

EVS-EN ISO 9809-3:2019

Gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing of refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes - Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders and tubes (ISO 9809-3:2019)

This document specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examination and testing at the time of manufacture for refillable seamless steel gas cylinders and tubes with water capacities up to and including 450 l. It is applicable to cylinders and tubes for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases and for normalized or normalized and tempered steel cylinders and tubes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-3:2019; EN ISO 9809-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9809-3:2010

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12413:2019

Safety requirements for bonded abrasive products

This document is applicable to rotating bonded abrasive products. It specifies requirements and/or measures for the removal or reduction of hazards resulting from the design and application of the abrasive products. This document also contains procedures and tests for verification of compliance with the requirements as well as safety information for use, which is to be made available to the user by the manufacturer. This document does not apply to superabrasive products and coated abrasive products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12413:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12413:2007+A1:2011

EVS-EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019/AC:2019

Industrial communication networks - Network and system security - Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels

Corrigendum for EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62443-3-3:2013/COR1:2014; EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019/AC:2019-10

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019

EVS-EN ISO 21968:2019

Non-magnetic metallic coatings on metallic and non-metallic basis materials - Measurement of coating thickness - Phase-sensitive eddy-current method (ISO 21968:2019)

This document specifies a method for using phase-sensitive eddy-current instruments for non-destructive measurements of the thickness of non-magnetic metallic coatings on metallic and non-metallic basis materials such as: a) zinc, cadmium, copper, tin or chromium on steel; b) copper or silver on composite materials. The phase-sensitive method can be applied without thickness errors to smaller surface areas and to stronger surface curvatures than the amplitude-sensitive eddy-current method specified in ISO 2360, and is less affected by the magnetic properties of the basis material. However, the phase-sensitive method is more affected by the electrical properties of the coating materials. In this document, the term "coating" is used for materials such as, for example, paints and varnishes, electroplated coatings, enamel coatings, plastic coatings, claddings and powder coatings. This method is particularly applicable to measurements of the thickness of metallic coatings. These coatings can be non-magnetic metallic coatings on non-conductive, conductive or magnetic base materials, but also magnetic coatings on non-conductive or conductive base materials. The measurement of metallic coatings on metallic basis material works only when the product of conductivity and permeability (σ , μ) of one of the materials is at least a factor of two times the product of conductivity and permeability for the other material. Non-ferromagnetic materials have a relative permeability of one.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21968:2019; EN ISO 21968:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21968:2005

EVS-EN ISO 28721-1:2019

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for process plants - Part 1: Quality requirements for apparatus, components, appliances and accessories (ISO 28721-1:2019)

This document specifies the quality requirements for apparatus, components, appliances and accessories of glass-lined steel (including semi-crystallized enamel coatings) and glass-lined steel castings used for process plants. It specifies the quality requirements and the tests to be carried out by the manufacturer as well as the actions to be taken to repair defects. It is also applicable to glass-lined pumps, pump components and fittings. It does not apply to glass-lined flanged steel pipes or glass-lined flanged steel fittings. NOTE 1 Provisions for glass-lined flanged steel pipes and glass-lined flanged steel fittings are given in ISO 28721-4. The test methods specified cover checking the enamel, the dimensional accuracy and the performance of apparatus and components. This document is applicable to new apparatus and components as well as used items that have been re-enamelled. It does not contain requirements regarding the chemical or physical properties of vitreous and porcelain enamels. NOTE 2 Examples of test reports are given in Annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 28721-1:2019; EN ISO 28721-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28721-1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 52911-2:2019

Additive manufacturing - Design - Part 2: Laser-based powder bed fusion of polymers (ISO/ASTM 52911-2:2019)

This document specifies the features of laser-based powder bed fusion of polymers (LB-PBF/P) and provides detailed design recommendations. Some of the fundamental principles are also applicable to other additive manufacturing (AM) processes, provided that due consideration is given to process-specific features. This document also provides a state-of-the-art review of design guidelines associated with the use of powder bed fusion (PBF) by bringing together relevant knowledge about this process and by extending the scope of ISO/ASTM 52910.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM 52911-2:2019; EN ISO 52911-2:2019

EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2019

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 16: Flux efficacy test, wetting balance method (ISO 9455-16:2019)

This document specifies a method for the assessment of the efficacy of a soft soldering flux, known as the wetting balance method. It gives a qualitative assessment of the comparative efficacy of two fluxes (for example, a standard and a test flux), based on their capacity to promote wetting of a metal surface by liquid solder. The method is applicable to all flux types in liquid form classified in ISO 9454-1. NOTE It is hoped that future developments using improved techniques for obtaining a reproducible range of test surfaces will enable this method for assessing flux efficacy to be quantitative. For this reason, several alternative procedures for preparing the surface of the test piece are included in the present method.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9455-16:2019; EN ISO 9455-16:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2013

EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52910:2019

Additive manufacturing - Design - Requirements, guidelines and recommendations (ISO/ASTM 52910:2018)

This document gives requirements, guidelines and recommendations for using additive manufacturing (AM) in product design. It is applicable during the design of all types of products, devices, systems, components or parts that are fabricated by any type of AM system. This document helps determine which design considerations can be utilized in a design project or to take advantage of the capabilities of an AM process. General guidance and identification of issues are supported, but specific design solutions and process-specific or material-specific data are not supported. The intended audience comprises three types of users: —

designers who are designing products to be fabricated in an AM system and their managers; — students who are learning mechanical design and computer-aided design; and — developers of AM design guidelines and design guidance systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM 52910:2018; EN ISO/ASTM 52910:2019

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60904-7:2019

Photovoltaic devices - Part 7: Computation of the spectral mismatch correction for measurements of photovoltaic devices

This part of IEC 60904 describes the procedure for correcting the spectral mismatch error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device, caused by the mismatch between the test spectrum and the reference spectrum (e.g. AM1.5 spectrum) and by the mismatch between the spectral responsivities (SR) of the reference device and of the device under test and therewith reduce the systematic uncertainty. This procedure is valid for single-junction devices but the principle may be extended to cover multi-junction devices. The purpose of this document is to give guidelines for the correction of the spectral mismatch error, should there be a spectral mismatch between the test spectrum and the reference spectrum as well as between the reference device SR and the device under test SR. The calculated spectral mismatch correction is only valid for the specific combination of test and reference devices measured with a particular test spectrum. Since a PV device has a wavelength-dependent spectral responsivity, its performance is significantly affected by the spectral distribution of the incident radiation, which in natural sunlight varies with several factors such as location, weather, time of year, time of day, orientation of the receiving surface, etc., and with a solar simulator varies with its type and conditions. If the irradiance is measured with a thermopile-type radiometer (that is not spectrally selective) or with a PV reference device (IEC 60904-2), the spectral irradiance distribution of the incoming light must be known to make the necessary corrections to obtain the performance of the PV device under the reference spectral irradiance distribution defined in IEC 60904-3. If a reference PV device or a thermopile type detector is used to measure the irradiance, then, following the procedure given in this document, it is possible to calculate the spectral mismatch correction necessary to obtain the short-circuit current of the device under test under the reference spectral irradiance distribution in IEC 60904-3 or any other reference spectrum. If the reference PV device has the same relative spectral responsivity as the device under test then the reference device automatically takes into account deviations of the measured spectral irradiance distribution from the reference spectral irradiance distribution, and no further correction of spectral mismatch errors is necessary. In this case, location and weather conditions are not critical when the reference device method is used for performance measurements under natural sunlight. Also, for identical relative SRs, the spectral classification of the simulator is not critical for measurements with solar simulators. If the performance of a PV device is measured using a known spectral irradiance distribution, its short-circuit current at any other spectral irradiance distribution can be computed using the spectral responsivity of the PV device under test.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60904-7:2019; EN IEC 60904-7:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60904-7:2009

EVS-EN IEC 61400-1:2019/AC:2019

Wind energy generation systems - Part 1: Design requirements

Corrigendum for EN IEC 61400-1:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61400-1:2019/COR1:2019; EN IEC 61400-1:2019/AC:2019-10

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61400-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017/A1:2019

Solid biofuels - Sample preparation - Amendment 1 (ISO 14780:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 14780:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14780:2017/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 14780:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50186-2:2002/A1:2019

Live-line washing systems for power installations with nominal voltages above 1kV - Part 2: Specific national requirements (national annexes to EN 50186-1:1998)

This standard shall be read with EN 50186-1 "Operation of electrical installations - Part 1: General requirements" and contains national annexes which need to be used on this subject.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50186-2:1998/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50186-2:2002

EVS-EN 50238-1:2019

Raudteelased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongituvastussüsteemide vaheline ühilduvus. Osa 1:

Üldosa

Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems - Part 1: General

This European Standard describes a process to demonstrate compatibility between Rolling Stock (RST) and Train Detection Systems (TDS) for specific routes. It references the methods of measurement of interference currents and magnetic fields, the methods of measurement of the susceptibility of train detection systems and the characterization of traction power supplies. The process described in this standard is equally applicable to mainline, lightrail and metro type railways. The basic parameters of compatibility for mainline railways are covered by the ERA Interface document (ERA/ERTMS/033281). It should be noted that the demonstration of compatibility between the rolling stock and infrastructure with respect to physical dimensions is not detailed in this standard. Under the Interoperability Directive, two stages of compatibility are defined. The first stage is for authorization for putting into service against generic limits, and the second stage - for putting into use, when specific limits for compatibility with TDS are addressed which are outside the general limits or non interoperable TDS are installed on the line over which the RST will run. Compatibility requirements for non-mainline or isolated light rail/metro type lines are addressed in one stage of authorization. This European Standard is not generally applicable to those combinations of rolling stock, traction power supply and train detection system which were accepted as compatible prior to the issue of this European Standard. However, as far as is reasonably practicable, this European Standard may be applied to modifications of rolling stock, traction power supply or train detection systems which may affect compatibility.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

EVS-EN 60317-0-1:2014/A1:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-1: General requirements - Enamelled round copper wire

Amendment for EN 60317-0-1:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-1:2013/A1:2019; EN 60317-0-1:2014/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60317-0-1:2014

EVS-EN 60317-0-3:2008/A2:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-3: General requirements - Enamelled round aluminium wire

Amendment for EN 60317-0-3:2008

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-3:2008/A2:2019; EN 60317-0-3:2008/A2:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60317-0-3:2008

EVS-EN 60851-3:2009/A2:2019

Winding wires - Test methods - Part 3: Mechanical properties

Amendment for EN 60851-3:2009

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60851-3:2009/A2:2019; EN 60851-3:2009/A2:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60851-3:2009

EVS-EN 62751-2:2014/A1:2019

Power losses in voltage sourced converter (VSC) valves for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Part 2: Modular multilevel converters

Amendment for EN 62751-2:2014

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62751-2:2014/A1:2019; EN 62751-2:2014/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62751-2:2014

EVS-EN IEC 60317-0-8:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-8: General requirements - Polyester glass-fibre wound unvarnished and fused, or resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the general requirements of polyester glass-fibre wound fused, unvarnished, or resin or varnish impregnated bare, or grade 1 or grade 2 or enamelled rectangular copper winding wires. The range of nominal conductor dimensions is given in 4.1 and in the relevant specification sheet.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-8:2019; EN IEC 60317-0-8:2019

EVS-EN IEC 60317-80:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 80: Polyvinyl acetal enamelled rectangular copper wire, class 120, with a bonding layer

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of enamelled rectangular copper winding wire of class 120 with a dual coating. The underlying coating is based on polyvinyl acetal resin, which can be modified providing it retains the chemical identity of the original resin and meets all specified wire requirements. The second coating is a bonding layer based on a thermoplastic or thermosetting resin. NOTE A modified resin is a resin that has undergone a chemical change, or contains one or more additives to enhance certain performance or application characteristics. The range of nominal conductor dimensions covered by this document is: – width: min. 2,00 mm max. 16,00 mm; – thickness: min. 0,80 mm max. 5,60 mm. Wires of grade 1 and grade 2 are included in this specification and apply to the complete range of conductors. The specified combinations of nominal width and thickness as well as the specified ratio width/thickness are given in IEC 60317-0-2:2019.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-80:2019; EN IEC 60317-80:2019

EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-280:2019

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 280: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, anti-tracking

This part of IEC 60684 gives the requirements for heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, antitracking with a nominal shrink ratio of 3:1. This sleeving has been found suitable for use at temperatures up to 100 °C. Typically: medium wall, internal diameter up to 110 mm. This sleeving is normally supplied in the colours red or brown. Since these types of sleeving cover a significantly large range of sizes and wall thicknesses, Annex A (Table A.1) provides guidance on the range of sizes available. The actual size will be agreed between the user and the supplier. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application will be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone. This sleeving is designed to be used in medium voltage cable accessories and as such electrical performance will be proven as part of the assembly. Examples of this are described in HD 629.1 and IEC 60502 (all parts).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-280:2019; EN IEC 60684-3-280:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60684-3-280:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60684-3-280:2010/A1:2014

EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-283:2019

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 283: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving for bus-bar insulation

This part of IEC 60684 gives the requirements for two types of heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving for bus-bar insulation, with a nominal shrink ratio of 2,5:1. This sleeving has been found suitable up to temperatures of 100 °C. • Type A: Medium wall – internal diameter up to 170,0 mm typically • Type B: Thick wall – internal diameter up to 165,0 mm typically These sleeveings are normally supplied in colour, red or brown. Since these types of sleeving cover a significantly large range of sizes and wall thicknesses, Annex A (Tables A.1 and A.2) provides guidance to the range of sizes available. The actual size and wall thickness will be agreed between the user and supplier depending on the electric strength of the installed tubing offered and the requirements of the user. Materials which conform to this specification meet established levels of performance. However, the selection of a material by a user for a specific application will be based on the actual requirements necessary for adequate performance in that application and not based on this specification alone.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-283:2019; EN IEC 60684-3-283:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60684-3-283:2011

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60684-3-283:2011/A1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 80079-20-1:2019

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 20-1: Gaaside ja aurude liigitamiseks kasutatavad materjaliomadused. Katsemeetodid ja tunnusväärtused

Explosive atmospheres - Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification - Test methods and data (ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017)

ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017 is published as a dual log standard and provides guidance on classification of gases and vapours. It describes a test method intended for the measurement of the maximum experimental safe gaps (MESG) for gas-air mixtures or vapour-air mixtures under normal conditions of temperature and pressure (20 °C, 101,3 kPa) so as to permit the selection of an appropriate group of equipment. This document also describes a test method intended for use in the determination of the auto-ignition temperature (AIT) of a vapour-air mixture or gas-air mixture at atmospheric pressure, so as to permit the selection of an appropriate temperature class of equipment. Values of chemical properties of materials are provided to assist in the selection of equipment to be used in hazardous areas. Further data may be added as the results of validated tests become available. The materials and the characteristics included in a table (see Annex B) have been selected with particular reference to the use of equipment in hazardous areas. The data in this document have been taken from a number of references which are given in the bibliography. These methods for determining the MESG or the AIT may also be used for gas-air-inert mixtures or vapour-air-inert mixtures. However, data on air-inert mixtures are not tabulated. Keywords: classification of gases and vapours, measurement of the maximum experimental safe gaps (MESG)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017; EN ISO 80079-20-1:2019

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60062:2016/A1:2019

Marking codes for resistors and capacitors

Amendment for EN 60062:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60062:2016/A1:2019; EN 60062:2016/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60062:2016

EVS-EN 61191-2:2017/AC:2019

Printed board assemblies - Part 2: Sectional specification - Requirements for surface mount soldered assemblies

Corrigendum for EN 61191-2:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61191-2:2017/COR1:2019; EN 61191-2:2017/AC:2019-10
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61191-2:2017

EVS-EN IEC 60384-11:2019

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 11: Sectional specification - Fixed polyethylene-terephthalate film dielectric metal foil DC capacitors

This part of IEC 60384 is applicable to fixed direct current capacitors, for rated voltages not exceeding 6 300 V, using as dielectric a polyethylene-terephthalate film and electrodes of thin metal foils. For capacitors with rated voltages exceeding 1 000 V, additional tests and requirements may be specified in the detail specification. The capacitors covered by this document are intended for use in electronic equipment. Capacitors for electromagnetic interference suppression are not included, but are covered by IEC 60384-14. The object of this document is to prescribe preferred ratings and characteristics and to select from IEC 60384-1:2016 the appropriate quality assessment procedures, tests and measuring methods and to give general performance requirements for this type of capacitor. Test severities and requirements prescribed in detail specifications referring to this sectional specification are of an equal or higher performance level. Lower performance levels are not permitted.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60384-11:2019; EN IEC 60384-11:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60384-11:2008

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 61000-4-18:2019/AC:2019

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-18: Testing and measurement techniques - Damped oscillatory wave immunity test

Corrigendum for EN IEC 61000-4-18:2019

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-4-18:2019/COR1:2019; EN IEC 61000-4-18:2019/AC:2019-10
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61000-4-18:2019

EVS-EN IEC 63137-1:2019

Standard test radio-frequency connectors - Part 1: Generic specification - General requirements and test methods

This part of IEC 63137 defines general requirements for standard test radio frequency (RF) connectors (grade 0), including terms and definitions, ratings and characteristics, general requirements, test methods, quality assessment procedures, and etc. Standard test radio frequency (RF) connectors (grade 0) are intended to measure grade 1 and grade 2 RF connectors for electrical performances. Typically, a standard test radio frequency (RF) connector (grade 0) is an adapter with one end (normally a precision connector interface) which can be connected with measurement equipment and the other end (normally a standard test connector interface) which can be connected with grade 1 or grade 2 connectors. This specification applies to grade 0 standard test connectors (called connector, hereinafter).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63137-1:2019; EN IEC 63137-1:2019

CEN ISO/TS 19468:2019**Intelligent transport systems - Data interfaces between centres for transport information and control systems - Platform independent model specifications for data exchange protocols for transport information and control systems (ISO/TS 19468:2019)**

This document defines and specifies component facets supporting the exchange and shared use of data and information in the field of traffic and travel. The component facets include the framework and context for exchanges, the data content, structure and relationships necessary and the communications specification, in such a way that they are independent from any defined technical platform. This document establishes specifications for data exchange between any two instances of the following actors: — Traffic Information Centres (TIC); — Traffic Control Centres/Traffic Management Centres (TCC/TMC); — Service Providers (SP). This document can be applied for use by other actors, e.g. car park operators. This document includes the following types of information: — the use cases and associated requirements, and features relative to different exchange situations; — the different functional exchange profiles; — the abstract elements for protocols; — the data model for exchange (informational structures, relationships, roles, attributes and associated data types required). In order to set up a new technical exchange framework, it is necessary to associate one functional exchange profile with a technical platform providing an interoperability domain where plug-and-play interoperability at technical level can be expected. The definition of such interoperability domains is not part of this document but can be found in other standards or technical specifications, e.g. ISO 14827-3. This document is restricted to data exchange. Definition of payload content models is beyond the scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 19468:2019; CEN ISO/TS 19468:2019

CEN/TS 16794-1:2019**Public transport - Communication between contactless readers and fare media - Part 1: Implementation requirements for ISO/IEC 14443**

This document constitutes the 3rd edition of CEN/TS 16794-1. It sets out the technical requirements to be met by contactless Public Transport (PT) devices in order to be able to interface together using the ISO/IEC 14443 series contactless communications protocol. This document applies to PT devices: - PT readers which are contactless fare management system terminals acting as a PCD contactless reader based on the ISO/IEC 14443 series; - PT objects which are contactless fare media acting as a PICC contactless object based on the ISO/IEC 14443 series. This edition addresses interoperability of consumer-market NFC mobile devices, compliant to NFC Forum specifications, with above mentioned PT devices, aligns with the 4th edition of the ISO/IEC 14443 series and maintains the possibility for PT readers to comply with the requirements from EMV Contactless Interface Specification [1] and the present document. An interface-oriented test approach is used to evaluate the conformity of PT devices and is defined in CEN/TS 16794-2. Application-to-application exchanges executed once contactless communication has been established at RF level fall outside the scope of this document. In line with the rules on independence between OSI protocol layers, this document works on the assumption that application-to-application exchanges are not contingent on the type of contactless communication established or the parameters used for the low-level protocol layers that serve as the platform for these application-to-application exchanges.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16794-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16794-1:2017

CEN/TS 16794-2:2019**Public transport - Communication between contactless readers and fare media - Part 2: Test plan for ISO/IEC 14443**

This document comes as a complement to the technical requirements expressed in CEN/TS 16794-1, for ensuring contactless communication interoperability between Public Transport (PT) devices or between PT devices compliant to CEN/TS 16794-1 and NFC mobile devices compliant to NFC Forum specifications. This document lists all the test conditions to be performed on a PT reader or a PT object in order to ensure that all the requirements specified in CEN/TS 16794-1 are met for the PT device under test. This document applies to PT devices only: - PT readers which are contactless fare management system terminals acting as a PCD contactless reader based on the ISO/IEC 14443 series; - PT objects which are contactless fare media acting as a PICC contactless object based on the ISO/IEC 14443 series. This document applies solely to the contactless communication layers described in Parts 1 to 4 of the ISO/IEC 14443 series. Application-to-application exchanges executed once contactless communication has been established at RF level fall outside the scope of this document. However, a test application will be used so as to make end-to-end transactions during tests on the RF communication layer. This document does not duplicate the contents of the ISO/IEC 14443 series or ISO/IEC DIS 10373-6 standard. It makes reference to the ISO/IEC DIS 10373-6 applicable test methods, specifies the test conditions to be used and describes the additional specific test conditions that may be run. The list of test conditions applicable to the PT device under test will be conditioned by the Information Conformance Statement (ICS) declaration made by the device manufacturer. For each test case, the test conditions are clearly specified in order to determine the pertinence to run or not the test case in accordance with the device capabilities or in accordance with the device manufacturer's choice. In order to facilitate the test report issuance, a test report template is included in Annex A of this document. Although this document aims at becoming the primary basis for certification of contactless communication protocol applicable to PT readers and PT objects, it does not describe any certification or qualification processes as such processes should be defined between local or global transit industry stakeholders.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16794-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16794-2:2017

CEN/TS 17378:2019

Intelligent transport systems - Urban ITS - Air quality management in urban areas

This document provides • information, guidance and specifications on how - to set up an air quality and emissions management policy; - to deploy reliable and scalable technologies to monitor air quality on a continuous or regular basis; - to react with adequate measures; - to specify air quality levels for triggering a scenario; • a toolkit of parameters and data definitions that a regulator can use; • means to measure the air quality required by relevant EU directives • to specify use of TS Intelligent transport systems - Urban-ITS - 'Controlled Zone' management using C-ITS, for the purposes of geofenced controlled zones for emissions management NOTE: In order to maximise European harmonisation, it is recommended that this specification is used in combination with a module of standardised data concepts, however, this version of this document, which is focussed on policies and procedures, does not provide these data concept specifications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17378:2019

CEN/TS 17380:2019

Intelligent transport systems - Urban-ITS - 'Controlled Zone' management for UVARs using C-ITS

This document provides information and specifications enabling management of road traffic in controlled zones applying geofencing. Specifically, this document provides - a "Controlled Zone Data Dictionary" (CZDD) for management of controlled zones providing an extendible toolkit that regulators can use e.g. to inform potential CZ users, e.g. vehicles, about - the CZ area, i.e. the geographical boundaries of the CZ; - CZ access conditions including exemptions; - time windows indicating when these CZ access conditions are applicable, allowing the potential CZ users to select an appropriate routing, either by pre-trip planning or ad hoc re-routing, - and illustrations and guidelines on how to use this toolkit. The toolkit is designed in compliance with the general ITS station and communications architecture specified in ISO 21217, and optionally applicable C-ITS protocols and procedures, e.g. ISO 22418:2018 [8] on "Service Announcement", EN ISO 18750 on the "Local Dynamic Map", and EN ISO 17419 [5] on globally unique identifiers. Enforcement is out of scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17380:2019

EVS-EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019/AC:2019

Industrial communication networks - Network and system security - Part 3-3: System security requirements and security levels

Corrigendum for EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62443-3-3:2013/COR1:2014; EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019/AC:2019-10

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62443-3-3:2019

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 13272-1:2019

Raudteealased rakendused. Ühistranspordisüsteemide veeremi elektrivalgustus. Osa 1:

Raskeveoraudteetaristu

Railway applications - Electrical lighting for rolling stock in public transport systems - Part 1: Heavy rail

This document contains performance requirements and recommendations for electrical lighting systems in the interiors of public transport heavy rail units, under all operating and emergency conditions. This document applies only to new units. The application of this document for retro-fitting of existing units is subject to agreement between Contractors. This document also defines the requirements for testing and conformity assessment. This document does not address lighting installed in instruments or controls. This document does not address the requirements of lighting of boarding aids, e.g. moving entrance stairs or lifts. This document does not address lighting installed for indication or effect purposes, including flashing lights and decorative lighting. NOTE 1 The requirements for interior lighting for urban rail units can be found in EN 13272-2. NOTE 2 The requirements for cab instrument lighting for heavy rail units can be found in EN 16186-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13272-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13272:2012

EVS-EN 13272-2:2019

Railway applications - Electrical lighting for rolling stock in public transport systems - Part 2: Urban rail

This document contains performance requirements and recommendations for electrical lighting systems in the interiors of public transport urban rail vehicles, as defined in the CEN-CENELEC Guide 26, i.e. metro systems, trams, light rail, and local rail systems, under all operating and emergency conditions. This document applies only to new units. The application of this document for retro-fitting of existing units is subject to agreement between Contractors. This document also defines the requirements for testing and conformity assessment. This document does not address lighting installed in instruments or controls. This document does not address lighting installed for indication or effect purposes, including flashing lights and decorative lighting. NOTE 1 The requirements for interior lighting for heavy rail vehicles can be found in EN 13272-1. NOTE 2 The requirements for cab instrument lighting for heavy rail vehicles can be found in EN 16186-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13272-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13272:2012

EVS-EN 50238-1:2019

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongituvastussüsteemide vaheline ühilduvus. Osa 1: Üldosa

Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems - Part 1: General

This European Standard describes a process to demonstrate compatibility between Rolling Stock (RST) and Train Detection Systems (TDS) for specific routes. It references the methods of measurement of interference currents and magnetic fields, the methods of measurement of the susceptibility of train detection systems and the characterization of traction power supplies. The process described in this standard is equally applicable to mainline, light rail and metro type railways. The basic parameters of compatibility for mainline railways are covered by the ERA Interface document (ERA/ERTMS/033281). It should be noted that the demonstration of compatibility between the rolling stock and infrastructure with respect to physical dimensions is not detailed in this standard. Under the Interoperability Directive, two stages of compatibility are defined. The first stage is for authorization for putting into service against generic limits, and the second stage - for putting into use, when specific limits for compatibility with TDS are addressed which are outside the general limits or non interoperable TDS are installed on the line over which the RST will run. Compatibility requirements for non-mainline or isolated light rail/metro type lines are addressed in one stage of authorization. This European Standard is not generally applicable to those combinations of rolling stock, traction power supply and train detection system which were accepted as compatible prior to the issue of this European Standard. However, as far as is reasonably practicable, this European Standard may be applied to modifications of rolling stock, traction power supply or train detection systems which may affect compatibility.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-003:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 003: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 003, 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 3155-003:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-003:2005

EVS-EN 3278:2019

Aerospace series - Sleeves, tubular, protruding head, in corrosion resisting steel, passivated (0,25 mm wall thickness)

This European standard specifies the characteristics and technical requirements for protruding head tubular sleeves, in corrosion resisting steel, which may be plain or provided with a series of annular grooves. Passivated sleeves are for use in aerospace assemblies whose maximum operating temperature does not exceed 650 °C. The operating temperatures for aluminium pigmented sleeves should not exceed 230 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3278:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3278:2012

EVS-EN 3660-033:2019

Aerospace series - Cable outlet accessories for circular and rectangular electrical and optical connectors - Part 033: Stainless steel banding band, style Z, for attachment of individual and/or overall screens to cable outlets - Product standard

This document defines a banding band, style Z, for terminating individual and/or overall cable screens to cable outlets. The bands delivered in flat condition F (see Clause 6) which need to be double wrapped prior to their installation. The bands delivered in condition C (see Clause 6) are factory pre-double wrapped and ready for installation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3660-033:2019

EVS-EN 3740:2019

Aerospace series - Bolts, shouldered, thin hexagonal head, close tolerance shank, short thread, in titanium alloy, anodized, MoS₂ coated - Classification: 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature)/315 °C

This European standard specifies the characteristics of bolts, shouldered, thin hexagonal head, close tolerance shank, short thread, in titanium alloy, anodized, MoS₂ dryfilm coated, for aerospace applications. Classification: 1 100 MPa /315 °C. These bolts are intended to be used with washers according to EN 2414 and nuts according to EN 3230.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3740:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3740:2000

EVS-EN 4161:2019

Aerospace series - Screws, pan head, offset cruciform recess, coarse tolerance normal shank, long thread, in alloy steel, cadmium plated - Classification: 1 100 PMA (at ambient temperature)/235 °C

This European standard specifies the characteristics of screws, pan head, offset cruciform recess, coarse tolerance normal shank, long thread, in alloy steel, cadmium plated, for aerospace applications. Classification: 1 100 MPa /235 °C.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4161:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4161:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4161:2010/AC:2010

EVS-EN 4165-022:2019

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, rectangular, modular - Operating temperature 175 °C continuous - Part 022: Insertion/extraction tool for removal of modules - Product standard

This document defines the insertion/extraction tool for removal of modules used in the family of rectangular electrical connectors.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4165-022:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4165-022:2005

EVS-EN 4539-2:2019

Aerospace series - Bearing, spherical, plain, in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner - Elevated load under low oscillations - Wide series - Dimensions and loads - Part 2: Inch series

This European standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearing in corrosion resistant steel, with self-lubricating liner, wide series, elevated load under low oscillations applications. They shall be used in the temperature range -55 °C to 163 °C.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4539-2:2019

EVS-EN 4854-1:2019

Aerospace series - Bearing, spherical plain, in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions, narrow series - Part 1: Dimensions and loads for narrow series

This European standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearings in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions, narrow series for aerospace applications. These self-lubricating spherical plain bearings are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure especially for control mechanism and operating systems. The bearings are designed to be subjected under low dynamic radial loads and slow rotations in the temperature range of -55°C to 120 °C (-67°F to 248 °F).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4854-1:2019

EVS-EN 4854-2:2019

Aerospace series - Bearing, spherical plain, in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions, wide series - Part 2: Dimensions and loads

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of spherical plain bearings in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions, wide series for aerospace applications. These self-lubricating spherical plain bearings are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure especially for control mechanism and operating systems. The bearings are designed to be subjected under low dynamic radial loads and slow rotations in the temperature range of -55°C to 120 °C (-67 °F to 248 °F).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4854-2:2019

EVS-EN 4854-3:2019

Aerospace series - Bearing, spherical plain, in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions - Part 3: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, inspection and test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions for spherical plain bearings in corrosion resisting steel with self-lubricating liner, low starting torque and low friction coefficient, elevated duty cycles under low oscillations at different operating conditions. This standard applies whenever referenced. These self-lubricating spherical plain bearings are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure especially for control mechanism and operating systems. The bearings are designed subjected under low dynamic radial loads and slow rotations in the temperature range of -55 °C to 120 °C (-67 °F to 248 °F). The liner may be of a fabric or composite material bonded to the inside diameter of the outer ring or in a composite material moulded into a pre-formed cavity between the inner and outer rings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 4854-3:2019

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A6:2019

Mullatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Earth-moving machinery - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard specifies the general safety requirements for earth-moving machinery described in EN ISO 6165:2006, except rollers and horizontal directional drill. NOTE 1 Rollers are covered by EN 500. NOTE 2 Horizontal directional drills are covered by EN 791. This European Standard also applies to derivative machinery (see 3.1.2) designed primarily for use with equipment to loosen, pick-up, move, transport, distribute and grade earth and rock. This European Standard gives the common safety requirements for earth-moving machinery families and is intended to be used in conjunction with one of the EN 474 parts 2 to 12. These machine specific parts EN 474-2 to -12 do not repeat the requirements from EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009, but add or replace the requirements for the family in question. NOTE 3 The requirements specified in this part of the standard are common to two or more families of earth-moving machinery. This part gives specific requirements for demolition machinery. Specific requirements in EN 474 parts 2 to 12 take precedence over the respective requirements of EN 474-1:2006+A1:2009. For multipurpose machinery the parts of the standard that cover the specific functions and applications have to be used e.g. a compact loader also used as a trencher shall use the relevant requirements of EN 474 parts 1, 3 and 10. The standard also covers general requirements for attachments intended to be used with earth moving machine families covered in the scope. Except for part 12 this European Standard does not deal with the electrical hazards related to the main circuits and drives of machinery when the principal source of energy is electrical. This European Standard does not deal with towing of trailers. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to earth-moving machinery, when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during commissioning, operation and maintenance of earth-moving machinery. This European Standard is not applicable to earth moving machines, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 474-1:2006+A6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A5:2018

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 105-A03:2019

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:2019)

This document describes the grey scale for determining staining of adjacent fabrics in colour fastness tests, and its use. A precise colorimetric specification of the scale is given as a permanent record against which newly prepared working standards and standards that may have changed can be compared.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-A03:2019; EN ISO 105-A03:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 20105-A03:2000

EVS-EN ISO 1833-13:2019

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres with certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone) (ISO 1833-13:2019)

This document specifies a method, using carbon disulfide/acetone, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of — certain chlorofibres, with — wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, acrylic, melamine, polypropylene, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, polyacrylate and glass fibres. It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-17 or ISO 1833-21.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-13:2019; EN ISO 1833-13:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1833-13:2010

EVS-EN ISO 1833-14:2019

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 14: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using glacial acetic acid) (ISO 1833-14:2019)

This document specifies a method, using glacial acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of — acetate with — certain chlorofibres or after-chlorinated chlorofibres. It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing acetate by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-3 or ISO 1833-9.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-14:2019; EN ISO 1833-14:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1833-14:2010

EVS-EN ISO 1833-9:2019

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol) (ISO 1833-9:2019)

This document specifies a method, using benzyl alcohol, to determine the mass percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of — acetate with — triacetate, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent and polyacrylate fibres.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-9:2019; EN ISO 1833-9:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1833-9:2010

EVS-EN ISO 3175-5:2019

Textiles - Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments - Part 5: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using dibutoxymethane (ISO 3175-5:2019)

This document specifies drycleaning procedures for dibutoxymethane [1-(butoxymethoxy) butane], using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3175-5:2019; EN ISO 3175-5:2019

EVS-EN ISO 3175-6:2019

Textiles - Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments - Part 6: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using decamethylpentacyclosiloxane (ISO 3175-6:2019)

This document specifies drycleaning procedures for decamethylpentacyclosiloxane (D5), using commercial drycleaning machines, for fabrics and garments. It comprises procedures for normal and sensitive materials.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3175-6:2019; EN ISO 3175-6:2019

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 17256:2019

Loomasööt: Proovivõtu- ja analüüsimeetodid. Tungalteraalkaloidide ja tropaanalkaloidide määramine söödatooraines ning segasöödas LC-MS/MS meetodil Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of ergot alkaloids and tropane alkaloids in feed materials and compound feeds by LC-MS/MS

This document describes a method for the determination of individual ergot alkaloids and tropane alkaloids in unprocessed cereals and cereal-based compound feeds by high performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). This method has been successfully validated by collaborative trial in the following matrices: rye, barley, wheat, complete feed for bovine, porcine and poultry. Validation in buckwheat produced acceptable results, but the relative standard reproducibility was higher for most analytes in comparison with the other matrices. This may be related to the matrix. The validated range of the method is approximately 10 to 250 µg/kg for individual alkaloids. Determination of concentrations above 250 µg/kg is possible by applying a higher spiking level and dilution of the sample extract, but this has not been validated in the collaborative trial. The method is applicable for the determination, by means of one-point standard addition to the sample, of ergocornine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 221 µg/kg, ergocorninine in the tested range of 9 µg/kg to 196 µg/kg, ergocristine in the tested range of 14 µg/kg to 312 µg/kg, ergocristinine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 258 µg/kg, α-ergocryptine in the tested range of 10 µg/kg to 184 µg/kg, α-ergocryptinine in the tested range of 8 µg/kg to 171 µg/kg, ergometrine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 174 µg/kg, ergometrinine in the tested range of 3 µg/kg to 172 µg/kg, ergosine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 226 µg/kg, ergosinine in the tested range of 9 µg/kg to 273 µg/kg, ergotamine in the tested range of 11 µg/kg to 443 µg/kg, ergotaminine in the tested range of 10 µg/kg to 273 µg/kg, atropine in the tested range of 16 µg/kg to 252 µg/kg and scopolamine in the tested range of 15 µg/kg to 246 µg/kg.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17256:2019

EVS-EN 17270:2019

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of theobromine in feed materials and compound feed, including cocoa derived ingredients, by liquid chromatography

This document method is applicable for the determination of theobromine in compound feed by liquid chromatography with UV detection in the tested range of 27 to 307 mg/kg. This method has been validated using complementary compound feed for adult dogs and complementary compound feedstuff for horses. The actual working range may extend beyond the tested range. Alternative chromatography conditions using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) are also provided for the validated range of 49 to 307 mg/kg. This method has also been shown to be fit for purpose for the determination of theobromine in baking chocolate by both HPLC-UV and LC-MS/MS.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17270:2019

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 17279:2019

Foodstuffs - Multimethod for the screening of aflatoxin B1, deoxynivalenol, fumonisin B1 and B2, ochratoxin A, T-2 toxin, HT-2 toxin and zearalenone in foodstuffs, excluding foods for infants and young children, by LC-MS/MS

This document describes a screening method for the determination of aflatoxin B1, deoxynivalenol, fumonisin B1 and B2, ochratoxin A, HT-2 and T-2 toxins, and zearalenone in foodstuffs by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). The aim of the screening method is to test compliance of foodstuff with regulatory limits or to determine whether a certain pre-defined level (the screening target concentration, STC) is exceeded or not. The result of the screening is either "negative" or "suspect". "Negative" (screen negative) means that the targeted mycotoxins are not detected or potentially present but below the STC. "Suspect" (screen positive) means that the established cut-off level is exceeded and the sample can contain one or more mycotoxins at a level higher than the STC. For full identification and accurate quantification a second confirmatory quantitative analysis method is required which is outside the scope of this document. The method is suitable for various types of foodstuff and has been validated for representative matrices from four commodity groups: - high starch and/or protein content and low water and fat content: wheat, cereal mixture, wheat flour and cornflakes; - high oil content: peanuts; - high sugar low water content: figs; - high water content: grape juice. During validation, cut-off levels were established for the following screening target concentrations: - aflatoxin B1: 2 µg/kg to 5 µg/kg; - deoxynivalenol: 250 µg/kg to 865 µg/kg; - fumonisin B1: 200 µg/kg to 790 µg/kg; - fumonisin B2: 110 µg/kg to 230 µg/kg; - ochratoxin A: 4 µg/kg to 9 µg/kg; - T-2 toxin: 25 µg/kg; - HT-2 toxin: 25 µg/kg to 50 µg/kg; - zearalenone: 30 µg/kg to 100 µg/kg.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17279:2019

EVS-EN 17280:2019

Foodstuffs - Determination of zearalenone and trichothecenes including deoxynivalenol and its acetylated derivatives (3-acetyl-deoxynivalenol and 15-acetyl-deoxynivalenol), nivalenol T-2 toxin and HT-2 toxin in cereals and cereal products by LC-MS/MS

This document specifies a procedure for the determination of nivalenol (NIV), deoxynivalenol (DON) and its acetyl derivatives (3-acetyl-DON and 15-acetyl-DON), HT-2 and T-2 toxins (HT-2 and T-2) and zearalenone (ZEN) in cereals and cereal products by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) after clean-up by solid phase extraction (SPE). The method has been validated with samples of wheat, wheat flour, and wheat crackers. The wheat and the wheat flour was prepared from a mixture of wheat and fungi infected wheat kernels. The wheat crackers were baked from wheat flour and water spiked with the target mycotoxins. Validation levels for NIV ranged from 27,7 µg/kg to 378 µg/kg. Validation levels for DON ranged from 234 µg/kg to 2420 µg/kg. Validation levels for 3-acetyl-DON ranged from 18,5 µg/kg to 137 µg/kg. Validation levels for 15-acetyl-DON ranged from 11,4 µg/kg to 142 µg/kg. Validation levels for HT-2 ranged from 6,6 µg/kg to 134 µg/kg. Validation levels for T-2 ranged from 2,1 µg/kg to 37,6 µg/kg. Validation levels for ZEN ranged from 31,6 µg/kg to 230 µg/kg. Laboratory experiences have shown that this method is also applicable to barley and oat flour, and rye based crackers [5], however, this has not been validated in a collaborative study.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17280:2019

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15154-5:2019

Emergency safety showers - Part 5: Water overhead body showers for sites other than laboratories

This document is a product specification, giving performance requirements for water overhead emergency safety body showers installed on industrial and logistic sites, (in combination with safety eyewashes and hand-held showers as well), a) which are permanently connected to a water supply; or b) which are equipped with a store tank and optionally connected to an uninterrupted or a temporary water supply. Emergency safety body showers using fluid other than water are not considered in this document. This document also specifies requirements in respect of installation, adjustment and marking of the showers as well as operation and maintenance instructions to be given by the manufacturer. NOTE 1 Plumbed-in body showers designed for laboratory facilities are dealt with in EN 15154-1. NOTE 2 Water multiple nozzle body showers for sites other than laboratories are dealt with in prEN

15154-6. NOTE 3 Attention is drawn to national regulations which can apply in respect of the installation and use of emergency safety showers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15154-5:2019

EVS-EN 15493:2019

Candles - Specification for fire safety

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the fire safety of candles intended to be burned indoors.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15493:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15493:2007

EVS-EN 16437:2014+A1:2019

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative surface test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in veterinary area on porous surfaces without mechanical action - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 2)

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants 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. This European Standard applies to products that are used in the veterinary area on porous surfaces without mechanical action i.e. in the breeding, husbandry, production, transport, veterinary care facilities and disposal of all animals except when in the food chain following death and entry to the processing industry. EN 14885 specifies in detail the relationship of the various tests to one another and to use recommendations. NOTE 1 The method described is intended to determine the activity of commercial formulations or active substances under the conditions in which they are used. NOTE 2 This method corresponds to a phase 2 step 2 test. NOTE 3 This method cannot be used to evaluate the activity of products against mycobacteria or bacterial spores.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16437:2014+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16437:2014

EVS-EN 17256:2019

Loomasööt: Proovivõtu- ja analüüsimeetodid. Tungalteraalkaloidide ja tropanalkaloidide määramine söödatooraines ning segasöödas LC-MS/MS meetodil

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of ergot alkaloids and tropane alkaloids in feed materials and compound feeds by LC-MS/MS

This document describes a method for the determination of individual ergot alkaloids and tropane alkaloids in unprocessed cereals and cereal-based compound feeds by high performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). This method has been successfully validated by collaborative trial in the following matrices: rye, barley, wheat, complete feed for bovine, porcine and poultry. Validation in buckwheat produced acceptable results, but the relative standard reproducibility was higher for most analytes in comparison with the other matrices. This may be related to the matrix. The validated range of the method is approximately 10 to 250 µg/kg for individual alkaloids. Determination of concentrations above 250 µg/kg is possible by applying a higher spiking level and dilution of the sample extract, but this has not been validated in the collaborative trial. The method is applicable for the determination, by means of one-point standard addition to the sample, of ergocornine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 221 µg/kg, ergocorninine in the tested range of 9 µg/kg to 196 µg/kg, ergocristine in the tested range of 14 µg/kg to 312 µg/kg, ergocristinine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 258 µg/kg, α-ergocryptine in the tested range of 10 µg/kg to 184 µg/kg, α-ergocryptinine in the tested range of 8 µg/kg to 171 µg/kg, ergometrine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 174 µg/kg, ergometrinine in the tested range of 3 µg/kg to 172 µg/kg, ergosine in the tested range of 12 µg/kg to 226 µg/kg, ergosinine in the tested range of 9 µg/kg to 273 µg/kg, ergotamine in the tested range of 11 µg/kg to 443 µg/kg, ergotaminine in the tested range of 10 µg/kg to 273 µg/kg, atropine in the tested range of 16 µg/kg to 252 µg/kg and scopolamine in the tested range of 15 µg/kg to 246 µg/kg.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17256:2019

EVS-EN ISO 6145-1:2019

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic methods - Part 1: General aspects (ISO 6145-1:2019)

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6145-1:2019; EN ISO 6145-1:2019

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

EVS-EN ISO 19225:2017/A1:2019

Underground mining machines - Mobile extracting machines at the face - Safety requirements for shearer loaders and plough systems - Amendment 1 (ISO 19225:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 19225:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19225:2017/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 19225:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19225:2017

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

CEN ISO/TS 35105:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic operations - Material requirements for arctic operations (ISO/TS 35105:2018)

ISO/TS 35105:2018 provides recommendations for material selection, manufacturing and fabrication requirements, testing and qualification of steel structures and components for offshore and onshore petroleum and natural gas facilities operating in Arctic and cold environments. ISO/TS 35105:2018 is intended to be used as a supplement to existing standards for steel structures where the particular operating conditions in Arctic regions are not sufficiently addressed. ISO/TS 35105:2018 gives particular requirements to ensure safe operation with respect to the risk of brittle fracture at low temperatures. These requirements will affect the selection of material grade and design class as well as the technical delivery conditions for steel. They will also affect the fabrication requirements as well as testing and qualification requirements. ISO/TS 35105:2018 also gives recommendations: - to mitigate the operational and integrity aspects related to snow and ice accretion on topside structures; - to take into account the particular Arctic operating conditions in corrosion assessments and requirements for corrosion protection systems; - for particular operational requirements to ensure safe operation in Arctic regions. The requirements in this document are applicable to any operating temperatures, but particular requirements related to de-rating (loss of strength) at high temperatures are not addressed. Limitations to the applicable minimum design temperature caused by the capability of the materials' low temperature performance can exist, but are not a limitation for the scope of this document. As a practical guideline for the use of this document, low temperature is defined as lowest anticipated service temperature (LAST) below -10 °C. NOTE For determination of LAST, see 6.3.2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 35105:2018; CEN ISO/TS 35105:2019

EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017/A1:2019

Solid biofuels - Sample preparation - Amendment 1 (ISO 14780:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 14780:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14780:2017/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 14780:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14780:2017

EVS-EN ISO 18647:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Modular drilling rigs for offshore fixed platforms (ISO 18647:2017)

ISO 18647:2017 gives requirements for the design, fabrication, installation, commissioning and integrity management of modular drilling rigs on offshore fixed platforms. The modular drilling rig includes some or all of the equipment as follows: - drilling equipment including a derrick/mast and its controls that can be moved by skidding a drilling support structure; - drilling support equipment which includes support facilities such as power supply/distribution system; - mud and cement storage, mixing, monitoring and control equipment. ISO 18647:2017 is applicable to the modular drilling equipment on offshore structures for the petroleum and natural gas industries, as follows: - new equipment arranged in a modularized form; - the equipment contained in several modules, each of which can be lifted and installed on to the platform, however, the equipment may be arranged within the modules as is convenient; - the modules assembled together offshore for hook up and commissioning; - intended for long term use on a new fixed offshore structure; - Intended for temporary use on a number of different offshore platforms. ISO 18647:2017 is not applicable to drilling equipment - installed on mobile offshore units, and - intended primarily for onshore use. ISO 18647:2017 does not apply to those parts and functions of an offshore platform that are not directly related to drilling.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18647:2017; EN ISO 18647:2019

EVS-EN ISO 19905-3:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Site-specific assessment of mobile offshore units - Part 3: Floating unit (ISO 19905-3:2017)

ISO 19905-3 specifies requirements and gives guidance for the site-specific assessment of mobile floating units for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. It addresses the installed phase, at a specific site, of manned non-evacuated, manned evacuated and unmanned mobile floating units. ISO 19905-3 addresses mobile floating units that are monohull (e.g. ship-shaped vessels or barges); column-stabilized, commonly referred to as semi-submersibles; or other hull forms (e.g. cylindrical/conical

shaped). It is not applicable to tension leg platforms. Stationkeeping can be provided by a mooring system, a thruster assisted mooring system, or dynamic positioning. The function of the unit can be broad, including drilling, floatel, tender assist, etc. In situations where hydrocarbons are being produced, there can be additional requirements. The requirements of ISO 19905-3 apply to the hull and stationkeeping system for all types of mobile units. The activity specific operating guideline document requirements can be modified to be appropriate to the situation being assessed. ISO 19905-3 does not address all site considerations, and certain specific locations can require additional assessment. ISO 19905-3 is applicable only to mobile floating units that are structurally sound and adequately maintained, which is normally demonstrated through holding a valid RCS classification certificate. ISO 19905-3 does not address design, transportation to and from site, or installation and removal from site. ISO 19905-3 sets out the requirements for site-specific assessments, but generally relies on other documents to supply the details of how the assessments are to be undertaken. In general: - ISO 19901-7 is referenced for the assessment of the stationkeeping system; - ISO 19904-1 is referenced to determine the metocean actions on the unit; - ISO 19906 is referenced for arctic and cold regions; - the hull structure and airgap are assessed by use of a comparison between the site-specific metocean conditions and its design conditions, as set out in the RCS approved operations manual; - ISO 13624-1 and ISO/TR 13624-2[1] are referenced for the assessment of the marine drilling riser of mobile floating drilling units. Equivalent alternative methodologies can be used; - IMCA M 220[5] is referenced for developing an activity specific operating guidelines. Agreed alternative methodologies can be used. NOTE 1 The scope of ISO 19904-1 specifically states that its requirements do not apply to mobile units, but the methodologies given for assessing metocean actions can be used. NOTE 2 RCS rules and the IMO MODU code[4] provide guidance for design and general operation of mobile floating units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19905-3:2017; EN ISO 19905-3:2019

EVS-EN ISO 20088-3:2019

Determination of the resistance to cryogenic spillage of insulation materials - Part 3: Jet release (ISO 20088-3:2018)

This part of ISO 20088 describes a method for determining the resistance to cryogenic spray on Cryogenic Spillage Protection (CSP) systems. It is applicable where CSP systems are installed on carbon steel and will be in contact with cryogenic fluids. Liquid jet release is potentially formed at high pressure LNG handling section in LNG liquefaction unit, e.g., around 40 - 60 bar operating pressure. Due to high velocity discharge, it may cause severe condition for cryogenic protection coating by large momentum with extreme cryogenic temperature. Liquid nitrogen is used as the cryogenic medium since it has a lower boiling point than liquid natural gas or liquid oxygen and it is not flammable. Additionally, it can be safely used for experiment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 20088-3:2018; EN ISO 20088-3:2019

EVS-EN ISO 3183:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems (ISO 3183:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the manufacture of two product specification levels (PSL 1 and PSL 2) of seamless and welded steel pipes for use in pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This document supplements API Spec 5L, 46th edition (2018), the requirements of which are applicable with the exceptions specified in this document. This document is not applicable to cast pipe.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3183:2019; EN ISO 3183:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018

EVS-EN ISO 35101:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic operations - Working environment (ISO 35101:2017)

ISO 35101:2017 describes the working environment that can be expected when operating oil and gas facilities in Arctic environments/climate. ISO 35101:2017 provides principles and generic guidelines for the design and operation of fixed and floating oil and gas facilities both onshore and offshore. The aim of ISO 35101:2017 is to ensure optimal health, safety, human performance and decision-making conditions for people working on oil and gas facilities in Arctic conditions. ISO 35101:2017 applies to the design and operation of new facilities and structures, and to modification of existing facilities for operation in the Arctic environment. This also includes offshore and onshore exploration and accommodation units for such activities. ISO 35101:2017 is divided into three main parts. - The first part (Clause 5) describes the general principles and guidelines for risk management. - The second part (Clause 6) describes the general working environment (working environment hazards found in many workplaces and provides some threshold limit values (TLVs) and design references that can be especially challenging in Arctic conditions. - The third part (Clause 7 to Clause 9) addresses the climatic conditions expected in the Arctic. Clause 8 describes working environment design and technical solutions, while Clause 9 describes working environment operational requirements for prevention and management of cold-related problems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 35101:2017; EN ISO 35101:2019

EVS-EN ISO 35106:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic operations - Metocean, ice, and seabed data (ISO 35106:2017)

ISO 35106:2017 specifies requirements and provides recommendations and guidance for the collection, analysis and presentation of relevant physical environmental data for activities of the petroleum and natural gas industries in arctic and cold regions. Activities

include design and operations, which involve planning and actual execution. Reference to arctic and cold regions in this document is deemed to include both the Arctic and other locations characterized by low ambient temperatures and the presence or possibility of sea ice, icebergs, shelf ice, glaciers, icing conditions, persistent snow cover, frozen surfaces of lakes and rivers, localized and rapidly changing weather systems and/or permafrost. ISO 35106:2017 outlines requirements for a range of different operations that have been or are presently being undertaken and for existing design concepts. This document can also be used for other operations and new design concepts in arctic and cold regions as long as it is recognized that all data requirements are not necessarily addressed.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 35106:2017; EN ISO 35106:2019

EVS-EN ISO 6246:2017/A1:2019

Petroleum products - Gum content of fuels - Jet evaporation method - Amendment 1: Purity requirement for n-heptane (ISO 6246:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 6246:2017

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6246:2017/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 6246:2017/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6246:2017

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 12449:2016+A1:2019

Copper and copper alloys - Seamless, round tubes for general purposes

This European Standard specifies the composition, property requirements and tolerances on dimensions and form for seamless round drawn copper and copper alloy tubes for general purposes supplied in the size range from 3 mm up to and including 450 mm outside diameter and from 0,3 mm up to and including 20 mm wall thickness. The sampling procedures and the methods of test for verification of conformity to the requirements of this European Standard are also specified. NOTE Tubes having an outside diameter less than 80 mm and/or a wall thickness greater than 2 mm in certain alloys are most frequently used for free machining purposes which are specified in EN 12168.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12449:2016+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12449:2016

EVS-EN 507:2019

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumplekist toodete spetsifikatsioon

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

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded voorderisena ning seinte ja viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetoodetele, mis on pinnakattega (orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) lisaks kaetud või katmata. See dokument esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja toodete sildistamise 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 tehasesest väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. Tooted võivad olla nii eelvalmistatud kui ka pooltooted, samuti riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjal paigalduskohal vormitavateks rakendusteks (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetoodetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta. See dokument ei käsitle isekandvaid profileeritud alumiiniumplekist tooteid, mis on esitatud standardis EN 508-2.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 507:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 507:2000

EVS-EN ISO 10893-3:2011/A1:2019

Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 3: Automated full peripheral flux leakage testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections - Amendment 1: Change of dimensions of the reference notch (ISO 10893-3:2011/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 10893-3:2011

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10893-3:2011/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 10893-3:2011/A1:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10893-3:2011

EVS-EN ISO 3183:2019

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems (ISO 3183:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the manufacture of two product specification levels (PSL 1 and PSL 2) of seamless and welded steel pipes for use in pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This document supplements API Spec 5L, 46th edition (2018), the requirements of which are applicable with the exceptions specified in this document. This document is not applicable to cast pipe.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3183:2019; EN ISO 3183:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018

EVS-EN ISO 4489:2019

Hardmetals - Sampling and testing (ISO 4489:2019)

This document specifies procedures for sampling and testing of hardmetals for the determination of their physical and mechanical characteristics.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4489:2019; EN ISO 4489:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24489:2000

EVS-EN ISO 4884:2019

Hardmetals - Sampling and testing of powders using sintered test pieces (ISO 4884:2019)

This document specifies procedures for the sampling and testing of powder mixtures for the manufacture of hardmetals, using sintered test pieces. It also covers the preparation of test pieces.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4884:2019; EN ISO 4884:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24884:2000

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-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

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded nelinurkse ristlõikega tugevussorditud ehituspuidule, mis on kas visuaalselt või masinal sorditud, töödeldud saagimise, hõõveldamise või muude meetoditega ja mille ristlõike mõõtmed vastavad standardile EN 336 (nimetatud ehituspuiduks järgnevates jaotistes). See Euroopa standard sisaldab tingimusi katsemeetoditele, teostuse püsivuse hindamist ja tõendamist ning ehituspuidu märgistamist. MÄRKUS 1 Masintugevussorditud puidule on antud lisatingimused tüübikatsustele (type testing, TT) standardis EN 14081-2 ja ettevõtte tootmisohjele (factory production control, FPC) standardis EN 14081-3. MÄRKUS 2 Heakskiidu protseduur partii verifitseerimiseks, mida võib kasutada ehituspuidu tarnimisel, on antud standardis EN 14358. See Euroopa standard identifitseerib need näitajad, millele tuleb kehtestada piirväärtused visuaalsortimise standardites. See Euroopa standard hõlmab ehituspuitu, mis on immutamata või immutatud bioloogiliste kahjustuste vältimiseks. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma: — tuletõkke teostuse parandamiseks tulekaitsevahenditega immutatud puitu; — termiliselt ja/või keemiliselt modifitseeritud puitu; — sõrmjätkatud ehituspuitu.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 14081-1:2016+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14081-1:2016

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16612:2019

Glass in building - Determination of the lateral load resistance of glass panes by calculation

This document gives a method of determining the design value of the bending strength of glass. It gives: the general method of calculation, and guidance for lateral load resistance of linearly supported glazed elements used as infill panels NOTE Examples of lateral loads are wind loads, snow loads, self weight of sloping glass, and cavity pressure variations on insulating glass units. This document gives recommended values for the following factors for glass as a material: - material partial factors, M_i and M_v ; - factors for the load duration, k_{mod} ; - factor for stressed edges, k_e . Most glass in buildings is used as infill panels. This document covers those infill panels that are in a class of consequence lower than those covered in EN 1990, so proposed values for the partial load factors, γ_Q and γ_G , are given for these infill panels. The action of cavity pressure variations on insulating glass units is not covered by Eurocodes, so this document also gives proposed values of partial factors, 0, 1 and 2, for this action. This document does not determine suitability for purpose. Resistance to lateral loads is only one part of the design process, which could also need to take into account: - in-plane loading, buckling, lateral torsional buckling, and shear forces, - environmental factors (e.g. sound insulation, thermal properties), - safety characteristics (e.g. fire performance, mode of breakage in relation to human safety, security). This document does not apply to channel shaped glass, glass blocks and pavers, or vacuum insulated glass units.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16612:2019

EVS-EN 16613:2019

Glass in building - Laminated glass and laminated safety glass - Determination of interlayer viscoelastic properties

This document specifies a test method for determining the mechanical viscoelastic properties of interlayer materials. The interlayers under examination are those used in the production of laminated glass and/or laminated safety glass. The interlayer viscoelastic properties are needed in order to determine the load resistance of laminated glass. From the tensile modulus in particular conditions of temperature and load duration, an interlayer can be placed into a family that relates to a specific interlayer shear transfer coefficient. This value can be used in the simplified calculation method described in EN 16612. Informative Annex D explains the background to the determination of families relating to a specific interlayer shear transfer coefficient.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16613:2019

EVS-EN 17074:2019

Glass in building - Environmental product declaration - Product category rules for flat glass products

This document covers all life cycle stages, from cradle to grave, namely product stage, construction process stage, use stage and end-of-life stage of glass products (see Clause 4), used in buildings. While covering all life cycle stages, this PCR primarily focuses on the product stage, in particular the manufacturing of flat glass and the consequent processing into flat glass products (as listed in point 4.), from cradle to gate. It covers raw materials and energy supply, transport, flat glass manufacturing, flat glass processing, packaging and storage. All requirements and recommendations in this PCR for the elaboration of the Life Cycle Inventory may be applicable to flat glass used in other applications. This PCR includes the rules to produce EPD that contains more than one thickness or configuration of the same product.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17074:2019

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 1612:2019

Kummi- ja plastitööstlusmasinad. Reaktsioon-vormimismasinad ja paigaldised. Ohutusnõuded Plastics and rubber machines - Reaction moulding machines and plants - Safety requirements

This document specifies the essential safety requirements applicable to the design and construction of reaction moulding machines and plants as defined in 3.1 and 3.2. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events during all phases of the machine life cycle (see EN ISO 12100:2010, 5.4), when reaction moulding machines and plants are used as intended and under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Annex A). A reaction moulding machine begins at the working tank(s) and ends at the mixing head(s). A reaction moulding plant begins at the working tank(s) and ends at the product shaping and transport equipment or at the moulding equipment (see 3.6 and 3.7). This document is not applicable to reaction moulding machines and plants manufactured before the date of its publication. NOTE Reaction moulding machines and plants usually do not produce explosive atmospheres. Where materials are processed, which may cause an explosive atmosphere, the Directive 2014/34/EU on the Equipment intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX) can be applied. Explosion hazards are not dealt with in this document. Fire hazards are not dealt with in this document. This document does not cover the requirements for the design of the exhaust systems.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1612:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1612-1:1999+A1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 20028-1:2019

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester (TP) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specification (ISO 20028-1:2019)

This document establishes a system of designation for thermoplastic polyester (TP) material, which can be used as the basis for specifications. It covers polyester homopolymers for moulding and extrusion based on poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), poly(butylene terephthalate) (PBT), poly(cyclohexylenedimethylene terephthalate) (PCT), poly(ethylene naphthalate) (PEN), poly(butylene naphthalates) (PBN) and other TP-types and copolyesters of various compositions for moulding and extrusion. The types of thermoplastic polyester are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties: a) viscosity number; b) tensile modulus of elasticity; and on information about the intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. This designation system is applicable to thermoplastic polyester homopolymers and copolymers. It applies to materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets, unmodified or modified by colorants, fillers and other additives. This document does not apply to the saturated polyester/ester and polyether/ester thermoplastic elastomers covered by ISO 20029. It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation give necessarily the same performance. This document does not provide engineering data, performance data or data on processing conditions which can be required to specify a material. If such additional properties are required, they are intended to be determined in accordance with the test methods specified in ISO 20028-2, if suitable. In order to designate a thermoplastic polyester material to meet particular specifications, the requirements are to be given in data block 5 (see 4.1).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 20028-1:2019; EN ISO 20028-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20028-1:2017

EVS-EN ISO 20337:2019

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Shear test method using a shear frame for the determination of the in-plane shear stress/shear strain response and shear modulus (ISO 20337:2018)

This document specifies a method using a shear test apparatus for measuring the in-plane shear stress/shear strain response, shear modulus and shear strength of continuous-fibre-reinforced plastic composite materials with fibre orientations of 0° and 0°/90°. This method is applicable to thermoset and thermoplastic matrix laminates made from unidirectional layers/non-woven fabrics and/or fabrics including unidirectional fabrics, with the fibres oriented at 0° and 0°/90° to the specimen axis, where the lay-up is symmetrical and balanced about the specimen mid-plane. The method is suitable for determining shear properties in both the linear and nonlinear load-deformation range even at shear strains greater than 5 %. Short and long fibre-reinforced plastic composites can also be tested using this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 20337:2018; EN ISO 20337:2019

91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS

CEN/TR 17426:2019

Sanitary appliances - Drainage systems for the application of sanitary appliances

This document describes the installation rules that must be followed to ensure proper functioning of the drainage system depending on the specified performance of the sanitary appliances. These performance characteristics of sanitary appliances (defined in the harmonized standards EN 997, EN 13407, EN 14688, EN 14528 and EN 14527) are explained and brought into line with the application rules of standard series EN 12056. According to Regulation (EU) 305/2011, legally binding information on building requirements must be provided by the National Product Information Point. Therefore, additional national requirements are mentioned informatively where information is available.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17426:2019

EVS-EN 12350-5:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 5: Valguvuskatse Testing fresh concrete - Part 5: Flow table test

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 olla ebasobiv ja sel juhul tuleks kasutada teisi konsistentsi määramise meetodeid.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-5:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12350-5:2009

EVS-EN 12350-6:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 6: Tihedus Testing fresh concrete - Part 6: Density

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

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-6:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12350-6:2009

EVS-EN 12390-2:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 2: Tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamine ja hoidmine Testing hardened concrete - Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests

See dokument esitab tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamise ja hoidmise meetodid. Standard käsitleb vormide ettevalmistamist ja täitmist, betooni tihendamist, pinna tasandamist ning katsekehade hoidmist ja transporti. MÄRKUS Seda dokumenti saab kasutada katsekehade valmistamiseks ja hoidmiseks ka muude katsemeetodite jaoks.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12390-2:2009

EVS-EN 12390-3:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 3: Katsekehade survetugevus Testing hardened concrete - Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens

See dokument esitab kivistunud betooni katsekehade survetugevuse määramise meetodi.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12390-3:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12390-3:2009/AC:2011

EVS-EN 13272-1:2019

Raudteealased rakendused. Ühistranspordisüsteemide veeremi elektrivalgustus. Osa 1:

Raskeveoraudteetaristu

Railway applications - Electrical lighting for rolling stock in public transport systems - Part 1: Heavy rail

This document contains performance requirements and recommendations for electrical lighting systems in the interiors of public transport heavy rail units, under all operating and emergency conditions. This document applies only to new units. The application of this document for retro-fitting of existing units is subject to agreement between Contractors. This document also defines the requirements for testing and conformity assessment. This document does not address lighting installed in instruments or controls. This document does not address the requirements of lighting of boarding aids, e.g. moving entrance stairs or lifts. This document does not address lighting installed for indication or effect purposes, including flashing lights and decorative lighting. NOTE 1 The requirements for interior lighting for urban rail units can be found in EN 13272-2. NOTE 2 The requirements for cab instrument lighting for heavy rail units can be found in EN 16186-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13272-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13272:2012

EVS-EN 13272-2:2019

Railway applications - Electrical lighting for rolling stock in public transport systems - Part 2:

Urban rail

This document contains performance requirements and recommendations for electrical lighting systems in the interiors of public transport urban rail vehicles, as defined in the CEN-CENELEC Guide 26, i.e. metro systems, trams, light rail, and local rail systems, under all operating and emergency conditions. This document applies only to new units. The application of this document for retro-fitting of existing units is subject to agreement between Contractors. This document also defines the requirements for testing and conformity assessment. This document does not address lighting installed in instruments or controls. This document does not address lighting installed for indication or effect purposes, including flashing lights and decorative lighting. NOTE 1 The requirements for interior lighting for heavy rail vehicles can be found in EN 13272-1. NOTE 2 The requirements for cab instrument lighting for heavy rail vehicles can be found in EN 16186-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13272-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13272:2012

EVS-EN 15332:2019

Küttekattlad. Kuumaveesalvestite energiahinnang

Heating boilers - Energy assessment of hot water storage tanks

This document specifies a method for the energy assessment of domestic/sanitary hot water storage tanks of up to 2 000 l. Whilst this document does not cover water heaters intended primarily for direct heating, it does allow the provision of electric heating elements for auxiliary use. Primary heating buffer tanks are not covered by this document. Heat losses of domestic hot water storage tanks integrated into combi boilers marketed as a single unit are not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15332:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15332:2007

EVS-EN 507:2019

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumplekist toodete spetsifikatsioon

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

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded voorderisena ning seinte ja viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetoodetele, mis on pinnakattega (orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) lisaks kaetud või katmata. See dokument esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja toodete sildistamise 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 tehasesest väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. Tooted võivad olla nii eelvalmistatud kui ka pooltooted, samuti riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjal paigalduskohal vormitavateks rakendusteks (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetoodetele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta. See dokument ei käsitle isekandvaid profileeritud alumiiniumplekist tooteid, mis on esitatud standardis EN 508-2.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 507:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 507:2000

EVS-EN 508-2:2019

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Isekandvate terasest, alumiiniumist ja roostevabast terasest plekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Alumiinium Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet - Part 2: Aluminium

See standardi EN 508 osa esitab nõuded välise katuste ja seinte kattena (fassaadi 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 omadused, määratlused, klassifikatsiooni ning toodete sildistamise 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 tehases väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele isekandvatele väliskasutuse profileeritud katuseplaatidele, seinakatetele, vooderdustele ning kasettprofiilidele, välja arvatud katusekiviprofiilliga tooted, mille pind 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 harva esinevad hoolduskoormused kandekonstruktsioonile. See dokument ei hõlma kandekonstruktsiooniks ette nähtud tooteid, st see hõlmab konstruktsiooniklassi III kuuluvaid ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (standardi EN 1993-1-4 kohaselt), ei hõlma aga konstruktsiooniklassidesse I ja II kuuluvaid ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (standardi EN 1993-1-4 kohaselt), 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 liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 508-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 508-2:2008

EVS-EN ISO 29464:2019

Cleaning of air and other gases - Terminology (ISO 29464:2017)

ISO 29464:2017 establishes a terminology for the air filtration industry and comprises terms and definitions only. ISO 29464:2017 is applicable to particulate and gas phase air filters and air cleaners used for the general ventilation of inhabited enclosed spaces. It is also applicable to air inlet filters for static or seaborne rotary machines and UV-C germicidal devices. It is not applicable to cabin filters for road vehicles or air inlet filters for mobile internal combustion engines for which separate arrangements exist. Dust separators for the purpose of air pollution control are also excluded.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 29464:2017; EN ISO 29464:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14799:2007

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Redelid. Osa 1: Terminid, tüübid, funktsionaalmõõtmed Ladders - Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes

Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse terminid ja kirjeldatakse üldiseid redelite disainiparameetrid. Seda rakendatakse teisaldatavatele, üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks mõeldud redelitele. Standard ei hõlma teisaldatavaid reedeid, mis on oma ehituse ja kasutusjuhendi järgi mõeldud kasutamiseks ainult spetsiifilisel professionaalsel otstarbel, mistõttu need ei sobi üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks. MÄRKUS 1 Mitme liigendhingega redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-4 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 2 Teleskoopredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-6 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 3 Mobiilsete platvormredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-7 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 4 See standard ei hõlma tööplatvorme, mille puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 14183 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 5 Kõrgepingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 61478 nõudeid ja madalpingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul standardi EN 50528 nõudeid.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 131-1:2015

EVS-EN 17082:2019

Majapidamises ja mujal kasutatavad gaasiküttega sundkonvektsiooniga õhusoojendid ruumide kütmiseks, mille puhas soojussisend ei ületa 300 kW Domestic and non-domestic gas-fired forced convection air heaters for space heating not exceeding a net heat input of 300 kW

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for the safety and efficiency of gas fired air heaters with or without a fan to assist the transportation of combustion air and/or flue gases, hereafter referred to as "appliances". This standard also applies to warm air heaters having forced draught burners. This European Standard applies to Type A2, A3 appliances, with an input not exceeding 300 kW (net CV basis), intended for non-domestic use. This European Standard also applies to Type B11, B11AS, B11BS, B12, B12AS, B12BS, B13, B13AS, B13BS, B14, B14AS, B14BS, B22, B23, B41, B41AS, B41BS, B42, B42AS, B42BS, B43, B43AS, B43BS, B44, B44AS, B44BS, B52, B53, C11, C12, C13, C21, C31, C32, C33, C41, C62 and C63 appliances with an input not exceeding 300 kW (net CV basis), intended for domestic and non-domestic use. Provision of the heated air may be by means of ducting. This European Standard does not apply to: a) dual purpose air conditioning appliances (heating and

cooling); b) appliances where the air is heated by an intermediate fluid; c) portable or transportable forced convection appliances; d) appliances fitted with manual or automatic means of adjusting the combustion products evacuation by means of flue dampers; e) appliances having multiple heating units with a single draught diverter; f) appliances fitted with more than one flue outlet; g) appliances fitted with gas boosters; h) C21 and C41 appliances for 3rd family gases. NOTE For C41 appliances, see all requirements and test methods that are valid for C21 appliances, unless otherwise stated. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances projected for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance. This European Standard is applicable to appliances which are intended to be type tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17082:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1020:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1196:2011

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1319:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 525:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 621:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 778:2009

EVS-EN 17175:2019

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutamiseks mõeldud kõrgele paigaldatavad soojust kiirgava ribaga gaasküttega kütteseadmed ja mitme põletiga soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid. Ohutus ja energiatõhusus

Gas-fired overhead radiant strip heaters and multi-burner continuous radiant tube heater systems for non-domestic use - Safety and energy efficiency

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for the construction, safety, classification, marking and efficiency of non-domestic gas-fired overhead radiant strips heaters and multi-burner continuous radiant tube heater systems (referred to in the body of the text as the "system") with each burner unit under the control of an automatic burner control system. For radiant strip heaters incorporating a single burner, this standard is applicable to Type B22, B23, B52, B53, C12, C13, C32, C33 C52 and C53 appliances intended for use in other than domestic dwellings, in which the supply of combustion air and/or the evacuation of the products of combustion is achieved by mechanical means. For multi-burner continuous radiant tube heater systems this standard is applicable to type B22, B52, and C52 appliances intended for use in other than domestic dwellings, in which the supply of combustion air and/or the evacuation of the products of combustion is achieved by mechanical means. This standard also includes appliances incorporating a secondary heat exchanger in the flue system. This standard is not applicable to: a) appliances designed for use in domestic dwelling; b) outdoor appliances; c) radiant strip heaters where the heat input is in excess of 300 kW (based on the net calorific value of the appropriate reference test gas); d) continuous radiant tube heater systems where the heat input of any individual burner unit is in excess of 70 kW (based on the net calorific value of the appropriate reference test gas); e) appliances having combustion products evacuation ducts that are non-metallic in the flue system – except ducts downstream of a possible additional condensing exhaust gas heat exchanger. In addition, for heater systems incorporating multiple tube heaters this standard is not applicable to: f) appliances that are designed for continuous condensation within the flue system under normal operating conditions – except downstream a possible additional exhaust gas heat exchanger. This standard is applicable to appliances which are intended to be type tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17175:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 416-1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 416-2:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 777-4:2009

EVS-EN 416:2019

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutamiseks mõeldud kõrgele paigaldatavad soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega kütteseadmed ja soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid.

Ohutus ja energiatõhusus

Gas-fired overhead radiant tube heaters and radiant tube heater systems for non-domestic use - Safety and energy efficiency

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for the construction, safety, classification, marking and efficiency of non-domestic gas-fired overhead radiant tube heaters incorporating a single burner and multiple burner systems (referred to in the body of the text as the "system") with each burner unit under the control of an automatic burner control system. For radiant tube heaters incorporating a single burner, this standard is applicable to Type A2, A3, B12, B13, B22, B23, B42, B43, B52, B53, C12, C13, C32, C33, C52 and C53 appliances intended for use in other than domestic dwellings, in which the supply of combustion air and/or the evacuation of the products of combustion is achieved by mechanical means located upstream of the draught diverter, if provided. For radiant tube heater systems incorporating multiple tube heater segments, this standard is applicable to Type B52, B52x, B53 and B53x systems intended for use in other than domestic dwellings, in which the supply of combustion air and/or the evacuation of the products of combustion is achieved by mechanical means. This standard also includes appliances incorporating a secondary heat exchanger in the flue system. This standard is not applicable to: a) appliances designed for use in domestic dwelling; b) outdoor appliances; c) appliances where the heat input of any individual burner unit is in excess of 120 kW (based on the net calorific value of the appropriate reference test gas); d) appliances having combustion products evacuation ducts that are non-metallic in the flue system - except ducts downstream of a possible additional condensing exhaust gas heat exchanger. In addition, for heater systems incorporating multiple tube heaters this standard is not applicable to: e) appliances and systems that are designed for continuous condensation within the flue system under normal operating conditions - except downstream a possible additional exhaust gas heat exchanger. This standard is applicable to systems which are intended to be type tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 416:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 416-1:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 416-2:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 777-1:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 777-2:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 777-3:2009

EVS-EN 419:2019

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutamiseks mõeldud kõrgele paigaldatavad soojust kiirgavad gaasikütteseadmed. Ohutus ja energiatõhusus Gas-fired overhead luminous radiant heaters for non-domestic use - Safety and energy efficiency

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for the construction, safety, rational use of energy, classification and marking of non-domestic gas-fired overhead luminous radiant heaters for environmental comfort, referred to in the body of the text as "appliances". This European Standard is applicable to Type A1 and Type A3 appliances only (see 4.2.2) intended for use in other than residential dwellings: a) low gas pressure appliances operating at pressures up to and including 50 mbar; b) medium gas pressure appliances operating at pressures above 50 mbar and up to 2 bar. This European Standard is not applicable to: - appliances designed for use in domestic dwellings; - outdoor appliances; - appliances of heat input in excess of 120 kW (based on the net calorific value of the appropriate reference gas); This standard is applicable to appliances which are intended to be type tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 419:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 419-1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 419-2:2006

EVS-EN IEC 60311:2019

Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance

States and defines the principal performance characteristics of electric dry irons, steam irons, spray irons, and steam irons with separate water reservoir or boiler/generator not exceeding 5L in capacity, for household or similar use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60311:2016; EN IEC 60311:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60311:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60311:2003/A1:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60311:2003/A2:2009

EVS-EN IEC 62885-8:2019

Surface cleaning appliances - Part 8: Dry vacuum cleaners for commercial use - Methods for measuring the performance

Replace the scope of IEC 62885-2:2016 by the following: This part of IEC 62885 is applicable for measurements of the performance of mains-operated dry vacuum cleaners, including water filter vacuum cleaners, for commercial use. The requirements for the construction and testing covered by this document are applied in addition to the requirements for commercial vacuum cleaners in IEC 60335-2-69. The purpose of this document is to specify essential performance characteristics of dry vacuum cleaners for commercial use that are of interest to operators and to describe methods for measuring these characteristics. NOTE 1 Due to the influence of environmental conditions, variations in time, origin of test materials and proficiency of the operator, some of the described test methods will give more reliable results when applied for comparative testing of a number of appliances at the same time, in the same laboratory and by the same operator. NOTE 2 The methods here can be applied with modifications for surface-cleaning product types or technologies not currently covered within the scope. For safety requirements, reference is made to IEC 60335-1 and IEC 60335-2-69.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62885-8:2019; EN IEC 62885-8:2019

EVS-EN 1176-2:2017

Mänguväljaku seadmed ja aluspinnakate. Osa 2: Täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid kiikede jaoks (parandatud väljaanne 10.2019)

Playground equipment and surfacing - Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings (corrected version 10.2019)

See Euroopa standard määrab lisanõuded kiikedele, mis on ette nähtud kohtpüsivaks paigaldamiseks ning lastele kasutamiseks. Seal, kus peamiseks mänguliseks tegevuseks ei ole kiikumine, võidakse sobivuse korral kasutada standardi EN 1176 selle osa asjakohaseid nõudeid. MÄRKUS Soovitused kiikede konstruktsioonile ning paigutamisele on antud lisas A.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1176-2:2017+AC:2019

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 131-1:2015

Redelid. Osa 1: Terminid, tüübid, funktsionaalmõõtmed Ladders - Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14799:2007

Air filters for general air cleaning - Terminology

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14799:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 29464:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-10:2013

Quantities and units - Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics (ISO 80000-10:2009)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-10:2009; EN ISO 80000-10:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-10:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-12:2013

Quantities and units - Part 12: Solid state physics (ISO 80000-12:2009)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-12:2009; EN ISO 80000-12:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-12:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-2:2013

Quantities and units - Part 2: Mathematical signs and symbols to be used in the natural sciences and technology (ISO 80000-2:2009)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-2:2009; EN ISO 80000-2:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-4:2013

Quantities and units - Part 4: Mechanics (ISO 80000-4:2006)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-4:2006; EN ISO 80000-4:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-4:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2013

Quantities and units - Part 5: Thermodynamics (ISO 80000-5:2007)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-5:2007; EN ISO 80000-5:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-5:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80000-9:2013

Quantities and units - Part 9: Physical chemistry and molecular physics (ISO 80000-9:2009 + Amd 1:2011)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80000-9:2009 + Amd 1:2011; EN ISO 80000-9:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80000-9:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

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

EVS-IEC 60319:2006

Presentation and specification of reliability data for electronic components Presentation and specification of reliability data for electronic components

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60319:1999
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO 10002:2015

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Juhised kaebuste käsitlemiseks organisatsioonides Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations (ISO 10002:2014)

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10002:2014; EVS-ISO 10002:2015/AC:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 10002:2019
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 10002:2015/AC:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO 10002:2015/AC:2017

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Juhised kaebuste käsitlemiseks organisatsioonides Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations (ISO 10002:2014)

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 10002:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

CEN/TS 16835-3:2015

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for venous whole blood - Part 3: Isolated circulating cell free DNA from plasma

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16835-3:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20186-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60601-2-49:2015

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-49: Erinõuded multifunktsionaalse patsiendimonitoride ja süsteemide esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisinäitajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-49: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of multifunction patient monitoring equipment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-49:2011; EN 60601-2-49:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-49:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 80601-2-59:2010

Meditsiinilised elektriseadmed. Osa 2-59: Erinõuded inimese palavikutemperatuuri kuvamise ekraantermograafide põhiohutusele ja -toimivusele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-59: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of screening thermographs for human febrile temperature screening

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-59:2008+Corr:2009; EN 80601-2-59:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-59:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3630-1:2008

Dentistry - Root-canal instruments - Part 1: General requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3630-1:2008; EN ISO 3630-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3630-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2013

**Plastist kokkutõmbuvad konteinerid inimverele ja verekomponentidele. Osa 1: Tavakonteinerid
Plastics collapsible containers for human blood and blood components - Part 1: Conventional containers (ISO 3826-1:2013)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3826-1:2013; EN ISO 3826-1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3826-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2010

Injection containers and accessories - Part 1: Injection vials made of glass tubing

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8362-1:2009; EN ISO 8362-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8362-1:2010/A1:2015

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN ISO/TS 21268-1:2009

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil materials - Part 1: Batch test using a liquid to solid ratio of 2 l/kg dry matter

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 21268-1:2007; CEN ISO/TS 21268-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21268-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 21268-2:2009

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil materials - Part 2: Batch test using a liquid to solid ratio of 10 l/kg dry matter

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 21268-2:2007; CEN ISO/TS 21268-2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21268-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN ISO/TS 21268-3:2009

Soil quality - Leaching procedures for subsequent chemical and ecotoxicological testing of soil and soil materials - Part 3: Up-flow percolation test

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 21268-3:2007; CEN ISO/TS 21268-3:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21268-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 15675:2007

Air quality - Measurements of stationary source emissions - Application of EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to periodic measurements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15675:2007

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13565-1:2004+A1:2007

Paiksed tulekustutusüsteemid. Vahtsüsteemide komponendid. Osa 1: Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Fixed firefighting systems - Foam systems - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for components CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13565-1:2003+A1:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13565-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 374-2:2015

Kaitsekindad ohtlike kemikaalide ja mikroorganismide eest. Osa 2: Vastupidavuse määramine sisseimbumisele
Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 374-2:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 374-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 374-4:2013

Kaitsekindad kemikaalide ja mikroorganismide eest. Osa 4: Vastupidavuse määramine kemikaalide tõttu lagundamisele
Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 4: Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 374-4:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 374-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62327:2011

Radiation protection instrumentation - Hand-held instruments for the detection and identification of radionuclides and for the indication of ambient dose equivalent rate from photon radiation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62327:2006; EN 62327:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62327:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11274:2014

Soil quality - Determination of the water-retention characteristic - Laboratory methods (ISO 11274:1998 + Cor 1:2009)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11274:2014; ISO 11274:1998+Cor1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11274:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13287:2012

Isikukaitsevahendid. Jalanõud. Libisemiskindluse katsemeetod (ISO 13287:2012)
Personal protective equipment - Footwear - Test method for slip resistance (ISO 13287:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13287:2012; EN ISO 13287:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13287:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13857:2008

Masinaohutus. Ohutusvahemikud, mis väldivad käte ja jalgade sattumist ohtlikku alasse
Safety of machinery - Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs (ISO 13857:2008)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13857:2008; EN ISO 13857:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13857:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 14644-3:2006

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 3: Test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14644-3:2005; EN ISO 14644-3:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14644-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 25177:2011

Soil quality - Field soil description (ISO 25177:2008)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 25177:2008; EN ISO 25177:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 25177:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕOTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 29104:1999

Voolava keskkonna vooluhulga mõõtmine kaetud veejuhtmetes. Vedelike elektromagnetiliste kulumõõturite töökarakteristikute hindamine
Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits - Methods of evaluating the performance of electromagnetic flow-meters for liquids

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9104:1991; EN 29104:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20456:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50249:2003

Electromagnetic locators for buried pipes and cables - Performance and safety

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50249:2002
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2015

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods (ISO 11665-1:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-1:2012; EN ISO 11665-1:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2015

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 2: Integrated measurement method for determining average potential alpha energy concentration of its short-lived decay products (ISO 11665-2:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11665-2:2012; EN ISO 11665-2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11665-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 6817:1999

Voolujuhtiva vedeliku vooluhulga mõõtmine kaetud veejuhtmetes. Elektromagnetilisi kulumõõtureid kasutav meetod
Measurement of conductive liquid flow in closed conduits - Method using electromagnetic flowmeters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6817:1992; EN ISO 6817:1995
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20456:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

19 KATSETAMINE

CEN ISO/TR 25107:2006

Non-destructive testing - Guidelines for NDT training syllabuses

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TR 25107:2006; CEN ISO/TR 25107:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN ISO/TS 25107:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60068-3-3:2002

Environmental testing; part 3: guidance; seismic test methods for equipments

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-3-3:1991; EN 60068-3-3:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60068-3-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13271:2002

Timber fasteners - Characteristic load-carrying capacities and slip-moduli for connector joints

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13271:2001 + AC:2003

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10642:2004

Kuuskantsüvendiga peitpeakruvid

Hexagon socket countersunk head screws

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10642:2004; EN ISO 10642:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10642:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10642:2004/A1:2012

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10642:2004/A1:2012

Kuuskantsüvendiga peitpeakruvid (ISO 10642:2004/Amd 1:2012)

Hexagon socket countersunk head screws (ISO 10642:2004/Amd 1:2012)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10642:2004/Amd 1:2012; EN ISO 10642:2004/A1:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10642:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12449:2016

Copper and copper alloys - Seamless, round tubes for general purposes

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12449:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12449:2016+A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14419:2009

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Surveillance systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14419:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14419:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15698-1:2009

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded twin pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Part 1: Twin pipe assembly of steel service pipe, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15698-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15698-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15698-2:2015

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15698-2:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15698-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 253:2009+A2:2015

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Pipe assembly of steel service pipe, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 253:2009+A2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 253:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 448:2015

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Fitting assemblies of steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 448:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 448:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 488:2015

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Steel valve assembly for steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 488:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 488:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 489:2009

District heating pipes - Preinsulated bonded pipe systems for directly buried hot water networks - Joint assembly for steel service pipes, polyurethane thermal insulation and outer casing of polyethylene

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 489:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 489-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018

**Nafta- ja maagasitööstus. Terastorud torutranspordisüsteemidele
Petroleum and natural gas industries - Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems -
Amendment 1 (ISO 3183:2012/Amd 1:2017)**

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3183:2012/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8032:2001

Rubber and plastics hose assemblies - Flexing combined with hydraulic impulse test (half-omega test)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8032:1997; EN ISO 8032:1999
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9809-1:2010

**Gaasiballoonid. Korduvalt täidetavad õmblusteta terasest gaasiballoonid. Kavandamine, konstruktsioon ja katsetamine. Osa 1: Karastatud ja lõõmutatud terasest alla 1 100 Mpa tõmbetugevusega balloonid
Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing - Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1 100 Mpa**

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-1:2010; EN ISO 9809-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9809-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9809-2:2010

Gaasiballoonid. Korduvalt täidetavad õmblusteta terasest gaasiballoonid. Kavandamine, konstruktsioon ja katsetamine. Osa 2: Karastatud ja lõõmutatud terasest balloonid tõmbetugevusega 1 100 Mpa või rohkem

Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing - Part 2: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 Mpa

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-2:2010; EN ISO 9809-2:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9809-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9809-3:2010

Gaasiballoonid. Korduvalt täidetavad õmblusteta terasest gaasiballoonid. Kavandamine, konstruktsioon ja katsetamine. Osa 3: Normatiivnõuetele vastavad terasballoonid

Gas cylinders - Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders - Design, construction and testing - Part 3: Normalized steel cylinders

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9809-3:2010; EN ISO 9809-3:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9809-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

EVS-EN 12413:2007+A1:2011

Ohutusnõuded liimühendusega toodetele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEXT

Safety requirements for bonded abrasive products CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12413:2007+A1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12413:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21968:2005

Non-magnetic metallic coatings on metallic and non-metallic basis materials - Measurement of coating thickness - Phasesensitive eddy-current method

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21968:2005; EN ISO 21968:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21968:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 28721-1:2011

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for process plants - Part 1: Quality requirements for apparatus, components, appliances and accessories (ISO 28721-1:2008)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 28721-1:2008; EN ISO 28721-1:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28721-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2013

Soft soldering fluxes - Test methods - Part 16: Flux efficacy test, wetting balance method (ISO 9455-16:2013)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9455-16:2013; EN ISO 9455-16:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9455-16:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 60904-7:2009

Photovoltaic devices - Part 7: Computation of spectral mismatch error introduced in the testing of a photovoltaic device

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60904-7:2008; EN 60904-7:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60904-7:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61345:2002

UV test for photovoltaic (PV) modules

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61345:1998; EN 61345:1998
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61727:2006

Photovoltaic (PV) systems - Characteristics of the utility interface

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61727:1995; EN 61727:1995
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50238:2003

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238-1:2019
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238:2003/AC:2010
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60317-0-8:2012

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-8: General requirements - Polyester glass fibre wound, resin or varnish impregnated or not impregnated, bare or enamelled rectangular copper wire

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-8:2012; EN 60317-0-8:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60317-0-8:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60684-3-280:2010

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specification for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 280: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, anti-tracking

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-280:2010; EN 60684-3-280:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-280:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60684-3-280:2010/A1:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60684-3-280:2010/A1:2014

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving -- Sheet 280: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, anti-tracking

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-280:2010/A1:2013; EN 60684-3-280:2010/A1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-280:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60684-3-283:2011

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specification for individual types of sleeving - Sheet 283: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, for bus-bar insulation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-283:2010; EN 60684-3-283:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-283:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60684-3-283:2011/A1:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60684-3-283:2011/A1:2014

Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving -- Sheet 283: Heat-shrinkable, polyolefin sleeving, for bus-bar insulation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60684-3-283:2010/A1:2013; EN 60684-3-283:2011/A1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60684-3-283:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 135000:2003

Generic Specification: travelling wave amplifier tubes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 135000:1992
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 135001:2003

Blank Detail specification: C.W. power amplifier travelling wave tubes up to 500 Watts

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 135001:1992
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 136000:2003

Generic Specifications: Magnetrons

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 136000:1992
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 136001:2003

Blank Detailed Specification: Pulsed magnetrons (excluding frequency agile magnetrons)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 136001:1992
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 136002:2003

Blank Detail Specification: C.W. magnetrons for RF heating or cooking applications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 136002:1992
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60384-11:2008

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 11: Sectional specification - Fixed polyethylene terephthalate film dielectric metal foil d.c.capacitors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60384-11:2008; EN 60384-11:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60384-11:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-IEC 60319:2006

Presentation and specification of reliability data for electronic components Presentation and specification of reliability data for electronic components

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60319:1999
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 16794-1:2017

Public transport - Communication between contactless readers and fare media - Part 1: Implementation requirements for ISO/IEC 14443

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16794-1:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 16794-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CEN/TS 16794-2:2017

Public transport - Communication between contactless readers and fare media - Part 2: Test plan for ISO/IEC 14443

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16794-2:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 16794-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

CLC/TS 52056-8-4:2015

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 8-4: Narrow-band OFDM PRIME PLC communication profile for neighbourhood networks

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 52056-8-4:2015

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 13272:2012

Raudteealased rakendused. Ühistranspordisüsteemide veeremite elektrivalgustus Railway application - Electrical lightning for rolling stock in public transport systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13272:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13272-1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13272-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremi ja rongi kontrollindikaatorsüsteemi vaheline ühilduvus Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 50238-1:2003/AC:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50238-1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-003:2005

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 003: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-003:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-003:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3278:2012

Aerospace series - Sleeves, tubular, protruding head, in corrosion resisting steel, passivated (0,25 mm wall thickness)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 3278:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3278:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3740:2000

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Väikese tolerantsiga varvaga ja lühikese keermega, äärikuga, madala kuuskantpeaga poldid, anodeeritud ja MoS2 määratud titaanisulamist. Klassifikatsioon: 1 100 MPa (ümbritseva keskkonna temperatuuril)/315 °C
Aerospace series - Bolts, shouldered, thin hexagonal head, close tolerance shank, short thread, in titanium alloy, anodized, MoS2 lubricated - Classification: 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature)/315 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3740:1996
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3740:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4161:2010

Aerospace series - Screws, pan head, offset cruciform recess, coarse tolerance normal shank, long thread, in alloy steel, cadmium plated - Classification : 1 100 PMA (at ambient temperature) / 235 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4161:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4161:2019
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4161:2010/AC:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4161:2010/AC:2010

Aerospace series - Screws, pan head, offset cruciform recess, coarse tolerance normal shank, long thread, in alloy steel, cadmium plated - Classification: 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 235 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4161:2009/AC:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4161:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4165-022:2005

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, rectangular, modular - Operating temperature 175 °C continuous - Part 022: Insertion/extraction tool for removal of modules - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4165-022:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4165-022:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A5:2018

Mullatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Earth-moving machinery - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 474-1:2006+A5:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 474-1:2007+A6:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 20105-A03:2000

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa A03: Hall etalonskaala värvumise hindamiseks
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-A03:1993; EN 20105-A03:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 105-A03:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 1833-13:2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-13:2006; EN ISO 1833-13:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1833-13:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 1833-14:2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-14:2006; EN ISO 1833-14:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1833-14:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 1833-9:2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-9:2006; EN ISO 1833-9:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 1833-9:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15493:2007

Candles - Specification for fire safety

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15493:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15493:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16437:2014

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative surface test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in veterinary area on porous surfaces without mechanical action - Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 2)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16437:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16437:2014+A1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 6145-1:2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 1: Methods of calibration

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6145-1:2003; EN ISO 6145-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6145-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012

Nafta- ja maagasitööstus. Terastorud torutranspordisüsteemidele Petroleum and natural gas industries - Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems (ISO 3183:2010)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3183:2012; EN ISO 3183:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 24489:2000

Metallkeraamilised kõvasulamid. Proovivõtmine ja teimimine Sintered hardmetals - Sampling and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4489:1978; EN 24489:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4489:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 24884:2000

Kövasulamid. Proovi võtmine pulbritest ja pulbrite teimimine, kasutades paagutatud proovikehi
Hardmetals - Sampling and testing of powders using sintered test pieces

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4884:1978; EN 24884:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4884:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012

Nafta- ja maagasitööstus. Terastorud torutranspordisüsteemidele
Petroleum and natural gas industries - Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems (ISO 3183:2010)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3183:2012; EN ISO 3183:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3183:2012/A1:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14081-1:2016

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

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14081-1:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14081-1:2016+A1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 1612-1:1999+A1:2008

Kummi- ja plastitöötlusmasinad. Reaktsioon-vormimismasinad. Osa 1: Doseerimis- ja segamissõlmede ohutusnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Plastics and rubber machines - Reaction injection moulding machines - Part 1: Safety requirements for metering and mixing units CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1612-1:1997+A1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1612:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 20028-1:2017

Plastics - Thermoplastic polyester (TP) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 20028-1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20028-1:2017; EN ISO 20028-1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20028-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CLC/TS 52056-8-4:2015

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 8-4: Narrow-band OFDM PRIME PLC communication profile for neighbourhood networks

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 52056-8-4:2015
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12350-5:2009

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 5: Valguvuskatse Testing fresh concrete - Part 5: Flow table test

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-5:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12350-5:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12350-6:2009

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 6: Tihedus Testing fresh concrete - Part 6: Density

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12350-6:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12350-6:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12390-2:2009

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 2: Tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamine ja hoidmine Testing hardened concrete - Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strenght tests

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12390-3:2009

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 3: Katsekehade survetugevus Testing hardened concrete - Part 3: Compressive strenght of test specimens

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-3:2009+AC:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-3:2019

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-3:2009/AC:2011

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12390-3:2009/AC:2011

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 3: Katsekehade survetugevus Testing hardened concrete - Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-3:2009/AC:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-3:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13271:2002

Timber fasteners - Characteristic load-carrying capacities and slip-moduli for connector joints

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13271:2001 + AC:2003

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13272:2012

Raudteealased rakendused. Ühistranspordisüsteemide veeremite elektrivalgustus Railway application - Electrical lightning for rolling stock in public transport sytems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13272:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13272-1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13272-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15332:2007

Heating boilers - Energetic assessment of hot water storage tanks

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15332:2007

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15332:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 507:2000

Plekist katusetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon
Roofing products from metal sheet - Specification for fully supported roofing products of aluminium sheet

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 507:1999

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 507:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 508-2:2008

Plekist katusetooted. Isekandvate terasest, alumiiniumist ja roostevabast terasest plekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Alumiinium
Roofing products from metal sheet -Specification of self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet - Part 2: Aluminium

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 508-2:2008

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 508-2:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 140-18:2006

Akustika. Heliisolatsiooni mõõtmine hoonetes ja hoone osadel. Osa 18: Ehituselementidele langeva vihma poolt tekitatud heli mõõtmine laboratoorses tingimustes
Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 18: Laboratory measurement of sound generated by rainfall on building elements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 140-18:2006; EN ISO 140-18:2006

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 1020:2009

Gaasiküttel töötavad sundkonvektsiooniga õhusoojendid, mis pole ette nähtud kasutamiseks kodumajapidamises. Nende soojuste netosisendväärtus on alla 300 kW ja need õhusoojendid on varustatud põlemisõhku ja/või põlemisjäätgaase teisaldava ventilaatoriga
Non-domestic forced convection gas-fired air heaters for space heating not exceeding a nett heat input of 300 kW incorporating a fan to assist transportation of combustion air or combustion products

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1020:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1196:2011

Kodumajapidamises ja väljaspool seda kasutatavad gaasiküttel õhusoojendid. Lisanõuded kondenseerivatele õhusoojenditele
Domestic and non-domestic gas-fired air heaters - Supplementary requirements for condensing air heaters

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1196:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 131-1:2015

Redelid. Osa 1: Terminid, tüübid, funktsionaalmõõtmed
Ladders - Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 131-1:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1319:2010

Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad gaasiküttel õhusoojendid sisendvõimsusega mitte üle 70 kW

Domestic gas-fired forced convection air heaters for space heating, with fan-assisted burners not exceeding a net heat input of 70 kW

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1319:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 416-1:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad ühe põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid.

Osa 1: Ohutus

Single burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heaters for non-domestic use - Part 1: Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 416-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17175:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 416:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 416-2:2006

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutamiseks mõeldud kõrgele paigaldatavad ühe põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid. Osa 2: Ratsionaalne energiakulu

Single burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heaters for nondomestic use - Part 2: Rational use of energy

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 416-2:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17175:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 416:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 419-1:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad soojust kiirgavad gaasikütteseadmed, mitte majapidamises kasutamiseks. Osa 1: Ohutus

Non-domestic gas-fired overhead luminous radiant heaters - Part 1: Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 419-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 419:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 419-2:2006

Kõrgele paigaldatavad soojustkiirgavad väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutatavad gaasikütteseadmed. Osa 2: Energiasäästmine

Non-domestic gas-fired overhead luminous radiant heaters - Part 2: Rational use of energy

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 419-2:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 419:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 525:2009

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutatavad gaasiküttel sundkonvektsiooniga otsepõlemis-õhusoojendid ruumide soojendamiseks, soojuste netosisendväärtusega alla 300 kW

Non-domestic direct gas-fired forced convection air heaters for space heating not exceeding a net heat input of 300 kW

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 525:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60311:2003

Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60311:2002; EN 60311:2003

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60311:2019

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60311:2003/A1:2006

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60311:2003/A2:2009

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60311:2003/A1:2006

Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60311:2002/A1:2005; EN 60311:2003/A1:2006

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60311:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60311:2003/A2:2009

Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60311:2002/A2:2009; EN 60311:2003/A2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60311:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 621:2010

Väljaspool kodumajapidamist kasutatavad gaasikütel sundkonvektsiooniga otsepõlemis-õhusoojendid ruumide soojendamiseks, soojuste netosisendväärtusega alla 300 kW, ilma põlemisõhku ja/või põlemisjääke teisaldava ventilaatorita

Non-domestic gas-fired forced convection air heaters for space heating not exceeding a net heat input of 300 kW, without a fan to assist transportation of combustion air and/or combustion products

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 621:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 777-1:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad mitme põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid mittekoduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 1: Süsteem D. Ohutus

Multi-burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heater systems for non-domestic use - Part 1: System D - Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 777-1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 416:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 777-2:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad mitme põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid mittekoduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 2: Süsteem E. Ohutus

Multi-burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heater systems for non-domestic use - Part 2: System E - Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 777-2:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 416:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 777-3:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad mitme põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid mittekoduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 3: Süsteem F. Ohutus

Multi-burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heater systems for non domestic use - Part 3: System F - Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 777-3:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 416:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 777-4:2009

Kõrgele paigaldatavad mitme põletiga, soojust kiirgava toruga gaasküttega soojussüsteemid mittekoduseks kasutamiseks. Osa 4: Süsteem H. Ohutus

Multi-burner gas-fired overhead radiant tube heater systems for non-domestic use - Part 4: System H - Safety

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 777-4:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17175:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 778:2009

Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad sundkonveksiooniga gaasiküttel õhusoojendid ruumide soojendamiseks, soojuse netosisendväärtusega alla 70 kW, ilma põlemisõhku ja/või põlemisjääke teisaldava ventilaatorita

Domestic gas-fired forced convection air heaters for space heating not exceeding a net heat input of 70 kW, without a fan to assist transportation of combustion air and/or combustion products

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 778:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17082:2019

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

Selleks, et tagada standardite vastuvõtmine, järgides konsensuse põhimõtteid, peab standardite vastuvõtmisele eelnema standardikavandite avalik arvamusküsitlus, milleks ettenähtud perioodi jooksul (reeglina 2 kuud) on asjast huvitatul võimalik tutvuda standardikavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks. Eriti on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud alljärgnev informatsioon:

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

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

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

prEN 17444

Doping prevention in sport - Good development and manufacturing practices aimed at preventing the presence of prohibited substances in food intended for sports people and food supplements

This document sets out the requirements relative to the development and manufacture of food intended for sports people and food supplements to reduce the risk of the presence - without fully guarantying the absence - of substances prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) [5]. This document specifies a framework of good practices with the objective of preventing the presence of substances prohibited in sport in food intended for sports people and food supplements. This document does not lead to any form of product endorsement. This document excludes the so-called "energy drinks".

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17444

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

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

prEVS-ISO 10001

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Organisatsioonide käitumishormide juhised Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations (ISO 10001:2018, identical)

Käesolev dokument on kohaldatav toodetega seotud eeskirjadega, mis sisaldavad organisatsiooni poolt klientidele antud organisatsiooni käitumist puudutavaid lubadusi. Selliste lubaduste ja nendega seotud sätete eesmärgiks on kliendirahulolu suurendamine. Lisas A on toodud käitumishormide komponentide lihtsustatud näiteid erinevate organisatsioonide tarvis. MÄRKUS Selles dokumendis viitavad mõisted „toode” ja „teenus” läbivalt organisatsiooni väljunditele, mis on mõeldud kliendile või mida ta vajab. See dokument on mõeldud kasutamiseks mis tahes organisatsioonis, olenemata selle tüübist, suuruselt või pakutavatest toodetest ja teenustest, kaasa arvatud organisatsioonid, kes kavandavad kliendirahulolu käitumishormide, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks teistes organisatsioonides. Lisas C on toodud juhised spetsiaalselt väikeettevõtetele. See dokument on suunatud kliendirahulolu käitumishormidele, mis käsitlevad üksikkliente, kes ostavad või kasutavad kaupu, vara või teenuseid isiklikuks või majapidamise otstarbeks, ehkki see on kohaldatav kõigi kliendirahulolu käitumishormide suhtes. Käesolev dokument ei tee ettekirjutusi kliendirahulolu käitumishormide sisu osas ega käsitle muud tüüpi käitumishormide, nagu näiteks selliseid, mis on seotud organisatsiooni ja tema töötajate või organisatsiooni ja tema tarnijate vastastikuse mõjuga.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10001:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 10001:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

prEN ISO 23371

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Cuff pressure indication devices (ISO/DIS 23371:2019)

This document specifies essential performance and safety requirements for cuff pressure indicator devices used to indicate the intracuff pressure of airway devices. Such devices are primarily designed to indicate the intracuff pressure of airway devices, such as supralaryngeal airways, tracheal tubes or tracheostomy tubes. This standard is also applicable to devices that combine intracuff pressure indication with a method of cuff inflation (such as a syringe or pump). The device may also provide a method of automatically maintaining cuff inflation at a specific pressure or within a pressure range.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23371; prEN ISO 23371

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 80369-7

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 7: Connectors with 6 % (Luer) taper for intravascular or hypodermic applications (ISO/DIS 80369-7:2019)

This part of ISO 80369 specifies dimensions and requirements for the design and functional performance of small-bore connectors intended to be used for connections in intravascular applications or hypodermic connections in hypodermic applications of medical devices and accessories. EXAMPLES Hypodermic syringes and needles or intravascular (IV) cannulae with male and female Luer slip connectors and Luer lock connectors. NOTE 1 The Luer connector was originally designed for use at pressures up to 300 kPa. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for the medical devices or accessories that use these connectors. Such requirements are given in particular documents for specific medical devices or accessories. This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for the following small-bore connectors, which are specified in other documents: — haemodialyser, haemodiafilter and haemofilter blood compartment ports (ISO 8637 and applicable portion of ISO 8638 referencing blood compartment ports); — haemodialysis, haemodiafiltration and haemofiltration equipment connectors (ISO 8637); — infusion system closure piercing connectors (ISO 8536-4). NOTE 2 Manufacturers are encouraged to incorporate the small-bore connectors specified in this part of ISO 80369 into medical devices or accessories, even if currently not required by the relevant particular medical device documents. It is expected that when the relevant particular medical device documents are revised, requirements for small-bore connectors, as specified in ISO 80369, will be included. NOTE 3 ISO 80369-1:2018, Clause 7, specifies alternative methods of conformance with ISO 80369-1:2018, for small-bore connectors intended for use with intravascular applications or hypodermic application medical devices or accessories, which do not conform with this part of ISO 80369.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 80369-7; prEN ISO 80369-7

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80369-7:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEVS-ISO/IEC 29138-1

Infotehnoloogia. Kasutajaliidesele ligipääsetavus. Osa 1: Kasutajate ligipääsuvajadused Information technology - User interface accessibility - Part 1: User accessibility needs (ISO/IEC 29138-1:2018, identical)

See dokument nimetab hulga kasutaja ligipääsuvajadusi, mis on eri kasutajatel IKT-süsteemide jaoks, et süsteemid oleksid neile ligipääsetavad. Isikud võivad nõuda süsteemilt igat kasutaja ligipääsuvajadust. Eri kasutajatel võivad eri olukordades olla erinevad kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused. Kuigi need kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused on välja arendatud IKT tarbeks, siis paljud kasutajate ligipääsuvajadused on rakendatavad ka teistes valdkondades. See dokument ei esita nõudeid või spetsiifilisi protseduure ja meetodeid kasutaja ligipääsuvajaduste rakendamise ja hindamise kohta. Siiski võib see pakkuda teavet selliste nõuete väljatöötamiseks (vt 5.4). See dokument ei ole mõeldud sertifitseerimiseks või reguleerimiseks või lepinguliseks kasutamiseks. Selles dokumendis esitatud kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused on mõeldud teavitamiseks ja julgustamiseks neile, kes vastutavad ligipääsetavuse eest, et tagada rohkem kui õigusaktide ja määrustega sätestatud minimaalne ligipääsetavus.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 29138-1:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 14458:2018/prA1

Isiklikud silmakaitsevahendid. Üksnes koos kaitsekiivriga kasutamiseks mõeldud kõrgefektiivsed näovarjud

Personal eye-equipment - High performance visors intended only for use with protective helmets

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for visors designed specifically to be used only with protective helmets, including but not limited to those conforming to EN 443, EN 14052, EN 16471 and EN 16473 as the situation dictates. These visors may be permanently fitted to, or removable from, the helmet. See the scope of the various helmet standards for applications. These visors are not intended to protect against smoke and gas /vapour hazards. Three types of visors in two forms are described in this document. The two forms are: - face guards provide both eye and face protection, and - eye guards that are shorter and effectively provide only eye protection. The three types are: - Visors for general use: Eye guards and face guards

providing resistance and/or protection against mechanical, liquid chemical and basic physical hazards. - Visors with increased thermal performance: Face guards that additionally provide resistance and/or protection against higher than basic levels of heat and flame. This additional requirement is not applicable for eye guards. - Mesh visors: Eye guards and face guards that incorporate mesh oculars with defined levels of performance from EN 1731, and other additional mechanical requirements described in this standard. Visors for sporting use, those with corrective effect, and goggles used with a protective helmet are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14458:2018/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14458:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 15216

Environmental matrices - Determination of total dissolved solids (TDS) in water and eluates - Complementary element

This document specifies a method for the determination of total dissolved solids (TDS) in water and eluates, provided they are not volatile under the conditions specified or that they do not release water molecules from hydration. It applies to water and eluates containing more than 100 mg/l of total dissolved solids. Samples with lower amounts of dissolved solids can be analysed by repetition of the drying step.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15216

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15216:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60695-11-11:2019

Fire hazard testing - Part 11-11: Test flames - Determination of the characteristic heat flux for ignition from a non-contacting flame source

This part of IEC 60695 describes a test method used to determine the characteristic heat flux for ignition (CHF_I) from a non-contacting flame source for materials used in electrotechnical products, sub-assemblies or their parts. It provides a relationship between ignition time and incident heat flux. A test specimen cut from an end-product or sub-assembly can be tested by this test method. This part of IEC 60695 can be used in the fire hazard assessment and fire safety engineering procedures described in IEC 60695-1-10, IEC 60695-1-11 and IEC 60695-1-12. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-11-11:201X; prEN IEC 60695-11-11:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÖTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EN ISO 6926:2016/prA1

Acoustics - Requirements for the performance and calibration of reference sound sources used for the determination of sound power levels - Amendment 1

Amendment for EN ISO 6926:2016

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6926:2016/DAMd 1; EN ISO 6926:2016/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6926:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 50554

Basic standard for the in-situ assessment of a broadcast site related to general public exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields

This document specifies the method for assessing overall exposure from all fixed radio frequency sources at a broadcast site. This assessment can be applied at any time but is carried out when the exposure situation changes in or around the aforementioned site. This document plays an essential role in the coordination of different stakeholders, with respect to ensuring EMF exposure compliance in and around a broadcast site especially for equipment installed within the site.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50554

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50554:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

EN 16436-1:2014+A2:2018/prA3**Rubber and plastics hoses, tubing and assemblies for use with propane and butane and their mixtures in the vapour phase - Part 1: Hoses and tubings**

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

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16436-1:2014+A2:2018/prA3

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

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1555-1**Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 1: General**

This part of EN 1555 specifies the general aspects of polyethylene (PE) piping systems in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. In conjunction with Parts 2 to 5 of EN 1555 it is applicable to PE pipes, fittings, and valves, their joints and to joints with components of other materials intended to be used under the following conditions: a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar; b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature. NOTE 1 For other operating temperatures, derating coefficients should be used, see EN 1555-5 [6]. EN 1555 (all parts) covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives. NOTE 2 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1555-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1555-1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1555-2**Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 2: Pipes**

This part of EN 1555 specifies the characteristics of pipes made from polyethylene (PE) for piping systems in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. In conjunction with Parts 1 and 3 to 5 of EN 1555, it is applicable to PE pipes, their joints and to joints with components of PE and other materials intended to be used under the following conditions: a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar 1); b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature. NOTE 1 For other operating temperatures, derating coefficients should be used, see prEN 1555-5. EN 1555 covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives. It covers three types of pipe: - PE pipes (outside diameter dn) including any identification stripes; - PE pipes with co-extruded layers on either or both the outside and/or inside of the pipe (total outside diameter dn) as specified in Annex A, where all layers have the same MRS rating; - PE pipes (outside diameter dn) with a peelable, contiguous thermoplastics additional layer on the outside of the pipe ('coated pipe') as specified in Annex B. NOTE 2 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1555-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1555-2:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1555-3**Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 3: Fittings**

This document specifies the characteristics of fusion fittings made from polyethylene (PE) as well as of mechanical fittings for piping systems in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. In conjunction with Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of EN 1555, it is applicable to PE fittings, their joints and to joints with components of PE and other materials intended to be used under the following conditions: a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar; b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature. NOTE 1 For other operating temperatures, derating coefficients should be used; see EN 1555-5. EN 1555 (all parts) covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives. NOTE 2 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. This document is applicable for fittings of the following types: c) electrofusion socket fittings; d) electrofusion saddle fittings; e) spigot end fittings (for butt fusion using heated tools and electrofusion socket fusion); f) mechanical fittings. The fittings can e.g. be in the form of couplers, equal and reduced tees, reducers, bends or caps.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1555-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1555-4

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 4: Valves

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of valves made from polyethylene (PE) for piping systems in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels. NOTE 1 Valves made from other material than polyethylene designed for the supply of gaseous fuels conforming to the relevant standards are permitted to be used in PE piping system according to EN 1555 provided they have relevant PE connection for butt fusion or electrofusion ends (see EN 1555 3). It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. In conjunction with Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of EN 1555, it is applicable to PE valves, their joints and to joints with components of PE and other materials intended to be used under the following conditions: a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar¹; b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature; NOTE 2 For other operating temperatures, derating coefficients should be used, see EN 1555 5. c) an operating temperature between -20 °C and +40 °C. EN 1555 covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives. NOTE 3 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. It is applicable to bi-directional valves with spigot end or electrofusion socket intended to be fused with PE pipes conforming to EN 1555 2 without any fittings or with PE fittings conforming to EN 1555 3. This European Standard covers valves for pipes with a nominal outside diameter $dn \leq 315$ mm.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1555-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1555-4:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1555-5

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

This part of EN 1555 specifies requirements of fitness for purpose of the polyethylene (PE) piping system in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels. It specifies the definitions of electrofusion, butt fusion and mechanical joints. It specifies the method of preparation of test piece joints, and the tests to be carried out on these joints for assessing the fitness for purpose of the system under normal and extreme conditions. It specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document. NOTE 1 This document is intended only to be used by the product manufacturer to assess the performance of components according to EN 1555-2, EN 1555-3, and/or EN 1555-4 when joined together under normal and extreme conditions in accordance with this document. It is not intended for on-site testing of pipe systems. In conjunction with Parts 1 to 4 of EN 1555, it is applicable to PE pipes, fittings, valves, their joints and to joints with components of other materials intended to be used under the following conditions: a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar ; b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature. NOTE 2 For other operating temperatures, derating coefficients can be used, see Annex A. EN 1555 (all parts) covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives. NOTE 3 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1555-5

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1555-5:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 286-1

Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen - Part 1: Pressure vessels for general purposes

1.1 This document applies to the design and manufacture of welded, simple unfired pressure vessels manufactured in series, with a single or multiple compartment, here-in-after referred to as vessels. It only applies to vessels that: a) include fabrication by welding, but some designs can entail the use of bolts; b) have a simple geometry enabling simple-to-use production procedures. This is achieved by either 1) a cylindrical part of circular cross section closed by outwardly dished and/or flat ends which revolve around the same axis as the cylindrical part; or 2) two outwardly dished ends revolving around the same axis. 1.2 It applies to vessels which are intended to contain air or nitrogen which are not intended to be fired and which operate within the following constraints: a) subjected to an internal gauge pressure greater than 0,5 bar; b) the parts and assemblies contributing to the strength of the vessel under pressure to be made either of non-alloy quality steel or of non-alloy aluminium or non-age hardening aluminium alloys; NOTE In this document, the use of "aluminium" covers non-alloy aluminium and aluminium alloys. c) the maximum working pressure is not greater than 30 bar. The product of the maximum working pressure and the capacity of the vessel ($PS \cdot V$) is greater than 50 bar \cdot l but does not exceed 10 000 bar \cdot l. Below 50 bar \cdot l use of this document is considered to fulfil the requirements of sound engineering practice; d) the minimum working temperature is not lower than -50 °C and maximum working temperature not higher than 300 °C for steel and 100 °C for aluminium or aluminium alloy vessels. It does not apply to vessels specifically designed for nuclear use, to vessels specifically intended for installation in or the propulsion of ships and aircraft, or to fire extinguishers. The document neither applies to transportation vessels nor to vessels which also contain substances other than air or nitrogen which could adversely affect their safety. For vessels to contain compressed air for braking systems of road vehicles and their trailers, see also EN 286 2. For vessels to contain compressed air for braking systems of rail mounted vehicles, see also EN 286 3 and EN 286 4. 1.3 It applies to the vessel proper, from the inlet connection to the outlet connection and to all other connections required for valves and fittings. 1.4 For the purposes of calculations required to be made in accordance with this document, dimensions are in millimetre, pressures are in bar (except otherwise specified), stresses are in newton per square millimetre and temperatures are in degree Celsius.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 286-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 286-1:2000
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 286-2

Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen - Part 2: Pressure vessels for air braking and auxiliary systems for motor vehicles and their trailers

1.1 This document applies to the design and manufacture of simple unfired serially made pressure vessels, herein after referred to as vessels, designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary systems for motor vehicles and their trailers, and which: a) include fabrication by welding; b) have a simple geometry enabling simple-to-use production procedures. This is achieved by either: 1) a cylindrical shell of circular cross section closed by outwardly dished and/or flat ends having the same axis of revolution as the shell; or: 2) two dished ends having the same axis of revolution; c) have branches not larger in diameter than 0,5 of the diameter of the cylinder to which they are welded. 1.2 It applies only to vessels intended to contain compressed air, and which operate within the following constraints: a) subjected to an internal pressure greater than 0,5 bar; b) the parts and assemblies contributing to the strength of the vessel under pressure to be made either of non-alloy quality steel or of non-alloy aluminium or non-age hardening aluminium alloys; c) maximum working pressure 30 bar, the product of that pressure and the capacity of the vessel ($PS \cdot V$) is greater than 50 bar litres and not exceeding 1 500 bar litres; d) capacity not exceeding 150 litres; e) minimum working temperature not lower than $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and maximum working temperature not higher than $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. It does not apply to vessels specifically designed for nuclear use, to vessels specifically intended for installation in or the propulsion of ships and aircraft, or to fire extinguishers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 286-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 286-2:1999
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 286-3

Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen - Part 3: Steel pressure vessels designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock

1.1 This document is applicable to simple unfired steel pressure vessels, referred to as "vessel" in this document, designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock (see Clause 13). It defines three types of vessel A, B and C (see Table 1) corresponding to the current practice of European railway networks. 1.2 The vessels in this document are: a) made from a single shell; b) made from non-alloy steel; c) fabricated by welding; d) used at a maximum working pressure of 15 bar; e) the product of the maximum working pressure (in bar) and the volume (in litre): $50\text{ bar litres} < PV \leq 10\ 000\text{ bar litres}$; f) made of a cylindrical part of circular cross-section called the shell with two outwardly dished torispherical ends, that is two dished ends with the same axis of rotation. This document therefore does not apply to vessels with one or two flat ends or those made up of several compartments; g) calculated with a design pressure P (see 5.1.4.1.2); h) designed for a working temperature of between $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; i) fastened to vehicles: 1) by straps for types A and B vessels, 2) by welded brackets for types B and C vessels. 1.3 In normal service, a momentary overpressure of 10 % of PS , the maximum working pressure PS , is permitted. 1.4 This document applies to the vessel proper, from the inlet connection to the outlet connection and to all other connections and fittings belonging to the vessel. 1.5 This document gives the requirements to be met for the calculation, design, fabrication, inspection during fabrication and certification of the vessel, and fittings for assembly to the vehicle. These requirements cannot be written in sufficient detail to ensure good workmanship or proper construction. Each manufacturer is therefore responsible for taking every necessary step to make sure that the quality of workmanship and construction is such as to ensure compliance with good engineering practice. This document gives: a) in Annex B, recommendations for assembly to the vehicles; b) in Annex C, recommendations for the service surveillance of type A vessels; c) in Annex D, recommendations for the service surveillance of types B and C vessels. The requirements of this document apply to vessels designed to be fitted to rail vehicles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 286-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 286-3:1999
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOGIA

prEN ISO 15792-1

Welding consumables - Test methods - Part 1: Test methods for all-weld metal test specimens in steel, nickel and nickel alloys (ISO/DIS 15792-1:2019)

This document specifies the preparation of test pieces and specimens. The purpose is to determine mechanical properties of all-weld metal where required by the consumable classification standard or for other purposes, in arc welding of steel, nickel and nickel alloys. This document is not applicable to single- or two-run welding or fillet welding. For these cases, ISO 15792-2 and ISO 15792-3 apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15792-1; prEN ISO 15792-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15792-1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15792-1:2008/A1:2011
Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 24034

Welding consumables - Solid wire electrodes, solid wires and rods for fusion welding of titanium and titanium alloys - Classification (ISO/DIS 24034:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the classification of solid wire electrodes, solid wires and rods for fusion welding of titanium and titanium alloys. The classification is based on their chemical composition. The compositions of solid wire electrodes for metal inert gas (MIG) welding are the same as solid wire electrodes, solid wires and rods for tungsten inert gas (TIG) arc welding, plasma arc welding, laser beam welding, and other fusion welding processes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 24034; prEN ISO 24034

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 24034:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 2560

Welding consumables - Covered electrodes for manual metal arc welding of non-alloy and fine grain steels - Classification (ISO/DIS 2560:2019)

This document specifies requirements for the classification of covered electrodes and deposited metal in the as-welded condition and in the post-weld heat-treated condition for manual metal arc welding of nonalloy and fine grain steels with a minimum yield strength of up to 500 MPa or a minimum tensile strength of up to 570 MPa. This document is a combined specification providing for classification utilizing a system based upon the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all-weld metal, or utilizing a system based upon the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all-weld metal. a) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter "A" are applicable only to covered electrodes classified to the system based upon the yield strength and the average impact energy of 47 J of all weld metal in this Document. b) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter "B" are applicable only to covered electrodes classified to the system based upon the tensile strength and the average impact energy of 27 J of all weld metal in this Document. c) Clauses, subclauses and tables which do not have either the suffix letter "A" or the suffix letter "B" are applicable to all covered electrodes classified in this Document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2560; prEN ISO 2560

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2560:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 6847

Welding consumables - Deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis (ISO/DIS 6847:2019)

This document specifies the procedure to be used for deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis. This document applies to deposition of a weld metal pad by use of covered electrodes, wire electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding, tubular cored electrodes for gas shielded metal arc welding and for non-gas shielded metal arc welding, solid rods and tubular cored rods for gas tungsten arc welding, and wire-flux and strip-flux combinations for submerged arc welding or electroslag welding. This document is applicable to welding consumables for non-alloy and fine grain steels, high strength steels, creep-resisting steels, stainless and heat-resisting steels, nickel and nickel alloys, and copper and copper alloys.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6847; prEN ISO 6847

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6847:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 9453

Soft solder alloys - Chemical compositions and forms (ISO/DIS 9453:2019)

This International Standard specifies the requirements for chemical composition for soft solder alloys containing two or more of: — tin, lead, antimony, copper, silver, bismuth, zinc, indium and/or cadmium. An indication of the forms generally available is also included.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9453; prEN ISO 9453

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9453:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN 15502-1

Gas-fired heating boilers - Part 1: General requirements and tests

This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods, as well as the classification, marking and energy labelling of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as "boilers". This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C. NOTE For further background information on appliance types see CEN/TR 1749:2014 [1]. a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the water is below or above 105 °C during normal operation; c) where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under

certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the instructions for installation to be either a "condensing" boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a "standard boiler" or an "other boiler". If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered both a "standard boiler" and an "other boiler"; NOTE The Ecodesign Directive defines "other boilers", "low temperature boilers" and "condensing boilers". The Boiler Efficiency Directive defines "standard boilers", "low temperature boilers" and "condensing boilers". Depending on the legislation applied, a boiler can be both "a standard boiler" and an "other boiler." f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce also hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. NOTE This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance (see Annex EE). This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances designed and constructed to burn gas containing toxic components.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15502-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-1:2012+A1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 61215-1-3:2019

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1-3: Special requirements for testing of thin-film amorphous silicon based photovoltaic (PV) modules

This International Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all thin-film amorphous silicon [a-Si; a-Si/ μ c-Si] based terrestrial flat plate modules. As such it addresses special requirements for testing of this technology supplementing IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2 requirements for testing. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests must be performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. This standard defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1-3:201X; prEN 61215-1-3:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-1-3:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61215-1:2019

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

This International Standard series lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials such as crystalline silicon module types as well as thin film modules. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns) that use diffuse light. For low concentration modules, all tests must be performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The objective of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. Whereas Part 1 of the standard describes requirements (both in general and specific with respect to device technology), the sub-part standards of Part 1 define technology variations and Part 2 defines a set of test procedures necessary for design qualification and type approval. The test procedures described in Part 2 are basically valid for all device technologies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1:201X; prEN IEC 61215-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61215-1-1:2019

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1-1: Special requirements for testing of crystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules

This part of IEC 61215 lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all crystalline silicon terrestrial flat plate modules. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests are performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual

lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. This standard defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1:2016 and IEC 61215-2:2016.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1-1:201X; prEN IEC 61215-1-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-1-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61215-1-2:2019

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1-2: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) based photovoltaic (PV) modules

This International Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all thin-film CdTe based terrestrial flat plate modules. As such it addresses special requirements for testing of this technology supplementing IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2 requirements for testing. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests must be performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. This standard defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1-2:201X; prEN IEC 61215-1-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-1-2:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61215-1-4:2019

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 1-4: Special requirements for testing of thin-film Cu(In,Ga)(S,Se)₂ based photovoltaic (PV) modules

This International Standard lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This standard is intended to apply to all thin-film Cu(In,Ga)(S,Se)₂ based terrestrial flat plate modules. As such it addresses special requirements for testing of this technology supplementing IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2 requirements for testing. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests must be performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The object of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated. This standard defines PV technology dependent modifications to the testing procedures and requirements per IEC 61215-1 and IEC 61215-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-1-4:201X; prEN IEC 61215-1-4:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-1-4:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61215-2

Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules - Design qualification and type approval - Part 2: Test procedures

This International Standard series lays down IEC requirements for the design qualification and type approval of terrestrial photovoltaic modules suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates, as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. This part of IEC 61215 is intended to apply to all terrestrial flat plate module materials such as crystalline silicon module types as well as thin-film modules. This standard does not apply to modules used with concentrated sunlight although it may be utilized for low concentrator modules (1 to 3 suns). For low concentration modules, all tests are performed using the current, voltage and power levels expected at the design concentration. The objective of this test sequence is to determine the electrical and thermal characteristics of the module and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the module is capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in general open-air climates. The actual lifetime expectancy of modules so qualified will depend on their design, their environment and the conditions under which they are operated.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61215-2:201X; prEN IEC 61215-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-2:2017

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-2:2017/AC:2017

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61215-2:2017/AC:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 63092-1:2019

Photovoltaics in buildings - Part 1: Building integrated photovoltaic modules

This document applies to photovoltaic modules used as building products. It focuses on the properties of these photovoltaic modules relevant to basic building requirements and the applicable electro-technical requirements. This document references international standards, technical reports and guidelines. For some applications, in addition, national standards (or regulations) for building products may apply in individual countries, which are not explicitly referenced here and for which harmonized International Standards are not yet available. The document is addressed to manufacturers, planners, system designers, installers, testing institutes and building authorities. This document does not apply to concentrating photovoltaic modules. This document addresses requirements on the BIPV modules in the specific ways they are intended to be mounted but not the mounting structure itself, which is within the scope of IEC 63092-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63092-1:201X; prEN IEC 63092-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 63092-2:2019

Photovoltaics in buildings - Part 2: Building integrated photovoltaic systems

This document applies to photovoltaic systems that are integrated into buildings with the photovoltaic modules used as building products. It focuses on the properties of these photovoltaic systems relevant to basic building requirements and the applicable electro-technical requirements. This document references international standards, technical reports and guidelines. For some applications, in addition, national standards (or regulations) for building products may apply in individual countries, which are not explicitly referenced here and for which harmonized International Standards are not yet available. This document does not apply to concentrating photovoltaic systems or photovoltaic systems using concentrating photovoltaic modules. This document addresses requirements on the BIPV systems in the specific ways they are intended to be mounted and the mounting structure, but not the BIPV module itself, which is within the scope of IEC 63092-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63092-2:201X; prEN IEC 63092-2:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN 50708-1-1

Power transformers - Additional European requirements: Part 1 Common part

This document is part of the of the EN 50708 series which applies to transformers in compliance with EN 60076 1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50708-1-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 50708-2-1

Power transformers - Additional European requirements: Part 2-1 Medium power transformer

The scope of this document is to define the energy performance of Medium Power Transformers in compliance with prEN 50708-1-1:2019.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50708-2-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 50708-3-1

Power transformers - Additional European requirements: Part 3-1 Large power transformer

The scope of this document is to define performance requirements of Large Power Transformers in compliance with prEN 50708 1 1:2019. NOTE This document covers the transformers under the EU Regulation N. 548/2014 and Amendment of 2019, gives additional specific guidance for single phase transformers, autotransformers, multi winding transformers and for transformers with OD and OF cooling systems, necessary for the correct application of energy efficiency requirements to these categories of transformers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50708-3-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60598-2-23:2019

Luminaires - Part 2: Particular requirements - Section 23: Extra low voltage lighting systems for filament lamps

This part of the IEC 60598-2 specifies requirements for extra low voltage lighting systems for ELV light sources, intended for ordinary interior use on supply voltages not exceeding 1000 V. The luminaires, being connected in parallel, are supplied via freely suspended continuous supporting conductors or profiles. The current in the ELV part of the system not exceeding 25 A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60598-2-23:201X; prEN IEC 60598-2-23:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60598-2-23:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60695-11-11:2019

Fire hazard testing - Part 11-11: Test flames - Determination of the characteristic heat flux for ignition from a non-contacting flame source

This part of IEC 60695 describes a test method used to determine the characteristic heat flux for ignition (CHF_I) from a non-contacting flame source for materials used in electrotechnical products, sub-assemblies or their parts. It provides a relationship between ignition time and incident heat flux. A test specimen cut from an end-product or sub-assembly can be tested by this test method. This part of IEC 60695 can be used in the fire hazard assessment and fire safety engineering procedures described in IEC 60695-1-10, IEC 60695-1-11 and IEC 60695-1-12. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-11-11:201X; prEN IEC 60695-11-11:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 61439-2:2019

Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 2: Jõuaparaadikoosted

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 2: Power switchgear and controlgear assemblies

NOTE 1 Throughout this part, the abbreviation PSC-ASSEMBLY (see 3.1.101) is used for a power switchgear and controlgear assembly. This part of IEC 61439 defines the specific requirements of power switchgear and controlgear assemblies (PSC-ASSEMBLIES) as follows: – ASSEMBLIES for which the rated voltage does not exceed 1 000 V in case of a.c. or 1 500 V in case of d.c.; – ASSEMBLIES designed for a nominal frequency of the incoming supply(s) does not exceed 1000 Hz; – ASSEMBLIES intended for indoor and outdoor applications; – stationary or movable ASSEMBLIES with or without enclosure; – ASSEMBLIES intended for use in connection with the generation, transmission, distribution and conversion of electric energy, and for the control of electric energy consuming equipment; – ASSEMBLIES designed for use under special service conditions, for example in ships and in rail vehicles provided that the other relevant specific requirements are complied with; NOTE 2 Supplementary requirements for ASSEMBLIES in ships are covered by IEC 60092-302. – ASSEMBLIES designed for electrical equipment of machines. Supplementary requirements for ASSEMBLIES forming part of a machine are covered by the IEC 60204 series. – ASSEMBLIES for use in photovoltaic installations, designated as a Photovoltaic Assembly (PVA). See Annex DD. This standard applies to all ASSEMBLIES whether they are designed, manufactured and verified on a one-off basis or fully standardised and manufactured in quantity. The manufacture and/or assembly may be carried out other than by the original manufacturer (see 3.10.1). This standard does not apply to individual devices and self-contained components, such as motor-starters, fuse switches, electronic equipment, etc. which will comply with the relevant product standards. This standard does not apply to the specific types of ASSEMBLIES covered by other parts of IEC 61439. For ASSEMBLIES not covered by other parts this part applies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61439-2:201X; prEN IEC 61439-2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61439-2:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 61643-322:2019

Components for low-voltage surge protection - Part 322: Selection and application principles for silicon PN-junction voltage limiters

This part of IEC 61643 is applicable to silicon PN-junction voltage limiters (overvoltage protectors) used in power and information & communication technology (ICT) systems surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment ports with nominal system voltages up to AC 1 000 V (RMS) and DC 1 500 V. This part of IEC 61643 provides information about silicon PN-junction voltage limiter junction arrangements, electrical characteristics, electrical ratings and application circuit examples in the following order: • Technology variants o forward biased semiconductor diodes - Zener breakdown semiconductor diodes - avalanche breakdown semiconductor diodes - punch-through semiconductor bipolar junction transistor diodes - fold-back semiconductor bidirectional transistor diodes • Component construction • Characteristics • Ratings • Application examples

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61643-322:201X; prEN IEC 61643-322:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

EN 61000-3-12:2011/prA1:2019 {frag1}

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 3-12: Piirväärtused. Avalikesse madalpingevõrkudesse ühendatud seadmetest genereeritud vooluharmonooniliste piirväärtused sisendvoolu korral üle 16 A, kuid mitte üle 75 A faasi kohta

Fragment 1: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-12: Limits - Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current >16 A and ≤ 75 A per phase

Amendment for EN 61000-3-12:2011 (fragment 1)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-3-12:2011/A1:201X {frag 1}; EN 61000-3-12:2011/prA1:2019 {frag1}

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-3-12:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 301 908-15 V15.0.1

IMT kõrgsivdevõrgud; Raadiospektri juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 15. E-UTRA FDD repiiterid

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 15: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA FDD) Repeaters

The present document applies to the following radio equipment types: • Repeaters for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (FDD). This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the operating bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: E-UTRA Repeater operating bands E-UTRA FDD band Direction of transmission E-UTRA Repeater operating bands 1 Downlink 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz Uplink 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 3 Downlink 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Uplink 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 7 Downlink 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz Uplink 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 8 Downlink 925 MHz to 960 MHz Uplink 880 MHz to 915 MHz 20 Downlink 791 MHz to 821 MHz Uplink 832 MHz to 862 MHz 22 Downlink 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz Uplink 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz 28 Downlink 758 MHz to 803 MHz Uplink 703 MHz to 748 MHz 31 Downlink 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz Uplink 452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz 32 (note 1) (note 2) Downlink 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Uplink N/A 72 Downlink 461 MHz to 466 MHz Uplink 451 MHz to 456 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. The present document covers requirements for E-UTRA Repeaters for 3GPP Release 15. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 301 908-15 V15.0.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60794-6:2019

Optical Fibre Cables - Part 6: Indoor-Outdoor cables - Sectional specification for Indoor-Outdoor cables

This part of IEC 60794 is a sectional specification covering general features of optical fibre cables applicable to outdoor as well as indoor environments: so called "indoor-outdoor cables". Indoor-Outdoor cables are deployed in outside plant environment as well as in premises and thus fulfilling outdoor as well as indoor requirements. Typical application spaces are: e.g. extension of a duct cable into a building or using this design for centralized cabling in the central office, the Premises or Local Area Network where the same cable is used for the entire length of the cabling link including both the indoor as well as the outdoor portions. Cables of which generally possess the characteristics associated with outdoor cable designs having the thermal and mechanical robustness that makes them suitable for use in the outside plant, while simultaneously being relatively flexible, compact and lightweight while exhibiting the fire performance 99 required in indoor premises are specified in IEC 60794-6-10. Flame Retardant Outdoor cables (see IEC 60794-6-20) are used when most of the cable length is deployed as an outdoor cable with a part of its length is deployed indoors. The cable design can be derived from a typical outdoor cable design according to the product specifications described in IEC 60794-3. The specific demand related to bend radii according to the installation situation and fire performance according to the regional legislation mainly requires the appropriate selection of the jacket material in combination with other material and / or design considerations. Because of the use in buildings with tighter space restrictions, higher flexibility of the cable is often required for the installation. Often lower diameter cables are to be preferred. Indoor cables which are weatherised (see IEC 60794-6-30) are used when an indoor cable is to be used outdoors over a short distance (few meters) e.g. when the network access point, NAP, is very close to the building. The indoor-outdoor fibre optical cable design can be derived from an indoor design (see IEC 60794-2 and IEC TR 62901 for typical applications) with specific outdoor performance features added. Critical parameters are UV stability, and resistance against exposure to humidity.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-6:201X; prEN IEC 60794-6:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60794-6-10:2019

Optical Fibre Cables - Part 6-10: Indoor-Outdoor cables - Family specification for a Universal Indoor-Outdoor cable

This part of IEC 60794 is a family specification covering features of optical fibre cables applicable to outdoor as well as indoor environments: so called "Universal Indoor-Outdoor cables". These cables generally possess the characteristics associated with outdoor cable designs (according to IEC 60794-3 however typically less stringent, typically "non armoured") having the thermal and mechanical robustness that makes them suitable for use in the outside plant, while simultaneously being flexible enough, compact and lightweight and exhibiting the fire performance required in indoor premises. A typical application is e.g. the centralized cabling in central office, the Premises or Local Area Network where the same cable design is used for the entire length of the cabling link including both the indoor as well as the outdoor portions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-6-10:201X; prEN IEC 60794-6-10:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60794-6-20:2019

Optical Fibre Cables - Part 6-20: Indoor-Outdoor cables - Family specification for Flame Retardant Outdoor cables

This part of IEC 60794 is a family specification covering optical fibre outdoor cables which are flame retardant and thus also applicable to indoor environments. These cables generally possess the characteristics associated with outdoor cable designs having similar thermal and mechanical robustness that makes them suitable for use in the outside plant, while simultaneously exhibiting the fire performance required in indoor premises. Typical application spaces are: e.g. extension of a "shorter length" of an outdoor cable into the building.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-6-20:201X; prEN IEC 60794-6-20:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 60794-6-30:2019

Optical Fibre Cables - Part 6-30: Indoor-Outdoor cables - Family specification for Weatherized Indoor cables

This part of IEC 60794 is a family specification covering optical fibre indoor cables that deployed in short length (≤ 10 m) outdoor environments. These cables generally possess the characteristics associated with indoor cable designs having the appropriate fire performance and flexibility that makes them suitable for use in premises. Because of its predicted use outdoors stability against environmental attack e.g. UV radiation and humidity (see Table 1, IEC 60794-6) is required. Typical application spaces include the extension of a short length of indoor cable outside the building such as to a NAP mounted outside the building at the house wall.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-6-30:201X; prEN IEC 60794-6-30:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 62153-4-15:2019

Metallic cables and other passive components test methods - Part 4-15: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Test method for measuring transfer impedance and screening attenuation - or coupling attenuation with triaxial cell

This part of IEC 62153 specifies the procedures for measuring with triaxial cell the transfer impedance, screening attenuation or the coupling attenuation of connectors, cable assemblies and components, e.g. accessories for analogue and digital transmission systems and equipment for communication networks and cabling. Measurements can be achieved by applying the device under test direct to the triaxial cell or with the tube in tube method in accordance with IEC 62153-4-7.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62153-4-15:201X; prEN IEC 62153-4-15:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10373-3

Identifitseerimiskaardid. Katsemeetodid. Osa 3: Kontaktidega kiipkaardid ja seotud liideseseadmed

Identification cards - Test methods - Part 3: Integrated circuit cards with contacts and related interface devices

See dokument defineerib kontaktidega kiipkaartide ja seotud liideseseadmete karakteristikute katsemeetodeid standardis ISO/IEC 7816-3 antud määratluse kohaselt. Iga katsemeetodi puhul on antud viide ühele või mitmele põhistandardile, milleks võib olla ISO/IEC 7810, mis defineerib identifitseerimiskaardi rakendustes kasutatavaid infosalvestustehnoloogiasid. MÄRKUS Vastuvõetavuse kriteeriumid ei moodusta osa sellest dokumendist, aga on leitavad ülalmainitud rahvusvahelistest standarditest. See dokument määratleb katsemeetodeid, mis on eriomased kontakt-kiibitehnoloogiale. See dokument määratleb katsemeetodeid, mis on tavalised ühe või enama kaarditehnoloogia jaoks, ja sama standardi teised osad määratlevad teisi tehnoloogiakatseid. Selles dokumendis määratletud katsemeetodid on mõeldud eraldi ja sõltumatult teostamiseks. Üks konkreetne kaart ei pea järjest kõiki katseid läbima. Selles dokumendis määratletud katsemeetodid põhinevad standardil ISO/IEC 7816-3. Selles dokumendis defineeritud katse-meetodite abil kindlaks määratud kaartide ja IFD-de vastavus ei välista rikkeid väljal. Töökindluse katsetamine on väljaspool selle dokumendi käsitlusala. See dokument ei defineeri ühtegi katset, et saavutada

kontaktidega kiipkaartide täielik funktsioneerimine. Katsemeetodid nõuavad ainult seda, et miinimumfunktsionaalsus oleks õigeks tunnistatud. Miinimumfunktsionaalsus on määratletud alljärgnevalt. — Mis tahes kaardis olev skeem jätkab Algeadistuse tagasisidele Vastuse kuvamist, mis on vastavuses põhistandardiga. — Mis tahes kontaktid, mis on ühenduses ükskõik missuguse kaardis oleva integreeritud skeemiga, jätkavad põhistandardiga vastavuses oleva elektritakistuse näitamist.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 10373-3:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-3:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10373-7

Kaardid ja turvaseadmed isikutuvastuseks. Katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Kontaktivabad lähitoimeobjektid

Identification cards - Test methods - Part 7: Vicinity cards

Standardi seeria ISO/IEC 10373 defineerib katsemeetodeid identifitseerimiskaartide omadustele standardis ISO/IEC 7810 antud määratluste kohaselt. Iga katsemeetodi puhul on antud viide ühele või mitmele põhistandardile, milleks võib olla ISO/IEC 7810 või üks või mitu täiendavat standardit, mis määratlevad identifitseerimiskaartide rakenduses kasutatava info talletamise tehnoloogia. MÄRKUS 1 Vastuvõetavuse kriteeriumid ei moodusta osa standardi seeriast ISO/IEC 10373, aga on leitavad ülalmainitud rahvusvahelistest standarditest. MÄRKUS 2 Standardi seerias ISO/IEC 10373 määratletud katsemeetodid on mõeldud eraldi teostamiseks. üks konkreetne kaart ei pea järjest kõiki katseid läbima. See dokument käsitleb katsemeetodeid, mis on eriomased kontaktivabadele integreeritud ahelaga kaartidele (lähitoimekaartidele). ISO/IEC 10373-1 käsitleb katsemeetodeid, mis on tavalised ühe või mitme ICC tehnoloogia jaoks, ja standardi ISO/IEC 10373 teised osad käsitlevad teisi tehnoloogiaspetsiifilisi katseid. Kui ei ole teisiti määratud, rakenduvad selles dokumendis toodud katsed üksnes standardites ISO/IEC 15693-1, ISO/IEC 15693-2 ja ISO/IEC 15693-3 määratud lähitoimekaartidele.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 10373-7:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-7:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10646

Infotehnoloogia. Universaalne koodimärgistik (UCS)

Information technology - Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) (ISO/IEC 10646:2017, identical + ISO/IEC 10646:2017/Amd 1:2019, identical + ISO/IEC 10646:2017/Amd 2:2019, identical)

See rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab universaalset koodimärgistikku (UCS). See on rakendatav maailma keelte ja lisasümbolite esituseks, edastamiseks, vahetamiseks, töötlemiseks, talletamiseks, sisestamiseks ja esitamiseks kirjalikus vormis. See rahvusvaheline standard: • täpsustab selle rahvusvahelise standardi arhitektuuri; • defineerib selles rahvusvahelises standardis kasutatud termineid; • kirjeldab koodimärgistiku koodiruumi üldstruktuuri; • kirjeldab UCS-i mitmekeelset põhitasandit (BMP); • kirjeldab UCS-i lisatasandeid: mitmekeelne lisatasand (SMP), ideograafiline lisatasand (SIP), tertsiaarne lisatasand (TIP) ja eriotstarbeline lisatasand (SSP); • määratleb graafiliste märkide kogumi, mida kasutatakse ülemaailmselt skriptides ja loomulike keelte kirjapildis; • täpsustab graafiliste märkide ja vormingumärkide nimesid BMP, SMP, SIP, TIP, SSP ning nende kodeeritud esituste jaoks UCS-koodiruumis; • täpsustab juhtmärkide ja privaatumärkide kodeeritud esitust; • täpsustab kolme UCS-i kodeerimisvormi: UTF-8, UTF-16 ja UTF-32; • täpsustab seitse UCS-i kodeerimisskeemi: UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-32, UTF-32BE ja UTF-32LE; • täpsustab selle koodimärgistiku tulevaste lisandite haldust. UCS on standardis ISO/IEC 2022 kirjeldatud erinev kodeerimissüsteem. Meetod, kuidas eristada UCS-i standardist ISO/IEC 2022, on täpsustatud jaotises 12.2. Graafilisele märgile omistatakse standardis ainult üks märgi koodipositsioon, mis asub kas BMP-s või mõnel lisatasandil.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 10646:2017; ISO/IEC 10646:2017/Amd 1:2019; ISO/IEC 10646:2017/Amd 2:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2014/A1:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10646:2014/A2:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEVS-ISO/IEC 29138-1

Infotehnoloogia. Kasutajaliidesele ligipääsetavus. Osa 1: Kasutajate ligipääsuvajadused.

Information technology - User interface accessibility - Part 1: User accessibility needs (ISO/IEC 29138-1:2018, identical)

See dokument nimetab hulga kasutaja ligipääsuvajadusi, mis on eri kasutajatel IKT-süsteemide jaoks, et süsteemid oleksid neile ligipääsetavad. Isikud võivad nõuda süsteemilt igat kasutaja ligipääsuvajadust. Eri kasutajatel võivad eri olukordades olla erinevad kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused. Kuigi need kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused on välja arendatud IKT tarbeks, siis paljud kasutajate ligipääsuvajadused on rakendatavad ka teistes valdkondades. See dokument ei esita nõudeid või spetsiifilisi protseduure ja meetodeid kasutaja ligipääsuvajaduste rakendamise ja hindamise kohta. Siiski võib see pakkuda teavet selliste nõuete väljatöötamiseks (vt 5.4). See dokument ei ole mõeldud sertifitseerimiseks või reguleerimiseks või lepinguliseks kasutamiseks. Selles dokumendis esitatud kasutaja ligipääsuvajadused on mõeldud teavitamiseks ja julgustamiseks neile, kes vastutavad ligipääsetavuse eest, et tagada rohkem kui õigusaktide ja määrustega sätestatud minimaalne ligipääsetavus.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 29138-1:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EN ISO 18243:2019/prA1

Electrically propelled mopeds and motorcycles - Test specifications and safety requirements for lithium-ion battery systems - Amendment 1 (ISO 18243:2017/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 18243:2019

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18243:2017/DAMd 1; EN ISO 18243:2019/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18243:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 286-2

Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen - Part 2: Pressure vessels for air braking and auxiliary systems for motor vehicles and their trailers

1.1 This document applies to the design and manufacture of simple unfired serially made pressure vessels, herein after referred to as vessels, designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary systems for motor vehicles and their trailers, and which: a) include fabrication by welding; b) have a simple geometry enabling simple-to-use production procedures. This is achieved by either: 1) a cylindrical shell of circular cross section closed by outwardly dished and/or flat ends having the same axis of revolution as the shell; or: 2) two dished ends having the same axis of revolution; c) have branches not larger in diameter than 0,5 of the diameter of the cylinder to which they are welded. 1.2 It applies only to vessels intended to contain compressed air, and which operate within the following constraints: a) subjected to an internal pressure greater than 0,5 bar; b) the parts and assemblies contributing to the strength of the vessel under pressure to be made either of non-alloy quality steel or of non-alloy aluminium or non-age hardening aluminium alloys; c) maximum working pressure 30 bar, the product of that pressure and the capacity of the vessel ($PS \cdot V$) is greater than 50 bar litres and not exceeding 1 500 bar litres; d) capacity not exceeding 150 litres; e) minimum working temperature not lower than $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and maximum working temperature not higher than $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. It does not apply to vessels specifically designed for nuclear use, to vessels specifically intended for installation in or the propulsion of ships and aircraft, or to fire extinguishers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 286-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 286-2:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

prEN 286-3

Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen - Part 3: Steel pressure vessels designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock

1.1 This document is applicable to simple unfired steel pressure vessels, referred to as "vessel" in this document, designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock (see Clause 13). It defines three types of vessel A, B and C (see Table 1) corresponding to the current practice of European railway networks. 1.2 The vessels in this document are: a) made from a single shell; b) made from non-alloy steel; c) fabricated by welding; d) used at a maximum working pressure of 15 bar; e) the product of the maximum working pressure (in bar) and the volume (in litre): $50\text{ bar litres} < PV \leq 10\ 000\text{ bar litres}$; f) made of a cylindrical part of circular cross-section called the shell with two outwardly dished torispherical ends, that is two dished ends with the same axis of rotation. This document therefore does not apply to vessels with one or two flat ends or those made up of several compartments; g) calculated with a design pressure P (see 5.1.4.1.2); h) designed for a working temperature of between $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; i) fastened to vehicles: 1) by straps for types A and B vessels, 2) by welded brackets for types B and C vessels. 1.3 In normal service, a momentary overpressure of 10 % of PS , the maximum working pressure PS , is permitted. 1.4 This document applies to the vessel proper, from the inlet connection to the outlet connection and to all other connections and fittings belonging to the vessel. 1.5 This document gives the requirements to be met for the calculation, design, fabrication, inspection during fabrication and certification of the vessel, and fittings for assembly to the vehicle. These requirements cannot be written in sufficient detail to ensure good workmanship or proper construction. Each manufacturer is therefore responsible for taking every necessary step to make sure that the quality of workmanship and construction is such as to ensure compliance with good engineering practice. This document gives: a) in Annex B, recommendations for assembly to the vehicles; b) in Annex C, recommendations for the service surveillance of type A vessels; c) in Annex D, recommendations for the service surveillance of types B and C vessels. The requirements of this document apply to vessels designed to be fitted to rail vehicles.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 286-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 286-3:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 6057:2019

Aerospace series - Rod-end with bearing EN 4265 in corrosion resisting steel, internal threaded shank - Dimensions and loads, Inch series

This European standard specifies the characteristics of adjustable rod-ends consisting of: - a spherical plain bearing, metal to metal, in corrosion resisting steel, wide series (EN 4265) - a rod end with internal threaded shank They are intended for use in fixed or moving parts of the aircraft structure and their control mechanisms

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: FprEN 6057:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 16602-60-14

Space product assurance - Relifing procedure - EEE components

This standard specifies the requirements, also known as "relifing requirements", for the planned, intentional storage, control, and removal from storage of electronic, electrical and electromechanical parts which are intended to be used for space applications. This standard covers the relifing of all components as defined by ECSS-Q-ST-60 and ECSS-Q-ST-60-13. The relifing process is a lot quality control activity. The inspections and tests defined do not constitute an up-screening or up-grading of components to a higher level of quality than procured to. In line with ECSS-Q-ST-60, this standard differentiates between classes of components through different sets of standardization requirements. The classes provide levels of trade-off between assurance and risk. The highest assurance and lowest risk is provided by Class 1 and the lowest assurance and highest risk by Class 3. Procurement costs are typically highest for Class 1 and lowest for Class 3. Mitigation and other engineering measures can decrease the total cost of ownership differences between the three classes. The project objectives, definition and constraints determine which class or classes of components are appropriate to be utilised within the system and subsystems. - Class 1 components are described in Clause 4, 5 and 6 - Class 2 components are described in Clause 4, 5 and 6 - Class 3 components are described in Clause 4, 5 and 7 The requirements of this document apply to all parties involved at all levels in the integration of EEE components into space segment hardware and launchers. This standard is applicable to all EEE parts covered by ECSS-Q-ST-60 and used in space programmes. This standard is not applicable to dice. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16602-60-14

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16602-60-14:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN ISO 18063-2

Rough-terrain trucks - Visibility test methods and their verification - Part 2: Slewing trucks (ISO/DIS 18063-2: 2019)

This standard applies to rough-terrain slewing variable-reach trucks (herein-after referred to as 'trucks') as defined in ISO 10896-2 that have a specific seated operator's position, on the left hand side of the boom, or centre position (excluding operator position on the right side of the boom). This standard specifies a static test method for determining and evaluating the operator's visibility on a rectangular 1 m boundary close around the slewing rough-terrain variable-reach truck and on a 12 m visibility test circle. Performance requirements for visibility are specified in this standard. It applies to trucks for operation on work sites.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18063-2; prEN ISO 18063-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 24263

Footwear - Attachment strength of straps, trims and accessories (ISO/DIS 24263: 2019)

This standard describes a method for determining the attachment strength of footwear upper straps joined to the sole, upper decorations, hooks, eyelets and trims.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 24263; prEN ISO 24263

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 24264

Footwear - Attachment strength of top pieces (ISO/DIS 24264:2019)

This standard describes a method for determining the attachment strength of heel top pieces.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 24264; prEN ISO 24264

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 24265

Footwear - Test methods for uppers-fastness to rubbing using a rubber pad (ISO/DIS 24265:2019)

This Standard specifies a method for the determination of the rubbing resistance of leather and synthetic materials using rubber. The method is aimed to establish testing conditions that are similar to those of the practical use of footwear subjected to drastic stress, as is the case of hiking or children's footwear, where the upper of one of the shoes is expected to rub with the sole of the other. This method is applicable to all types of leather and synthetic materials intended for shoe uppers.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 24265; prEN ISO 24265

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 24266

Footwear - Test methods for whole shoe - Flexing durability (ISO/DIS 24266:2019)

This International Standard specifies two test methods for the determination of the flexing durability of whole shoes. The two methods may not give comparable results. These methods are not applicable to the whole shoes with heel height more than 70 mm, or the thickness of flexing area of the soles more than 25 mm, or flexing angle less than 45° according to ISO 17707:2005 clause 6 rigidity test.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 24266; prEN ISO 24266

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-ISO 8454:2010/prA1

Sigaretid. Süsinikmonooksiidi määramine sigaretisuitsu aurufaasis. NDIR meetod Cigarettes - Determination of carbon monoxide in the vapour phase of cigarette smoke - NDIR method (ISO 8454:2007/Amd 2:2019, identical)

Stadnardi EVS-ISO 8454:2010 muudatus

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8454:2007/Amd 2:2019

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 8454:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEVS-ISO 4387

Sigaretid. Kuivade tahkete osakeste kogu- ja nikotiinivaba hulga kindlaksmääramine rutiinse analüütilise suitsumasina abil

Cigarettes - Determination of total and nicotine-free dry particulate matter using a routine analytical smoking machine

See dokument täpsustab meetodeid kogu osakestehulga kindlaks määramiseks ja samas ka nikotiinivaba kuiva osakestehulga olemasolu määramiseks sigaretisuitsus, mis on loodud ja kogutud rutiinse analüütilise suitsumasina abil.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 4387:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 4387:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 4387:2006/A1:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 4387:2006/A2:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 13708

Foodstuffs - Detection of irradiated food containing crystalline sugar by ESR spectroscopy

This European Standard specifies a method for the detection of foods containing crystalline sugars which have been treated with ionizing radiation, by analysing the electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrum, also called electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrum, of the food. Interlaboratory studies have been successfully carried out on dried figs, dried mangoes, dried papayas and raisins.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13708

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13708:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 13885

Food processing machinery - Clipping machines - Safety and hygiene requirements

This document specifies safety and hygiene requirements of clipping machines (hereafter referred to as machine) for closing of casings filled with foodstuffs (hereafter referred to as product) by using a clip, and which are intended to be used in butcheries, meat processing factories, main kitchens and other food processing factories. Clipping machines are used to close tubes with a single clip (one side) or a double clip (end locking and start locking). The machines are equipped with closing tools (punch/die),

which create the closure by deforming the locking element (clip). This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events relevant to machinery when it is used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This document covers the following types of machines: — semi-automatic machine (see Figure 1 and Figure 2); — automatic machine (see Figure 3). This document does not cover any machines whose closing procedure is only performed manually. This document is not applicable to machinery manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13885

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13885:2005+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 17444

Doping prevention in sport - Good development and manufacturing practices aimed at preventing the presence of prohibited substances in food intended for sports people and food supplements

This document sets out the requirements relative to the development and manufacture of food intended for sports people and food supplements to reduce the risk of the presence - without fully guarantying the absence - of substances prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) [5]. This document specifies a framework of good practices with the objective of preventing the presence of substances prohibited in sport in food intended for sports people and food supplements. This document does not lead to any form of product endorsement. This document excludes the so-called "energy drinks".

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 17444

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1787

Foodstuffs - Detection of irradiated food containing cellulose by ESR spectroscopy

This European Standard specifies a method for the detection of foods containing cellulose which have been treated with ionizing radiation, by analysing the electron spin resonance (ESR) spectrum, also called electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrum, of the food. Interlaboratory studies have been successfully carried out with pistachio nut shells, paprika powder and fresh strawberries. However, it has been shown that false positive results can appear when analysing bleached nuts. For further information, see Clause 7 on limitations.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1787

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1787:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 22184

Milk and milk products - Determination of the sugar contents - High performance anion exchange chromatographic method (HPAEC-PAD) (ISO/DIS 22184:2019)

This International Standard describes the quantitative liquid chromatographic determination of specific sugars (galactose, glucose, fructose, sucrose, lactose, and maltose) in various milk and milk products, applying arabinose or fucose as internal standards. The method is applicable for the following different dairy matrices: milk, milk powder, cheese, whey powder, infant formula, dessert and yogurt. Soy containing dairy products are excluded. The determination of the lactose content in low lactose milk products is excluded. A sophisticated high performance anion exchange chromatographic method in combination with pulsed amperometric detection (HPAEC-AD) is applied. With this method the following 13 different mono- and disaccharides can be separated: fucose, arabinose, galactose, glucose, fructose, sucrose, lactose, lactulose, maltose, melibiose, trehalose, platinose (maltulose) and maltotriose.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22184; prEN ISO 22184

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 6647-1

Rice - Determination of amylose content - Part 1: Reference method: Spectrophotometric method with a defatting procedure by methanol and with calibration solutions of potato amylose and waxy rice amylopectin (ISO/DIS 6647-1:2019)

This part of ISO 6647 specifies a reference method for the determination of the amylose content of milled rice, non-parboiled. The method is applicable to rice with an amylose mass fraction higher than 5 %. This part of ISO 6647 can also be used for husked rice, maize, millet and other cereals if the extension of this scope has been validated by the user. Note Amylose values determined with this standard can be compared with PDO and PGI legislation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6647-1; prEN ISO 6647-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6647-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 6647-2

Rice - Determination of amylose content - Part 2: Routine method: Spectrophotometric routine method without defatting procedure and with calibration from rice standards (ISO/DIS 6647-2:2019)

This Annex specifies two simplified routine methods for the determination of the amylose mass fraction of milled rice, non-parboiled. The main difference between the two methods is the dispersion procedure: method A specifies hot, and method B cold, dispersion. Both methods are applicable to rice with an amylose mass fraction higher than 5 %. Note These methods describe simplified procedures for the preparation of samples, which are frequently used in routine laboratories. The methods use the same reagents as the reference method (see ISO 6647-1), but omit the defatting step. Rice samples of which the amylose mass fraction has been determined by the reference method are used as standards.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6647-2; prEN ISO 6647-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6647-2:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 13614

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of adhesivity of bituminous emulsions by water immersion test

This document specifies a method for determining the adhesion of a bituminous emulsion coated onto aggregate when immersed in water. The method considers two different aspects of adhesivity, i.e. immediate adhesivity and water effect on binder adhesion. The method may be used with a reference aggregate. In that case, it measures the intrinsic adhesion behaviour of a bituminous emulsion. The method may also be used with a specific aggregate as used on a job site. **WARNING** -The use of this document may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13614

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13614:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 15199-3

Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography method - Part 3: Crude oil

This European Standard describes a method for the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products by capillary gas chromatography using flame ionisation detection. The standard is applicable to crude oils. The boiling range distribution and recovery to C100 or C120 can be determined. Two procedures are described: single and dual analysis mode. The basis of each is the calculation procedure as described in Annex A. **NOTE 1** This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations. **NOTE 2** For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent respectively the mass fraction and the volume fraction. **WARNING** : Use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15199-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15199-3:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 15663

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Life cycle costing (ISO/DIS 15663: 2019)

This document specifies requirements for, and gives guidance on, the application of life cycle costing for the development activities and operations associated with drilling, exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources. This document covers facilities and associated activities within different business categories (upstream, midstream, downstream and petrochemical). The life cycle costing process as described in this document is applicable when making decisions between competing options that are differentiated by cost and/or economic value implications. This document is not concerned with decision making related to the economic performance of individual options or options differentiated by factors other than cost or economic value. Guidance is provided on the management methodology and application of life cycle costing in support of decision making across life cycle phases. The extent of planning and management depends on the magnitude of the costs involved, the potential value that can be created and the life cycle phase. It also provides the means of identifying cost drivers and provides a cost-control framework for these cost drivers, allowing effective cost control and optimization over the entire life of an asset.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15663; prEN ISO 15663

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15663-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16486-1

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 1: General (ISO/DIS 16486-1:2019)

This document specifies the general properties of unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) compounds for the manufacture of pipes, fittings and valves made from these compounds, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. The ISO 16486- series is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. This document establishes a calculation and design scheme on which to base the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of a PA-U piping system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 16486-1; ISO/DIS 16486-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16486-2

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 2: Pipes (ISO/DIS 16486-2:2019)

This part of ISO 16486 specifies the physical and mechanical properties of pipes made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. ISO 16486 is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In addition, it lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of pipes. Pipes conforming to this part of ISO 16486 are jointed typically by using mechanical, electrofusion or butt fusion (see Annex A) techniques, but not by solvent cement jointing.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16486-2; prEN ISO 16486-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16486-3

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO/DIS 16486-3:2019)

This part of ISO 16486 specifies the physical and mechanical properties of fittings made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. ISO 16486 is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In addition, it lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of fittings. In conjunction with the other parts of ISO 16486, it is applicable to PA-U fittings, their joints, to joints with components of PA-U and to joints with mechanical fittings of other materials, and to the following fitting types: — fusion fittings — electrofusion fittings and butt fusion fittings; — transition fittings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16486-3; prEN ISO 16486-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 16486-1

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 1: General (ISO/DIS 16486-1:2019)

This document specifies the general properties of unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) compounds for the manufacture of pipes, fittings and valves made from these compounds, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. The ISO 16486- series is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. This document establishes a calculation and design scheme on which to base the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of a PA-U piping system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 16486-1; ISO/DIS 16486-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16486-2

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 2: Pipes (ISO/DIS 16486-2:2019)

This part of ISO 16486 specifies the physical and mechanical properties of pipes made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. ISO 16486 is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In addition, it lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of pipes. Pipes conforming to this part of ISO 16486 are jointed typically by using mechanical, electrofusion or butt fusion (see Annex A) techniques, but not by solvent cement jointing.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16486-2; prEN ISO 16486-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16486-3

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO/DIS 16486-3:2019)

This part of ISO 16486 specifies the physical and mechanical properties of fittings made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. ISO 16486 is applicable to PA-U piping systems the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In addition, it lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of fittings. In conjunction with the other parts of ISO 16486, it is applicable to PA-U fittings, their joints, to joints with components of PA-U and to joints with mechanical fittings of other materials, and to the following fitting types: — fusion fittings — electrofusion fittings and butt fusion fittings; — transition fittings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16486-3; prEN ISO 16486-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

prEN 13614

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of adhesivity of bituminous emulsions by water immersion test

This document specifies a method for determining the adhesion of a bituminous emulsion coated onto aggregate when immersed in water. The method considers two different aspects of adhesivity, i.e. immediate adhesivity and water effect on binder adhesion. The method may be used with a reference aggregate. In that case, it measures the intrinsic adhesion behaviour of a bituminous emulsion. The method may also be used with a specific aggregate as used on a job site. **WARNING** -The use of this document may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13614

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13614:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 14038-2

Electrochemical realkalization and chloride extraction treatments for reinforced concrete - Part 2: Chloride extraction

This document specifies a procedure for carrying out impressed current electrochemical chloride extraction from chloride bearing concrete in existing structures. It is applicable to atmospherically exposed parts of structures with ordinary reinforcement and/or post-tensioned tendon ducts embedded in concrete. In the latter case, it is essential to verify that there is no risk of hydrogen embrittlement, if necessary by conducting trials and installing monitoring during the treatment. This document does not apply to concrete containing pre-stressing steel which can suffer hydrogen embrittlement during chloride extraction, or to concrete containing epoxy-coated or galvanized reinforcement. In case of post-tensioned, pre-stressing concrete, the endangered tendon strands may be shielded by the tendon ducts from unwanted and/or exceeded polarization into the cathodic range and respective water reduction.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14038-2

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 14038-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEN 15502-1

Gas-fired heating boilers - Part 1: General requirements and tests

This European Standard specifies the common requirements and test methods, as well as the classification, marking and energy labelling of gas-fired central heating boilers that are fitted with atmospheric burners, fan assisted atmospheric burners or fully premixed burners, and are hereafter referred to as "boilers". This European Standard is to be used in conjunction with the specific Parts 2 (Part 2-1 and following ones). This European Standard applies to boilers of types B and C. **NOTE** For further background information on appliance types see CEN/TR 1749:2014 [1]. a) that use one or more combustible gases of the three gas families at the pressures stated in EN 437; b) where the temperature of the water is below or above 105 °C during normal operation; c)

where the maximum operating pressure in the water circuit does not exceed 6 bar; d) which can give rise to condensation under certain circumstances; e) which are declared in the instructions for installation to be either a "condensing" boiler or a "low temperature boiler" or a "standard boiler" or an "other boiler". If no declaration is given the boiler is to be considered both a "standard boiler" and an "other boiler"; NOTE The Ecodesign Directive defines "other boilers", "low temperature boilers" and "condensing boilers". The Boiler Efficiency Directive defines "standard boilers", "low temperature boilers" and "condensing boilers". Depending on the legislation applied, a boiler can be both "a standard boiler" and an "other boiler". f) which are intended to be installed inside a building or in a partially protected place; g) which are intended to produce also hot water either by the instantaneous or storage principle as a single unit. This European Standard applies to boilers designed for sealed water systems or for open water systems. NOTE This general standard and the specific standards (see Part 2) provide requirements for boilers with known constructions. For boilers with any alternative constructions, which might not fully be covered by this standard or a specific standard, the risk associated with this alternative construction will need to be assessed. An example of an assessment methodology, based upon risk assessment, is given in Clause 11. This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances intended for connection to gas grids where the quality of the distributed gas is likely to vary to a large extent over the lifetime of the appliance (see Annex EE). This European Standard is not intended to cover appliances designed and constructed to burn gas containing toxic components.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15502-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15502-1:2012+A1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 15643

Sustainability of construction works - Framework for assessment of buildings and civil engineering works

This document provides principles and requirements for the assessment of environmental, social and economic performance of buildings and civil engineering works taking into account their technical characteristics and functionality. Assessments of environmental, social and economic performance are the three aspects of sustainability assessment of buildings and civil engineering works, or combination thereof, (hereafter referred to as "construction works"). The framework applies to all types of construction works, both new and existing, and it is relevant for the assessment of the environmental, social and economic performance of new construction works over their entire life cycle, and of existing construction works over their remaining service life and end of life stage. The sustainability assessment of construction works concentrates on the assessment of environmental, social and economic aspects and impacts of construction works expressed with quantifiable indicators. It includes the assessment of a construction works' influence on the environmental, social and economic aspects and impacts on the local area (area of influence) and of the local infrastructure beyond the curtilage of the building and the civil engineering works. It excludes environmental, social and economic risk assessment. The European Standards developed under this framework do not set the rules for how the different assessment methodologies may provide valuation methods; nor do they prescribe levels or classes for measuring performance. NOTE Valuation methods, levels, classes or benchmarks can be prescribed in the requirements for environmental, social and economic performance in the client's brief, construction regulations, national standards, national codes of practice, construction works assessment and certification schemes, etc. The rules for assessment of environmental, social and economic aspects of organizations, such as management systems, are not included within this framework. However, the consequences of decisions or actions that influence the environmental, social and economic performance of the object of assessment are taken into account.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 15643

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15643-1:2010

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15643-2:2011

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15643-3:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15643-4:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15643-5:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN 1996-1-1:2019

Eurocode 6 - Design of masonry structures - Part 1-1: General rules for reinforced and unreinforced masonry structures

(1) The basis for the design of building and civil engineering works in masonry is given in this Part 1-1 of EN 1996, which deals with unreinforced masonry, reinforced masonry and confined masonry. Principles for the design of prestressed masonry are also given. This Part 1-1 of EN 1996 is not valid for masonry elements with a plan area of less than 0,04 m². (2) For those types of structures not covered entirely, for new structural uses for established materials, for new materials, or where actions and other influences outside normal experience have to be resisted, the provisions given in this Part 1-1 of EN 1996 may be applicable, but may need to be supplemented. (3) Part 1-1 of EN 1996 gives detailed rules which are mainly applicable to ordinary buildings. The applicability of these rules may be limited, for practical reasons or due to simplifications; any limits of applicability are given in the text where necessary. (4) Part 1-1 of EN 1996 does not cover: — resistance to fire (which is dealt with in EN 1996-1-2); — particular aspects of special types of building (for example, dynamic effects on tall buildings); — particular aspects of special types of civil engineering works (such as masonry bridges, dams, chimneys or liquid-retaining structures); — particular aspects of special types of structures (such as arches or domes); — masonry where gypsum, with or without cement, mortars are used; — masonry where the units are not laid in a regular pattern of courses (rubble masonry); — masonry reinforced with other materials than steel.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1996-1-1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012/NA:2013

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012+NA:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+A1:2012+NA:2013/AC:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN IEC 63129:2019

Determination of inrush current characteristics of lighting products

This document describes a method, based on measurements combined with calculations, to determine specific characteristics of the inrush current of single and/or multiple lighting products of the same type. Lighting products include the following: • Light sources with integrated controlgear, • Controlgear, • Luminaires. The inrush current characteristics that are determined are • the peak inrush current, • the inrush-current pulse duration. This Document applies to lighting products connected to low-voltage 230 V AC 50/60 Hz electrical supply networks. NOTE - In clause 6 it is stated that the methodology applies reference values for the reference (line) inductance and the reference (short circuit) peak current which reflect the typical situation in a 230 V AC installation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63129:201X; prEN IEC 63129:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 10848-5

Acoustics - Laboratory and field measurement of the flanking transmission for airborne, impact and building service equipment sound between adjoining rooms - Part 5: Radiation efficiencies of building elements (ISO/DIS 10848-5:2019)

ISO 10848 (all parts) specifies measurement methods to characterize the flanking transmission of one or several building components. This document considers only laboratory measurements. This part of ISO 10848 specifies measurement methods to be performed in a laboratory to characterize the acoustic radiation of a building element when mechanically or acoustically excited. The measured quantities can be used to compare products, or to express a requirement, or as input data for prediction methods, such as ISO 12354-1 and -2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10848-5; prEN ISO 10848-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

prEN ISO 16283-2

Acoustics - Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Impact sound insulation (ISO/DIS 16283-2:2019)

This part of ISO 16283 specifies procedures to determine the impact sound insulation using sound pressure measurements with an impact source operating on a floor or stairs in a building. These procedures are intended for room volumes in the range from 10 m³ to 250 m³ in the frequency range from 50 Hz to 5 000 Hz. The test results can be used to quantify, assess and compare the impact sound insulation in unfurnished or furnished rooms where the sound field might, or might not approximate to a diffuse field. Two impact sources are described: the tapping machine and the rubber ball. These impact sources do not exactly replicate all possible types of real impacts on floors or stairs in buildings. The tapping machine can be used to assess a variety of light, hard impacts such as footsteps from walkers wearing hard-heeled footwear or dropped objects. A single number quantity can be calculated using the rating procedures in ISO 717-2. This single number quantity links the measured impact sound insulation using the tapping machine to subjective assessment of general impacts in dwellings that occur on floors or stairs in a building. The tapping machine is also well-suited to the prediction of impact sound insulation using ISO 15712-2. These two aspects facilitate the specification of impact sound insulation in national building requirements using only measurements with the tapping machine as an impact source. The rubber ball can be used to assess heavy, soft impacts such as from walkers in bare feet or children jumping, as well as quantifying absolute values that can be related to human disturbance in terms of a Fast time-weighted maximum sound pressure level. At present, calculation procedures for a single number quantity do not currently exist in an ISO Standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16283-2; prEN ISO 16283-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16283-2:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.12.2019

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](#).

EVS-EN 10217-2:2019

Terasest keevitatud survetorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 2: Elekterkeevitatud kõrgendatud temperatuuril kasutamiseks spetsifitseeritud omadustega legerimata ja legeritud terasest torud

Käesolev dokument spetsifitseerib tehnilised tarnetingimused elektriliselt keevitatud ringikujulise ristlõikega torude kahele katsekategooriale, mille omadused on spetsifitseeritud kasutamiseks kõrgendatud temperatuuril ja mis on valmistatud legerimata kvaliteetterasest või legeritud eriterasest. MÄRKUS 1 Need toruklassid on kavandatud vastavalt EL direktiivis 2014/68/EL surveseadmete esitatavatele olulistele nõuetele, mille omadused on spetsifitseeritud kasutamiseks kõrgendatud temperatuuril ja mis hõlmavad kõiki, kõnealuse direktiivi artiklis 13 sätestatud asjakohaseid kategooriaid. MÄRKUS 2 Pärast selle standardi avaldamist Euroopa Liidu Teatajas piirdub selle vastavus direktiivi 2014/68/EL olulistele ohutusnõuetele (ESR) käesolevas standardis käsitletud materjalide tehniliste andmetega ja see ei tähenda, et need materjalid sobiksid konkreetsele surveseadmele. Sellest tulenevalt tuleb Surveseadmete direktiivi (Pressure Equipment Directive) ohutusnõuete täitmise verifitseerimisel hinnata käesolevas materjalistandardis esitatud tehniliste andmete vastavust konkreetse surveseadme projekteerimisnõuetele ja seda peab tegema surveseadme projekteerija või tootja, võttes arvesse ka kõiki järgnevaid töötlemisprotseduure, mis võivad mõjutada alusmaterjali omadusi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10217-2:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 10217-6:2019

Terasest keevitatud survetorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 6: Räbustikaarkeevitatud madalal temperatuuril kasutamiseks spetsifitseeritud omadustega legerimata ja legeritud terasest torud

TSee dokument spetsifitseerib tehnilised tarneseisundid pikisuunas (SAWL) ja spiraalselt (SAWH) räbustikaarkeevitatud ringikujulise ristlõikega torude kahele katsekategooriale, mille omadused on spetsifitseeritud kasutamiseks madalal temperatuuril ja mis on valmistatud legerimata kvaliteetterasest. MÄRKUS 1 Need toruklassid on kavandatud vastavalt EL direktiivi 2014/68/EL surveseadmete esitatavatele olulistele nõuetele, mille omadused on spetsifitseeritud kasutamiseks madalal temperatuuril (vt tabelit 5), mis hõlmavad kõiki asjakohaseid, kõnealuse direktiivi artiklis 13 sätestatud kategooriaid. MÄRKUS 2 Pärast selle standardi avaldamist Euroopa Liidu Teatajas piirdub selle vastavus direktiivi 2014/68/EL olulistele ohutusnõuetele (ESR) käesolevas standardis käsitletud materjalide tehniliste andmetega ja see ei tähenda, et need materjalid sobiksid konkreetsele surveseadmele. Sellest tulenevalt tuleb Surveseadmete direktiivi (Pressure Equipment Directive) ohutusnõuete täitmise verifitseerimisel hinnata käesolevas materjalistandardis esitatud tehniliste andmete vastavust konkreetse surveseadme projekteerimisnõuetele ja seda peab tegema surveseadme projekteerija või tootja, võttes arvesse ka kõiki järgnevaid töötlemisprotseduure, mis võivad mõjutada alusmaterjali omadusi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10217-6:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 12504-1:2019

Konstruktsiooni betooni katsetamine. Osa 1: Puursüdamikud. Võtmine, ülevaatus ja survekatse

TKäesolev standard määratleb kivistunud betoonist puursüdamike võtmise, ülevaatus, katseks ettevalmistamise ja surveugevuse määramise meetodid. Käesolev standard ei anna juhiseid puursüdamike võtmisotsuse langetamise ja puurimiskoha valiku kohta. Käesolev standard ei käsitle puursüdamike survekatse tulemuste tõlgendamist. Betoonkonstruktsioonide ja -elementide surveugevuse hindamiseks nende kasutuskohas (ehitusplatsil) võib kasutada standardit EN 13791.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12504-1:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 16723-1:2016

Transpordis kasutatav maagaas ja biometaan ning maagaasivõrku süstitav biometaan. Osa 1: Maagaasivõrku süstitava biometaani spetsifikatsioon

Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse biometaani nõuded ja katsemeetodid maagaasivõrku sisenemise punktis.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16723-1:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 16723-2:2017

Transpordis kasutatav maagaas ja biometaan ning maagaasivõrku süstitav biometaan. Osa 2: Autokütuste spetsifikatsioon

Käesoleva Euroopa standardiga täpsustatakse maagaasi (grupp L ja H, nagu on standardis EN 437), biometaani ja mõlema segude autokütusena kasutamise nõuded ja katsemeetodid. See Euroopa standard kohaldub eelmainitud kütustele sõltumata nende hoiustamise olekust (suru- või veeldatud gaas). Selleks, et kontrollida mõnele standardiga kehtestatud nõudele vastavust, tuleks veeldatud maagaas või veeldatud biometaan enne katsetamist taasgaasistada.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16723-2:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN ISO 13855:2010

Masinaohutus. Kaitseseadmete paigutamine lähtuvalt inimese kehaosade erinevast lähenemiskiirusest

See rahvusvaheline standard kehtestab ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha määramise lähtuvalt inimese kehaosade lähenemiskiirusest. See määratleb parameetrid, mis põhinevad kehaosade lähenemiskiiruste väärtustel, ning annab meetodika, mille abil määratakse kindlaks vähimad vahemikud avastamisalast või ohutuskaitsevahendi aktiveerimisest ohualani. Selles rahvusvahelises standardis esitatud lähenemiskiiruste (kõndimiskiirus ja käte liikumine) väärtused on aja jooksul järele proovitud ja praktilises kogemuses tõendatud. See rahvusvaheline standard annab juhiseid tüüpiliste lähenemiste kohta. Selles rahvusvahelises standardis ei käsitleta muid lähenemisviise, näiteks jooksmist, hüppamist või kukkumist. MÄRKUS 1 Muude lähenemisviiside tulemuseks võivad olla lähenemiskiirused, mis on selles rahvusvahelises standardis määratletutest suuremad või väiksemad. Selles rahvusvahelises standardis käsitletavat ohutuskaitsevahendit hõlmavad järgmist: a) elektritundlik kaitseseadmeistik [vt IEC 61496 (kõik osad)], sealhulgas: — valguskardinad ja -võred (AOPD-d); — laserskannerid (AOPDDR-id) ja kahemõõtmelised videosüsteemid; b) rõhutundlik kaitseseadmeistik (vt ISO 13856-1, ISO 13856-2 ja ISO 13856-3), eriti rõhutundlikud matid; c) kahekäejuhtimisseadised (vt ISO 13851); d) blokeerivad kaitsepiirded lukustuseta (vt ISO 14119). Masina põhjustatud ohtude (nt muljumine, lõikamine, sissetõmbamine) puhul määratletakse selles rahvusvahelises standardis kindlaks vähimad vahemikud avastamisalast, tasandist, joonest, punktist või blokeeriva kaitsepiirde juuredepäasupunktist ohualani. Standardiga ei reguleerita kaitset tahkete või vedelate ainete väljapurskumisest, heitmetest, kiirgusest ja elektrist tekkivate ohtude eest. MÄRKUS 2 Võrrandites sisenemise ulatuse väärtuse „C” määramisel kasutati 14-aastaste ja vanemate isikute 5. kuni 95. protsentiliini antropomeetrilisi andmeid. MÄRKUS 3 Selle rahvusvahelise standardi andmed põhinevad tööstusliku rakenduse kogemustel – projekteerija vastutus on seda arvesse võtta selle standardi kasutamisel mittetööstuslikul rakendusel. MÄRKUS 4 Selles rahvusvahelises standardis ei ole kasutatud spetsiaalselt laste kohta käivaid andmeid. Laste kohta konkreetsete lähenemiskiiruste andmete saamiseni on projekteerija vastutus vahemikke arvutada, võttes arvesse, et lapsed võivad olla kiiremad ja et neid võidakse avastada hiljem. Rahvusvahelist standardit ei kohaldata ohutuskaitsevahendite (nt riputatavate kahekäejuhtimisseadiste) suhtes, mida saab ilma töövahendite kasutamata viia ohualale lähemale kui arvutatud vähim vahemik. Sellest rahvusvahelisest standardist tuletatud vähimaid vahemikke ei kohaldata ohutuskaitsevahendite suhtes, mida kasutatakse isikute kohaloleku avastamiseks alal, mis on juba kaitstud kaitsepiirde või elektritundliku kaitseseadmeistikuga.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 13855:2010; EN ISO 13855:2010

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN 10025-5

Konstruksiooniterasest kuumvaltsitud tooted. Osa 5: Ilmastikukindlate konstruktsiooniteraste tehnilised tarnetingimused

See dokument spetsifitseerib parendatud ilmastikukindlusega (atmospheric corrosion resistance) terasest kuumvaltsitud leht- ja pikkade toodete tehnilised tarneseisundid tabelites 2 ja 3 (keemiline koostis) ja tabelites 4 ja 5 (mehaanilised omadused) antud teraseklassidele ja kvaliteetidele, jaotises 6.3 antud tavalises tarneseisundis. Paksused, millega seonduvalt selle dokumendiga hõlmatud teraseklassid ja kvaliteedid on spetsifitseeritud, on esitatud tabelis 1.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10025-5:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN 10025-6

Konstruksiooniterasest kuumvaltsitud tooted. Osa 6: Karastatud ja noolutatud seisundis kõrge voolavuspiiriga konstruktsiooniterast lehttoodete tehnilised tarnetingimused

See dokument spetsifitseerib kõrge voolavuspiiriga legeritud eriterasest lehttoodete tehnilised tarneseisundid. Terasse klassid ja kvaliteedid on antud tabelites 1 kuni 3 (keemiline koostis) ja 4 kuni 6 (mehaanilised omadused) ja nad tarnitakse karastatud ja noolutatud seisundis. Selles dokumendis spetsifitseeritud terased on kasutatavad kuumvaltsitud lehttoodetes, mille klasside S460, S500, S550, S620 ja S690 minimaalne nimipaksus on 3 mm ja maksimaalne nimipaksus on 200 mm ning klasside S890 ja S960 maksimaalne nimipaksus on 125 mm ning mille minimaalne voolavuspiir pärast karastamist ja noolutamist on 460 MPa kuni 960 MPa.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 10025-6:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN 12390-8

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 8: Surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavus

See dokument esitab surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavuse määramise meetodi vees kivistunud betoonisse.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-8:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN 12758

Ehitusklaas. Klaasing ja õhuheli isolatsioon. Toote kirjeldused, omaduste määramine ja tulemuste laiendamise reeglid

See dokument tegeleb kõigi alusklaasist, eriotstarbelisest alusklaasist või töödeldud klaasist toodete Euroopa standardites kirjeldatavate läbipaistvate, poolläbipaistvate (mattklaasist) ja läbipaistmatute klaastoodete heliisolatsiooni väärtuste määramise ja hindamisega, juhul kui neid kasutatakse ehituslike klaasitud koosteelementidena ja alus- või töödeldud klaasist toodetena, mille kasutamise peamiseks eesmärgiks või täiendavaks karakteristikuks on heliisolatsioon. See dokument viitab standardi EN ISO 10140-1:2016 lisas D esitatud laboratoorsele mõõtmismeetodile ja määratleb tulemuste laiendamise reeglid, mida võib kasutada ilma edasise katsetamiseta. Samuti esitatakse tüüpilised toimivust iseloomustavad andmed rea tavaklaasist toodete jaoks, mida võib kasutada mõõdetud andmete puudumise korral. Kõik selles dokumendis esitatud arvutused ja andmed kehtivad üksnes tahvelklaasi ja sellest valmistatud klaastoodete puhul. Klaaside ühendamisel akendeks võivad erineda mõjurid, nagu raami konstruktsioon, raamimaterjal, klaasingumaterjal, klaasimismeetod, paigaldusmeetod, õhukindlus jne akustilisi omadusi muuta. Nendel juhtudel on soovitatav mõõta heliisolatsiooni komplekssetel akendel (klaasid ja raamid).

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 12758:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN 13791

Betooni survetugevuse hindamine konstruktsioonides ja valmistoodetes

(1) See dokument: — sisaldab meetodeid ja menetlusi ehitisbetooni survetugevuse ja monoliitsete ning valmistoodete ehitisbetooni normsurvetugevuse hindamiseks, kasutades otseseid (puursüdämike katsetamine) ja kaudseid meetodeid, nt ultraheli levimiskiirus ja pörkearv; MÄRKUS Vastavuse tagamiseks projekteerimisstandardiga EN 1992-1-1, kus survetugevus põhineb silindritel 2:1, põhineb ehitisbetooni survetugevus puursüdämikel 2:1 läbimõõduga ≥ 75 mm. — sisaldab põhimõtteid ja juhised kaudsete katsemeetodite tulemuste ja ehitisbetooni survetugevuse vaheliste seoste määramiseks; — esitab meetodeid ja juhiseid rajatava konstruktsiooni ehitusele tarnitud betooni survetugevusklassi vastavuse hindamiseks, kui on kahtlusi standardkatsete tulemustes või on põhjust kahelda ehitustööde kvaliteedis. (2) Selles dokumendis esitatakse nõuded ehitisbetooni tugevuse määramiseks mõõtmiskohtades ja normtugevuse määramisele katsepiirkondades, kuid selle teabe rakendamisel tuleb lähtuda konkreetsest olukorrast, millele tuleb anda ehitustehniline hinnang. engineering judgement (3) See dokument ei hõlma betooni kvaliteedi hindamist, lähtudes teistest omadustest peale survetugevuse, nt kestvusest. (4) See dokument ei ole mõeldud standardite EN 206 või EN 13369 kohaseks betooni survetugevuse vastavuse hindamiseks, välja arvatud standardis EN 206:2013+A1:2016 jaotistes 5.5.1.2 või 8.4 nimetatud juhtudel. (5) See dokument ei hõlma valmisbetoonielementide tavapärase vastavuskontrolli menetlusi ega kriteeriume ehitisbetooni tugevuse otsese või kaudse mõõtmise põhjal.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 13791:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

prEVS-EN ISO 15607

Metallmaterjalide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja kvalifitseerimine. Üldreeglid

See standard on osa standardite seeriast, mis käsitlevad keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimist ja kvalifitseerimist. Lisa A kirjeldab selle standardite seeria üksikasju, lisa B kirjeldab nende standardite kasutamise voodiagrammi ja lisa C esitab WPS-de väljatöötamise ja kvalifitseerimise voodiagrammi. See standard määratleb üldised reeglid metallmaterjalide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimiseks ja kvalifitseerimiseks. See standard viitab mitmele teisele standardile seostatuna erirakenduste üksikasjalike reeglitega. See standard on rakendatav käsi-, osaliselt mehaniseeritud, täielikult mehaniseeritud ja automaatkeevitusele. Keevitusprotseduurid on kvalifitseeritud, olles vastavuses ühe või enama keevitusprotseduuri kvalifitseerimise aruandega (WPQR). Konkreetse kvalifitseerimismeetodi kasutamine on sageli rakendusstandardi nõue. Eeldatakse, et keevitusprotseduuride spetsifikaate kasutatakse tootmises pädevate keevitajate poolt, kes on kvalifitseeritud standardi ISO 9606 asjakohase osa järgi või keevitusoperaatorite poolt, kes on kvalifitseeritud ISO 14732 järgi.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 15607:2019; EN ISO 15607:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

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 uustöötuse koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

ÜLEVAATUSKÜSITLUS

EVS 896:2014

Rahvusvaheline numeratsiooniplaan. ITU-T soovitus E.164 rakendamine Eestis The international public telecommunication numbering plan - Application of ITU-T recommendation E.164 in Estonia

See standard annab numbristruktuuri ja funktsionaalsuse rahvusvahelise üldkasutatava telekommunikatsiooni viiele numbrite kategooriale: geograafilistele piirkondadele, globaalsetele teenustele, Võrkudele, riikide gruppidele, ja testimisele. Iga kategooria puhul on käsitletud üksikasjalikult numeratsioonistruktuuri ja numbrimärkide analüüsi komponente, mis on vajalikud kõnede edukaks suunamiseks. Lisa A annab täiendavat informatsiooni rahvusvaheliste üldkasutatavate numbrite struktuuri ja funktsioonide kohta (edaspidi: „rahvusvahelised E.164 numbrid“). Lisa B annab informatsiooni võrgu määratlemise, teenuse parameetrite, helistaja/vastuvõtja numbrid näidu, valimise korra ning geograafiliste ISDN-kõnede adresseerimise kohta. Konkreetseid E.164-põhised rakendused, mis kasutuselt erinevad, on määratletud muudes soovitudes, nagu ITU-T soovitus E.168 („E.164 numeratsiooniplaani rakendus UPT jaoks“).

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS 898:2014

Üldkasutatavate võrkude ja abonentide rahvusvaheline identifitseerimisplaan. ITU-T soovitus E.212 rakendamine Eestis The international identification plan for public networks and subscriptions. Application of ITU-T recommendation E.212 in Estonia

See standard kirjeldab abonentide unikaalset ja ühetähenduslikku identifitseerimisplaani ning IMSI ülesehitust. Standard kehtestab IMSI-t moodustavate osade määramise protseduurid, et vältida IMSI topeltkasutust.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-ISO/IEC 20000-1:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Teenusehaldus. Osa 1: Teenusehalduse süsteemi nõuded Information technology - Service management - Part 1: Service management system requirements

See osa standardist ISO/IEC 20000 on teenusehalduse süsteemi (SMSi) standard. See spetsifitseerib nõuded teenuseosutajale SMSi plaanimiseks, rajamiseks, evitamiseks, käigushoiuks, seireks, läbivaatuseks, hoolduseks ja täiustamiseks. Need nõuded sisaldavad teenuste projekteerimist, üleminekut, tarnimist ja täiustamist, et täita teenustele esitatud nõudeid. Standardit võib kasutada: a) organisatsioon, kes soovib kasutada teenuseosutaja teenuseid ning nõuab tagatist selle kohta, et teenuste nõuded täidetakse; b) organisatsioon, kes nõuab kooskõlas lähenemisviisi kõigilt teenuseosutajatelt, kaasa arvatud nendelt, kes on organisatsiooni tarneahelas; c) teenuseosutaja, kes kavatseb näidata oma suutvust teenuste projekteerimiseks, üleminekuks, tarnimiseks ja täiustamiseks, mis täidavad teenustele esitatud nõudeid; d) teenuseosutaja, et seirata, mõõta ja läbi vaadata oma teenusehalduse protsesse ja teenuseid; e) teenuseosutaja, et täiustada teenuste projekteerimist, üleminekut ja tarnimist SMSi toimiva evituse ja käigushoiu abil; f) hindaja või audiitor, kriteeriumina teenuseosutaja SMSi vastavuse hindamiseks selle ISO/IEC 20000 osa nõuetele.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-ISO/IEC 20000-2:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Teenusehaldus. Osa 2: Teostusjuhised teenusehalduse süsteemide rakendamiseks Information technology - Service management - Part 2: Guidance on the application of service management systems

See ISO/IEC 20000 osa annab juhised SMSi rakendamiseks standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 põhjal. See standardi osa annab näiteid ja soovitusi, et võimaldada organisatsioonidel tõlgendada ja rakendada standardit ISO/IEC 20000-1, ning viiteid teistele ISO/IEC 20000 osadele ja muudele asjakohastele standarditele. Standard on konkreetsetest parima praktika raamistikest sõltumatu ning teenuseosutaja võib rakendada üldiselt aktsepteeritud juhiste ja oma meetodite kombinatsiooni.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-ISO/IEC 20000-3:2013

Infotehnoloogia. Teenusehaldus. Osa 3: Juhised standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 käsitusala määratlemise ja kohaldatavuse kohta Information technology - Service management - Part 3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1

Selles standardi ISO/IEC 20000 osas antakse juhiseid käsitusala määramiseks, kohaldatavuseks ja standardis ISO/IEC 20000-1 spetsifitseeritud nõuetele vastavuse demonstreerimiseks. Standardi ISO/IEC 20000 käesoleva osa juhised abistavad teenuseosutajat teenuse täiustuste plaanisel ja/või standardi ISO/IEC 20000-1 vastavushindamiseks ettevalmistamisel. See standardi ISO/IEC 20000 osa aitab kindlaks teha, kas ISO/IEC 20000-1 on rakendatav teenuseosutaja asjaoludele. Ta selgitab, kuidas SMS-i käsitusala võib määratleda, sõltumata sellest, kas teenuseosutajal on kogemusi teiste haldussüsteemide käsitusala määratlemisel. On toodud juhised vastavushindamise liikide ja hindamise standardite kohta. Toodud stsenaariumid ja näited kasutavad mitmeid tavaliselt esinevaid ja praktilisi teenuseosutaja asjaolusid. See standardi ISO/IEC 20000 osa on kasulik konsultantidele ja hindajatele. See täiendab standardis ISO/IEC 20000-2 toodud juhiseid ISO/IEC 20000-1 rakendamiseks.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

EVS 900:2009

Koristusvaldkonna sõnavara Vocabulary of Cleaning Sector

Standard määratleb professionaalses koristusvaldkonnas kasutatavad terminid ja nende tähendused.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 895:2008

Rahvusvaheline telekommunikatsiooni (kõneaja) maksekaart. ITU-T soovitus E.118 rakendamine Eestis

The international telecommunication charge card - Application of ITU-T recommendation E.118 in Estonia

Kõneaja laadimiskaarte väljastavad opereerivad ettevõtted (OA), et kliendid saaksid kasutada oma kaarti erinevateks rahvusvahelisteks teenusteks sobivate tasudega igaks toiminguks ja et arved esitataks klientidele riigis, kus OA on (kõneaja)laadimiskaardi väljastanud. OA poolt väljastatud kaardid, kooskõlas käesoleva standardiga, on vastavuses asjakohaste ISO standarditega

Kehtima jätmise alus: Kommentaaride koond 07.10.2019 2.5/37 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.11.2018 EVS Teatajas.

EVS 897:2008

Rahvusvaheliste signalisatsioonipunkti koodide määramisprotseduurid. ITU-T soovitus Q.708 rakendamine Eestis

Assignment procedures for international signalling point codes - Application of ITU-T recommendation Q.708 in Estonia

Standard kirjeldab ISPC formaadi rahvusvahelise signaliseerimissüsteemi nr. 7 sidevõrgus, mis on kirjeldatud sidevõrgu indikaatoriga NI=00. Lisaks sisaldab see põhimõtteid ja protseduure nii signaliseerimispiirkonna/-võrgu koodide (SANC) kui ISPC-de määramiseks.

Kehtima jätmise alus: Kommentaaride koond 07.10.2019 2.5/37 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.11.2018 EVS Teatajas

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 standarddilaadsete dokumentide jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina/dokumendina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite ja dokumentide kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

EVS-EN 14082:2003

Foodstuffs - Determination of trace elements - Determination of lead, cadmium, zinc, copper, iron and chromium by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) after dry ashing

This draft European Standard specifies a method for the determination of lead, cadmium, zinc, copper, iron and chromium in foodstuffs by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) after dry ashing at 45 C

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14082:2003

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 14185-1:2003

Non-fatty food - Determination of N-methylcarbamate residues - Part 1: HPLC-method with SPE clean-up

This European Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of N-methylcarbamate pesticides in cereals, fruits and vegetables. The method has been validated by collaborative study for carbaryl, carbofuran, methiocarb, methomyl, oxamyl and propoxur parent compounds and for methiocarb sulfoxide in green peppers and apples at levels between 0,08 mg/kg and 0,9 mg/kg

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14185-1:2003

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 1591-2:2008

Flanges and their joints - Design rules for gasketed circular flange connections - Part 2: Gasket parameters

This European Standard details generic gasket parameters for use in EN 1591-1 during preliminary calculations during which the type of gasket to be used in an application is to be decided. Once the gasket type has been decided the parameters for gaskets of that type from the different potential commercial suppliers should be used in further calculations as within a gasket type there will be differences depending upon the supplier.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1591-2:2008

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 1899-2:1999

Vee kvaliteet. Biokeemilise hapnikutarbe (BHTn) määramine n päeva pärast. Osa 2: Meetod lahjendamata proovide jaoks

Water quality - Determination of biochemical oxygen demand after n days (BODn) - Part 2: Method for undiluted samples (ISO 5815:1989, modified)

Standard esitab meetodi vee biokeemilise hapnikutarbe määramiseks lahjendamata proovides. See standard on kohaldatav kõikidele vetele, mille biokeemiline hapnikutarve on suurem kui määramise piirkontsentratsioon, 0,5 mg hapnikku/l, või on sellega võrdne ning ei ületa 6 mg hapnikku/l. Saadud tulemused on biokeemiliste ja keemiliste reaktsioonide kombinatsiooni saadus. Seetõttu ei ole need tulemused täpse ja ühetähendusliku iseloomuga, nagu on üksiku, täpselt määratletud keemilise protsessi tulemused. Sellest hoolimata võivad nad anda näidu, mille alusel saab vee kvaliteeti hinnata. Testi võib mõjutada mitmesuguste ainete juuresolek. Nendeks on mikroorganismid, näiteks bakteritsiidid, toksilised metallid või vaba kloor, mis pidurdavad biokeemilist oksüdatsiooni. Vetikate või nitrifitseerivate bakterite juuresolek võib põhjustada kõrgeid tulemusi.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5815:1989; EN 1899-2:1998

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 60068-4:2003

Environmental testing. Part 4: Information for specification writers - Test summaries

Provides information on individual environmental tests for specification writers and others when a knowledge of the detailed provisions of the complete standard is not required. These summaries are not intended to be a substitute for the standards concerned

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-4:1987 + A1:1992 + A2:1994; EN 60068-4:1996

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 60097:2002

Grid system for printed circuits

Relates to grid systems for printed circuits to ensure compatibility between the printed circuits and parts to be mounted on them at the intersections of the grid.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60097:1991; EN 60097:1993+AC:1993

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003/A11:2011

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-7: Erinõuded pesumasinatele Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines

As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in household and similar environments. However, in general, it does not take into account: – children playing with the appliance, – the use of the appliance by very young children – the use of the appliance by young children without supervision, – user maintenance by children, including the cleaning of the appliance. It is recognized that very vulnerable people may have needs beyond the level addressed in this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 60335-2-7:2003/A11:2010

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

EVS-EN 62014-1:2003

Electronic design automation libraries - Part 1: Input/output buffer information specifications (IBIS version 3.2)

Gives specifications for electronic behavioral of digital integrated circuit input/ output analog characteristics. It specifies a consistent software-parsable format for essential behavioral information. The goal of this standard is to support all simulators of all degrees of sophistication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62014-1:1998; EN 62014-1:2002

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.11.2019

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 60601-2-63:2015/A1:2019

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-63: Erinõuded ekstraoralse dentaalse röntgenseadme esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-63: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of dental extra-oral X-ray equipment

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 12.2019

EN 50413:2019

Inimesele toimivate elektri-, magnet- ja elektromagnetväljade (0 Hz kuni 300 GHz) mõõtmis- ja arvutusviiside põhistandard

Basic standard on measurement and calculation procedures for human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (0 Hz - 300 GHz)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2020

EN ISO 15607:2019

Metallmaterjalide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja kvalifitseerimine. Üldreeglid
Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - General rules (ISO 15607:2019)

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 12350-5:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 5: Valguvuskatse Testing fresh concrete - Part 5: Flow table test

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 olla ebasobiv ja sel juhul tuleks kasutada teisi konsistentsi määramise meetodeid.

EVS-EN 12350-6:2019

Betoonisegu katsetamine. Osa 6: Tihedus Testing fresh concrete - Part 6: Density

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

EVS-EN 12390-2:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 2: Tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamine ja hoidmine Testing hardened concrete - Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests

See dokument esitab tugevuskatse katsekehade valmistamise ja hoidmise meetodid. Standard käsitleb vormide ettevalmistamist ja täitmist, betooni tihendamist, pinna tasandamist ning katsekehade hoidmist ja transporti. MÄRKUS Seda dokumenti saab kasutada katsekehade valmistamiseks ja hoidmiseks ka muude katsemeetodite jaoks.

EVS-EN 12390-3:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 3: Katsekehade survetugevus Testing hardened concrete - Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens

See dokument esitab kivistunud betooni katsekehade survetugevuse määramise meetodi.

EVS-EN 12830:2018

Temperatuurimeerikud temperatuuritundlike kaupade transpordil, ladustamisel ja levitamisel. Katsed, toimimine, sobivus

Temperature recorders for the transport, storage and distribution of temperature sensitive goods - Tests, performance, suitability

See Euroopa standard määratleb temperatuuritundlike kaupade transpordi, säilitamise ja levitamise temperatuurimeerikute tehnilised ja funktsionaalsed karakteristikud vahemikus -80 °C kuni $+85\text{ °C}$. Standard määratleb katsemeetodid, mis võimaldavad määrata seadmete vastavuse, sobilikkuse ja esitusvõime nõuded. Standard rakendub kogu temperatuuri registreerimise süsteemile. Temperatuurandur(-id) võib (võivad) olla integreeritud meerikusse või olla sellest eemal [väline andur (välised andurid)]. Standard annab mõned nõuded meeriku andurite asetuse kohta, arvestades kasutuse tüüpe, nagu transport, säilitamine ja levitamine. MÄRKUS Temperatuuritundlike kaupade näited transportimisel, säilitamisel ja levitamisel vahemikus -80 °C kuni $+85\text{ °C}$ on jahutatud, külmutatud ja sügavkülmutatud, kiirelt külmutatud toit, jäätis, värske ja kuum toit, ravimid, veri, organid, kemikaalid, bioloogilised ained, elektroonilised ja mehaanilised seadmed, lilled, taimed, mugulad, toormaterjalid ja vedelikud, loomad, kunst ja mööbel.

EVS-EN 131-1:2015+A1:2019

Redelid. Osa 1: Terminid, tüübid, funktsionaalmõõtmed Ladders - Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes

Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse terminid ja kirjeldatakse üldiseid redelite disainiparameetrid. Seda rakendatakse teisaldatavatele, üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks mõeldud redelitele. Standard ei hõlma teisaldatavaid redelid, mis on oma ehituse ja kasutusjuhendi järgi mõeldud kasutamiseks ainult spetsiifilisel professionaalsel otstarbel, mistõttu need ei sobi üldiseks professionaalseks ja tavakasutuseks. MÄRKUS 1 Mitme liigendhõõnega redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-4 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 2 Teleskoopredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-6 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 3 Mobiilsete platvormredelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 131-7 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 4 See standard ei hõlma tööplatvorme, mille puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 14183 nõudeid. MÄRKUS 5 Kõrgpingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul rakendatakse standardi EN 61478 nõudeid ja madalpingepaigaldiste lähedal kasutamiseks mõeldud redelite puhul standardi EN 50528 nõudeid.

EVS-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

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks nõuded nelinurkse ristlõikega tugevussorditud ehituspuidule, mis on kas visuaalselt või masinal sorditud, töödeldud saagimise, hõõveldamise või muude meetoditega ja mille ristlõike mõõtmed vastavad standardile EN 336 (nimetatud ehituspuiduks järgnevates jaotistes). See Euroopa standard sisaldab tingimusi katsemeetoditele, teostuse püsivuse hindamist ja tõendamist ning ehituspuidu märgistamist. MÄRKUS 1 Masintugevussorditud puidule on antud lisatingimused tüübikatsetustele (type testing, TT) standardis EN 14081-2 ja ettevõtte tootmisohjele (factory production control, FPC) standardis EN 14081-3. MÄRKUS 2 Heakskiidu protseduur partii verifitseerimiseks, mida võib kasutada ehituspuidu tarnimisel, on antud standardis EN 14358. See Euroopa standard identifitseerib need näitajad, millele tuleb kehtestada piirväärtused visuaalsortimise standardites. See Euroopa standard hõlmab ehituspuitu, mis on immutamata või immutatud bioloogiliste kahjustuste vältimiseks. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma: — tuletõkke teostuse parandamiseks tulekaitsevahenditega immutatud puitu; — termiliselt ja/või keemiliselt modifitseeritud puitu; — sõrmjätkatud ehituspuitu.

EVS-EN 507:2019

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Täielikult toetatavate alumiiniumplekist toodete spetsifikatsioon Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for fully supported products of aluminium sheet

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded voorderisena ning seinte ja viilkatuste kattena kasutatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetootedele, mis on pinnakattega (orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) lisaks kaetud või katmata. See dokument esitab toodete üldised omadused, määratlused ja toodete sildistamise 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 tehases väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. Tooted võivad olla nii eelvalmistatud kui ka pooltooted, samuti riba-, rull- ja lehtmaterjal paigalduskohal vormitavateks rakendusteks (näiteks püstvaltskatused). See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavatele ja täielikult toetatavatele alumiiniumplekist katuse- ja seinakattetootedele. Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta. See dokument ei käsitse isekandvaid profileeritud alumiiniumplekist tooteid, mis on esitatud standardis EN 508-2.

EVS-EN 508-2:2019

Plekist katuse- ja seinakattetooted. Isekandvate terasest, alumiiniumist ja roostevabast terasest plekist valmistatud toodete spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Alumiinium Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for self-supporting products of steel, aluminium or stainless steel sheet - Part 2: Aluminium

See standardi EN 508 osa esitab nõuded välise katuste ja seinte kattena (fassaadi kattena), voorderduse ning kasettprofiilidena kasutatavale, mittepidevalt (tükkidena) paigaldatavale isekandvale profileeritud alumiiniumplekile, mis on pinnakattega (täiendav orgaaniline pinnakate või anodeerimine) või ilma. See dokument kehtestab üldised omadused, määratlused, klassifikatsiooni ning toodete sildistamise 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 tehases väljastamist. Standard määrab kindlaks toodetele esitatavad nõuded, mis võimaldab neid kasutada kõikides tavaolukordades. See dokument kehtib kõigile mittepidevalt paigaldatavatele isekandvatele väliskasutuse profileeritud katuseplaatidele, seinakattetele, voorderdustele ning kasettprofiilidele, välja arvatud katusekiviprofiiliga tooted, mille pind 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 harva esinevad hoolduskoormused kandekonstruktsioonile. See dokument ei hõlma kandekonstruktsiooniks ette nähtud tooteid, st see hõlmab konstruktsiooniklassi III kuuluvaid ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (standardi EN 1993-1-4 kohaselt), ei hõlma aga konstruktsiooniklassidesse I ja II kuuluvaid ehitistes kasutatavaid tooteid (standardi EN 1993-1-4 kohaselt), mis on ette nähtud hoone konstruktsiooni üldise või osalise stabiilsuse kindlustamiseks, tagades lõiketugevuse või vastupanu püsivatele staatilistele koormustele (välja arvatud pleki omakaal). Standard ei sisalda nõudeid kandekonstruktsiooni, katusesüsteemi kujunduse ning ühenduste ja liiteplekkide teostuse kohta.

EVS-EN ISO 11665-1:2019

Radioaktiivsuse mõõtmine keskkonnas. Õhk: radoon-222. Osa 1: Radooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste päritolu ning nendega seotud mõõtmismeetodid Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: radon-222 - Part 1: Origins of radon and its short-lived decay products and associated measurement methods (ISO 11665-1:2019)

Selles dokumendis on esitatud juhised radoon-222 aktiivsuskontsentratsiooni ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste potentsiaalse alfaenergia kontsentratsiooni mõõtmiseks õhus. Mõõtmismeetodid kuuluvad kolme kategooriasse: a) punktmõõtmismeetodid; b) pidevmõõtmismeetodid; c) integreeritud mõõtmismeetodid. Selles dokumendis on esitatud mitu meetodit, mida tavaliselt kasutatakse radoon-222 ja selle lühikese poolestusajaga lagunemissaaduste mõõtmiseks õhus. Dokumendis on antud ka juhised selle eri osades kirjeldatud mõõtmismeetoditega kaasneva määramatuse määramiseks.

EVS-EN ISO 13857:2019

Masinaohutus. Ohutusvahemikud, mis väldivad käte ja jalgade ulatumist ohualasse Safety of machinery - Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs (ISO 13857:2019)

See dokument kehtestab ohutusvahemike väärtused masina ohualadesse ulatumise vältimiseks nii tööstuskeskkondades kui ka mittetööstuskeskkondades. Ohutusvahemikud on asjakohased kaitsetarinditele. See annab ka teavet vahemike kohta takistamiseks jalgade vaba juurdepääsu (vt lisa B). See dokument hõlmab 14-aastaseid ja vanemaid inimesi (14 aasta vanuste inimeste 5. protsendiile vastav pikkus on umbes 1400 mm). Lisaks pakub see teavet üle 3-aastaste laste (3 aasta vanuste 5. protsendiile vastav pikkus on umbes 900 mm) puhul ainult käte kohta, kui tuleb käsitleda ulatumist läbi avade. MÄRKUS 1 Ei ole otstarbekas määratleda ohutusvahemikke kõigi inimeste kohta. Seetõttu on esitatud andmed mõeldud hõlmama 95. protsendi rahvastikut. Laste jalgadega ohualadesse ulatumise vältimise andmeid ei ole käsitletud. Vahemikud kehtivad juhtudel, kui riski piisavat vähendamist on võimalik saavutada ainult vahemikuga. Kuna ohutusvahemikud sõltuvad mootmetest, võivad ülisuurte kehamootmetega inimesed ikka ulatuda ohualadesse isegi siis, kui selle dokumendi nõuded on täidetud. Selle dokumendi nõuetele vastavus väldib juurdepääsu ohualale. Siiski peab selle dokumendi kasutaja teadma, et see ei paku riski nõutavat vähendamist iga ohu puhul (nt masina emissioonidega seotud ohud, nagu ioniseeriv kiirgus, soojusallikad, müra, tolm). Jalgade ligipääsu käsitlevad jaotised kehtivad teistest eraldi ainult juhul, kui riskihindamise kohaselt ei ole käte ligipääs samale ohualale eeldatav. Ohutusvahemikud on mõeldud nende inimeste kaitsmiseks, kes üritavad kindlaksmääratud tingimustel (vt 4.1.1) ohualadesse ulatuda. MÄRKUS 2 Selle dokumendi eesmärk ei ole meetmete kehtestamine ohualasse ulatumise vältimiseks ülaronimise korral (vt standardi ISO 14120:2015 jaotis 5.18).

EVS-ISO 10002:2019

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Juhised kaebuste käsitlemiseks organisatsioonides Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations (ISO 10002:2018)

See dokument annab juhised toodete ja teenustega seotud kaebuste organisatsioonisisese käsitlemise protsessiks, sealhulgas planeerimiseks, kavandamiseks, arendamiseks, toimimiseks, toimivana hoidmiseks ja parendamiseks. Kirjeldatud kaebuste käsitlemise protsess sobib kasutamiseks üldise kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi ühe protsessina. MÄRKUS Selles dokumendis viitavad terminid „toode“ ja „teenus“ läbivalt organisatsiooni väljunditele, mis on mõeldud kliendile või mida ta vajab. See dokument on mõeldud kasutamiseks mis tahes organisatsioonis, olenemata selle tüübist, suurusest või pakutavatest toodetest ja teenustest. See on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ka kõigi sektorite organisatsioonide jaoks. Lisas B on toodud juhised spetsiaalselt väikeettevõtetele. Selles dokumendis käsitletakse järgmisi kaebuste menetlemise aspekte: a) kliendirahulolu suurendamist, luues tagasisidele (sh kaebustele) avatud kliendikeskse keskkonna, lahendades laekunud kaebused ja suurendades organisatsiooni võimet oma tooteid ja teenuseid, sealhulgas klienditeenindust, parendada; b) tippjuhtkonna osalemist ja pühendumist piisavate ressursside hankimise ja rakendamise kaudu, sh töötajate koolitus; c) kaebuste esitajate vajaduste ja ootuste tähele panemist ning käsitlemist; d) kaebuste esitajatele avatud, mõjusa ja kergesti kasutatava kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi tagamist; e) kaebuste analüüsimist ja hindamist toodete ja teenuste, sealhulgas klienditeeninduse kvaliteedi parendamiseks; f) kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi auditeerimist; g) kaebuste käsitlemise protsessi mõjususe ja tõhususe ülevaatamist. See dokument ei kehti vaidluste kohta, mis on suunatud lahendamiseks väljaspool organisatsiooni, või tööhõivega seotud vaidlustele.

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.

UUED EESTIKEELSESED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 12830:2018	Temperature recorders for the transport, storage and distribution of temperature sensitive goods - Tests, performance, suitability	Temperatuurimeerikud temperatuuritundlike kaupade transpordil, ladustamisel ja levitamisel. Katsed, toimimine, sobivus

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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

Lisainfo:

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

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

Direktiiv 2001/95/EÜ Üldine tooteohutus Komisjoni rakendusotsus (EL) 2019/1698 (EL Teataja 2019/L 259/65)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse
EVS-EN 913:2018 Võimlemisvarustus. Üldised ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 913:2008	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 11243:2016 Rattad. Jalgrataste pakiraamid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 14872:2006	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 12863:2010/A1:2016 Standardne katsemeetod sigarettide süütamisvõime hindamiseks	10.10.2019		
EVS-EN ISO 20957-10:2017 Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 10: Fikseeritud rattaga või ilma vabakäiguta treeningrattad. Täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 957-10:2005	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 20957-4:2016 Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 4: Jõutreeninguvahustus, täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 957-4:2006+A1:2010	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 20957-5:2016 Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 5: Väandavate pedaalidega jõutreeninguvahustus, täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 957-5:2009	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 20957-8:2017 Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 8: Kõndimis-, trepi- ja ronimisvahendid. Täiendavad spetsiaalsed ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 957-8:1998	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 20957-9:2016 Statsionaarne treenimisvarustus. Osa 9: Elliptilised trenaažöörid, täiendavad erinõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 957-9:2003	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-1:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 1: Klassifikatsioon, materjalid, üldised nõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN 15649-1:2009+A2:2013	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-2:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 2: Info kasutajatele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-2:2009+A2:2013	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-3:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 3: Spetsiaalsed lisaohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid A klassi seadmetele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-3:2009+A1:2012	10.10.2019

EVS-EN ISO 25649-4:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 4: Spetsiaalsed lisaohutusnõuded ja - katsemeetodid B klassi seadmetele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-4:2010+A1:2012	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-5:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 5: Spetsiaalsed lisaohutusnõuded ja - katsemeetodid C klassi seadmetele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-5:2009	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-6:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 6: Spetsiaalsed lisaohutusnõuded ja - katsemeetodid D klassi seadmetele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-6:2009+A1:2013	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 25649-7:2017 Ujuvahendid vaba aja veetmiseks vee peal ja vees. Osa 7: Spetsiaalsed lisaohutusnõuded ja - katsemeetodid E klassi seadmetele	10.10.2019	EN 15649-7:2009	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 4210-2:2015 Rattad. Jalgrataste ohutusnõuded. Osa 2: Nõuded linna- ja trekiratastele, noorukite-, mägi- ja võidusõiduratastele	10.10.2019	EN ISO 4210-2:2014	10.10.2019
EVS-EN ISO 4210-6:2015 Rattad. Jalgrataste ohutusnõuded. Osa 6: Raami ja kahlvi katsemeetodid	10.10.2019	EN ISO 4210-6:2014	10.10.2019

Direktiiv 2006/42/EÜ Masinad

Komisjoni rakendusotsus (EL) 2019/1766,
millega muudetakse rakendusotsust (EL) 2019/436
(EL Teataja 2019/L 270/94)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse
EVS-EN ISO 19085-3:2017 Puidutöötlemismasinad. Ohutus. Osa 3: Arvjuhtimisega puurid ja profiilfreesid	24.10.2019		
Märkus. Harmoneeritud standardi EN ISO 19085-3:2017 punkti 6.6.2.2.3.1 puhul ei saa eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2006/42/EÜ I lisa punktis 1.4.1 sätestatud olulistele tervisekaitse- ja ohutusnõuetele, mille kohaselt kaitsepiirded ja kaitseesadised ei tohi olla hõlpsasti möödapääsetavad.			

Direktiiv 2009/48/EÜ Mänguasjade ohutus

Komisjoni rakendusotsus (EL) 2019/1728
(EL Teataja 2019/L 263/32)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse
EVS-EN 71-3:2019 Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon	16.10.2019	EN 71-3:2013+A3:2018	15.04.2020

Määrus (EÜ) nr 1221/2009
Organisatsioonide vabatahtlik osalemine ühenduse keskkonnajuhtimis- ja
auditeerimissüsteemis (EMAS)
Määrus (EÜ) nr 765/2008
Akrediteerimise ja turujärelevalve nõuded seoses toodete turustamisega
Otsus nr 768/2008
Toodete turustamise ühine raamistik
Komisjoni rakendusotsus (EL) 2019/1729
(EL Teataja 2019/L 263/36)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse
EVS-EN ISO 19011:2018 Juhtimissüsteemi auditeerimise juhised	16.10.2019	EN ISO 19011:2011	01.01.2021