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ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

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EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

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Standardipealkirjade muutmine

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UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

CWA 17493:2019

Journalism Trust Initiative

The first section (A) has been drafted to define standards of "Identity and Transparency". The JTI promotes the disclosure of information regarding: - The persons or organisations involved in the activity of the media ("Identity"); - Owners who control the media and the sources of revenue ("Transparency"). It could be understood as "Tell us who you are". The more transparent news Media Outlets are about their direct and/or indirect ownership, the more trustworthy they are likely to be in the eyes of the public. Faced with the proliferation of online information sources, the public needs access to trustworthy information revealing basic identity data (name, activity, contact details, etc.) as well as all relevant information on ownership and sources of revenue of news media organisations. Such information can reduce levels of scepticism among readers and viewers caused by potential media concentration and conflicts of interests, and can reinforce public attachment to and respect for high-quality news media that are characterized by, if not financial, at least editorial, independence. All news providers, old or new, print or digital, big or small, including individual media, should be interested in engaging in this process: the traditional media will take a better look at themselves, and new media players will be encouraged to be clear about their business models. In both cases, it will help increase their credibility. This section contains relevant indicators about the identity and transparency status of a content provider, and requires Media Outlets to list information such as names, contact details, founding date, activity, location, ownership, sources of revenue, means of distribution, etc. B. Professionalism and Accountability The second section (B) has been drafted to define standards of "Accountability and Professionalism". This section could be understood as "Tell us how you work". It focuses on the professional and enabling environment of editorial work and journalistic production at the organisational level. It consists of agreed criteria and organisational benchmarks to secure best practice in professional working methods, as well as upholding principles of ethical journalism and promoting public accountability. These include, in particular, the existence and functioning of complaints and correction mechanisms, the presence and implementation of Editorial Guidelines as well as the organisation of management and newsroom structures. This section contains indicators on accountability and professionalism in the activities of a Media Outlet that facilitate the provision of trusted and pluralistic journalism. They are meant to ensure that news media operate according to criteria that promote transparency and accountability and are thereby deserving of public trust.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17493:2019

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

EVS-ISO 10001:2020

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

See dokument annab juhised kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide planeerimiseks, kavandamiseks, arendamiseks, elluviimiseks, toimivana hoidmiseks ja parendamiseks. See dokument on kohaldatav toodetega seotud normidele, mis sisaldavad organisatsioonilt klientidele antud organisatsiooni käitumist puudutavaid lubadusi. Selliste lubaduste ja nendega seotud sätete eesmärk on kliendirahulolu suurendamine. Lisas A on toodud käitumisnormide komponentide lihtsustatud näiteid erinevate organisatsioonide tarvis. 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, kaasa arvatud organisatsioonid, kes kavandavad kliendirahulolu käitumisnorme, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks teistes organisatsioonides. Lisas C on toodud juhised spetsiaalselt väikeettevõtetele. See dokument on suunatud kliendirahulolu käitumisnormidele, mis käsitlevad üksikkliente, kes ostavad või kasutavad kaupu, vara või teenuseid isiklikuks või majapidamise otstarbeks, ehkki see on kohaldatav kõigi kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide suhtes. See dokument ei tee ettekirjutusi kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide sisu kohta ega käsitle muud tüüpi käitumisnorme, nagu näiteks selliseid, mis on seotud organisatsiooni ja tema töötajate või organisatsiooni ja tema tarnijate vastastikuste seostega.

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10001:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 10001:2009

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN IEC 63077:2019

Good refurbishment practices for medical imaging equipment

This document describes and defines the PROCESS of REFURBISHMENT of USED MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT and applies to the restoring of USED MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT to a condition of safety and performance comparable to that of new MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT i.e. MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT that was not in use. This restoration includes actions such as REPAIR, REWORK, software/hardware updates, and the replacement of worn parts with original parts. This document enumerates the actions, that are performed, and the manner consistent, with relevant specifications and service procedures required to ensure that the REFURBISHMENT of MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT is done without changing the finished MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT’s performance, safety specifications, or INTENDED USE according to its original or applicable valid registration. The MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT and systems covered by this document include: – X-RAY

EQUIPMENT; – X-RAY EQUIPMENT for RADIOSCOPICALLY GUIDED INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURES; – X-RAY EQUIPMENT FOR COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY; – MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT; – ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT; – GAMMA CAMERAS; – PLANAR WHOLEBODY IMAGING EQUIPMENT; – equipment for SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT); – SPECT/CT hybrid systems, combining a GAMMA CAMERA with X-RAY EQUIPMENT FOR COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT); – POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHS (PET); – PET/CT hybrid systems combining a POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPH with X-RAY EQUIPMENT FOR COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT); – PET/MRI hybrid systems combining a POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPH with MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT; and – other combinations of the MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT or systems listed above. This document does not apply to endoscopic equipment, funduscopic equipment, radiation therapy equipment, nor associated systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63077:2019; EN IEC 63077:2019

EVS-EN ISO 14971:2019

Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskihalduse rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele
Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2019)

See dokument määratleb meditsiiniseadmete, sealhulgas tarkvara kui meditsiiniseadme ja in vitro diagnostikameditsiiniseadmete riskihaldusega seotud terminoloogia, põhimõtted ja protsessi. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsess on mõeldud meditsiiniseadmete tootjaid abistama meditsiiniseadmega seotud ohtude tuvastamisel, seotud riskidele riskitaseme määramisel ja riski hindamisel, nende riskide ohjamisel ning ohjamise tõhususe jälgimisel. Selle dokumendi nõuded on rakendatavad kõikidele meditsiiniseadme elutsükli etappidele. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsess on kohaldatav meditsiiniseadmega seotud riskidele, nagu biosobivusega, andmete ja süsteemide turvalisusega, elektrisüsteemidega, liikuvate osadega, kiirgusega ja kasutatavusega seotud riskid. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsessi saab rakendada ka toodetele, mis ei ole mõnedes jurisdiktsioonides tingimata meditsiiniseadmed, ning mida saavad kasutada ka teised, kes on meditsiiniseadme elutsükliga seotud. See dokument ei kehti — meditsiiniseadme kasutamise üle otsustamisel teatud kliinilise protseduuri kontekstis ega — ärilisel riskihaldusel. See dokument nõuab tootjatelt riski vastuvõetavusele objektiivsete kriteeriumide väljatöötamist, kuid ei määratle vastuvõetavaid riskitasemeid. Riskihaldus võib olla osa kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemist. Samas ei nõua see dokument tootjalt kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi olemasolu. MÄRKUS Selle dokumendi rakendamise juhised on leitavad tehnilisest aruandest ISO/TR 24971[9].

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 14971:2019; ISO 14971:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14971:2012

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 50676:2019

Electrical equipment used for detection and concentration measurement of refrigerant gases - Performance requirements and test methods

This document specifies general requirements for the construction, testing and performance of electrically operated refrigerant fixed gas detection equipment in safety applications. This document will not specify requirements for portable locating leak detectors for refrigerant application as already covered by EN 14624:2012. This document is applicable to equipment whose primary purpose is to provide an indication, alarm and/or other output function to warn of the presence of refrigerant gases in an industrial or commercial environment and, in some cases, to initiate automatic or manual protective actions. It is applicable to equipment in which the sensor automatically generates an electrical signal when gas is present. This standard does not apply to gas detection equipment: — for non-refrigerant application; — used for air pollution monitoring; — sampling systems, which are not integral part of the gas detection equipment; — open path gas detection; — residential applications; — process control; — for applications in mines; — portable locating leak detectors for refrigerant application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50676:2019

EVS-EN 54-13:2017+A1:2019

Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 13: Süsteemi komponentide ühilduvuse ja ühendatavuse hindamine
Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 13: Compatibility and connectability assessment of system components

This document specifies the requirements for compatibility and connectability assessment of components of fire detection and fire alarm system or voice alarm system as a subsystem of fire detection and fire alarm system. The components comply either with the requirements of EN 54 or with a manufacturer’s specification where there is no EN 54 standard. This document only includes system requirements when these are necessary for compatibility assessment. This document covers transmission path only between components. However ,requirements for TP between components of a function which is distributed are covered by the relevant EN 54 standard and not by this document. This document also specifies requirements for the integrity of the fire detection and fire alarm system when connected to other systems. This document does not specify the manner in which the system is designed, installed and used in any particular application. This document recognizes that it is not practical to assess the compatibility or connectability of components in all possible configurations. Methods of assessment are specified to reach an acceptable degree of confidence within pre-determined operational and environmental conditions. This document specifies requirements related to compatibility and connectability assessment methods and tests for the components belonging to FDAS or connecting FDAS. This document does not cover components or functions which are not included in a FDAS. This document is applicable to systems where the components are interconnected by electrical wires or optical fibre or by radio frequency links or by any combination. For other interconnection technology between components , this standard may be used as a guidance. NOTE Other European Standards are expected to cover the requirements of the other systems to which the fire detection and fire alarm system may be connected.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 54-13:2017+A1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 54-13:2017

EVS-EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-35: Erinõuded vee kiirkeetjatele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

Standardi EN 60335-2-35:2016 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-35:2012/A1:2016; EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-35:2016

EVS-EN IEC 62430:2019

Environmentally Conscious Design (ECD) - Principles, requirements and guidance

This document describes principles, specifies requirements and provides guidance for organizations intending to integrate environmental aspects into the design and development in order to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of their products. This document applies to processes on how ECD (environmentally conscious design) are integrated into the design and development. This document applies to any organization, regardless of its size, type or sector. This document does not provide requirements for assessing the conformity of individual products. This horizontal standard is primarily intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 108. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of horizontal standards in the preparation of its publications. The contents of this horizontal standard will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62430:2019; EN IEC 62430:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62430:2009

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders (ISO 28927-1:2019)

This document specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held power-driven angle and vertical grinders. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of a machine fitted with a specified test wheel and run under no- load conditions. The method has been established for surface grinding tasks only. Cutting and sanding generally create lower vibrations. It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine. This document is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means, intended for grinding, cutting-off and rough sanding, with bonded, coated and super-abrasive products and with wire brushes for use on all kinds of materials. It is not applicable to die grinders or straight grinders. NOTE To avoid confusion with the terms "power tool" and "inserted tool", machine is used for the former throughout this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2019; EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019

Surveotstarbelised õmblusteta terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 2: Süsinik- ja legeerterasest torud, millel on kindlaksmääratud omadused kõrgendatud temperatuuril
Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steel tubes with specified elevated temperature properties

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions in two test categories for seamless tubes of circular cross section, with specified elevated temperature properties, made of non-alloy and alloy steel. This Part of EN 10216 may also be applied for tubes of non-circular cross section; necessary modification should be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. NOTE Once this standard is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) under Directive 97/23/EC, presumption of conformity to the Essential Safety Requirements (ESR) of Directive 97/23/EC is limited to technical data of materials in this standard and does not presume adequacy of the material to a specific item of equipment. Consequently, the assessment of the technical data stated in this material standard against the design requirements of this specific item of equipment to verify that the ESRs of the Pressure Equipment Directive are satisfied, needs to be done by the designer or manufacturer of the pressure equipment, taking also into account the subsequent manufacturing processes which may affect properties of the base materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10216-2:2013

EVS-EN 15202:2019

LPG equipment and accessories - Essential operational dimensions for LPG cylinder valve outlet and associated equipment connections

This document specifies basic connection dimensions of LPG cylinder valves (manufactured in accordance with EN ISO 14245 and EN ISO 15995) and connectors (including pressure regulators) to enable them to be safely connected together. NOTE 1 Figure 1 (type G.1) to Figure 19 (type G.33) give the types of threaded outlet connections. NOTE 2 Figure 20 (type G.50) to Figure 34 (type G.66) give the types of non-threaded outlet connections. This document lists potentially unsafe connections where it might be possible to connect together, but which, when connected, might not be sound or secure in some operating conditions or orientations. This document specifies a marking system that is intended to ensure that only valves and connecters that are marked with the same connector type number are used in combination. This document also recommends tightening torques for the attachment of screwed metal-to-metal connections. Quality assurance systems, production testing and particularly certificates of conformity are not covered in this document. This document excludes connections for automotive vehicles covered by UN/ECE Regulation No. 67 Part 1 and EN 13760. This document excludes connections for gas cartridges covered by EN 417.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15202:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15202:2012

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 61784-3-12:2011/A1:2019

Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 3-12: Functional safety fieldbuses - Additional specifications for CPF 12

Amendment for EN 61784-3-12:2010

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61784-3-12:2010/A1:2019; EN 61784-3-12:2010/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61784-3-12:2011

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders (ISO 28927-1:2019)

This document specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held power-driven angle and vertical grinders. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of a machine fitted with a specified test wheel and run under no- load conditions. The method has been established for surface grinding tasks only. Cutting and sanding generally create lower vibrations. It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine. This document is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means, intended for grinding, cutting-off and rough sanding, with bonded, coated and super-abrasive products and with wire brushes for use on all kinds of materials. It is not applicable to die grinders or straight grinders. NOTE To avoid confusion with the terms "power tool" and "inserted tool", machine is used for the former throughout this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2019; EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017

EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52907:2019

Additive manufacturing - Feedstock materials - Methods to characterize metal powders (ISO/ASTM 52907:2019)

This document provides technical specifications for metallic powders intended to be used in additive manufacturing and covers the following aspects: — documentation and traceability; — sampling; — particle size distribution; — chemical composition; — characteristic densities; — morphology; — flowability; — contamination; — packaging and storage. This document does not deal with safety aspects. In addition, this document gives specific requirements for used metallic powders in additive manufacturing.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM 52907:2019; EN ISO/ASTM 52907:2019

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 50676:2019

Electrical equipment used for detection and concentration measurement of refrigerant gases - Performance requirements and test methods

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equipment in which the sensor automatically generates an electrical signal when gas is present. This standard does not apply to gas detection equipment: — for non-refrigerant application; — used for air pollution monitoring; — sampling systems, which are not integral part of the gas detection equipment; — open path gas detection; — residential applications; — process control; — for applications in mines; — portable locating leak detectors for refrigerant application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50676:2019

EVS-EN 61400-12-1:2017/AC:2019

Wind energy generation systems - Part 12-1: Power performance measurement of electricity producing wind turbines

Corrigendum for EN 61400-12-1:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61400-12-1:2017/COR1:2019; EN 61400-12-1:2017/AC:2019-12
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61400-12-1:2017

EVS-EN IEC 60904-4:2019

Photovoltaic devices - Part 4: Reference solar devices - Procedures for establishing calibration traceability

This part of IEC 60904 sets the requirements for calibration procedures intended to establish the traceability of photovoltaic (PV) reference devices to SI units as required by IEC 60904-2. This document applies to PV reference devices that are used to measure the irradiance of natural or simulated sunlight for the purpose of quantifying the performance of PV devices. The use of a PV reference device is required in many standards concerning PV (e.g. IEC 60904-1 and IEC 60904-3). This document has been written with single-junction PV reference devices in mind, in particular crystalline silicon, but it is sufficiently general to include other single-junction technologies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60904-4:2019; EN IEC 60904-4:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60904-4:2010

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 62026-2:2013/A1:2019

Madalpingelised lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaadid. Kontrolleri ja seadme vahelised liidesed. Osa 2: Aktivaator-andur-liides
Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Controller-device interfaces (CDIs) - Part 2: Actuator sensor interface (AS-i)

Standardi EN 62026-2:2013 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62026-2:2008/A1:2019; EN 62026-2:2013/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62026-2:2013

EVS-EN IEC 60079-19:2019

Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation

This part of IEC 60079: – gives instructions, principally of a technical nature, on the repair, overhaul, reclamation and modification of Ex equipment designed for use in explosive atmospheres; – applies to overhaul and repair which mitigates deficiencies identified during operation, inspection and maintenance; – does not give advice on cable and wiring systems which can require a renewal when the equipment is re-installed; and – is not applicable to Type of Protection “m”.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-19:2019; EN IEC 60079-19:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-19:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-19:2011/A1:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-19:2011+A1:2015

EVS-EN IEC 60309-5:2019

Tööstustarbelised pistikud, pistikupesad ja pistikliitmikud. Osa 5: Madalpingeliste kaldaühendussüsteemide pistikute, pistikupesade, laevaliitmike ja laeva-sisendühenduste mõõtmelise ühilduvuse ja vahetatavuse nõuded
Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes - Part 5: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for plugs, socket-outlets, ship connectors and ship inlets for low-voltage shore connection systems (LVSC)

IEC 60309-5:2017 applies to a single type of plug, socket-outlet, ship connector and ship inlet, hereinafter referred to as accessories, intended to connect ships to dedicated shore supply systems described in IEC/IEEE 80005-3. This part of IEC 60309 applies to three-phase accessories with an earth contact and with four pilot contacts. This publication is to be read in conjunction with IEC 60309-1:2012.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60309-5:2017; EN IEC 60309-5:2019

EVS-EN IEC 60317-27-3:2019

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 27-3: Paper tape covered rectangular copper wire

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of paper tape covered rectangular copper winding wires. This covering consists of two or more layers of paper tape and is primarily intended for winding coils for oil immersed transformers. The range of nominal conductor dimensions covered by this document is: – width: min. 2,0 mm max. 31,5 mm; – thickness: min. 0,80 mm max. 10,0 mm. The paper tapes included in this document are restricted to those specified in IEC 60554-1 and IEC 60554-3-5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-27-3:2019; EN IEC 60317-27-3:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60317-27:2014

EVS-EN IEC 61535:2019

Paigaldus-pistikühendused püsivaks ühendamiseks kohtkindlates paigaldistes
Installation couplers intended for permanent connection in fixed installations

This document applies to two-wire, up to five-wire installation couplers, including earth, if provided, with a rated voltage up to and including 500 V AC or DC and a rated connecting capacity up to and including 10 mm² for permanent connection in electrical installations. Installation couplers with additional contacts for voltages other than mains voltages are outside the scope of this document. An installation coupler consists of an installation female connector and an installation male connector for permanent connection not intended to be engaged or disengaged under load nor to be engaged or disengaged other than during first installation or during reconfiguration or maintenance of the wiring system in which installation couplers have been installed. This means that installation couplers are only intended for infrequent use. Installation couplers are not suitable for use in place of socket-outlet systems. Installation couplers are not suitable for use in place of devices for connecting luminaires (DCLs) according to IEC 61995 (all parts) or in place of luminaire supporting couplers (LSCs). Installation couplers complying with this document are suitable for use at ambient temperatures not normally exceeding +40 °C, but their average over a period does not exceed +35 °C, with a lower limit of the ambient air temperature of −5 °C, either for indoor or outdoor use. NOTE 1 Additional tests for use in cold climates are under consideration. NOTE 2 For other temperatures, necessary information can be given in the manufacturer's installation instructions. In locations where special conditions prevail, as in ships, vehicles and the like and in hazardous locations, for example where explosions are liable to occur, special constructions can be required. NOTE 3 Installation couplers are intended to be installed by instructed or skilled persons.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61535:2019; EN IEC 61535:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61535:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61535:2010/A1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 80079-36:2016/AC:2019

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 36: Mitteelelektrilised seadmed plahvatusohtlikele keskkondadele. Põhimeetod ja nõuded
Explosive atmospheres - Part 36: Non-electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres - Basic method and requirements - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 80079-36:2016/Cor 1:2019)

Standardi EN ISO 80079-36:2016 parandus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 80079-36:2016/Cor 1:2019; EN ISO 80079-36:2016/AC:2019
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80079-36:2016

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60512-28-100:2019

Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 28-100: Signal integrity tests up to 2 000 MHz - Tests 28a to 28g

This part of IEC 60512 specifies the test methods for signal integrity and transmission performance for connectors specified in respective parts of IEC 60603-7, IEC 61076-1, IEC 61076-2, and IEC 61076-3 standards for connecting hardware applications up to 2 000 MHz. It is also suitable for testing lower frequency connectors, however, the test methodology specified in the detail specification for any given connector remains the reference conformance test for that connector. The above list of connector series of standards does not preclude referencing this document in other connector manufacturer’s specifications or published standards. Test procedures provided herein are: – insertion loss, test 28a; – return loss, test 28b; – near-end crosstalk (NEXT) test 28c; – far-end crosstalk (FEXT), test 28d; – transverse conversion loss (TCL), test 28f; – transverse conversion transfer loss (TCTL), test 28g. Other test procedures referenced herein are: – transfer impedance (ZT), see IEC 60512-26-100, test 26e. – for coupling attenuation (aC), see IEC 62153-4-12.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60512-28-100:2019; EN IEC 60512-28-100:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60512-28-100:2013

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 300 175-1 V2.8.1:2019

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-1 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-2 V2.8.1:2019

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

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the physical channel arrangements. DECT physical channels are radio communication paths between two radio end points. A radio end point is either part of the fixed infrastructure, a privately owned Fixed Part (FP), typically a base station, or a Portable Part (PP), typically a handset. The assignment of one or more particular physical channels to a call is the task of higher layers. The Physical Layer (PHL) interfaces with the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, and with the Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME). On the other side of the PHL is the radio transmission medium which has to be shared extensively with other DECT users and a wide variety of other radio services. The tasks of the PHL can be grouped into five categories: a) to modulate and demodulate radio carriers with a bit stream of a defined rate to create a radio frequency channel; b) to acquire and maintain bit and slot synchronization between transmitters and receivers; c) to transmit or receive a defined number of bits at a requested time and on a particular frequency; d) to add and remove the synchronization field and the Z-field used for rear end collision detection; e) to observe the radio environment to report signal strengths. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-2 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-3 V2.8.1:2019

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-3 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-4 V2.8.1:2019

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

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

present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-4 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-5 V2.8.1:2019

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-5 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-6 V2.8.1:2019

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-6 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-7 V2.8.1:2019

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

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). The present document specifies the security architecture, the types of cryptographic algorithms required, the way in which they are to be used, and the requirements for integrating the security features provided by the architecture into the DECT CI. It also describes how the features can be managed and how they relate to certain DECT fixed systems and local network configurations. The security architecture is defined in terms of the security services which are to be supported at the CI, the mechanisms which are to be used to provide the services, and the cryptographic parameters, keys and processes which are associated with these mechanisms. The security processes specified in the present document are each based on one of three cryptographic algorithms: • an authentication algorithm; • a key stream generator for MAC layer encryption; and • a key stream generator plus a Message Authentication Code generator for CCM authenticated encryption. The architecture is, however, algorithm independent, and either the DECT standard algorithms, or appropriate proprietary algorithms, or indeed a combination of both can, in principle, be employed. The use of the employed algorithm is specified in the present document. Integration of the security features is specified in terms of the protocol elements and processes required at the Network (NWK) and Medium Access Control (MAC) layers of the CI. The relationship between the security features and various network elements is described in terms of where the security processes and management functions may be provided. The present document does not address implementation issues. For instance, no attempt is made to specify whether the DSAA or DSAA2 should be implemented in the PP at manufacture, or whether the DSAA, DSAA2 or a proprietary authentication algorithm should be implemented in a detachable module. Similarly, the present document does not specify whether the DSC or DSC2 should be implemented in hardware in all PPs at manufacture, or whether special PPs should be manufactured with the DSC, DSC2 or proprietary ciphers built into them.

The security architecture supports all these options, although the use of proprietary algorithms may limit roaming and the concurrent use of PPs in different environments. Within the standard authentication algorithms, DSAA2, DSC2 and CCM are stronger than DSAA and DSC and provide superior protection. DSAA2 and DSC2 are based on AES and were created in 2011. CCM is also based on AES and was added to the standard in 2012. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements. The present document also includes DECT Ultra Low Energy (ULE), a low rate data technology based on DECT intended for M2M applications with ultra low power consumption.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-7 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 175-8 V2.8.1:2019

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

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI). This part of the DECT CI specifies the speech and audio coding and transmission requirements. In order to ensure satisfactory interworking of different portable and fixed units, it is necessary to specify the transmission performance of the analog information over the digital link. This requires not only use of a common speech algorithm, but also standardization of frequency responses, reference speech levels (or loudness) at the air interface and various other parameters. The present document applies to DECT equipment which includes all the necessary functions to provide real-time two-way speech conversation and stereo audio transmission. Several speech services are defined in the present document, including conventional 3,1 kHz telephony, wideband 7 kHz voice transmission, super-wideband 14 kHz and fullband 20 kHz service. DECT Fixed part providing such services may be connected to the public circuit switched (PSTN/ISDN) network, to private networks or to the Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) network. Tethered fixed point local loop applications are not required to comply with the requirements of the present document. For the DECT systems which connect to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) via an analog interface, the additional requirements, which are implemented in the FP, have as much as possible been aligned with ETSI TBR 038. A summary of the control and the use of the DECT echo control functions, to guide on need for options to manufacturers and installers, is found in annex A. Information concerning test methods can be found in ETSI EN 300 176-1 and ETSI EN 300 176-2 (previously covered by ETSI TBR 010). The test methods take into account that DECT is a digital system. The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements. In addition, the present document includes DECT Evolution, providing SWB and FB speech and audio capabilities and a new speech coding algorithm for NB and WB allowing to increase the audio quality of the NB and WB speech service and improve bandwidth efficiency.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 175-8 V2.8.1

EVS-EN 300 176-2 V2.3.1:2019

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test specification; Part 2: Audio and speech

The present document specifies the tests applicable to all Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) equipment accessing any DECT frequency band (including applicable IMT-2000 frequency bands) and the tests applicable to DECT speech and audio transmission using any of the codecs and any of the audio specifications described in ETSI EN 300 175-8. The aims of the present document are to ensure: • efficient use of frequency spectrum; • no harm done to any connected network and its services; • no harm done to other radio networks and services; • no harm done to other DECT equipment or its services; • interworking of terminal equipment via any public telecommunications network, including the ISDN/PSTN network and the Internet. Through testing those provisions of ETSI EN 300 175-1 to ETSI EN 300 175-8 which are relevant to these aims. The tests of ETSI EN 300 176 are split into two parts: • part 1 covers testing of radio frequency parameters, security elements and those DECT protocols that facilitate the radio frequency tests and efficient use of frequency spectrum; • part 2 (the present document) describes testing of speech and audio requirements between network interface and DECT PT, or between a DECT CI air interface and alternatively a DECT PT or FT. The present document is not applicable to terminal equipment specially designed for the disabled (e.g. with amplification of received speech as an aid for the hard of hearing). DECT terminal equipment consists of the following elements: a) Fixed Part (FP); b) Portable Part (PP); c) Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA); d) Wireless Relay Station (WRS) (FP and PP combined). The present document is structured to allow tests of either: a) the FP and PP together; or b) the FP and PP as separate items. Where the DECT FP is connected to a PSTN, and there are any peculiarities in the requirements for voice telephony, these will be accommodated within the FP.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 176-2 V2.3.1

EVS-EN 300 338-1 V1.5.1:2019

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

The present document states the minimum requirements for equipment to be used for generation, transmission and reception of Digital Selective Calling (DSC) for use on board ships. DSC is intended to be used in the Medium Frequency (MF), High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) bands of the Maritime Mobile Service (MMS), for distress, urgency and safety communication and general communications. The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable that covers the requirements to be fulfilled by: • DSC equipment integrated with a transmitter and/or a receiver; • DSC equipment not integrated with a transmitter and/or a receiver. These requirements include the relevant provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations and Recommendations ITU-R M.493-15, M.541-10, M.689-3 and M.1082-1, the International Convention for the Safety Of Life At Sea (SOLAS), and the relevant resolutions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Equipment for generation, transmission and reception of DSC designed according to the following equipment classes: • Class A: includes all the facilities defined in annex

1 of Recommendation ITU-R M.493-15 and complies with the IMO Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) carriage requirements for MF/HF installations and/or VHF installations. • Class D: provides minimum facilities for VHF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class E: provides minimum facilities for MF and/or HF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class H: provides minimum facilities for handheld VHF DSC distress, urgency and safety as well as routine calling and reception as recommended by IMO MSC/Circ.803 for non-SOLAS vessels participating in the GMDSS. • Class M: provides minimum facilities for VHF Man Overboard devices as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.493-15. NOTE 1: Class A equipment may support the optional semi-automatic/automatic service in accordance with Recommendations ITU-R M.689-3, M.1082-1 and M.493-15, tables A1-4.10.1 and A1-4.10.2 and are encouraged to do so. NOTE 2: Class D and Class E equipment may also support the optional semi-automatic/automatic service.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 338-1 V1.5.1

EVS-EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3:2019

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

The present document specifies methods of measurements and technical characteristics for radio equipment and associated ancillary equipment, excluding broadcast receivers, in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Technical specifications related to the antenna port of radio equipment and radiated emissions from the enclosure port of radio equipment and combinations of radio and associated ancillary equipment are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are normally found in the relevant product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. NOTE 1: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU given in annex A. NOTE 2: Other standards may apply in place of the present document, e.g. product specific standards in the ETSI EN 301 489 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3

EVS-EN 301 908-13 V13.1.1:2019

IMT kärgsidevõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 13. E-UTRA kasutajaseadmed (UE)
IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 13: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE)

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type: • User Equipment for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA). This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in tables from 1-1 through 1-5. Table 1-1: E-UTRA UE operating bands E-UTRA Band; Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands 1; Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7; Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 8; Transmit 880 MHz to 915 MHz; Receive 925 MHz to 960 MHz 20; Transmit 832 MHz to 862 MHz; Receive 791 MHz to 821 MHz 22; Transmit 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz; Receive 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz 28 (see note 6); Transmit 703 MHz to 748 MHz; Receive 758 MHz to 803 MHz 31; Transmit 452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz; Receive 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz 32 (see note 1) (see note 2); Transmit N/A; Receive 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz 33; Transmit and Receive 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34; Transmit and Receive 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38; Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40; Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42; Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43; Transmit and Receive 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz 46 (see note 3) (see note 4); Transmit and Receive 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz 65 (see note 5); Transmit 1 920 MHz to 2 010 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 200 MHz 67; Transmit N/A; Receive 738 MHz to 758 MHz 68; Transmit 698 MHz to 728 MHz; Receive 753 MHz to 783 MHz 69 (see note 1); Transmit N/A; Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz NOTE 1: Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Pcell. NOTE 2: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. NOTE 3: This band is an unlicensed band restricted to licensed-assisted operation using Frame Structure Type 3. NOTE 4: In this version of the present document, restricted to E-UTRA DL operation when carrier aggregation is configured. NOTE 5: A UE that complies with the E-UTRA Band 65 minimum requirements in the present document also complies with the E-UTRA Band 1 minimum requirements. NOTE 6: Radio equipment in band 28 is only allowed to operate between 758 MHz to 791 MHz for the transmitter and between 703 MHz to 736 MHz for the receiver. NOTE 1: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A. Table 1-1A: Sub-bands for band 46 E-UTRA Band; Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high 46a; 5 150 MHz - 5 250 MHz 46b; 5 250 MHz - 5 350 MHz 46c; 5 470 MHz - 5 725 MHz NOTE: The sub-bands 46a and 46b are restricted to indoor use only. Table 1-2: E-UTRA UE Intra-band contiguous CA operating bands E-UTRA CA Band; E-UTRA Band; Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands CA_1; 1; Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz CA_3; 3; Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_7; 7; Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_38; 38; Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz CA_40; 40; Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz CA_42; 42; Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz Table 1-3: E-UTRA UE Inter-band CA operating bands (two bands) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band; UL operating band BS receive/UE transmit FUL_low - FUL_high; DL operating band BS transmit/UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high CA_1-3 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_1-7 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_1-8 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 8; 880 MHz to 915 MHz; 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_1-20 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 20; 832 MHz to 862 MHz; 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_1-42 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 42; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz CA_1-46 1; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 46; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz CA_3-7 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_3-8 3; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz; 1 805 MHz to 1 880

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 908-13 V13.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-14 V13.1.1:2019

IMT kärgsidevõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 14: E-UTRA baasjaamad (BS)

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 14: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Base Stations (BS)

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the types of equipment: 1) Base Station for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA). 2) Base Station for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) with NB-IoT. 3) Base Station for NB-IoT standalone. This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the operating bands given in table 1-1. Unless stated otherwise, requirements specified for the TDD duplex mode apply for downlink and uplink operations in Frame Structure Type 2. NB-IoT is designed to operate in the E-UTRA operating bands 1, 3, 8, 20, 28 which are defined in table 1-1. Table 1-1: E-UTRA Base Station operating bands E-UTRA band Direction of transmission; E-UTRA Base Station operating bands 1 Transmit; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz Receive; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 3 Transmit; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Receive; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 7 Transmit; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz Receive; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 8 Transmit; 925 MHz to 960 MHz Receive; 880 MHz to 915 MHz 20 Transmit; 791 MHz to 821 MHz Receive; 832 MHz to 862 MHz 22 Transmit; 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz Receive; 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz 28 (note 5) Transmit; 758 MHz to 803 MHz Receive; 703 MHz to 748 MHz 31 Transmit; 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz Receive; 452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz 32 (notes 1 and 2) Transmit; 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Receive; N/A 33 Transmit and Receive; 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34 Transmit and Receive; 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38 Transmit and Receive; 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40 Transmit and Receive; 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42 Transmit and Receive; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43 Transmit and Receive; 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz 46 (notes 3 and 4) Transmit and Receive; 5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz 65 Transmit; 2 110 MHz to 2 200 MHz Receive; 1 920 MHz to 2 010 MHz 67 Transmit; 738 MHz to 758 MHz Receive; N/A 68 Transmit; 753 MHz to 783 MHz Receive; 698 MHz to 728 MHz 69 (note 1) Transmit; 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz Receive; N/A NOTE 1: Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Pcell. NOTE 2: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. NOTE 3: This band is an unlicensed band restricted to licensed-assisted operation using Frame Structure Type 3. Radio equipment in band 46 is only allowed to operate between 5 150 MHz and 5 725 MHz. NOTE 4: In this version of the present document, restricted to E-UTRA DL operation when carrier aggregation is configured. Band 46 is divided into three sub-bands as in table 1-2. NOTE 5: Radio equipment in band 28 is only allowed to operate between 758 MHz to 791 MHz for the transmitter and between 703 MHz to 736 MHz for the receiver. Table 1-2: Sub-bands for band 46 E-UTRA Operating Band; Uplink (UL) operating band BS receive UE transmit FUL_low - FUL_high; Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit UE receive FDL_low - FDL_high 46a; 5 150 MHz to 5 250 MHz; 5 150 MHz to 5 250 MHz 46b; 5 250 MHz to 5 350 MHz; 5 250 MHz to 5 350 MHz 46c; 5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz; 5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz The present document covers conducted requirements for E-UTRA Base Stations for 3GPP Release 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Additionally, it includes the requirements for E-UTRA Base Station operating bands and E-UTRA CA operating bands from 3GPP Release 14. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 908-14 V13.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-18 V13.1.1:2019

IMT kärgsidevõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA ja GSM/EDGE multistandard raadio (MSR) baasjaam (BS

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)

The present document applies to the following equipment types: • Multi-Standard Radio capable Base stations (E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE, NB-IoT). These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: Base station operating bands Band designation and Band Category Direction of transmission; MSR Base Station operating bands 1 (BC1) Transmit; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz Receive; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 3 (BC2) Transmit; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Receive; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 7 (BC1) (note 3) Transmit; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz Receive; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 8 (BC2) Transmit; 925 MHz to 960 MHz Receive; 880 MHz to 915 MHz 20 (BC1) Transmit; 791 MHz to 821 MHz Receive; 832 MHz to 862 MHz 22 (BC1) (note 3) Transmit; 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz Receive; 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz 28 (BC1) (note 4) Transmit; 758 MHz to 803 MHz Receive; 703 MHz to 748 MHz 31 (BC1) (note 2) Transmit; 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz Receive; 452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz 32 (BC1) (notes 1, 3 and 5) Transmit; 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Receive; N/A 33 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43 (BC3) Transmit and Receive; 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz 65 (BC1) (note 2) Transmit; 2 110 MHz to 2 200 MHz Receive; 1 920 MHz to 2 010 MHz 67 (BC1) (notes 1 and 2) Transmit; 738 MHz to 758 MHz Receive; N/A 68 (BC1) (note 2) Transmit; 753 MHz to 783 MHz Receive; 698 MHz to 728 MHz 69 (BC1) (notes 1 and 2) Transmit; 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz Receive; N/A 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. Restricted to UTRA operation when dual band is configured (e.g. DB-DC-HSDPA or dual band 4C-HSDPA). The down link frequency(ies) of this band are paired with the uplink frequency(ies) of the other FDD band (external) of the dual band configuration. NOTE 2: The band is for E-UTRA only. NOTE 3: The band is for E-UTRA and UTRA only. NOTE 4: The band is for E-UTRA and NB-IoT only. NOTE 5: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. NOTE 6: Radio equipment in band 28 is only allowed to operate between 758 MHz to 791 MHz for the transmitter and between 703 MHz to 736 MHz for the receiver. NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation, the supported operating bands may belong to different Band Categories. The present document covers conducted requirements for multi-RAT capable E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE MSR Base Stations for 3GPP™ Release 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. This includes the requirements for E UTRA Base Station operating bands and E-UTRA CA operating bands from 3GPP Release 14. NOTE 2: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 908-18 V13.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-3 V13.1.1:2019

IMT kärgvõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 3. CDMA otsese hajutamisega (UTRA FDD) baasjaamad (BS)

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 3: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) Base Stations (BS)

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the equipment: • Stations for IMT 2000 CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD). - This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: UTRA FDD Base Station operating bands UTRA FDD band Direction of transmission; UTRA FDD Base Station operating bands I Transmit; 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz Receive; 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz III Transmit; 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz Receive; 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz VII Transmit; 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz Receive; 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz VIII Transmit; 925 MHz to 960 MHz Receive; 880 MHz to 915 MHz XX Transmit; 791 MHz to 821 MHz Receive; 832 MHz to 862 MHz XXII Transmit; 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz Receive; 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz XXXII (see notes 1 and 2) Transmit; 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Receive; - NOTE 1: The down link frequenc(ies) of this band are paired with the uplink frequenc(ies) of the other FDD band (external) of the dual band configuration. NOTE 2: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz. The present document covers conducted requirements for UTRA FDD Base Stations for 3GPP Releases 99, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Additionally, it includes the requirements for BS operating bands from 3GPP Release 14. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 908-3 V13.1.1

EVS-EN 50083-2-4:2019

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 2-4: Interference Mitigation Filters operating in the 700 MHz and 800 MHz bands for DTT reception

This document provides requirements for passive filters intended to reduce RF interference from mobile Base Stations (BS) and User Equipment (UE) to receiving equipment and master antenna cable distribution systems of broadcast DVB-T and DVB-T2 signals in the VHF and UHF bands. While primarily intended to be used with VHF/UHF DVB-T and DVB-T2 receivers and signal distribution systems, filters can also be useful for mitigation of interference to VHF FM or DAB radio.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50083-2-4:2019

EVS-EN IEC 60793-2:2019

Optical fibres - Part 2: Product specifications - General

This part of IEC 60793 contains the general specifications for both multimode and singlemode optical fibres. Sectional specifications for each of the four categories of multimode fibres: A1, A2, A3, and A4 (part of the multimode fibre class A) contain requirements specific to each category. Sectional specifications for each of the three single-mode fibre classes, B, C and D contain requirements common to each class. Each sectional specification includes family specifications (in normative annexes) that contain requirements for the applicable category or sub-categories. These sub-categories are distinguished on the basis of different fibre types or applications. The requirements of this document apply to all classes. Each sectional specification contains the requirements that are common to all the family specifications that are within it. These common requirements are copied to the family specification for ease of reference. Tests or measurement methods are defined for each specified attribute. Where possible, these definitions are by reference to an IEC International Standard (see IEC 60793-1 series) – otherwise the test or measurement method is outlined in the relevant sectional specification. Table 1 defines the sectional specifications. The relevant family specifications are defined within the sectional specifications as normative annexes (see Tables 2 to 5). Annexes A and B summarize the existing fibre specifications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60793-2:2019; EN IEC 60793-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60793-2:2016

EVS-EN IEC 61300-2-54:2019

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-54: Tests - Corrosive atmosphere (mixed gas)

The purpose of this part of IEC 61300 is to assess the corrosive effects of atmospheres polluted with mixed gas on fibre optic devices. It can be considered as a general corrosion test, but it does not predict the performance of a device in use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-2-54:2019; EN IEC 61300-2-54:2019

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CWA 17349:2019

Engineering materials - Electronic data interchange - Mechanical test data

In the absence of any widely adopted, systematic means for representing and exchanging mechanical test data electronically, this CWA specifies data models and formats derived from the ISO 204:2018 creep testing standard, the ISO 12106:2017 creep fatigue testing standard, the ASTM E 1457-15 creep crack growth testing standard and the ASTM E 2760-16 creep fatigue crack growth testing standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17349:2019

EVS-EN 16234-1:2019

e-Competence Framework (e-CF) - A common European Framework for ICT Professionals in all sectors - Part 1: Framework

This document provides a reference of 41 competences as required and applied at the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) professional work environment, using a common language for competences, skills and proficiency levels that can be understood across Europe. This document was created for application by: - ICT service, user and supply companies, - ICT professionals, managers and human resource (HR) departments, - vocational education institutions and training bodies including higher education, - social partners (trade unions and employer associations), professional associations, accreditation, validation and assessment bodies, - market analysts and policy makers, and other organizations and stakeholders in public and private sectors.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16234-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16234-1:2016

EVS-EN 61784-3-12:2011/A1:2019

Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 3-12: Functional safety fieldbuses - Additional specifications for CPF 12

Amendment for EN 61784-3-12:2010

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61784-3-12:2010/A1:2019; EN 61784-3-12:2010/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61784-3-12:2011

EVS-EN ISO 19107:2019

Geographic information - Spatial schema (ISO 19107:2019)

This document specifies conceptual schemas for describing the spatial characteristics of geographic entities, and a set of spatial operations consistent with these schemas. It treats "vector" geometry and topology. It defines standard spatial operations for use in access, query, management, processing and data exchange of geographic information for spatial (geometric and topological) objects. Because of the nature of geographic information, these geometric coordinate spaces will normally have up to three spatial dimensions, one temporal dimension and any number of other spatially dependent parameters as needed by the applications. In general, the topological dimension of the spatial projections of the geometric objects will be at most three.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19107:2019; EN ISO 19107:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19107:2005

EVS-EN ISO 19116:2019

Geographic information - Positioning services (ISO 19116:2019)

This document specifies the data structure and content of an interface that permits communication between position-providing device(s) and position-using device(s) enabling the position-using device(s) to obtain and unambiguously interpret position information and determine, based on a measure of the degree of reliability, whether the resulting position information meets the requirements of the intended use. A standardized interface for positioning allows the integration of reliable position information obtained from non-specific positioning technologies and is useful in various location-focused information applications, such as surveying, navigation, intelligent transportation systems (ITS), and location-based services (LBS).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19116:2019; EN ISO 19116:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19116:2006

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

EVS-EN ISO 8654:2018/A1:2019

Jewellery - Colours of gold alloys - Definition, range of colours and designation - Amendment 1 (ISO 8654:2018/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 8654:2018

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8654:2018/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 8654:2018/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8654:2018

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 50325-1:2019

Industrial communications subsystem based on ISO 11898 (CAN) for controller-device interfaces - Part 1: General requirements

This European Standard applies to controller device interfaces that provide defined interfaces between low voltage switchgear, controlgear, control circuit devices, switching elements and controlling devices (e.g. programmable controllers, personal computers, etc.). It may also be applied for the interfacing of other devices and elements to a controller device interface. This standard specifies requirements for controllers and devices utilising these interfaces, including not only the communication protocol specification, but also associated relevant electrical and mechanical characteristics. It also specifies the electrical and EMC tests required to verify the performance of each controller device interface when connected to the appropriate controllers and devices. This part 1 establishes a consistent terminology and format for the subsequent interfaces. It also harmonises requirements of a general nature in order to reduce the need for testing to different standards, increase understanding and facilitate comparisons of controller device interface standards. Those requirements of the various controller device interface standards which can be considered as general have therefore been gathered in this part 1. In addition to meeting the specific requirements stated in this part 1, the controller device interfaces included in this standard are documented in the English language in accordance with the requirements specified in this part 1, are already in use in commercial products and running in industrial plants, are available in quantity and at low price, are available from several sources and commercialised openly, to satisfy the tests specified, amongst others, in EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, and EN 61000-4-6 against the test levels specified in EN 50082-2, have appropriate mechanisms for transmission error detection, are open, widely accepted, well documented, stable and support inter operability, are complete and describe the necessary interfaces in sufficient detail to enable error free implementation, are free of any restriction related to testing the implementation. For each controller device interface only two documents are necessary to determine all requirements and tests: the general requirements of this standard, referred to as "part 1" in the relevant parts covering the various types of controller device interfaces; the relevant controller device interface standard hereinafter referred to as the "relevant controller device interface standard" or "controller device interface standard". The solutions described in this standard have been used for many years by industry to solve application requirements involving low voltage switchgear and controlgear. They are characterised by: their ability to power connected devices directly from the network; their ability to operate in harsh environments typified by those encountered at the machine level by controls in industrial applications; usage of the sophisticated medium access rules of CAN which allows both organisation of traffic based on user assigned priorities and efficient resolution of occasional access conflict; a wide range of exchange services allowing precise tailoring of data exchange to the actual application needs as well as simultaneous distribution of data to a selected set of connected devices; their capability to simultaneously support data acquisition, diagnostics, messaging and programming/configuration as required, amongst others, for systems interfacing controllers to low voltage switchgear and controlgear in industrial applications. NOTE The controller device interface standards currently part of this series are: EN 50325-2: DeviceNet EN 50325-3: Smart Distributed System (SDS) EN 50325-4: CANopen EN 50325-5 : Functional safety communication based on EN 50325-4.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50325-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50325-1:2003

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60077-3:2019

Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 3: Electrotechnical components - Rules for DC circuit-breakers

In addition to the general requirements of IEC 60077-2, this part of IEC 60077 gives the rules for circuit-breakers, the main contacts of which are connected to DC power and/or auxiliary circuits. The nominal voltage of these circuits does not exceed 3 000 V DC according to IEC 60850. This part of IEC 60077, together with IEC 60077-2, states specifically: a) the characteristics of the circuit-breakers; b) the service conditions with which circuit-breakers complies with reference to: – operation and behaviour in normal service; – operation and behaviour in the case of short circuit; – dielectric properties; c) the tests for confirming the compliance of the components with the characteristics under the service conditions and the methods to be adopted for these tests; d) the information to be marked on, or given with, the circuit breaker. NOTE 1 Circuit-breakers which are dealt with in this document can be provided with devices for automatic opening under predetermined conditions other than those of overcurrent, for example, under-voltage and reversal of power flow direction. This document does not deal with the verification of operation under such predetermined conditions. NOTE 2 The incorporation of electronic components or electronic sub-assemblies into electrotechnical components is now common practice. Although this document is not applicable to electronic equipment, the presence of electronic components does not provide a reason to exclude such electrotechnical components from the scope. Electronic sub-assemblies included in circuit-breakers comply with the relevant document for electronics (IEC 60571). NOTE 3 Certain of these rules, after agreement between the user and the manufacturer, are used for electrotechnical components installed on vehicles other than rail rolling stock such as mine locomotives, trolleybuses, etc. In this case, particular additional requirements can be necessary.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-3:2019; EN IEC 60077-3:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60077-3:2003

EVS-EN IEC 60077-4:2019

Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 4: Electrotechnical components - Rules for AC circuit-breakers

In addition to the general requirements of IEC 60077-2, this part of IEC 60077 gives rules for AC circuit-breakers, the main contacts of which are connected to AC overhead contact lines; the nominal voltage of these circuits being in accordance with IEC 60850. This document, together with IEC 60077-2, states specifically: a) the characteristics of the circuit-breakers; b) the service conditions with which circuit-breakers comply with reference to: – operation and behaviour in normal service; – operation and behaviour in short-circuit; – dielectric properties; c) the tests for confirming the compliance of the components with the characteristics under the service conditions and the methods to be adopted for these tests; d) the information to be marked on, or given with the circuit-breaker. NOTE 1 Circuit-breakers which are dealt with in this document can be provided with devices for automatic opening under pre-determined conditions other than those of overcurrent, for example, undervoltage and reversal of power flow direction. This document does not deal with the verification of operation under such predetermined conditions. NOTE 2 The incorporation of electronic components or electronic sub-assemblies into electrotechnical components is now common practice. Although this document is not applicable to electronic equipment, the presence of electronic components does not provide a reason to exclude such electrotechnical components from the scope. Electronic sub-assemblies included in the circuit-breakers comply with the relevant standard for electronics (IEC 60571). NOTE 3 Certain of these rules, after agreement between the user and the manufacturer, are used for electrotechnical components installed on vehicles other than rail rolling stock such as mine locomotives, trolleybuses, etc. In this case, particular additional requirements can be necessary. This document does not cover industrial circuit-breakers which comply with IEC 62271-100. For these, in order to ensure satisfactory operation, this document is used to specify only the particular requirements for rolling stock. In such cases, a specific document states the additional requirements with which the industrial circuit-breakers comply, for example: – either to be adapted (e.g. for control voltage, environmental conditions, etc.); – or to be installed and used so that they do not have to endure specific rolling stock conditions; – or to be additionally tested to prove that these components can withstand satisfactorily the rolling stock conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-4:2019; EN IEC 60077-4:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60077-4:2003

EVS-EN IEC 60077-5:2019

Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 5: Electrotechnical components - Rules for HV fuses

The purpose of this part of IEC 60077 is to give additional or amended rules for high voltage (HV) fuses as a supplement to those given by IEC 60077-2. NOTE 1 In this document the term high voltage fuses is used in the context of the voltages used in the field of railway rolling stock. The high voltage fuses concerned are those connected into power and/or auxiliary circuits. The nominal voltage of these circuits lies between 600 V DC and 3 000 V DC, according to IEC 60850. These fuses can also be used in auxiliary AC circuits up to a nominal voltage of 1 500 V. NOTE 2 Certain of these rules, after agreement between the user and the manufacturer, are used for fuses installed on vehicles other than rail rolling stock such as mine locomotives, trolleybuses, etc. This document together with IEC 60077-2 states specifically: a) the characteristics of the fuses; b) the service conditions with which the fuses comply with reference to: – operation and behaviour in normal service; – operation and behaviour in case of short circuit; – dielectric properties. c) the tests intended for confirming the compliance of the fuse with the characteristics under the service conditions and the methods adopted for these tests; d) the information marked on, or given with, the fuse. This document does not cover parallel connection of fuses. During preparation of this document, IEC 60269-1 and IEC 60282-1 have been considered and their requirements have been kept as far as possible. This document makes reference to the general rules for electrotechnical components given in IEC 60077-2, but for general conditions reference is made directly to IEC 60077-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-5:2019; EN IEC 60077-5:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60077-5:2003

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

CWA 17486:2019

Verification of performance levels of Galileo Enabled mass-market receivers

The purpose of this document is to define a technical specification and the test suite in order to perform evaluation processes to guarantee that a product can be labelled as “Galileo Enabled”. The main goal of the Galileo labelling scheme is to assess that user equipment uses Galileo in their location services and computes a PVT solution including Galileo input data. Therefore, the essential requirement for a product is to compute the GIPVT (Galileo Improved Position Velocity Time). The scope of the document is Galileo capable products for mass market (including non-public regulated) applications using Galileo Open Service (OS). In the context of this CWA, mass market users are understood as non-safety/non-liability critical and non-professional users. Therefore, applications with safety/legal enforcement or economic implications are excluded from the scope of this document. The considered products in this CWA are chipsets, terminals and applications. NOTE Let us remark that this version of the CWA is based on current Galileo OS features which are already available for users and implemented in the products. Future evolutions on Galileo OS such as Galileo OS-NMA are not considered in this present version of the CWA.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17486:2019

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-016:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 016: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male electrical contacts, 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 tests as applied in this standard do not permit the full qualification and shall be completed with associated components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-016:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-016:2006

EVS-EN 3155-019:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 019: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female contacts 019, 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 3155-018.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-019:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-019:2006

EVS-EN 3155-044:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 044: Contacts, electrical, male 044, type A, double crimping, class T - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics and tests applicable to electrical contacts, male 044, type A, double crimping, class T, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contact is defined in EN 3155-045.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-044:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-044:2007

EVS-EN 3155-045:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 045: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, double crimping, class T - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female electrical contacts 045, type A, double crimping, class T, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contact is defined in EN 3155-044. Double crimping contact has a barrel which is design to crimp conductor and jacket of cable in two locations, one on the conductor and the other on the jacket. This way protect the conductor from mechanical strengths.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-045:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-045:2006

EVS-EN 3155-076:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 076: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male contacts size 22, 20, 16, 12, 8 and 5, type A, crimp, class R, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It should be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-077.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-076:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-076:2012

EVS-EN 3155-077:2019

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 077: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female contacts size 22, 20, 16, 12, 8 and 5, type A, crimp, class R, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It should be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated male contacts are defined in EN 3155-076.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-077:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3155-077:2012

EVS-EN 4604-007:2019

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 007: Cable, coaxial, 50 ohms, 200 °C, type WN - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics of a coaxial cable, 50 Ω, type WN, for use in aircraft electrical systems at operating temperature between -55 °C and 200 °C and especially for high frequency up to 6 GHz.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4604-007:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4604-007:2007

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN ISO 5010:2019

Mullatöömasinad. Ratastega masinad. Juhtimissüsteeminõuded
Earth-moving machinery - Wheeled machines - Steering requirements (ISO 5010:2019)

This document specifies steering system tests and performance criteria for evaluating the steering capability of wheeled, ride-on earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165:2012. Wheeled machines include machines equipped with wheels, one or more drums or crawler wheel assemblies. This document deals with the following significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to wheeled machines, when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer: — mechanical hazards; — ergonomic hazards; — hazards due to maintenance; — hazards due to the control system; — hazards related to travelling function. Functional safety of the steering system is not covered in this document. This document is not applicable to wheeled machines manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5010:2019; EN ISO 5010:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12643:2014

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 12640:2019

Intermodal loading units and commercial vehicles - Lashing points for cargo securing - Minimum requirements and testing

This document specifies the minimum requirements and test methods for lashing points for cargo securing on commercial vehicles and intermodal loading units for cargo transport. This document does not apply to: - Vehicles and intermodal loading units manufactured before publication of this standard; - Vehicles and intermodal loading units designed and constructed exclusively for the transport of bulk materials; - Vehicles and intermodal loading units designed and constructed exclusively for the transport of specific cargo with particular securing requirements; - Vehicles (delivery vans) in conformance to ISO 27956; - ISO series 1 freight containers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12640:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12640:2000

EVS-EN 12641-1:2019

Intermodal loading units and commercial vehicles - Tarpaulins - Part 1: Minimum requirements

This document specifies minimum requirements for the strength and attachment of tarpaulins used on swap bodies and utility vehicles for road and road/rail combined (intermodal transport) traffic.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12641-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12641-1:2005

EVS-EN 12641-2:2019

Intermodal loading units and commercial vehicles - Tarpaulins - Part 2: Minimum requirements for curtainsiders

This document specifies minimum requirements for the strength and attachment of tarpaulins used as curtainsiders on intermodal loading units and commercial vehicles. NOTE The described tarpaulins according to this document only work for load securing with a body according to EN12642, Code XL or EN 283.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12641-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12641-2:2006

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 13938-2:2019

Textiles - Bursting properties of fabrics - Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension (ISO 13938-2:2019)

This document describes a pneumatic pressure method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics. NOTE ISO 13938-1 describes a method using hydraulic pressure. The method is applicable to knitted, woven, nonwoven and laminated fabrics. It can be suitable for fabrics produced by other techniques. The test is suitable for test specimens in the conditioned or wet state. From the available data there appears to be no significant difference in the bursting strength results achieved using hydraulic or pneumatic burst testers, for pressures up to 800 kPa. This pressure range covers the majority of performance levels expected of general apparel. For speciality textiles requiring high bursting pressures, the hydraulic apparatus is more suitable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13938-2:2019; EN ISO 13938-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13938-2:2000

EVS-EN ISO 20706-1:2019

Textiles - Qualitative and quantitative analysis of some bast fibres (flax, hemp, ramie) and their blends - Part 1: Fibre identification using microscopy methods (ISO 20706-1:2019)

This document specifies methods for the identification of some bast fibres (flax, hemp, ramie) using both light microscopy (LM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). This document is also applicable to blends of these bast fibres and products made from them.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20706-1:2019; EN ISO 20706-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 9863-1:2016/A1:2019

Geosynthetics - Determination of thickness at specified pressures - Part 1: Single layers - Amendment 1 (ISO 9863-1:2016/Amd 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 9863-1:2016

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9863-1:2016/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 9863-1:2016/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9863-1:2016

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 13031-1:2019

Greenhouses - Design and construction - Part 1: Commercial production greenhouses

This document specifies principles and requirements for the mechanical resistance and stability, serviceability and durability for design and construction of commercial production greenhouse structures, including their foundations, irrespective of the material used, for the professional production of plants (crops). Fire resistance-related aspects are not covered in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13031-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13031-1:2002

77 METALLURGIA

CWA 17349:2019

Engineering materials - Electronic data interchange - Mechanical test data

In the absence of any widely adopted, systematic means for representing and exchanging mechanical test data electronically, this CWA specifies data models and formats derived from the ISO 204:2018 creep testing standard, the ISO 12106:2017 creep fatigue testing standard, the ASTM E 1457-15 creep crack growth testing standard and the ASTM E 2760-16 creep fatigue crack growth testing standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 17349:2019

EVS-EN 10025-5:2019

Konstruktsiooniterasest kuumvaltsitud tooted. Osa 5: Ilmastikukindlate konstruktsiooniteraste tehnilised tarnetingimused
Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

See dokument spetsifitseerib parendatud ilmastikukindlusega (atmospheric corrosion resistance) terasest kuumvaltsitud leht- ja pikkade toodete tehnilised tarnetingimused tabelites 2 ja 3 (keemiline koostis) ning tabelites 4 ja 5 (mehaanilised omadused) antud klassidele ja kvaliteetidele jaotises 6.3 antud tavalises tarneseisundis. Paksused, mille kohta selle dokumendiga hõlmatud terase klassid ja kvaliteedid on spetsifitseeritud, on esitatud tabelis 1. Selles dokumendis spetsifitseeritud terased ei ole ette nähtud termotöötlemiseks, välja arvatud tarneseisundis +N tarnitud tooted. Sisepingetest vabastamine (stress relieving) on lubatud. Seisundis +N tarnitud tooteid on lubatud pärast tarnimist termotöödelda ja/või normaliseerida (vt peatükk 3).

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 10025-5:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10025-5:2005

EVS-EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019

Surveotstarbelised õmblusteta terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 2: Süsinik- ja legeerterasest torud, millel on kindlaksmääratud omadused kõrgendatud temperatuuril
Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steel tubes with specified elevated temperature properties

This European Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions in two test categories for seamless tubes of circular cross section, with specified elevated temperature properties, made of non-alloy and alloy steel. This Part of EN 10216 may also be applied for tubes of non-circular cross section; necessary modification should be agreed at the time of enquiry and order. NOTE Once this standard is published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) under Directive 97/23/EC, presumption of conformity to the Essential Safety Requirements (ESR) of Directive 97/23/EC is limited to technical data of materials in this standard and does not presume adequacy of the material to a specific item of equipment. Consequently, the assessment of the technical data stated in this material standard against the design requirements of this specific item of equipment to verify that the ESRs of the Pressure Equipment Directive are satisfied, needs to be done by the designer or manufacturer of the pressure equipment, taking also into account the subsequent manufacturing processes which may affect properties of the base materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10216-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10070:2019

Metallic powders - Determination of envelope-specific surface area from measurements of the permeability to air of a powder bed under steady-state flow conditions (ISO 10070:2019)

This document specifies a method of measuring the air permeability and the porosity of a packed bed of metal powder, and of deriving therefrom the value of the envelope-specific surface area. The permeability is determined under steady-state flow conditions, using a laminar flow of air at a pressure near atmospheric. This document does not include the measurement of permeability by a constant volume method. Several different methods have been proposed for this determination, and several test devices are available commercially. They give similar, reproducible results, provided that the general instructions given in this document are respected, and the test parameters are identical. This document does not specify a particular commercial test device and corresponding test procedure. However, for the convenience of the user, an informative annex has been included (see Annex A) which is intended to give some practical information on three specific methods: — the Lea and Nurse method, involving a test device which can be built in a laboratory (see A.1); — the Zhang Ruifu method, using a similar test device (see A.2); — the Gooden and Smith method, involving a test device which can be built in a laboratory but for which a commercial test device also exists. (Two types of commercial test device exist; one of these is no longer available for purchase, but is still being used, see A.3.) These methods are given as examples only. Other test devices available in various countries are acceptable within the scope of this document. This testing method is applicable to all metallic powders, including powders for hardmetals, up to 1 000 µm in diameter, but it is generally used for particles having diameters between 0,2 µm and 75,0 µm. It is not intended to be used for powders composed of particles whose shape is far from equiaxial, i.e. flakes or fibres, unless specifically agreed upon between the parties concerned. This testing method is not applicable to mixtures of different metallic powders or powders containing binders or lubricant. If the powder contains agglomerates, the measured surface area can be affected by the degree of agglomeration. If the powder is subjected to a de-agglomeration treatment (see Annex B), the method used is to be agreed upon between the parties concerned.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10070:2019; EN ISO 10070:2019

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 12301:2019

Kummi- ja plastitöötlusmasinad. Kalandrid. Ohutusnõuded
Plastics and rubber machines - Calenders - Safety requirements

This document specifies safety requirements relating to the design and construction of calenders (see 3.1.1) intended for the calendering, polishing, laminating or embossing of rubber or plastics. This document concerns the calender alone, including the

following integrated components: cutting device, stock guides and feeding device, secondary roller. Annex C shows examples of various types of calenders and Annex D shows examples of calendaring processes. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to the design and construction of calenders, when the machines are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer during all the phases of the life of the machine as described in EN ISO 12100:2010, 5.4 (see Annex B). This document does not deal with: - hazards generated by the processing of explosive materials, or materials which give rise to an explosive atmosphere; - hazards due to laser or ionizing radiation; - hazards generated if the calender is installed in an explosive atmosphere. Two roll mills are covered by EN 1417. This document is not applicable to calenders manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12301:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12301:2000+A1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 180:2019

Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength (ISO 180:2019)

1.1 This document specifies a method for determining the Izod impact strength of plastics under defined conditions. A number of different types of specimen and test configurations are defined. Different test parameters are specified according to the type of material, the type of test specimen and the type of notch. 1.2 The method is used to investigate the behaviour of specified types of specimen under the impact conditions defined and for estimating the brittleness or toughness of specimens within the limitations inherent in the test conditions. 1.3 The method is suitable for use with the following range of materials: — rigid thermoplastic moulding and extrusion materials, including filled and reinforced compounds in addition to unfilled types; rigid thermoplastics sheets; — rigid thermosetting moulding materials, including filled and reinforced compounds; rigid thermosetting sheets, including laminates; — fibre-reinforced thermosetting and thermoplastic composites incorporating unidirectional or non-unidirectional reinforcements such as mat, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combination and hybrid reinforcements, rovings and milled fibres and sheet made from pre-impregnated materials (prepregs); — thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers. 1.4 The method is not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials and sandwich structures containing cellular material. Notched specimens are also not normally used for long-fibre-reinforced composites or thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers. 1.5 The method is suited to the use of specimens which can be either moulded to the chosen dimensions, machined from the central portion of a standard multipurpose test specimen (see ISO 20753) or machined from finished or semi-finished products such as mouldings, laminates and extruded or cast sheet. 1.6 The method specifies preferred dimensions for the test specimen. Tests which are carried out on specimens of different dimensions or with different notches, or specimens which are prepared under different conditions, may produce results which are not comparable. Other factors, such as the energy capacity of the apparatus, its impact velocity and the conditioning of the specimens can also influence the results. Consequently, when comparative data are required, these factors are to be carefully controlled and recorded. 1.7 The method is not intended to be used as a source of data for design calculations. Information on the typical behaviour of a material can be obtained, however, by testing at different temperatures, by varying the notch radius and/or the thickness and by testing specimens prepared under different conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 180:2019; EN ISO 180:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 180:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A1:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 29988-1:2019

Plastics - Polyoxymethylene (POM) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 29988-1:2019)

This document establishes a system of designation for polyoxymethylene (POM) thermoplastic material, which can be used as the basis for specifications. NOTE Polyoxymethylene materials are thermoplastic materials composed principally of long-chain synthetic homopolymers and copolymers of formaldehyde. The repeating unit in the molecular chain is - CH2O - as an integral part of the main polymer chain resulting from polymerization of formaldehyde. The types of polyoxymethylene plastic are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the following designatory properties: a) melt mass-flow rate or melt volume-flow rate; b) tensile modulus, and on information about basic polymer parameters, intended application, method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers and reinforcing materials. This document is applicable to all polyoxymethylene homopolymers and to copolymers of polyoxymethylene and blends of polymers containing polyoxymethylene. It applies to materials ready for normal use in the form of powder, granules or pellets and to materials unmodified and modified by colorants, additives, fillers, etc. It is not intended to imply that materials having the same designation necessarily give the same performance. This document does not provide engineering data, performance data or data on processing conditions which can be required to specify materials for particular end-use applications. If such additional properties are required, they are to be determined in accordance with the test methods specified by the relevant International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29988-1:2019; EN ISO 29988-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 29988-1:2018

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 6504-3:2019

Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power - Part 3: Determination of hiding power of paints for masonry, concrete and interior use (ISO 6504-3:2019)

This document specifies methods for determining the hiding power given by paint coats of white or light colours of tristimulus values Y and Y10 greater than 25, applied to a black and white chart, or to a colourless transparent foil. In the latter case the tristimulus values Y and Y10 are measured over black and white panels. Subsequently, the hiding power is calculated from these

tristimulus values. This document also specifies a simple method for calculating the spreading rate for paints with a volatile matter content with low evaporation speed, e.g. coatings for interior walls and ceilings as specified in EN 13300.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6504-3:2019; EN ISO 6504-3:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6504-3:2007

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 12390-8:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 8: Surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavus
Testing hardened concrete - Part 8: Depth of penetration of water under pressure

See dokument esitab surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavuse määramise meetodi vees kivistunud betooni.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-8:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12390-8:2009

EVS-EN 234:2019

Wallcoverings in roll form - Specification for wallcoverings for subsequent decoration

This European Standard: - specifies requirements for dimensions and marking; - gives the symbols to be used for marking purposes, for matching, methods of application and removal. The marking requirements of this Standard are primarily for information of the consumer and to enable optimum use to be made of the product. This standard applies to wallcoverings for subsequent decoration supplied in rolls for hanging on to walls and ceilings by means of an adhesive covering the whole of the interface between the wallcovering and the support. Excluded from this standard are rigid materials, materials not attached or not wholly attached by adhesive, finished wallpapers, wall vinyls, plastics wallcoverings, textile wallcoverings, heavy duty wallcoverings and non-decorative wallcoverings such as wall linings or those with special properties, e.g. thermal or acoustic insulation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 234:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 234:2000

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-35: Erinõuded vee kiirkeetjatele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters

Standardi EN 60335-2-35:2016 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-35:2012/A1:2016; EN 60335-2-35:2016/A1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-35:2016

EVS-EN 60335-2-47:2003/A2:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-47: Erinõuded kaubanduslikele elektrikeedupottidele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-47: Particular requirements for commercial electric boiling pans

Standardi EN 60335-2-47:2003 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-47:2002/A2:2017; EN 60335-2-47:2003/A2:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-47:2003

EVS-EN 60335-2-48:2003/A2:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-48: Erinõuded kaubanduslikele grillidele ja rösteritele
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-48: Particular requirements for commercial electric grillers and toasters

Standardi EN 60335-2-48:2003 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-48:2002/A2:2017; EN 60335-2-48:2003/A2:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-48:2003

EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003/A2:2019

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-49: Erinõuded kaubanduslikele elektrilistele toidu ja nõude soojalthoidmisseadmetele

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-49: Particular requirements for commercial electric appliances for keeping food and crockery warm

Standardi EN 60335-2-49:2003 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-49:2002/A2:2017; EN 60335-2-49:2003/A2:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-ISO 10001:2009

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Organisatsioonide käitumisnormide juhised
Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10001:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 10001:2020
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 10651-6:2009

Meditsiiniliseks kasutamiseks ettenähtud kopsuventilaatorid. Erinõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Osa 6: Koduseks raviks mõeldud ventilatoorsed abiseadmed
Lung ventilators for medical use - Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Part 6: Home-care ventilatory support devices

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10651-6:2004; EN ISO 10651-6:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-79:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80601-2-80:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 14971:2012

Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskijuhtimise rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele
Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2007, Corrected version 2007-10-01)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14971:2007; EN ISO 14971:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14971:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 54-13:2017

Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 13: Süsteemi komponentide ühilduvuse ja ühendatavuse hindamine
Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 13: Compatibility and connectability assessment of system components

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 54-13:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 54-13:2017+A1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62430:2009

Elektri- ja elektroonikatoodete keskkonnateadlik kavandamine
Environmentally conscious design for electrical and electronic products

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62430:2009; EN 62430:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62430:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2009; EN ISO 28927-1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders - Amendment 1: Cupped wire brushes (ISO 28927-1:2009/Amd 1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2009/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 28927-1:2009/A1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 10216-2:2013

Surveotstarbelised õmblusteta terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 2: Süsinik- ja legeerterasest torud, millel on kindlaksmääratud omadused kõrgendatud temperatuuril
Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steel tubes with specified elevated temperature properties

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10216-2:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15202:2012

LPG equipment and accessories - Essential operational dimensions for LPG cylinder valve outlet and associated equipment connections

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15202:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15202:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2009; EN ISO 28927-1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2010/A1:2017

Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad. Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 1: Nurga- ja tasapinnalihvijad
Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 1: Angle and vertical grinders - Amendment 1: Cupped wire brushes (ISO 28927-1:2009/Amd 1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-1:2009/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 28927-1:2009/A1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 28927-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 60904-4:2010
Photovoltaic devices - Part 4: Reference solar devices - Procedures for establishing calibration traceability

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60904-4:2009; EN 60904-4:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60904-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 55020:2007
Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 20:2006; EN 55020:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/A11:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/A12:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS1:2009
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS3:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010
Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60077-3:2003
Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 3: Electrotechnical components - Rules for d.c. circuit-breakers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-3:2001; EN 60077-3:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60077-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60079-19:2011
Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 19: Seadmete remont, kordaseadmine ja taastamine
Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-19:2010; EN 60079-19:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60079-19:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60079-19:2011/A1:2015
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60079-19:2011/A1:2015
Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 19: Seadmete remont, kordaseadmine ja taastamine
Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-19:2010/A1:2015; EN 60079-19:2011/A1:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60079-19:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60079-19:2011+A1:2015

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 19: Seadmete remont, kordaseadmine ja taastamine
Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-19:2010; EN 60079-19:2011; EN 60079-19:2011/A1:2015; IEC 60079-19:2010/A1:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60079-19:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60317-27:2014

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 27: Paper tape covered rectangular copper wire

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-27:2013; EN 60317-27:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60317-27-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61535:2010

Paigaldus-pistikühendused püsivaks ühendamiseks kohtkindlates paigaldistes
Installation couplers intended for permanent connection in fixed installations

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61535:2009; EN 61535:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61535:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61535:2010/A1:2013
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61535:2010/A1:2013

Paigaldus-pistikühendused püsivaks ühendamiseks kohtkindlates paigaldistes (IEC 61535:2009/A1:2012)
Installation couplers intended for permanent connection in fixed installations (IEC 61535:2009/A1:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61535:2009/A1:2012; EN 61535:2009/A1:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61535:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60512-28-100:2013

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 28-100: Signal integrity tests up to 1 000 mhz on IEC 60603-7 and IEC 61076-3 series connectors - Tests 28a to 28g (IEC 60512-28-100:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60512-28-100:2013; EN 60512-28-100:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60512-28-100:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 55020:2007

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 20:2006; EN 55020:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/A11:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/A12:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS1:2009
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS3:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/A11:2011

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/A11:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/A12:2016

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/A12:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS1:2009

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/IS1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/IS2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 55020:2007/IS3:2014

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Häiringukindluse tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid
Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 55020:2007/IS3:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 55035:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60793-2:2016

Optical fibres - Part 2: Product specifications - General

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60793-2:2015; EN 60793-2:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60793-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 16234-1:2016

e-Competence Framework (e-CF) - A common European Framework for ICT Professionals in all industry sectors - Part 1: Framework

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16234-1:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16234-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 19107:2005
Geographic information - Spatial schema

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19107:2003; EN ISO 19107:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19107:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 19116:2006
Geographic information - Positioning services

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19116:2004; EN ISO 19116:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19116:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 12640:2000
Securing of cargo on road vehicles - Lashing points on commercial vehicles for goods transportation. - Minimum requirements and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12640:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12640:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50325-1:2003
Industrial comunications subsystem based on ISO 11898 (CAN) for controller-device interfaces - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50325-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50325-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62430:2009
Elektri- ja elektroonikatoodete keskkonnateadlik kavandamine
Environmentally conscious design for electrical and electronic products

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62430:2009; EN 62430:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62430:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60077-4:2003
Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 4: Electrotechnical components - Rules for AC circuit-breakers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-4:2003; EN 60077-4:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60077-4:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60077-5:2003
Railway applications - Electric equipment for rolling stock - Part 5: Electrotechnical components - Rules for HV fuses

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60077-5; EN 60077-5:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60077-5:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 3155-016:2006
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 016: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-016:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-016:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-019:2006
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 019: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class S - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-019:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-019:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-044:2007
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 044: Contacts, electrical, male 044, type A, double crimping, class T - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-044:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-044:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-045:2006
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 045: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, double crimping, class T - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-045:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-045:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-076:2012
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 076: Contacts, electrical, male, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-076:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-076:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3155-077:2012
Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 077: Contacts, electrical, female, type A, crimp, class R - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3155-077:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3155-077:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4604-007:2007
Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 007: Cable, coaxial 50 Ω, 200 °C, type WN - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4604-007:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4604-007:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 12643:2014
Mullatöömasinad. Õhkrehvidel masinad. Juhtimissüsteeminõuded
Earth-moving machinery - Rubber-tyred machines - Steering requirements (ISO 5010:1992 modified)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12643:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5010:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 12640:2000
Securing of cargo on road vehicles - Lashing points on commercial vehicles for goods transportation. - Minimum requirements and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12640:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12640:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12641-1:2005
Swap bodies and commercial vehicles - Tarpaulins - Part 1: Minimum requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12641-1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12641-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12641-2:2006
Swap bodies and commercial vehicles - Tarpaulins - Part 2: Minimum requirements for curtainsiders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12641-2:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12641-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 13938-2:2000
Tekstiil. Kangasmaterjalide surveomadused. Osa 2: Survetugevuse ja -venivuse määramise pneumaatiline meetod
Textiles - Bursting properties of fabrics - Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13938-2:1999; EN ISO 13938-2:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13938-2:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 13031-1:2002
Greenhouses: Design and construction - Part 1: Commercial production greenhouses

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13031-1:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13031-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10025-5:2005
Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10025-5:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10025-5:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 10216-2:2013

Surveotstarbelised õmblusteta terastorud. Tehnilised tarnetingimused. Osa 2: Süsinik- ja legeerterasest torud, millel on kindlaksmääratud omadused kõrgendatud temperatuuril
Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Technical delivery conditions - Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steel tubes with specified elevated temperature properties

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10216-2:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10216-2:2013+A1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 12301:2000+A1:2008

Kummi- ja plastitöötlusmasinad. Kalandrid. Ohutusnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Rubber and plastics machines - Calenders - Safety requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12301:2000+A1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12301:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 180:2001

Plastid. Izod´ löögisitkuse määramine
Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 180:2000; EN ISO 180:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 180:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A1:2007
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A2:2013
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A1:2007

Plastid. Izod´ löögisitkuse määramine
Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength - Amendment 1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 180:2000/Amd 1:2006; EN ISO 180:2000/A1:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 180:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 180:2001/A2:2013

Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength - Amendment 2: Precision data (ISO 180:2000/Amd 2:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 180:2000/Amd 2:2013; EN ISO 180:2000/A2:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 180:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 29988-1:2018

Plastics - Polyoxymethylene (POM) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 29988-1:2018)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29988-1:2018; EN ISO 29988-1:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 29988-1:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 6504-3:2007

Värvid ja lakid. Kattevõime määramine. Osa 3: Heledatooniliste värvide kontrasti suhte määramine fikseeritud kattevõime korral
Paints and varnishes - Determination of hiding power - Part 3: Determination of contrast ratio of light-coloured paints at a fixed spreading rate

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6504-3:2006; EN ISO 6504-3:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6504-3:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 12390-8:2009

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 8: Surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavus
Testing hardened concrete - Part 8: Depth of penetration of water under pressure

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12390-8:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12390-8:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 234:2000

Seinakatted rullmaterjalidena. Järelviimistlusega seinakattematerjalide tehnilised andmed
Wallcoverings in roll form - Specification for wallcoverings for subsequent decoration

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 234:1989+A1:1996+AC:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 234:2019
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

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

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusel 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 kommenteerimisportaalis:
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

EVS 807:2016/prA1
Kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimine ja korrashoid
Management and Maintenance of Facilities

See standard avab kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise olemuse. Iga kinnisvaraobjekti omanik oma otsuste ja rahastamisega tagab temale kuuluval kinnisvaraobjektil kinnisvarakeskkonna ohutuse (üldmõistes: korrashoiu) ja kasutatavuse nii ühiskonnale kui ka konkreetsetele lõppkasutajatele. Sobiliku kinnisvarakeskkonna tagamiseks on vaja teha eri tegevusi, mille elluviimisel kasutatakse üldjuhul vastava ettevalmistusega erialaspetsialiste. Standardis koostatud tegevuste klassifikaator on vajalik omanikule eelkõige selleks, et saada aru kinnisvaraobjektiga seotud tegevuste ulatusest – omand alati kohustab. Ühiskonnas kehtivad eri tasandite õigusaktid, mis reglementeerivad miinimumnõudeid korrashoiuga seotud tegevustele ja nende tulemustele. Konkreetse kinnisvaraobjekti omanik võib alati taotleda soovi korral kõrgemat kvaliteeti kui vaid miinimumnõuetele vastavust. Korrashoiuteenuse osutamisel lähtuvad lepingupooled võlaõigusseaduses sätestatud käsunduslepingu või töövõtulepingu regulatsioonist, olenevalt valitud lepingu vormist. Standardi koostisosaks olev tegevuste klassifikaator on samuti vajalik kinnisvaraobjektiga seotud kulude analüüsimiseks ja nende kulude jaotamiseks objektiga seotud poolte vahel. Standard esitab valdkonnaga seotud põhimõisted, kirjeldab kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise ratsionaalset ja kvaliteetset korraldamist, sellega kaasnevat infovajadust ja dokumenteerimist ning kaasnevaid kulusid. Selle standardi järgimine on vabatahtlik, kuni seda ei ole kohustuslikuks tehtud nt õigusaktiga või lepingupoolte vahelise kokkuleppega.

Keel: et
Muudab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS-ISO 18405
Veealune akustika. Terminoloogia
Underwater acoustics - Terminology

Käesolevas dokumendis defineeritakse mõisted ja väljendid, mida kasutatakse allveeakustikas kaasa arvatud looduslik, bioloogiline ja inimtekkeline heli. Dokumendis sisaldub allveeheli teke, levi ja vastuvõtmine ning heli hajumine sealhulgas peegeldumine allveekeskkonnas, mis sisaldab merepõhja, veepinda ja elusorganisme. See sisaldab allveeheli mõju keskkonnale, inimestele ja vee elustikule käsitlevaid aspekte. Allveeakustiliste süsteemide omadusi ei käsitleta.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18405:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

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

EVS 807:2016/prA1
Kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimine ja korrashoid
Management and Maintenance of Facilities

See standard avab kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise olemuse. Iga kinnisvaraobjekti omanik oma otsuste ja rahastamisega tagab temale kuuluval kinnisvaraobjektil kinnisvarakeskkonna ohutuse (üldmõistes: korrashoiu) ja kasutatavuse nii ühiskonnale kui ka konkreetsetele lõppkasutajatele. Sobiliku kinnisvarakeskkonna tagamiseks on vaja teha eri tegevusi, mille elluviimisel kasutatakse

üldjuhul vastava ettevalmistusega erialaspetsialiste. Standardis koostatud tegevuste klassifikaator on vajalik omanikule eelkõige selleks, et saada aru kinnisvaraobjektiga seotud tegevuste ulatusest – omand alati kohustab. Ühiskonnas kehtivad eri tasandite õigusaktid, mis reglementeerivad miinimumnõudeid korrashoiuga seotud tegevustele ja nende tulemustele. Konkreetse kinnisvaraobjekti omanik võib alati taotleda soovi korral kõrgemat kvaliteeti kui vaid miinimumnõuetele vastavust. Korrashoiuteenuse osutamisel lähtuvad lepingupooled võlaõigusseaduses sätestatud käsunduslepingu või töövõtulepingu regulatsioonist, olenevalt valitud lepingu vormist. Standardi koostisosaks olev tegevuste klassifikaator on samuti vajalik kinnisvaraobjektiga seotud kulude analüüsimiseks ja nende kulude jaotamiseks objektiga seotud poolte vahel. Standard esitab valdkonnaga seotud põhimõisted, kirjeldab kinnisvarakeskkonna juhtimise ratsionaalset ja kvaliteetset korraldamist, sellega kaasnevat infovajadust ja dokumenteerimist ning kaasnevaid kulusid. Selle standardi järgimine on vabatahtlik, kuni seda ei ole kohustuslikuks tehtud nt õigusaktiga või lepingupoolte vahelise kokkuleppega.

Keel: et
Muudab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 13143-1

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/DIS 13143-1:2019)

This document specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813:2019. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) OBE and RSE to support interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers. ISO 12813 defines requirements on the CCC interface level, but not for the RSE or OBE internal functional behaviour. Consequently, tests regarding OBE and/or RSE functional behaviour remain outside the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 13143-1; prEN ISO 13143-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS 875-11

Vara hindamine. Osa 11: Võrdlusmeetod
Property valuation - Part 11: Sales Comparison Approach

See standard käsitleb võrdlusmeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi, sh kvantitatiivse ja kvalitatiivse kohandamise ning statistilisi võtteid.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS 914

Koristuse kvaliteedi kokku leppimine ja hindamine
Cleaning quality – System for establishing and assessing cleaning quality

Standard kirjeldab koristus- ja puhastustööde kvaliteedi kindlakstegemise ning hindamise süsteemi. See põhineb standardis EVS-EN 13549:2001 sätestatud üldistel põhimõtetel. Standard kirjeldab kahte peamist kontrollimise põhimõtet: visuaalne kontrollimine (vt punkti 4) ja mõõtevahendite abil kontrollimine (vt lisa B). Olenevalt koristuse- ja puhastuse eesmärgist võib olla eelistatav kasutada esimest, teist või mõlemat põhimõtet korraga. Mõõtevahendeid võib rakendada täiendava meetodina eriruumides, mida kasutatakse nt elektroonika, ravimite või toiduainete tootmiseks või kus asuvad laboratooriumid vms ning kus teenuse tellijad seetõttu esitavad erilisi kvaliteedinõudeid või kus on seadusandlusega kehtestatud kohustuslikud erinõuded. Siseruumide õhukvaliteeti mõjutab eriti tugevasti tolm. Siseruumides rahuldava õhukvaliteedi saavutamiseks võib olla vaja kehtestada tolmu suhtes erinõuded. Selleks kasutatakse tolmususe mõõtmisi. Teenuse tellijad võivad nõuda tolmususe mõõtmisi eraldiseisvalt, nagu kirjeldatud lisas B.1, või visuaalse kontrolli täiendusena. Teenuse tellijad peavad määrama, millal mõõtmisi tuleb teha ja milline on tabeli B.1 kohaselt rahuldav tolmususe aste. Standardis toodud süsteemi saab rakendada erinevatel viisidel: — kontrollimaks saavutatud koristus- ja puhastustööde kvaliteeti — hindamaks mustusastme ja/või taasmäärdumise taset — määratlemaks nõutavat tulemust koristusteenuste läbiviimisel, tellimisel, pakkumisel ja/või hangete korraldamisel, vt standardit INSTA 810 Koristusteenused – Nõuded ja soovitused koristusteenuste osutamisel, vt Eesti täiendusi — hindamaks, milline puhastustegevus on vajalik saavutamaks etteantud kvaliteeditaset — tuvastamaks koristus- ja puhastustegevusega saavutatud kvaliteeti. Standard on kasutatav nõutud kvaliteedi määratlemiseks ja saavutatud kvaliteedi hindamiseks kõikides hoonete ja siseruumide tüüpides, kaasaarvatud kõikides ruumitüüpides kontorihoonetes, haiglates, koolides, lasteaedades, kaubanduskeskustes, kauplustes, tootmistsehhides, laevadel, bussides, rongides, lennukites, hotellides, restoranides jne., olenemata koristamise- ja puhastamise meetoditest, sagedusest ja süsteemist, kui on võimalik määratleda puhastus tulemus peale koristamist. Standard kirjeldab vahetult pärast koristuse- ja puhastuse lõppu saavutatud tulemuste hindamist. Standard ei hõlma koristusega seotud teenuste osutamise hindamist ja kontrolli, nagu näiteks hügieenitarvikute lisamine, prügikastide tühjendamine, ümbertöödeldavate materjalide käitlemine vms. Kui selliste tööde teostamine on nõutav, siis tuleb need lepingus eraldi ära märkida, sätestades ka selliste teenuste kvaliteedi hindamise süsteemi.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: DS/INSTA 800-1 E:2018; DS/INSTA 800-2 E:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 914:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 914:2012/AC:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 914:2012/AC:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

prEN ISO 23940

Dentistry - Excavators (ISO/DIS 23940:2019)

This document specifies dimensions and performance requirements for excavators used in dentistry.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23940; prEN ISO 23940
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13397-4:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 81060-3

Non-invasive sphygmomanometers - Part 3: Clinical investigation of continuous automated measurement type (ISO/DIS 81060-3:2019)

This document specifies the requirements and methods for the CLINICAL INVESTIGATION of CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS used for the DETERMINATION of the BLOOD PRESSURE of a subject. This document covers CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS intended for use in all subject populations (e.g. all age and weight ranges), and all conditions of use (e.g. ambulatory BLOOD PRESSURE monitoring, stress testing BLOOD PRESSURE monitoring and BLOOD PRESSURE monitors for the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT or self-measurement as well as use in professional healthcare facility or the EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE ENVIRONMENT (EMS)). This document specifies additional disclosure requirements for the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS of CONTINUOUS NON-INVASIVE AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS that have undergone CLINICAL INVESTIGATION 124 according to this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 81060-3; prEN ISO 81060-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

prEN 16429

Stationary source emissions - Reference method for the determination of the concentration of gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCl) in waste gases emitted by industrial installations into the atmosphere

This European Standard specifies the reference method for the determination of the concentration of gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCl) in waste gases emitted by industrial installations into the atmosphere. This voluntary European standard can be used in the measurements of HCl within the context of the conditions to be set out in permits issued according to the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), in particular, for waste incineration plants and waste coincineration plants (Chapter IV and associated Annex VI of the IED). Currently, the European manual reference method, as described in EN 1911:2010, consists of the determination of all inorganic gaseous chlorides expressed as HCI. However, the emission limit value in.the lED (Annex VI) is targeting specifically gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCI) and not the other inorganic chlorides. Therefore, the availability of a new standardised method allowing the monitoring of emissions of hydrogen chloride (HCI) from the installations concemed as well as the calibration of on-site automated measurement systems is a necessary condition for the efficient implementation of the Directive. The European Commission (EC) has charged the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) to elaborate this new standard (With Mandate M/513 of January 2013). The work was allocated to CEN/TC 264 "Air quality"/WG 3 who has prepared a draft Technical Specification CEN/TS 16429 "Stationary source emissions – Sampling and determination of hydrogen chloride content in ducts and stacks – Infrared analytical technique".

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16429
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16429:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61318:2019

Live working - Conformity assessment applicable to tools, devices and equipment

This standard defines assessment methods for products to assure that they conform to the requirements of the corresponding product. The principles of conformity assessment for live working products are detailed in this standard to assist product standard developers in prescribing the best means to achieve suitable quality of every finished tool, device and piece of equipment. The following elements are not covered by the present document, but are included in each product standard: - type tests; - provisions and description for routine, sampling and acceptance tests; - identification and classification of defects; - risk analysis. This standard does not cover conformity assessment of commercial shipments or certifications. This standard is not a quality management system standard nor to be used for regulatory purposes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61318:201X; prEN IEC 61318:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61318:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61800-5-3:2019

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-3: Safety requirements for encoders - Functional, Electrical and Environmental

This part of IEC 61800, which is a product standard, specifies requirements and makes recommendations for the design and development, integration and validation of safety related encoder (Encoder(SR)) in terms of their functional safety considerations, electrical safety and environmental conditions. It applies to Encoder(SR), being sensors as part of a PDS(SR). This standard can also be referred to and used for Encoder(SR) in any other safety-related application, e. g. safety-related position monitoring. NOTE 1 The term “integration” refers to the Encoder(SR) itself, not to its incorporation into the safety-related application. NOTE 2 This standard specifies only complementary functional safety, electrical safety and environmental condition requirements that are not clearly provided by other parts of the IEC 61800 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61800-5-3:201X; prEN IEC 61800-5-3:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 11266

Soil quality - Guidance on laboratory testing for biodegradation of organic chemicals in soil under aerobic conditions (ISO 11266:1994)

This International Standard provides guidance on the selection and conduct of appropriate test methods for the determination of biodegradation of organic chemicals in aerobic soils. It does not describe any specific test method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11266:1994; prEN ISO 11266

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 14239

Soil quality - Laboratory incubation systems for measuring the mineralization of organic chemicals in soil under aerobic conditions (ISO 14239:2017)

ISO 14239:2017 specifies six suitable incubation systems for measuring the rates and extent of mineralization of organic compounds in soil by measurement of carbon dioxide (CO2) evolution. All incubation systems are applicable to soluble or insoluble compounds but choice of system depends on the overall purposes of the study. ISO 14239:2017 does not apply to the use of such systems for material balance studies, which are often test-substance specific.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14239:2017; prEN ISO 14239

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 15473

Soil quality - Guidance on laboratory testing for biodegradation of organic chemicals in soil under anaerobic conditions (ISO 15473:2002)

This International Standard gives guidance on the selection and method of appropriate tests for the determination of biodegradation of organic chemicals in soil samples under anaerobic conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15473:2002; prEN ISO 15473

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 15685

Soil quality - Determination of potential nitrification and inhibition of nitrification - Rapid test by ammonium oxidation (ISO 15685:2012)

This International Standard specifies a rapid method for the determination of the potential rate of ammonium oxidation and inhibition of nitrification in soils. This method is suitable for all soils containing a population of nitrifying microorganisms. It can be used as a rapid screening test for monitoring soil quality and quality of wastes, and is suitable for testing the effects of cultivation methods, chemical substances [except volatiles, i.e. H > 1 (Henry’s constant)], extracts of biosolids and pollution in soils.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15685:2012; prEN ISO 15685

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 17155

Soil quality - Determination of abundance and activity of soil microflora using respiration curves (ISO 17155:2012)

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the activity of active aerobic, eterotrophic microbial biomass in soils. This method is applicable to the monitoring of soil quality and to the evaluation of the ecotoxic potential of soils and soil materials. It is also applicable for soils sampled along contamination gradients in the field and to soils that are contaminated experimentally in the field or in the laboratory.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 17155:2012; prEN ISO 17155

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 17512-1

Soil quality - Avoidance test for determining the quality of soils and effects of chemicals on behaviour - Part 1: Test with earthworms (Eisenia fetida and Eisenia andrei) (ISO 17512-1:2008)

ISO 17512-1:2008 specifies a rapid screening method for evaluating the habitat function of soils and the influence of contaminants and chemicals on earthworm behaviour. The sublethal test is a rapid method that reflects the bioavailability of contaminant mixtures in natural soils and substances spiked into soils to Eisenia fetida and Eisenia andrei. The avoidance behaviour of the worms is the measurement endpoint of the test. This test is not intended to replace the earthworm reproduction test. Two different designs (a two section unit and a six section unit) have been developed and successfully applied. Both designs are applicable to either single-concentration (e. g. for assessing the quality of a field soil) or multi-concentration (e. g. for assessing the toxicity of a spiked chemical) tests. In both cases, the earthworms are allowed to make the initial choice on which compartment, control and a treatment [in the two section test vessel between right and left side; in the six section test vessel between the (3 + 3) alternating compartments], to enter.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17512-1:2008; prEN ISO 17512-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 17512-2

Soil quality - Avoidance test for determining the quality of soils and effects of chemicals on behaviour - Part 2: Test with collembolans (Folsomia candida) (ISO 17512-2:2011)

ISO 17512-2:2011 specifies a rapid screening method for evaluating the habitat function of soils based on the avoidance behaviour of springtails. The test is a rapid method that reflects the bioavailability of contaminants in natural soils and substances spiked into soils to Folsomia candida. In both cases, it is possible to establish a dose-response-relationship. The avoidance behaviour of the springtails is the measurement endpoint of the test. This test is not intended to replace the Collembola reproduction test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17512-2:2011; prEN ISO 17512-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 18763

Soil quality - Determination of the toxic effects of pollutants on germination and early growth of higher plants (ISO 18763:2016)

ISO 18763:2016 describes a technique for determining the effects of soil and soil-related materials on the seed germination and early growth of higher plants. These endpoints are useful indicators for the assessment of the quality of a soil as a habitat for organisms. It is applicable to all soils in which soil organisms are active and may be used to evaluate: - the effects on plants due to toxicity of solid or liquid chemicals contaminating soil or materials (compost, sludge, waste) and chemicals added to soil; - the changes in the soil effect on plants after restoration measures.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18763:2016; prEN ISO 18763

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 20130

Soil quality - Measurement of enzyme activity patterns in soil samples using colorimetric substrates in micro-well plates (ISO 20130:2018)

This document specifies a method for the measurement of several hydrolase activities (arylamidase, arylsulfatase, β-galactosidase, α-glucosidase, β-glucosidase, N-acetyl-glucosaminidase, acid, alkaline and global phosphatases, urease) simultaneously (or not) in soil samples, using colorimetric substrates. Enzyme activities of soil vary seasonally and depend on soil chemical, physical and biological characteristics. This method can be applied either to detect harmful effects on soil enzyme activities derived from toxic substances or other anthropogenic agents in contaminated soils against a control soil, or to test chemicals.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20130:2018; prEN ISO 20130

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21285

Soil quality - Inhibition of reproduction of the soil mite (Hypoaspis aculeifer) by soil contaminants (ISO 21285:2019)

This document specifies a chronic test method for evaluating the habitat function of soils and determining effects of soil contaminants and substances on the reproduction of Hypoaspis aculeifer by ? mainly ? alimentary uptake. This method is applicable to soils and soil materials of unknown quality, e.g. from contaminated sites, amended soils, soils after remediation, industrial, agricultural or other sites under concern and waste materials (e.g. dredged material, municipal sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, composed material, or manure, especially those for possible land disposal). The reproduction (= number of juveniles) is the measured parameter of the test. The test reflects the bioavailability of a mixture of contaminants in natural soils

(contaminated site soils) to a species which represents a trophic level which is not covered by other ISO standards. This test is not intended to replace the earthworm (see ISO 11268-2) or Collembola (see ISO 11267) reproduction tests since this species belongs not only to a different trophic group but also a different taxonomic group (= mites; i.e. arachnids) than those used usually. Effects of substances are assessed using a standard soil, preferably a defined artificial soil substrate. For contaminated soils, the effects are determined in the soil to be tested and in a control soil. Depending on the objective of the study, the control and dilution substrate (dilution series of contaminated soil) are either an uncontaminated soil comparable to the soil to be tested (reference soil) or a standard soil (e.g. artificial soil). This document provides information on how to use this method for testing samples (soils or substances) under temperate conditions. This document is not applicable to substances for which the air/soil partition coefficient is greater than one, or to substances with vapour pressure exceeding 300 Pa at 25 °C. NOTE The stability of the test substance cannot be ensured over the test period. No provision is made in the test method for monitoring the persistence of the substance under test.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21285:2019; prEN ISO 21285

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21286

Soil quality - Identification of ecotoxicological test species by DNA barcoding (ISO 21286:2019)

This document specifies a protocol to identify ecotoxicological test specimens (mainly invertebrates and plants) to the species level, based on the DNA barcoding technique. This protocol can be used by laboratories performing DNA barcoding in order to standardize both the wet-lab and data analysis workflows as much as possible, and make them compliant with community standards and guidelines. This document does not intend to specify one particular strain for each test method, but to accurately document the species/strain which was used. NOTE 1 This does not imply that DNA barcoding is performed in parallel to each test run, but rather regularly (e.g. once a year, such as reference substance testing) and each time a new culture is started or new individuals are added to an ongoing culture. This document does not aim at duplicating or replacing morphological-based species identifications. On the contrary, DNA barcoding is proposed as a complementary identification tool where morphology is inconclusive, or to diagnose cryptic species, in order to ensure that the results obtained from different ecotoxicological laboratories are referring to the same species or strain. This document is applicable to identifications of immature forms which lack morphological diagnostic characters (eggs, larvae, juveniles), as well as the streamline identification of specimens collected in field monitoring studies, where large numbers of organisms from diverse taxa are classified. NOTE 2 In principle, all species regularly used in ecotoxicological testing can be analysed by DNA barcoding. Besides the earthwoms Eisenia fetida and E. andrei, further examples for terrestrial species are Lumbricus terrestris, L. rubellus, Allolobophora chlorotica, Aporrectodea rosea, and A. caliginosa, Dendrodrilus rubidus, Enchytraeus albidus, and E. crypticus (Haplotaxida); Folsomia candida, F. fimetaria, Proisotoma minuta, and Sinella curviseta (Collembola); Hypoaspis aculeifer and Oppia nitens (Acari); Aleochara bilineata and Poecilus cupreus (Coleoptera); Scathophaga stercoraria, Musca autumnalis (Diptera) or Pardosa sp. (Arachnida). Nematodes or snails and even plants can also be added to this list.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21286:2019; prEN ISO 21286

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21479

Soil quality - Determination of the effects of pollutants on soil flora - Leaf fatty acid composition of plants to assess soil quality (ISO 21479:2019)

This document describes a method to compare the quality of soils by determining the fatty acid composition of the leaves of plant species grown in these soils. This method does not make it possible to determine an optimal value of the Omega-3 index and, therefore, cannot be used to determine the intrinsic quality of a soil from a specific area (regarded as homogeneous). The method can only be used to compare the quality of soils between various areas. This method is applicable to: - soils from contaminated sites; - amended soils; - soils after remediation; - soil with waste products (e.g. slurry, manure, sludge or composts). Alternatively, the quality of soils can be assessed by determining the Omega-3 index of Lactuca sativa seedlings grown in these soils under controlled conditions (i.e. phytotronic chamber) and by comparing these values to those obtained from control soils (see Annex B).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21479:2019; prEN ISO 21479

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 29200

Soil quality - Assessment of genotoxic effects on higher plants - Vicia faba micronucleus test (ISO 29200:2013)

The purpose of ISO 29200:2013 is to describe a method for assessing genotoxic effects (chromosome breakage or dysfunction of the mitotic spindle) of soils or soil materials on the secondary roots of a higher plant: Vicia faba (broad bean). This method allows the assessment of genotoxicity (toxicity for genetic material) of soils and soil materials like compost, sludge, waste, fertilizing matters, etc. Two ways of exposure can be considered: a direct exposure of plants to the soil (or soil material) which is relevant for the real genotoxic potential and an exposure of plants to the water extract of the soil (or soil material). This last way of exposure to a leachate or an eluate allows the detection of the mutagens which are not adsorbed to soils and which may be transferred to aquatic compartments. Moreover, this test may be used to evaluate genotoxic effects of chemical substances and to waters, effluents, etc.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29200:2013; prEN ISO 29200

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

This part of IEC 62056 describes two sets of profiles: the first set of profiles allows a bidirectional communication between a client and a server. This set of profile is made of three profiles allowing local bus data exchange with stations either energized or not. For non-energized stations, the bus supplies energy for data exchange.Three different profiles are supported: • base profile: this three-layer profile provides remote communication services; NOTE This first profile has been published in IEC 61142:1993 and became known as the Euridis standard. • profile with DLMS: this profile allows using DLMS services as specified in IEC 61334-4-41; NOTE This second profile has been published in IEC 62056-31 Ed. 1.0:1999; • profile with DLMS/COSEM: this profile allows using the DLMS/COSEM Application layer and the COSEM object model as specified in IEC 62056-5-3 Ed. 1.0:— and in IEC 62056-6-2 Ed. 1.0:— respectively. The three profiles use the same physical layer and they are fully compatible, meaning that devices implementing any of these profiles can be operated on the same bus. The transmission medium is twisted pair using carrier signalling and it is known as the Euridis Bus. The second set of profiles allows unidirectional communication between a given Energy Metering device and a Customer Energy Management System. This second set is made up of three profiles. The clauses 4.2.1 to 8 included specify the bidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling and clauses 9 to 9.5 the unidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-3-1:201X; prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-3-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 25178-2

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Surface texture: Areal - Part 2: Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters (ISO/DIS 25178-2:2019)

This part of ISO 25178 defines terms, definitions and parameters for the determination of surface texture by areal methods.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 25178-2; prEN ISO 25178-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 25178-2:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS-ISO 18405

Veealune akustika. Terminoloogia
Underwater acoustics - Terminology

Käesolevas dokumendis defineeritakse mõisted ja väljendid, mida kasutatakse allveeakustikas kaasa arvatud looduslik, bioloogiline ja inimtekkeline heli. Dokumendis sisaldub allveeheli teke, levi ja vastuvõtmine ning heli hajumine sealhulgas peegeldumine allveekeskkonnas, mis sisaldab merepõhja, veepinda ja elusorganisme. See sisaldab allveeheli mõju keskkonnale, inimestele ja vee elustikule käsitlevaid aspekte. Allveeakustiliste süsteemide omadusi ei käsitleta.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18405:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN IEC 60068-2-21:2019

Environmental testing - Part 2-21: Tests - Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices

This part of IEC 60068 is applicable to all electrical and electronic components whose terminations or integral mounting devices are liable to be submitted to stresses during normal assembly or handling operations and is also applicable to surface mounting devices (SMDs). Table 1 provides details of the applicable tests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-21:201X; prEN IEC 60068-2-21:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-2-21:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 10374

Welded fittings for the food and chemical industries - Tees, bends and reducers for welding

This document specifies dimensions, tolerances, internal and external surface characteristics and marking of welded fittings for the food and chemical industry.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 11852; prEN 10374

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 14628-1

Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods - Part 1: PE coatings

This document defines the requirements and test methods applicable to factory applied extruded polyethylene coatings for the external corrosion protection of ductile iron pipes according to EN 545, EN 598 and EN 969 for use at operating temperatures up to 50 °C. This document does not cover ductile iron pipes protected with thin PE sleeve. Special works at site like drilling, tapping etc. can influence the corrosion protection properties. Those job steps are intended to be included in the instructions of pipe saddle and accessory manufacturers and all other essential installation instructions. These instructions are not part of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14628-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14628:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 15655-2

Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods for organic linings of ductile iron pipes and fittings - Part 2: Thermoplastic Modified Polyolefin (TMPO) lining of pipes

This document defines the requirements and test methods applicable to factory applied internal thermoplastic modified polyolefin (TMPO) for the heavy duty corrosion protection of ductile iron pipes conforming to EN 545, EN 598 and EN 969. Fittings and accessories are covered separately by EN 14901-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15655-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15655:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 16964

Gas cylinders - Flexible hoses assemblies - Specification and testing (ISO 16964:2019)

This document provides specification and testing requirements for high pressure flexible hose assemblies intended to be connected to gas cylinders, bundles of cylinders or trailers (battery vehicles), and MEGCs for use when filling and emptying gas at production sites and also for customer use. This document applies to flexible hose assemblies with rated pressures up to 1 000 bar for use in the temperature range of −40 °C to +65 °C. This document is not applicable to: — rubber and plastics flexible hose assemblies for welding, cutting and related processes up to 45 MPa (450 bar) for customer use (see ISO 14113); — high pressure flexible hose assemblies for use with medical gas systems for customer use (see ISO 21969); — low pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases for customer use (see ISO 5359); — rubber and thermoplastic low pressure hose assemblies for welding, cutting and related processes for customer use (see ISO 3821 or ISO 12170); — flexible hose assemblies for cryogenic applications (see ISO 21012); — flexible hose assemblies for liquid petroleum gas (LPG). NOTE Flexible hose assembly designs which pass the type test approval described in this document can have a lower ratio of burst pressure to rated pressure than stated in other standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16964:2019; prEN ISO 16964

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN 50699

Recurrent Test of Electrical Equipment

This document specifies the requirements of the test procedures to be applied for recurrent tests of current-using electrical equipment and appliances for the verification of the effectiveness of the protective measures and the permissible limits for product compliance. This procedure is applicable to current-using electrical equipment connected to final circuits. They can be either pluggable equipment type A connected to final circuits at work places via a plug or permanently connected equipment, with a rated voltage above 25 V AC and 60 V DC up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC, and currents up to 63A. This document does not cover: — Test after repair defined in FprEN 50678; — type tests, routine tests, sample tests, special tests and acceptance tests for product safety nor for product functional requirements. This document does not apply to: — devices and equipment that are part of the fixed electrical installations defined in HD 60364 (all parts); — uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), photovoltaic inverters and power converters, e.g. AC/DC converters; — charging stations for electro-mobility; — stationary power supplies (generators); — programmable Logic Controllers (PLC); — power Drives; — devices for EX-zones or for mining applications in general; — products already covered by standards addressing similar topics such as: — medical equipment covered by EN 60601 1. For these devices, EN 62353 applies; — arc welding equipment covered by EN 60974 1. For these devices, EN 60974 4 applies; — Machinery covered by EN 60204 1. For these devices, EN 60204 1 applies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50699

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

prEN IEC 60305:2019

Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1000 V - Ceramic or glass insulator units for a.c. systems - Characteristics of insulator units of the cap and pin type

This International Standard applies to string insulator units of the cap and pin type with insulating parts of ceramic material or glass, intended for a.c. overhead lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V and a frequency not greater than 100 Hz. It also applies to insulators of similar design used in sub stations. This Standard applies to string insulator units of the cap and pin type either with ball and socket couplings or with clevis and tongue couplings. This Standard applies to string insulator units for use on overhead lines in clean areas and polluted areas. For use in areas characterized by very heavy pollution levels and for other particular or extreme environmental conditions, it may be necessary for certain dimensions to be changed and insulator units having different creepage distances, spacing and forms may be preferred (for example, flat profile, hemispherical etc.). Insulators for use on d.c. systems may also need different dimensions. In any case, it is recommended that the standardized mechanical characteristics of the present International Standard and coupling sizes are retained. The object of this Standard is to prescribe specified values for the mechanical characteristics and for the main dimensions of string insulator units of the cap and pin type. The power frequency, lightning impulse and puncture withstand voltages of string insulator units are not specified in this International Standard. IEC 60383-1 gives the electrical characteristics which define string insulator units; their values shall be agreed between purchaser and manufacturer. Ball and socket couplings are covered by IEC 60120, clevis and tongue couplings by IEC 60471. NOTE: – For the definition of pollution levels see IEC 60815-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60305:201X; prEN IEC 60305:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60305:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 60433:2019

Insulators for overhead lines with a nominal voltage above 1 000 V - Ceramic insulators for A.C. systems - Characteristics of insulator units of the long rod type

This International Standard is applicable to string insulator units of the long rod type with insulating parts of ceramic material intended for use in a.c. overhead power lines with a nominal voltage greater than 1000 V and a frequency not greater than 100 Hz. It is also applicable to insulators of similar design, used in substations. This standard is applicable to ceramic string insulator units of the long rod type, either with a clevis end fitting at both ends for coupling with a tongue, or with a socket end fitting at both ends for coupling with a pin ball. The object of this standard is to prescribe specified values for electrical and mechanical characteristics, and for the principal dimensions of ceramic string insulator units of the long rod type. This standard is applicable to string insulator units for use on overhead lines situated in lightly polluted areas, and the creepage distances given in table 1 have been established accordingly, using the IEC 60815 recommendation of 16 mm/kV for pollution level I. However, shorter creepage distances may be used in some non-polluted areas. If specific operating conditions require or allow non-standard (longer or shorter) creepage distances, the mechanical characteristics as well as the lengths L (see clause 4) of this standard should be used unless the need for exceptionally long creepage distances requires values of L greater than those given in table 1. In the case of special requirements, e.g. very heavy polluted areas and for other particular or extreme environmental conditions, it may be necessary for certain dimensions to be changed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60433:201X; prEN IEC 60433:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60433:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 60652:2019

Loading tests on overhead line structures

This International Standard specifies the methods and procedures of testing supports for overhead lines. It is applicable to the testing of supports and structures of overhead lines. There is no restriction on the type of material used in the fabrication of the supports which may include, but not be limited to, metallic alloys, concrete, timber, laminated wood and composite materials. If required by the client, this standard may also be applied to the testing of telecommunication supports, railway/tramway overhead electrification supports, electrical substation gantries, street lighting columns, wind turbine towers, ski-lift supports, etc. Tests on reduced scale models of supports are not covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60652:201X; prEN IEC 60652:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60652:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61007:2019

Transformers and inductors for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment - Measuring methods and test procedures

This standard describes a number of tests for use in determining the significant parameters and performance characteristics of transformers and inductors for use in electronics and telecommunication equipment. These test methods are designed primarily for transformers and inductors used in all types of electronics applications that may be involved in any specification for such components. Even though these tests may be useful to the other types of transformers used in power distribution applications in utilities, industry, and others, the tests discussed in this document may supplement or complement the tests but are not intended to replace the tests in standards for transformers. Some of the tests described are intended for qualifying a product for a specific application, while others are test practices used for manufacturing and customer acceptance testing. The test methods described here include those parameters most commonly used in the electronics transformer and inductor industry: electric strength, resistance, power loss, inductance, impedance, balance, transformation ratio and many others used less frequently.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61007:201X; prEN IEC 61007:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61007:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61318:2019
Live working - Conformity assessment applicable to tools, devices and equipment

This standard defines assessment methods for products to assure that they conform to the requirements of the corresponding product. The principles of conformity assessment for live working products are detailed in this standard to assist product standard developers in prescribing the best means to achieve suitable quality of every finished tool, device and piece of equipment. The following elements are not covered by the present document, but are included in each product standard: - type tests; - provisions and description for routine, sampling and acceptance tests; - identification and classification of defects; - risk analysis. This standard does not cover conformity assessment of commercial shipments or certifications. This standard is not a quality management system standard nor to be used for regulatory purposes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61318:201X; prEN IEC 61318:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61318:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61800-5-3:2019
Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-3: Safety requirements for encoders - Functional, Electrical and Environmental

This part of IEC 61800, which is a product standard, specifies requirements and makes recommendations for the design and development, integration and validation of safety related encoder (Encoder(SR)) in terms of their functional safety considerations, electrical safety and environmental conditions. It applies to Encoder(SR), being sensors as part of a PDS(SR). This standard can also be referred to and used for Encoder(SR) in any other safety-related application, e. g. safety-related position monitoring. NOTE 1 The term “integration” refers to the Encoder(SR) itself, not to its incorporation into the safety-related application. NOTE 2 This standard specifies only complementary functional safety, electrical safety and environmental condition requirements that are not clearly provided by other parts of the IEC 61800 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61800-5-3:201X; prEN IEC 61800-5-3:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 63193:2019
Lead-acid batteries for propulsion and operation of lightweight vehicles and equipment - General requirements and methods of test

This International Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries powering electric two-wheelers (mopeds) and three-wheelers (e-rickshaws and delivery vehicles) as also golf cars and similar light utility and multi-passenger vehicles. Persons of low technical skills operate these vehicles and associated batteries most often in an environment with many unaware bystanders. The batteries have thus to be eminently reliable, consumer friendly and minimize risks of fire, explosions, electrical shocks and chemical burns. These batteries are submitted to frequent and deep discharges with electrical power delivered to the propulsion system in short bursts at high rates when accelerating, followed by low-rate power delivery when at cruising speed. The subsequent charge of the battery may also occur in public areas. The standard specifies methods of tests tailored to batteries destined for the above referenced types of vehicles so to assure satisfactory and safe battery performance in the intended application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63193:201X; prEN IEC 63193:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN 50699
Recurrent Test of Electrical Equipment

This document specifies the requirements of the test procedures to be applied for recurrent tests of current-using electrical equipment and appliances for the verification of the effectiveness of the protective measures and the permissible limits for product compliance. This procedure is applicable to current-using electrical equipment connected to final circuits. They can be either pluggable equipment type A connected to final circuits at work places via a plug or permanently connected equipment, with a rated voltage above 25 V AC and 60 V DC up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC, and currents up to 63A. This document does not cover: — Test after repair defined in FprEN 50678; — type tests, routine tests, sample tests, special tests and acceptance tests for product safety nor for product functional requirements. This document does not apply to: — devices and equipment that are part of the fixed electrical installations defined in HD 60364 (all parts); — uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), photovoltaic inverters and power converters, e.g. AC/DC converters; — charging stations for electro-mobility; — stationary power supplies (generators); — programmable Logic Controllers (PLC); — power Drives; — devices for EX-zones or for mining applications in general; — products already covered by standards addressing similar topics such as: — medical equipment covered by EN 60601 1. For these devices, EN 62353 applies; — arc welding equipment covered by EN 60974 1. For these devices, EN 60974 4 applies; — Machinery covered by EN 60204 1. For these devices, EN 60204 1 applies.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50699

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

prEN IEC 60068-2-21:2019

Environmental testing - Part 2-21: Tests - Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices

This part of IEC 60068 is applicable to all electrical and electronic components whose terminations or integral mounting devices are liable to be submitted to stresses during normal assembly or handling operations and is also applicable to surface mounting devices (SMDs). Table 1 provides details of the applicable tests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-21:201X; prEN IEC 60068-2-21:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60068-2-21:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN IEC 61753-1:2018/prA1:2019

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

Amendment for EN IEC 61753-1:2018

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-1:2018/A1:201X; EN IEC 61753-1:2018/prA1:2019
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61753-1:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 301 489-17 V3.2.2

Raadioseadmete ja raadiosideteenistuste elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse (EMC) standard; Osa 17. Eritingimused lairiba andmeedastussüsteemidele; Elektromagneetilise ühilduvuse harmoneeritud standard
ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 17: Specific conditions for Broadband Data Transmission Systems; Harmonised Standard for ElectroMagnetic Compatibility

The present document, together with ETSI EN 301 489-1, specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Broadband Data Transmission System equipment, as detailed in annex B. Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of the radio equipment are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the relevant product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum. The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment and performance criteria for wideband data communication systems. The environmental classification and the emission and immunity requirements used in the present document are as stated in ETSI EN 301 489-1, except for any special conditions included in the present document. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 301 489-17 V3.2.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 301 908-1 V13.1.1

IMT kärgsidesidevõrgud; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Osa 1. Sissejuhatus ja üldised nõuded
IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 1: Introduction and common requirements

The present document applies to user equipment, repeaters and base stations for IMT, falling within the scope of one of the other parts of ETSI EN 301 908, except for IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT). The present document also covers the corresponding ancillary equipment. NOTE 1: ETSI EN 301 908-10 contains in particular requirements for radiated spurious emissions and control and monitoring functions applicable to IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT) equipment. The present document includes technical requirements which are common to equipment falling within the scope of several of the other parts. It should be used in conjunction of at least another part of ETSI EN 301 908. NOTE 2: The other parts of ETSI EN 301 908, which are listed in the foreword of the present document, specify technical requirements in respect of a particular type of IMT equipment. NOTE 3: Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-12 and M.2012-1 define the characteristics of the members of the IMT-2000 family and IMT-Advanced respectively by means of references to technical specifications developed by Standards Development organizations. The present document applies to equipment designed to meet any version of the terrestrial specifications referenced in Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-12 and M.2012-1. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference. NOTE 4: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 301 908-1 V13.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 303 213-5-1 V1.0.0

Lennuvälja maapealse liikluse juhtimise täiustatud süsteem (A-SMGCS); Osa 5. Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard multilateratsioon (MLAT) seadmetele; Alajaotus 1. Vastuvõtjad ja päringusaatjad
Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (A-SMGCS); Part 5: Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum for Multilateration (MLAT) equipment; Sub-part 1: Receivers and Interrogators

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the following equipment: 1) Interrogators transmitting in the 1 030 MHz band, used in Mode S multilateration equipment in an Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (A-SMGCS); 2) Receivers, receiving in the 1 090 MHz band, used in Mode S multilateration equipment in an Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (A-SMGCS). Antennas for this equipment are external and passive without an additional amplifier. The present document does not apply to equipment which includes a transponder function, to ground vehicle locators and to reference transmitters which do not contain receivers for the purpose of replying to interrogation. 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 303 213-5-1 V1.0.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61290-1-1:2019

Optical amplifiers - Test methods - Part 1-1: Power and gain parameters - Optical spectrum analyzer method

This part of IEC 61290 applies to all commercially available optical amplifiers (OAs) and optically amplified modules. It applies to OAs using optically pumped fibres (OFAs based on either rare-earth doped fibres or on the Raman effect), semiconductor OAs (SOAs) and waveguides (POWAs). The object of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for accurate and reliable measurements, by means of the optical spectrum analyzer test method, of the following OA parameters, as defined in IEC 61291-1 a) nominal output signal power; b) gain; c) polarization-dependent gain; d) maximum output signal power; e) maximum total output power. NOTE All numerical values followed by (‡) are suggested values for which the measurement is assured. The object of this standard is specifically directed to single-channel amplifiers. For multichannel amplifiers, one should refer to the IEC 61290-10 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61290-1-1:201X; prEN IEC 61290-1-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61290-1-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61300-2-56:2019

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedure - Part 2-56: Tests - Wind resistance of mounted housing

This part of IEC 61300 describes the test procedure to test the wind resistance of a protective housing and its mounting hardware using the fastening parts recommended by the manufacturer. The protective housing is considered to have a cuboid shape. The applied force in this test procedure simulates a steady wind load from each direction to a protective housing and its mounting hardware fixed to a support.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-2-56:201X; prEN IEC 61300-2-56:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 61753-071-2:2019

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 071-2: Non-connectorized single-mode fibre optic 1x2 and 2x2 spatial switches for category C - Controlled environments

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which non-connectorized single-mode fibre optic 1 × 2 and 2 × 2 spatial switches need to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C – Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1:2007.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-071-2:201X; prEN IEC 61753-071-2:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-071-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 62149-3:2019

Fibre optic active components and devices - Performance standards - Part 3: Modulator-integrated laser diode transmitters for 40-Gbit/s fibre optic transmission systems

IEC 62149-3:2014 covers the performance specification for optical modulators monolithically integrated with laser diodes for 2,5 Gbit/s to 40 Gbit/s multi-channel fibre optic transmission systems. This performance standard contains a definition of the product performance requirements together with a series of sets of tests and measurements with clearly defined conditions, severities and pass/fail criteria. The tests are intended to be run as an initial design verification to prove any product's ability to satisfy the performance standard's requirements. This standard is only applicable for on-off keying format. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004 and constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical change with respect to the previous edition is as follows: The performance standards covered by this standard are now extended to a 40 Gb/s-class system from their original 2,5 Gb/s. Keywords: optical modulators monolithically integrated, laser diodes, 2,5 Gbit/s to 40 Gbit/s multi-channel fibre optic transmission systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62149-3:201X; prEN IEC 62149-3:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62149-3:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 62149-5:2019

Fibre optic active components and devices - Performance standards - Part 5: ATM-PON transceivers with LD driver and CDR ICs

This part of IEC 62149 specifies performance on the transceiver modules for asynchronous transfer-mode passive optical network (ATM-PON) systems recommended by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in ITU-T Recommendation G.983.1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62149-5:201X; prEN IEC 62149-5:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62149-5:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 62614-1:2019

Fibre optics - Multimode Launch condition - Part 1: Launch condition requirements for measuring multimode attenuation

This part of IEC 62614 describes the launch condition requirements used for measuring multimode attenuation in passive components and in installed cable plants. In this document, the fibre types that are addressed include category A1-OMx, where x = 2, 3, 4 and 5 (50 µm /125 µm), and A1-OM1 (62,5 µm /125 µm) multimode fibres, as specified in IEC 60793-2-10. The nominal test wavelengths detailed are 850 nm and 1 300 nm. This standard may be suitable for multimode attenuation measurements for other multimode categories and/or other wavelengths, but the source condition for other categories and wavelengths are not defined here. The purpose of these requirements is as follows: • to ensure consistency of field measurements when different types of test equipment are used; • to ensure consistency of factory measurements when different types of test equipment are used; • to ensure consistency of field measurements when compared with factory measurements. This document describes launch condition requirements for optical attenuation using sources with a controlled encircled flux (EF).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62614-1:201X; prEN IEC 62614-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 16484-5:2017/prA1

Building automation and control systems (BACS) - Part 5: Data communication protocol - Amendment 1 (ISO 16484-5:2017/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16484-5:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16484-5:2017/FDAmd 1; EN ISO 16484-5:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

This part of IEC 62056 describes two sets of profiles: the first set of profiles allows a bidirectional communication between a client and a server. This set of profile is made of three profiles allowing local bus data exchange with stations either energized or not. For non-energized stations, the bus supplies energy for data exchange.Three different profiles are supported: • base profile: this three-layer profile provides remote communication services; NOTE This first profile has been published in IEC 61142:1993 and became known as the Euridis standard. • profile with DLMS: this profile allows using DLMS services as specified in IEC 61334-4-41; NOTE This second profile has been published in IEC 62056-31 Ed. 1.0:1999; • profile with DLMS/COSEM: this profile allows using the DLMS/COSEM Application layer and the COSEM object model as specified in IEC 62056-5-3 Ed. 1.0:— and in IEC 62056-6-2 Ed. 1.0:— respectively. The three profiles use the same physical layer and they are fully compatible, meaning that devices implementing any of these profiles can be operated on the same bus. The transmission medium is twisted pair using carrier signalling and it is known as the Euridis Bus. The second set of profiles allows unidirectional communication between a given Energy Metering device and a Customer Energy Management System. This second set is made up of three profiles. The

clauses 4.2.1 to 8 included specify the bidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling and clauses 9 to 9.5 the unidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-3-1:201X; prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-3-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 13143-1

Electronic fee collection - Evaluation of on-board and roadside equipment for conformity to ISO 12813 - Part 1: Test suite structure and test purposes (ISO/DIS 13143-1:2019)

This document specifies the test suite structure (TSS) and test purposes (TP) to evaluate the conformity of on-board equipment (OBE) and roadside equipment (RSE) to ISO 12813:2019. It provides a basis for conformance tests for dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) OBE and RSE to support interoperability between different equipment supplied by different manufacturers. ISO 12813 defines requirements on the CCC interface level, but not for the RSE or OBE internal functional behaviour. Consequently, tests regarding OBE and/or RSE functional behaviour remain outside the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 13143-1; prEN ISO 13143-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13143-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 16484-6

Building automation and control systems (BACS) - Part 6: Data communication conformance testing (ISO/DIS 16484-6:2019)

This standard provides a comprehensive set of procedures for verifying the correct implementation of each capability claimed on a BACnet PICS including: (a) support of each claimed BACnet service, either as an initiator, executor, or both, (b) support of each claimed BACnet object-type, including both required properties and each claimed optional property, (c) support of the BACnet network layer protocol, (d) support of each claimed data link option, and (e) support of all claimed special functionality.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 16484-6; prEN ISO 16484-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16484-6:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

prEN 16116-1

Railway applications - Design requirements for steps, handrails and associated access for staff - Part 1: Passenger vehicles, vans and locomotives

This European Standard specifies the minimum ergonomic and structural integrity requirements for steps and handrails used by railway staff to access passenger vehicles, luggage vans, locomotives and power units of rolling stock. It also applies to passenger-rated car carriers. This European Standard defines the required spaces necessary for shunter handrails and shunter's stand and gives references for the required spaces necessary for handling of screw couplings with side buffers. For staff access, it defines footsteps, handrails and their dimensions and free spaces. To fulfil the requirements for loads which are applied by the staff, it defines dimensions and requirements for materials or design loads. It also defines the general requirements of steps and handrail for access to external equipment, for example windscreens, wipers or external lights. This European Standard does not cover on track machines (mobile railway infrastructure construction and maintenance equipment) and tram-trains.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16116-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16116-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 17168

Railway applications - Platform barrier systems

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and operation of platform barrier systems positioned at the edge of a station platform immediately adjacent to rail or other guided vehicles in stations and boarding points for passenger services and includes: - requirements for the fixed structure and fixed parts along the platform; - physical requirements for the movable doors and gates normally used by passengers; - requirements for emergency doors; - requirements for driver access doors; - requirements for platform extremity doors; - requirements for management of safety risks that are particular to barrier systems. This European Standard also gives requirements for the integration of barriers with the overall rail system including: - synchronization of vehicle and platform barrier doors or gates; - audible and visible alerts; - integrity of control systems; - testing of the barrier installation; - operational performance; - requirements relating to other interfacing sub-systems, notably signalling and vehicles. For barrier systems set back from the platform edge, which are used to control access to trains or for crowd management, relevant sections of the document can be used as guidance. This European Standard applies to all actors involved in the implementation and system integration of a platform barrier system, including infrastructure owners, designers, installers and operators. This European Standard does not cover barrier systems using bars, ropes, etc. or which operate in a vertical direction. This European Standard applies to light rail services, e.g. metro and tramway systems and heavy rail services as requested by a project specification. It applies to small systems, working in conjunction with a single vehicle, or with larger systems

working with a complete train. This European Standard applies to platform barrier systems used at sub-surface stations, enclosed surface stations (e.g. those enclosed for the purposes of providing an air-conditioned environment for waiting passengers), and those fully in the open-air. This European Standard does not cover normative requirements relating to fire performance or fire requirements arising from use of platform barrier systems as fire barriers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17168

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 17460

Railway applications - Adhesive bonding of rail vehicles and parts

This document defines the general terms and basic requests for adhesive bonding and sealing work as well as the requirements placed on adhesive users (hereafter called user-companies) and represents the state of the art for organizing adhesive bonding and sealing processes in the railway industry. This document applies for adhesive bonding and sealing adherends for: - the development of rail vehicles and its components (pre-production), - production of rail vehicles and its components (in-production), - the maintenance incl. repair of rail vehicles and its components (post-production), and - the quality assurance of production, inspection, maintenance incl. repair of rail vehicles and its components. This document is valid for every adhesively bonded joint in railway vehicles and its components independent of the material of the adherend. It is also valid for all kinds of adhesives independent of their solidification mechanism, their strength and their deformation properties. This document is not valid for: - screw retention by the usage of adhesives, if a pure screw assembly of the same design is sufficient for the purpose, - hybrid joints, if the expected function is given exclusively by another joining technology e.g., welding, screwing, riveting, - production of vulcanizates which do not lead to adhesively bonded joints, - production of plywood, - production of fibre reinforced plastic composites (FRP-composites), - production of laminated sheet glass (LSG), - pure encapsulating of electronic parts, and - single-sided adhesive decorative films.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17460

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 1833-28

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 28: Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid) (ISO 1833-28:2019)

This document specifies a method, using diluted acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of chitosan fibres, after elimination of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of: — chitosan fibre with — certain other fibres. This method is applicable to fibre mixtures of chitosan fibre with cellulose fibres (cotton, linen, ramie, viscose, modal, lyocell), protein fibres (wool, cashmere, silk), or synthetic fibres (polyester, polyamide, acrylic).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1833-28:2019; prEN ISO 1833-28

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 14501

Milk and milk powder - Determination of aflatoxin M1 content - Clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography (ISO/DIS 14501:2019)

This document specifies a method for the determination of aflatoxin M1 content in milk and milk powder. The lowest level of validation is 0,08 µg/kg for whole milk powder i.e. 0,008 µg/l for reconstituted liquid milk. The limit of detection (LOD) is 0,05 µg/kg for milk powder and LOD is 0,005 µg/kg for liquid milk. The limit of quantification(LOQ) is 0,1 µg/kg for milk powder and LOQ is 0,01 µg/kg for liquid milk. The method is also applicable to low fat milk, skimmed milk, low fat milk powder and skimmed milk powder. CAUTION 1 The method described in this protocol requires the use of solutions of aflatoxin M1. Aflatoxins are carcinogenic to humans. Attention is drawn to the statement made by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (WHO)[1,2]. CAUTION 2 Protect the laboratory in which the analyses are performed adequately from daylight and keep aflatoxin standard solutions protected from light, e.g. by using aluminium foil. CAUTION 3 The use of non-acid-washed glassware (e.g. tubes, vials, flasks, beakers, syringes) for aqueous aflatoxin solutions may cause loss of aflatoxin. Moreover, brand new laboratory glassware, before coming into contact with aqueous solutions of aflatoxin, should be soaked in dilute acid (e.g. sulfuric acid, 2 mol/l) for several hours, then rinsed well with distilled water to remove all traces of acid (check to ensure pH is in the range 6 to 8). CAUTION 4 Use decontamination procedures for laboratory wastes such as solid compounds, solutions in organic solvents, aequeous solutions and spills, and for glassware coming into contact with carcinogenic materials. Suitable decontamination procedures have been developed and validated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (WHO)[1,2].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14501; prEN ISO 14501
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14501:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 22579

Infant formula and adult nutritionals - Determination of fructans - High performance anion exchange chromatography with pulsed amperometric detection (HPAEC-PAD) after enzymatic treatment (ISO/DIS 22579:2019)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of inulin-type fructans (including oligofructose, and fructooligosaccharides) in infant formula and adult nutritionals containing 0,03 g/100 g to 5,0 g/100 g of fructan in the product as prepared ready for consumption. A high performance anion exchange chromatographic method in combination with pulsed amperometric detection (HPAEC-PAD) is applied.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22579; prEN ISO 22579

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 3657

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of saponification value (ISO/DIS 3657:2019)

This document specifies a method for the determination of the saponification value of animal and vegetable fats and oils. The saponification value is a measure of the free and esterified acids present in fats and fatty acids. The method is applicable to refined and crude vegetable and animal fats. If mineral acids are present, the results given by this method are not interpretable unless the mineral acids are determined separately. The saponification value can also be calculated from fatty acid data obtained by gas liquid chromatography analysis as given in Annex B. For this calculation, it is necessary to be sure that the sample does not contain major impurities or is thermally degraded.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 3657; prEN ISO 3657
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3657:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 1473

Installation and equipment for liquefied natural gas - Design of onshore installations

This document gives guidelines for the design, construction and operation of all onshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) installations for the liquefaction, storage, vaporization, transfer and handling of LNG and natural gas (NG). These requirements can be applied to bio methane and synthetic natural gas (SNG) accordingly. This document is valid for plants with LNG storage at a capacity above 200 t. The designated boundary limits are LNG inlet/outlet by the ship's manifold including vapour return connection, the truck loading /unloading connection including vapour return, the rail loading/unloading connection including vapour return and the natural gas in and outlet boundary by piping systems. Terminals or plant types have one or more boundary limits as described in this scope (see Figure 1). A short description of each of these installations is given in Annex G. Feed gas for LNG liquefaction installations (plant) can be from gas field, associated gas from oil field, piped gas from transportation grid or from renewables. Floating solutions (for example FPSO, FSRU, SRV), whether off-shore or near-shore, are not covered by this document even if some concepts, principles or recommendations could be applied. However, in case of berthed FSRU with LNG transfer across the jetty, the following recommendations apply for the jetty and topside facilities. In case of solutions using floating storage unit (FSU) and land-based re-gasification solution, the on-shore part is covered by these standard recommendations. This document is not applicable for installations specifically referred or covered by other standards, e.g. LNG fuelling stations, LNG road or rail tankers. Plants with a storage inventory from 5 t up to 200 t are covered by [36].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1473
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1473:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

prEN 15199-1

Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography method - Part 1: Middle distillates and lubricating base oils

This European Standard specifies 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 materials having a vapour pressure low enough to permit sampling at ambient temperature and a boiling range of at least 100 °C. The standard is applicable to distillates with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) below 750 °C, for example, middle distillates and lubricating base stocks. The test method is not applicable for the analysis of petroleum or petroleum products containing low molecular weight components (for example naphthas, reformates, gasolines, diesel). Components containing hetero atoms (for example alcohols, ethers, acids, or esters) or residue are not to be analyzed by this test method. NOTE 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 — The 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 15199-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15199-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 15199-2

Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography method - Part 2: Heavy distillates and residual fuels

This European Standard specifies 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 materials having a vapour pressure low enough to permit sampling at ambient temperature, and which have a boiling range of at least 100 °C. The standard is applicable to materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C, for example, heavy distillate fuels and residuals. The method is not applicable to bituminous samples. The test method is not applicable for the analysis of petroleum or petroleum products containing low molecular weight components (for example naphthas, reformates, gasolines, diesel). Components containing hetero atoms (for example alcohols, ethers, acids, or esters) or residue are not to be analyzed by this test method. NOTE 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 - The 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 15199-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15199-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21644

Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of biomass content (ISO/DIS 21644:2019)

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the biomass content in solid recovered fuels: the selective dissolution and the 14C content method. The standard provides the criteria for choosing the more appropriate method and some examples of application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21644; prEN ISO 21644
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15440:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15440:2011/AC:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21654

Solid recovered fuels - Determination of calorific value (ISO/DIS 21654:2019)

This Standard specifies a method for the determination of gross calorific value of solid recovered fuels at constant volume and at the reference temperature 25 °C in a bomb calorimeter calibrated by combustion of certified benzoic acid.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21654; prEN ISO 21654
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15400:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21656

Solid recovered fuels - Determination of ash content (ISO/DIS 21656:2019)

This Standard specifies a method for the determination of ash content of all solid recovered fuels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21656; prEN ISO 21656
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15403:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21660-3

Solid recovered fuels - Determination of moisture content using the oven dry method - Part 3: Moisture in general analysis sample (ISO/DIS 21660-3:2019)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of moisture in an analysis sample by drying the sample in an oven. It is applicable to all solid recovered fuels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21660-3; prEN ISO 21660-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15414-3:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 21663

Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO/DIS 21663:2019)

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by instrumental method. Depending on the amount of test portion used, micro and macro instrumental apparatus are used. An alternative method based on high temperature furnace combustion and IR detection is described in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21663; prEN ISO 21663
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15407:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 22167
Solid recovered fuels - Determination of the content of volatile matter (ISO/DIS 22167:2019)

This Standard specifies the requirements and a method for the determination of volatile matter of solid recovered fuels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22167; prEN ISO 22167
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15402:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

77 METALLURGIA

prEN 10373
Determination of the physical and mechanical properties of steels using models

This document specifies the method for the verification and validation of models for the determination of the property data of steels. It is applicable where modelling of mechanical or physical properties is used to substitute conventional testing for specific inspection. Models can be based on statistical data, thermo-physical data or indirect measurement (e.g. measurement of magnetic or ultrasonic data). This document applies only for verification and validation of models for providing the properties of rolled or heat treated products such as plates, sheets, strip, sections, bars, etc. This document is used to demonstrate the ability of the model to supply property data which is equivalent to data, which is measured by conventional testing. NOTE: Validation of models is part of auditing the quality management system performed by an independent body.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10373

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 6501
Ferronickel - Specification and delivery requirements (ISO/DIS 6501:2019)

This document specifies the technical delivery requirements for the various forms of ferronickel (ingots, pieces and shot) usually supplied for steel making and foundry use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6501; prEN ISO 6501
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 26501:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 17460
Railway applications - Adhesive bonding of rail vehicles and parts

This document defines the general terms and basic requests for adhesive bonding and sealing work as well as the requirements placed on adhesive users (hereafter called user-companies) and represents the state of the art for organizing adhesive bonding and sealing processes in the railway industry. This document applies for adhesive bonding and sealing adherends for: - the development of rail vehicles and its components (pre-production), - production of rail vehicles and its components (in-production), - the maintenance incl. repair of rail vehicles and its components (post-production), and - the quality assurance of production, inspection, maintenance incl. repair of rail vehicles and its components. This document is valid for every adhesively bonded joint in railway vehicles and its components independent of the material of the adherend. It is also valid for all kinds of adhesives independent of their solidification mechanism, their strength and their deformation properties. This document is not valid for: - screw retention by the usage of adhesives, if a pure screw assembly of the same design is sufficient for the purpose, - hybrid joints, if the expected function is given exclusively by another joining technology e.g., welding, screwing, riveting, - production of vulcanizates which do not lead to adhesively bonded joints, - production of plywood, - production of fibre reinforced plastic composites (FRP-composites), - production of laminated sheet glass (LSG), - pure encapsulating of electronic parts, and - single-sided adhesive decorative films.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17460

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 11357-8
Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 8: Determination of thermal conductivity (ISO/DIS 11357-8:2019)

See title

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11357-8; prEN ISO 11357-8

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 16964

Gas cylinders - Flexible hoses assemblies - Specification and testing (ISO 16964:2019)

This document provides specification and testing requirements for high pressure flexible hose assemblies intended to be connected to gas cylinders, bundles of cylinders or trailers (battery vehicles), and MEGCs for use when filling and emptying gas at production sites and also for customer use. This document applies to flexible hose assemblies with rated pressures up to 1 000 bar for use in the temperature range of −40 °C to +65 °C. This document is not applicable to: — rubber and plastics flexible hose assemblies for welding, cutting and related processes up to 45 MPa (450 bar) for customer use (see ISO 14113); — high pressure flexible hose assemblies for use with medical gas systems for customer use (see ISO 21969); — low pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases for customer use (see ISO 5359); — rubber and thermoplastic low pressure hose assemblies for welding, cutting and related processes for customer use (see ISO 3821 or ISO 12170); — flexible hose assemblies for cryogenic applications (see ISO 21012); — flexible hose assemblies for liquid petroleum gas (LPG). NOTE Flexible hose assembly designs which pass the type test approval described in this document can have a lower ratio of burst pressure to rated pressure than stated in other standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16964:2019; prEN ISO 16964

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 16798-5-1:2017/prA1

Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation for buildings - Part 5-1: Calculation methods for energy requirements of ventilation and air conditioning systems (Modules M5-6, M5-8, M6-5, M6-8, M7-5, M7-8) - Method 1: Distribution and generation

This European Standard covers the energy performance calculation of mechanical ventilation and air conditioning systems, including humidification and dehumidification. It takes into account the generation (air handling unit) and distribution (duct system) parts. It includes a simplified calculation of adiabatic cooling systems. It does not cover the emission part (calculation of the required volume flow rates and/or supply air conditions), which is covered in EN 16798-7. It does not include the calculation of heating/cooling generation. This method is focussed on large customized ventilation and air conditioning systems, typically used in commercial buildings, although the application is not restricted on the basis of building or space use type. A calculation method for ventilation systems with integrated heating/cooling generation, including domestic hot water generation, using a monthly or seasonal calculation interval or a bin method, is provided in a separate standard, EN 16798-5-2. This method does not include humidification and dehumidification or adiabatic cooling. Table 1 shows the relative position of this standard within the set of EPB standards in the context of the modular structure as set out in EN ISO 52000-1. NOTE 1 In CEN ISO/TR 52000-2 the same table can be found, with, for each module, the numbers of the relevant EPB standards and accompanying technical reports that are published or in preparation. NOTE 2 The modules represent EPB standards, although one EPB standard might cover more than one module and one module might be covered by more than one EPB standard, for instance a simplified and a detailed method respectively. See also Clause 2 and Tables A.1 and B.1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16798-5-1:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16798-5-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

EN ISO 16484-5:2017/prA1

Building automation and control systems (BACS) - Part 5: Data communication protocol - Amendment 1 (ISO 16484-5:2017/DAM 1:2019)

Amendment for EN ISO 16484-5:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16484-5:2017/FDAmd 1; EN ISO 16484-5:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 15700

Safety for conveyor belts for winter sport or tourist use

This European Standard is applicable for travelators for leisure or winter sports use. These requirements are applicable to travelators for the transport of passengers wearing snow-sliding devices or pedestrians wearing ski boots or heavy boots who may be carrying their snow-sliding devices for winter sports activities. For other uses, users shall wear suitable (enclosed and solid) footwear for travelators. NOTE Snow-sliding devices include seated ski equipment for handicapped people. This European Standard has been prepared on the basis of the automatic operation of these installations with no staff permanently present at the actual installation. It covers requirements relating to the prevention of accidents and the safety of workers. This European Standard covers all the significant hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events specific to travelators, for leisure or winter sports activities, when they are used in conformity with the application for which they are intended, as well as for inappropriate

applications which could be reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard does not apply either to moving walks as specified in EN 115 or to loading bands as specified in EN 1907. This European Standard does not apply to travelators manufactured prior to the date of its publication as an EN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15700
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15700:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019

Electricity metering data exchange - The DLMS/COSEM suite - Part 3-1: Use of local area networks on twisted pair with carrier signalling

This part of IEC 62056 describes two sets of profiles: the first set of profiles allows a bidirectional communication between a client and a server. This set of profile is made of three profiles allowing local bus data exchange with stations either energized or not. For non-energized stations, the bus supplies energy for data exchange.Three different profiles are supported: • base profile: this three-layer profile provides remote communication services; NOTE This first profile has been published in IEC 61142:1993 and became known as the Euridis standard. • profile with DLMS: this profile allows using DLMS services as specified in IEC 61334-4-41; NOTE This second profile has been published in IEC 62056-31 Ed. 1.0:1999; • profile with DLMS/COSEM: this profile allows using the DLMS/COSEM Application layer and the COSEM object model as specified in IEC 62056-5-3 Ed. 1.0:— and in IEC 62056-6-2 Ed. 1.0:— respectively. The three profiles use the same physical layer and they are fully compatible, meaning that devices implementing any of these profiles can be operated on the same bus. The transmission medium is twisted pair using carrier signalling and it is known as the Euridis Bus. The second set of profiles allows unidirectional communication between a given Energy Metering device and a Customer Energy Management System. This second set is made up of three profiles. The clauses 4.2.1 to 8 included specify the bidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling and clauses 9 to 9.5 the unidirectional communication using twisted pair signalling.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62056-3-1:201X; prEN IEC 62056-3-1:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62056-3-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 16484-6

Building automation and control systems (BACS) - Part 6: Data communication conformance testing (ISO/DIS 16484-6:2019)

This standard provides a comprehensive set of procedures for verifying the correct implementation of each capability claimed on a BACnet PICS including: (a) support of each claimed BACnet service, either as an initiator, executor, or both, (b) support of each claimed BACnet object-type, including both required properties and each claimed optional property, (c) support of the BACnet network layer protocol, (d) support of each claimed data link option, and (e) support of all claimed special functionality.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 16484-6; prEN ISO 16484-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16484-6:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 22097

Thermal insulation for buildings - Reflective insulation products - Determination of thermal performance (ISO/DIS 22097:2019)

This European Standard describes a set of procedures for using existing standardized CEN or ISO test and calculation methods to determine the thermal performance of reflective insulation products. This European Standard supports and does not replace existing CEN or ISO test methods. This European Standard applies to any thermal insulation product that derives a proportion of its claimed thermal properties from the presence of one or more reflective or low emissivity surfaces together with any associated airspace(s). It does not replace the existing procedures for the determination of the thermal performance of products already covered by an existing harmonized product standard where the declared value of these products does not specifically include any claims attributable to the emissivity of the facing. It does not, and cannot, give an in-use or design value of thermal performance, but provides standardized information from which these may be determined.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22097; prEN ISO 22097
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16012:2012+A1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 717-1

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation (ISO/DIS 717-1:2019)

This part of ISO 717: a) defines single-number quantities for airborne sound insulation in buildings and of building elements such as walls, floors, doors, and windows; b) takes into consideration the different sound level spectra of various noise sources such as noise sources inside a building and traffic outside a building; c) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in one-third-octave or octave bands for example in accordance with ISO 10140-2, and ISO 16283-1. The single-number quantities in accordance with this part of ISO 717 are intended for rating airborne sound insulation and for simplifying the formulation of acoustical requirements in building codes. An additional single-number evaluation in steps of 0,1 dB

is indicated for the expression of uncertainty (except for spectrum adaptation terms). The required numerical values of the single-number quantities are specified according to varying needs. The single-number quantities are based on results of measurements in one-third-octave bands or octave bands. For laboratory measurements made in accordance with ISO 10140, single-number quantities should be calculated using one-third-octave bands only. The rating of results of measurements carried out over an enlarged frequency range is dealt with in Annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 717-1; prEN ISO 717-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 717-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN ISO 717-2

Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Impact sound insulation (ISO/DIS 717-2:2019)

This part of ISO 717: a) defines single-number quantities for impact sound insulation in buildings and of floors; b) gives rules for determining these quantities from the results of measurements carried out in one-third-octave bands in accordance with ISO 10140-3 and ISO 16283-2, and in octave bands in accordance with that option in ISO 16283-2 for field measurements only; c) defines single-number quantities for the impact sound reduction of floor coverings and floating floors calculated from the results of measurements carried out in accordance with ISO 10140-3; d) specifies a procedure for evaluating the weighted reduction in impact sound pressure level by floor coverings on lightweight floors. The single-number quantities in accordance with this part of ISO 717 are intended for rating impact sound insulation and for simplifying the formulation of acoustical requirements in building codes. An additional single-number evaluation in steps of 0,1 dB is indicated for the expression of uncertainty (except for spectrum adaptation terms).The required numerical values of the single-number quantities are specified according to varying needs. The rating of results from measurements carried out over an enlarged frequency range is described in Annex A. A method for obtaining single-number quantities for bare heavy floors according to their performance in combination with floor coverings is described in Annex B. Examples of the calculation of a single-number quantity is given in Annex C. A method for rating heavy/soft impact sound insulation performance of building and building materials by A-weighted maximum impact sound pressure level is given in Annex D.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 717-2; prEN ISO 717-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 717-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS 875-11

Vara hindamine. Osa 11: Võrdlusmeetod
Property valuation - Part 11: Sales Comparison Approach

See standard käsitleb võrdlusmeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi, sh kvantitatiivse ja kvalitatiivse kohandamise ning statistilisi võtteid.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS 920-1

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

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 920-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

93 RAJATISED

prEN 1463-1

Road marking materials - Retroreflecting road studs - Part 1: Initial performance requirements

This document specifies the performance characteristics and laboratory test methods for retroreflecting road studs intended for use as permanent road marking materials. This document does not cover non-retroreflective road studs. Temporary road studs are also covered in a specific annex: Annex E (informative). It also covers the relevant procedures for assessment and verification of the constancy of performance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1463-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1463-1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN 1463-2

Road marking materials - Retroreflecting road studs - Part 2: Road test performance specifications

This document describes a test method for carrying out road trials on retroreflecting road studs for use in permanent applications. Specifications are given for test sites and for application patterns, and a recommendation is given for the presentation of the results in the form of a test report. Temporary road studs are covered in Annex D (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1463-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1463-2:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEVS 875-11

Vara hindamine. Osa 11: Võrdlusmeetod
Property valuation - Part 11: Sales Comparison Approach

See standard käsitleb võrdlusmeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi, sh kvantitatiivse ja kvalitatiivse kohandamise ning statistilisi võtteid.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 1081:2018/prA1

Resilient, laminate and modular multilayer floor coverings - Determination of the electrical resistance

This document specifies test methods for determining: a) the vertical resistance, b) the resistance to earth, c) the surface resistance of a resilient, laminate and modular multilayer floor covering after installation in test piece or after installation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1081:2018/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1081:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

EN 16890:2017/prA1

Lastemööbel. Hällide ja võrevoodite madratsid. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Children's furniture - Mattresses for cots and cribs - Safety requirements and test methods

This draft European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for mattresses including mattress bases and mattress toppers, used in children's cots, travel cots, cribs and suspended baby beds, for domestic and non-domestic use. This draft European Standard does not apply to mattresses for carry cots and pram bodies, inflatable mattresses, water mattresses and mattresses used for medical purposes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16890:2017/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16890:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EN 60730-2-5:2015/prA2:2019 {frag 1}

Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems

Fragment 1 of amendment for EN 60730-2-5:2015

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A2:201X {frag 1}; EN 60730-2-5:2015/prA2:2019 {frag 1}
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

EN 60730-2-5:2015/prA2:2019 {frag 2}

Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems

Fragment 2 of amendment for EN 60730-2-5:2015

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A2:201X {frag 2}; EN 60730-2-5:2015/prA2:2019 {frag 2}
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

prEN IEC 63203-204-1:2019

Wearable electronic devices and technologies - Part 204-1: Electronic textile - Washable durability test method for leisure and sportswear e-textile system

This standard specifies a household washing durability test method of leisure and sportswear e-textile system. For the materials of the leisure and sportswear, this document includes materials with electrical conductivity and sensors to collect data of the user. This document does not cover safety or heat generation test methods. In addition, products made from materials other than those listed above are not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63203-204-1:201X; prEN IEC 63203-204-1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 01.03.2020

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

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

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

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

EN 60601-2-43:2010/prA2:2018

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-43: Erinõuded invasiivprotseduuride röntgenseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele

Muudatus standardile EN 60601-2-43:2010

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-43:2010/A2:201X; EN 60601-2-43:2010/prA2:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 12946:2000

Lubimaterjalid. Kaltsiumisisalduse ja magneesiumisisalduse määramine. Kompleksomeetriline meetod meetod

Käesolev Euroopa standard käsitleb kompleksomeetrilist meetodit kaltsiumisisalduse ja magneesiumisisalduse määramiseks lubimaterjalidest. Antud standardit ei kohaldata toodete suhtes, mille massifraktsioon on alla 2% (m/m) magneesiumit, ega toodete suhtes, mille massifraktsioon on üle 1% P2O5 ega silikaatlubimaterjalide suhtes.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12946:2000; EN 12946:2000/AC:2002

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 12948:2010

Lubiväetised. Osakeste suuruse jaotumise määramine märg- ja kuivsõelumisega

Antud Euroopa standard määratleb kaks meetodit lubimaterjalide osakeste suuruse jaotuse määramiseks. Kuivsõelumismeetod (meetod A) on rakendatav kõigi lubimaterjalide puhul, välja arvatud niisked ja pastataolised tooted. Meetod A ei ole rakendatav, kui pärast eelkuivatamist toimub pimendumine, paakumine, tekivad elektrostaatilised laengud või aglomeratsioon. Märgsõelumismeetod (meetod B) on rakendatav toodete puhul, mis pärast eelkuivatamist on pimendunud, paakuvad, on elektrostaatiliselt laetud või aglomeerunud. Granuleeritud toodete osakeste primaarse suuruse jaotuse määramiseks võib kasutada meetodit B. Meetodit B ei kohaldatav põletatud lupja ja vees lahustuvaid koostisosi sisaldavate lubimaterjalide korral.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12948:2010

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 13565-1:2019

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

Selles dokumendis on määratud nõuded materjalidele, ehitusele ja komponentide toimivusele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks paiksetes vahtkustutussüsteemides, kasutades vahukontsentraate, mis vastavad standarditele EN 1568-1 kuni EN 1568-4. Käsitletud komponendid on järgmised: dosaatorid, pihustid, poolkihialused voolikuseadmed, joatorud, madala/keskmise kordsusega vahugeneraatorid, kõrge kordsusega vahugeneraatorid, vahukambrid, mahutid ja surveanumad. Katsemeetodid on esitatud lisades A kuni K. Samuti on esitatud nõuded iseloomustavate andmete tagamiseks, mida on vaja komponentide õigeks kasutamiseks. MÄRKUS 1 Kui ei ole öeldud teisiti, on manomeetrite rõhud väljendatud baarides. Selle dokumendi nõuded ei kata, kui ei ole määratud teisiti, komponentide kasutamist kombinatsioonidena, et moodustada osaline või terviklik tuletõrjesüsteem. MÄRKUS 2 Ei tohi eeldada, et sellele dokumendile vastavad komponendid üksteisega ühilduvad. Selle dokumendi käsitlusalas ei sisaldu nõuded pumpadele, mootoritele ja mehaaniliste komponentide (st kaugjuhtimisega monitorid) toimimisele.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13565-1:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

Ehitiste jätkusuutlikkus. Keskkonnadeklaratsioonid. Ehitustoodete tootekategooria üldreeglid

See Euroopa standard sätestab tootekategooria üldreeglid (Product Category Rules, PCR) mis tahes ehitustoodete ja ehitusteenuste III tüüpi keskkonnadeklaratsioonidele. MÄRKUS Sotsiaalse ja majandusliku toimivuse hindamine toote tasemel ei kuulu selle standardi käsitlusalasse. Tootekategooria üldreeglid: — määratlevad deklareeritavad näitajad, esitatava teabe ning nende kogumise ja esitamise viisi — kirjeldavad, milliseid toote olelusringi etappe EPD-s käsitletakse ja millised protsessid tuleb olelusringi etappidesse lisada; — määratlevad stsenaariumide koostamise eeskirjad; — sisaldavad EPD aluseks oleva olelusringi inventuuri ja olelusringi mõju hindamise arvutamise eeskirju, sealhulgas kohaldatavate andmete kvaliteedi spetsifikatsiooni; —

sisaldavad vajaduse korral etteantud keskkonna- ja tervisealase teabe esitamise eeskirju, mida toote, ehitusprotsessi ja ehitusteenuse LCA ei hõlma; — määratlevad tingimused, mille alusel on võimalik ehitustooteid EPD-s esitatud teabe põhjal võrrelda. Ehitusteenuste EPD-le kehtivad samad eeskirjad ja nõuded kui ehitustoodete EPD-le.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 55011:2016/A1:2017

Tööstus-, teadus- ja meditsiiniseadmed. Raadiosageduslike häiringute tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemeetodid

Muudatus standardile EN 55011:2016

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: CISPR 11:2015/A1:2016; EN 55011:2016/A1:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

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

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Muudatus standardile EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

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

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

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

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Muudatus standardile EVS-EN 60335-1:2012

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

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

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

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Standardi EVS-EN 60335-1:2012 muudatus

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

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN ISO 16924:2018

Maagaasi tanklad. LNG autotanklad

See dokument käsitleb veeldatud maagaasi (LNG) autotanklate, sealhulgas nende seadmete ning ohutus- ja juhtimisseadmete projekteerimist, ehitamist, käitamist, hooldust ja inspekteerimist. Dokument käsitleb ka autotanklate, mis kasutavad LNG-d kohapealse allikana sõidukite CNG-ga tankimiseks (LCNG tanklad), sealhulgas tankla ohutus- ja juhtimisseadmete ning spetsiaalsete LCNG tankla seadmete projekteerimist, ehitamist, käitamist, hooldust ja inspekteerimist. MÄRKUS Spetsiaalset CNG varustust käsitletakse standardis ISO 16923. Dokument kohaldub tanklatele, milles kasutatakse LNG-d ja teisi veeldatud metaanirikkaid gaase, mis on vastavuses kohalike gaasi koostise eeskirjadega või standardi ISO 13686 gaasi kvaliteedinõuetega. See dokument hõlmab kõiki seadmeid LNG säilitusmahuti täitmise ühendusest kuni sõiduki tankimise otsakuni. LNG säilitusmahuti täitmise ühendust ja sõiduki tankimise otsakut ennast ei ole selles dokumendis käsitletud. See dokument käsitleb järgmiste parameetritega tanklaid: — autoriseeritud ligipääsuga; — avaliku ligipääsuga (teenindusega või iseteenindatav); — gaasiarvestiga tankuri ja gaasiarvestita tankuriga; — kohtkindla LNG mahutiga tanklad; — mobiilse LNG mahutiga tanklad; — teisaldatavad tanklad; — mobiilsed tanklad; — mitme kütuseliigiga tanklad.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16924:2016; EN ISO 16924:2018

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

prEN 303-5

Küttekatlad. Osa 5: Käsitsi ja automaatselt köetavad tahkekütusekatlad nimisoojustootlikkusega kuni 500 kW. Mõisted, nõuded, katsetamine ja märgistus

Käesolev dokument kohaldub küttekateldele, sealhulgas ohutusseadmetele, nimisoojustootlikkusega kuni 500 kW, mis on ette nähtud ainult tahkekütuste põletamiseks ja mida käitatakse vastavalt katlaga kaasasolevatele juhenditele ning mille väärkasutust on võimalik tootjal mõistlikult ette näha. Samuti kohaldub käesolev dokument tahkekütusekateldele, mis võtavad põlemisõhku väljastpoolt hoonet, ja suletud ruumides asuvatele seadmetele. Käesolev dokument käsitleb olulisi ohte, ohtlikke olukordi ja sündmusi, mis katla tehnilises dokumentatsioonis täpsustatud tingimustel kasutatavate küttekateldega on seotud (vt peatükk 4). Katelde puhul võib kasutada nii loomulikku kui ka sundventilatsiooni. Kütuse etteanne võib toimida nii manuaalselt kui ka

automaatselt. Katlaid võib käitada nii kondenseerivas kui ka mittekondenseerivas režiimis. MÄRKUS 1 Käesolevas dokumendis käsitletakse katlaid, mis kuuluvad masinadirektiivi 2006/42/EÜ reguleerimisalasse või jäävad antud direktiivi reguleerimisalast välja (käsitsi köetavad loomuliku ventilatsiooniga katel). MÄRKUS 2 Madalatel temperatuuridel esineb kondensaadi külmumise oht kondensaadi äravoolutorus. Käesolev dokument sisaldab nõudeid ja katsetamismeetodeid küttekatelde ohutusele, põlemisjõudlusele, tööomadustele, märgistusele ja hooldamisele. Samuti hõlmab see kõiki ohutussüsteeme mõjutavaid väliseid seadmeid (nt tagasipõlemise vastane ohutusseade, sisseehitatud kütusepunker). Käesolev dokument hõlmab ainult eraldi olevate põletitega katlaid. Dokument kohaldub tahkekütusepõletiga kombineeritud katlale vastavalt standardile EN 15270 ainult juhul, kui kogu seadet on testitud vastavalt käesolevale dokumendile. Käesolevale dokumendile vastavad küttekatlad on mõeldud keskkütteseadmetele, kus soojuskandjaks on vesi ja mille maksimaalne lubatud temperatuur on 110 °C ning mis võivad töötada maksimaalse lubatud töörõhuga 6 baari. Sisseehitatud või lisatud veesoojendiga (mahtveesoojendi või pidevtoimesoojendiga) küttekatelde puhul kohaldub antud dokument ainult nendele veesoojendi osadele, mis peavad tingimata vastama küttekatla (kütteosa) töötingimustele. Käesolev dokument ei kohaldu alljärgnevale: — küttekatlad ja muud kütteseadmed, mis on ka ette nähtud paigalduskoha otseseks soojendamiseks, samuti vastavalt Komisjoni määrusele (EL) 2015/1185; — toiduvalmistamise seadmed; — väliste kütusemahutite ja transpordiseadmete projekteerimine ja konstrueerimine enne katla ohutusseadmeid; — käsitsi köetavad põhukatlad; — koostootmisseadmed (soojuse ja elektri koostootmine). Käesolev dokument täpsustab tahkekütusekatelde puhul vajalikke mõisteid, juhtimis- ja ohutusnõudeid, projekteerimisnõudeid, kütmistehnilisi nõudeid (võttes seejuures arvesse ka keskkonnanõudeid) ning samuti ka katsetamis- ja märgistusnõudeid. Antud dokument ei kohaldu küttekateldele, mida on testitud enne käesoleva dokumendi Euroopa standardina (EN) avaldamise kuupäeva. Käesoleva standardi nõuete hindamiseks võib vajaduse korral kasutada standardi varasemate versioonide katsetulemusi. MÄRKUS 1 Antud dokumenti saab üle 500 kW katelde ohutuse hindamisel kasutada võrdlusmaterjalina. Käesolevas dokumendis käsitletakse kõiki tahkekütusekateldega seotud olulisi ohte, ohtlikke olukordi ja sündmusi, kui seadmeid kasutatakse ettenähtud viisil ning mõistlikkuse piiridesse jäävate väärkasutuste tingimustes, välja arvatud müraohtu. MÄRKUS 2 Dokument sisaldab müraga seotud nõudeid, kuid mitte piisavas ulatuses, et hõlmata seejuures olulisi tervisekaitse- ja ohutusnõudeid (EHSR, masinadirektiivi 2006/42/EÜ I lisa). Käsitletavaid katlaid võib kütta vastavalt käesoleva dokumendi nõuetele kas fossiilkütuste, biogeensete kütuste või muude kütustega, milleks on näiteks turvas, nagu on ette nähtud nende kasutamist hõlmavas tehnilises dokumentatsioonis. Antud dokumendis sisalduvaid tahkekütuseid liigitatakse järgmiselt. — Biogeensed kütused Looduslik biomass alljärgnevas vormis: — palgipuu (ümarpuit) niiskusesisaldusega M25 vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-5; — hakkpuit kuni M35 niiskusesisaldusega vahemikus M15 kuni M35 vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-4; — hakkpuit üle M35 niiskusesisaldusega üle M35 vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-4; — puitgraanulid vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-2; — puitbrikett vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-3; — saepuru niiskusesisaldusega kuni M50; — mittepuitne biomass, nagu põhk, siidpööris, pilliroog, viljaterad vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-6. — Fossiilkütused — a bituminoosne süsi; — b pruunsüsi; — c koks; — d antratsiit. — Muud tahkekütused — Muud tahkekütused, näiteks turvas või töödeldud kütused vastavalt standardile EN ISO 17225-1.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 303-5

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

prEVS-ISO 18405

Allvee akustika. Terminoloogia

Käesolevas dokumendis defineeritakse mõisted ja väljendid, mida kasutatakse allveeakustikas kaasa arvatud looduslik, bioloogiline ja inimtekkeline heli. Dokumendis sisaldub allveeheli teke, levi ja vastuvõtmine ning heli hajumine sealhulgas peegeldumine allveekeskkonnas, mis sisaldab merepõhja, veepinda ja elusorganisme. See sisaldab allveeheli mõju keskkonnale, inimestele ja vee elustikule käsitlevaid aspekte. Allveeakustiliste süsteemide omadusi ei käsitleta.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18405:2017

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

Allpool on toodud teave eelmise EVS Teataja avaldamise järel Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötlusettepanekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti algupärase dokumendi koostamise protsess.

Rohkem infot koostatava dokumendi kohta saab EVS-i standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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

prEVS 941

Katuseehitusreeglid. Aluskonstruktsiooni puit- ja puidupõhised materjalid
Requirements for roof building. Wood and wood-based materials

Standardis käsitletakse puit- ja puidupõhistest materjalidest katuse- ja fassaadikatete aluskonstruktsiooni ehitust.

Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 60

TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonides algatatud Euroopa standardite tühistamisküsitluste kohta ning rahvusvahelise alusstandardiga Eesti standardite ja Eesti algupäraste dokumentide tühistamisküsitluste kohta. Küsitluse eesmärk on välja selgitada, kas allpool nimetatud standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina/dokumendina on vajalik.

Allviidatud standardite ja dokumentide kehtivana hoidmise vajalikkusest palume teavitada EVS-i standardiosakonda (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

EVS-EN 14704-3:2007

Determination of the elasticity of fabrics - Part 3: Narrow fabrics

This standard describes the test methods which can be used to measure the elasticity and related properties of narrow fabrics. Two methods are itemised: one for the purpose of product quality assurance (method A), and the other for product performance when in use (method B).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14704-3:2006
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 1919:2000

Transportable gas cylinders - Cylinders for liquefiable gases (excluding acetylene and LPG) - Inspection at time of filling

This standard deals with seamless or welded transportable gas cylinders made of steel or aluminium alloy for liquefiable gases (excluding acetylene and LPG) of water capacity from 0,5 litre up to 150 litres. It also applies, as far as practicable, to cylinders of less than 0,5 litre water capacity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1919:2000
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

EVS-EN 1920:2000

Transportable gas cylinders - Cylinders for compressed gases (excluding acetylene) - Inspection at time of filling

This standard specifies the inspection requirements at the time of filling and applies to seamless or welded transportable gas cylinders made of steel or aluminium alloy for compressed gases (excluding acetylene) of water capacity from 0,5 litre up to 150 litres. It also applies, as far as practicable, to cylinders of less than 0,5 litre water capacity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1920:2000
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 31.01.2020

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 12845:2015+A1:2019

Paiksed tulekustutussüsteemid. Automaatsed sprinklersüsteemid. Projekteerimine, paigaldamine ja hooldus
Fixed firefighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, installation and maintenance

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 06.2020

EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2019

Naftasaadused ja samaväärsed tooted. Mõõtemeetodite ja tulemuste täpsus. Osa 1: Katsemeetoditega seoses olevate täpsusandmete piiritlemine
Petroleum and related products - Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test - Amendment 1 (ISO 4259-1:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 04.2020

EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019

Naftasaadused ja samaväärsed tooted. Mõõtemeetodite ja tulemuste täpsus. Osa 2: Katsemeetoditega seoses olevate täpsusandmete tõlgendamine ja kohaldamine
Petroleum and related products - Precision of measurement methods and results - Part 2: Interpretation and application of precision data in relation to methods of test - Amendment 1 (ISO 4259-2:2017/Amd 1:2019)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 04.2020

UUED EESTIKEELSED 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.

CEN/TS 17165:2018

Valgus ja valgustus. Valgustussüsteemide projekteerimisprotsess
Light and lighting - Lighting system design process

See dokument määratleb valgustussüsteemide projekteerimisprotsessi etapid ning loetleb vastutustasemed valgustuslahenduse rakendamisel ja käidul. Protsessi eesmärk on 1) projekteerida valgustussüsteemi lahendus jätkusuutlikul valgustuskvaliteedil, mis põhineb sellekohastes valgustuse rakenduste standardites esitatud soovitustel, arvestades kasutajate heaolu ja luues sellekohaselt ülesehitatud ümbruse; 2) tagada, et valgustusnõuded on täidetud valgustite ja juhtimissüsteemide energiatõhusate lahendustega, mille andmeid saab kasutada energiaarvutustes; 3) loetleda seadmete andmed, mida tuleb kasutada valgustussüsteemi paigaldamisel, käituvõtul, talitlusel ja hooldamisel aastate jooksul ning kasutusest kõrvaldamisel; 4) komplekteerida projekteeritud valgustussüsteemi lahendust määratlevad dokumendid. Valgustussüsteemide eelkirjeldatud projekteerimisprotsessi kohaldatakse kõigi hoonete ja paigaldiste valgustusvaldkonna projektides, olenemata sellest, kas on tegu uue või renoveeritud ehitisega. See sisaldab muu hulgas järgmisi rakendusi: — büroohooned (äri-, kommunikatsiooni-, projekteerimishooned); — tööstushooned (tootmishooned, laod); — välistööalad (laevatehased, sorteerimisjaamad, puidutöötlus); — tervishoiuhooned (haiglad, hospiitsid, hooldekodud ja vanadekodud); — kaubandushooned (kauplused, kaubamajad, hulgimüügiettevõtted); — võõrastemajad (magamisruumid, koosolekuruumid, restoranid, kohvikud); — spordiehitised (sise- ja välisspordialade rajatised ja piirkonnad); — haridusasutused (koolid, kolledžid, ülikoolid); — teed (liiklusteed ja konfliktpiirkonnad); — vabaajaalad (jalgrattateed, õuealad, jalakäijate alad); — parkimisalad (sise- ja välisparklad). Seda protsessi ei kohaldata — spetsiaalsetes valgustussüsteemides (ajaloolised ehitised, lavad, stuudiod, hambaarstikabinetid, operatsioonilauad jne); — masinatesse või meditsiiniseadmetesse ehitatud valgustuses; — ajutistes valgustuspaigaldistes. Seda dokumenti ei rakendata sellekohaste elektrisüsteemide ja struktuuride projekteerimisel.

EVS-EN 10025-5:2019

Konstruktsiooniterasest kuumvaltsitud tooted. Osa 5: Ilmastikukindlate konstruktsiooniteraste tehnilised tarnetingimused
Hot rolled products of structural steels - Part 5: Technical delivery conditions for structural steels with improved atmospheric corrosion resistance

See dokument spetsifitseerib parendatud ilmastikukindlusega (atmospheric corrosion resistance) terasest kuumvaltsitud leht- ja pikkade toodete tehnilised tarnetingimused tabelites 2 ja 3 (keemiline koostis) ning tabelites 4 ja 5 (mehaanilised omadused) antud klassidele ja kvaliteetidele jaotises 6.3 antud tavalises tarneseisundis. Paksused, mille kohta selle dokumendiga hõlmatud terase klassid ja kvaliteedid on spetsifitseeritud, on esitatud tabelis 1. Selles dokumendis spetsifitseeritud terased ei ole ette nähtud termotöötlemiseks, välja arvatud tarneseisundis +N tarnitud tooted. Sisepingetest vabastamine (stress relieving) on lubatud. Seisundis +N tarnitud tooteid on lubatud pärast tarnimist termotöödelda ja/või normaliseerida (vt peatükk 3).

EVS-EN 12390-8:2019

Kivistunud betooni katsetamine. Osa 8: Surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavus
Testing hardened concrete - Part 8: Depth of penetration of water under pressure

See dokument esitab surve all oleva vee sissetungimissügavuse määramise meetodi vees kivistunud betooni.

EVS-EN 12504-1:2019

Konstruktsiooni betooni katsetamine. Osa 1: Puursüdamikud. Võtmine, ülevaatus ja survekatse
Testing concrete in structures - Part 1: Cored specimens - Taking, examining and testing in compression

See standard määratleb kivistunud betoonist puursüdamike võtmise, üle¬vaatuse, katseks ettevalmistamise ja survetugevuse määramise meetodid. See standard ei anna juhiseid puursüdamike võtmise otsuse langetamise ja puurimiskoha valiku kohta. See standard ei käsitle puursüdamike survekatse tulemuste tõlgendamist. Betoonkonstruktsioonide ja -elementide survetugevuse hindamiseks nende kasutuskohas (ehitusplatsil) võib kasutada standardit EN 13791.

EVS-EN 1482-1:2007

Väetised ja lubiained. Proovide võtmine ja proovide ettevalmistamine. Osa 1: Proovide võtmine
Fertilizers and liming materials - Sampling and sample preparation - Part 1: Sampling

See Euroopa standard määratleb proovide võtmise kavad ja meetodid väetiste ja lubimaterjalide representatiivsete proovide võtmiseks, et saada proove füüsiliseks ja keemiliseks analüüsiks pakenditest ja mahutitest kuni 1000 kg (kaasa arvatud), vedelatest toodetest ja lahtiselt pakutavatest väetistest, kui toode on liikumises. Standardit kohaldatakse proovide võtmisel väetise või lubimaterjali partiidelt, mis on tarnitud või valmis tarnimiseks kolmandatele isikutele, või väiksematest partiidest, neist igaühe suhtes kohaldatakse kohalikke, riiklikke või piirkondlikke õigusakte. Kui õigusaktid seda nõuavad, võetakse proovid vastavalt sellele Euroopa standardile. MÄRKUS Terminit „väetis“ kasutatakse antud Euroopa standardis läbivalt ning kui pole märgitud teisiti, mõeldakse selle all ka lubiväetisi. See Euroopa standard ei käsitle täielikke statistilisi proovivõtukavasid.

EVS-EN ISO 14120:2015

Masinaohutus. Kaitsepiirded. Kinnitatud ja avatavate kaitsepiirete kavandamise ja konstruktsiooni põhinõuded

Safety of machinery - Guards - General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards (ISO 14120:2015)

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks üldnõuded inimeste mehaaniliste ohtude eest kaitsmiseks mõeldud kaitsepiirete kavandamisele, konstruktsioonile ja valimisele. See rahvusvaheline standard osutab muudele ohtudele, mis võivad mõjutada kaitsepiirete kavandamist ja konstruktsiooni. Seda rahvusvahelist standardit kohaldatakse masinate kaitsepiirete suhtes, mis valmistatakse pärast selle avaldamist. Nõuded on kohaldatavad, kui kasutatakse kinnitatud ja avatavaid kaitsepiirdeid. See rahvusvaheline standard ei hõlma blokeerimisseadiseid. Neid käsitletakse standardis ISO 14119. See rahvusvaheline standard ei sätesta nõudeid erisüsteemidele, mis on seotud konkreetselt liikuvusega, nagu ROPS (ümbermineku korral kaitsvad konstruktsioonid), FOPS (kukkuvate esemete eest kaitsvad konstruktsioonid) ja TOPS (ümberkukkumise korral kaitsvad konstruktsioonid), või masinate võimega tõsta laste.

EVS-EN ISO 14971:2019

Meditsiiniseadmed. Riskihalduse rakendamine meditsiiniseadmetele

Medical devices - Application of risk management to medical devices (ISO 14971:2019)

See dokument määratleb meditsiiniseadmete, sealhulgas tarkvara kui meditsiiniseadme ja in vitro diagnostikameditsiiniseadmete riskihaldusega seotud terminoloogia, põhimõtted ja protsessi. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsess on mõeldud meditsiiniseadmete tootjaid abistama meditsiiniseadmega seotud ohtude tuvastamisel, seotud riskidele riskitaseme määramisel ja riski hindamisel, nende riskide ohjamisel ning ohjamise tõhususe jälgimisel. Selle dokumendi nõuded on rakendatavad kõikidele meditsiiniseadme elutsükli etappidele. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsess on kohaldatav meditsiiniseadmega seotud riskidele, nagu biosobivusega, andmete ja süsteemide turvalisusega, elektrisüsteemidega, liikuvate osadega, kiirgusega ja kasutatavusega seotud riskid. Dokumendis kirjeldatud protsessi saab rakendada ka toodetele, mis ei ole mõnedes jurisdiktsioonides tingimata meditsiiniseadmed, ning mida saavad kasutada ka teised, kes on meditsiiniseadme elutsükliga seotud. See dokument ei kehti — meditsiiniseadme kasutamise üle otsustamisel teatud kliinilise protseduuri kontekstis ega — ärilisel riskihaldusel. See dokument nõuab tootjatelt riski vastuvõetavusele objektiivsete kriteeriumide väljatöötamist, kuid ei määratle vastuvõetavaid riskitasemeid. Riskihaldus võib olla osa kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemist. Samas ei nõua see dokument tootjalt kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemi olemasolu. MÄRKUS Selle dokumendi rakendamise juhised on leitavad tehnilisest aruandest ISO/TR 24971[9].

EVS-ISO 10001:2020

Kvaliteedijuhtimine. Kliendirahulolu. Organisatsioonide käitumisnormide juhised

Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations (ISO 10001:2018, identical)

See dokument annab juhised kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide planeerimiseks, kavandamiseks, arendamiseks, elluviimiseks, toimivana hoidmiseks ja parendamiseks. See dokument on kohaldatav toodetega seotud normidele, mis sisaldavad organisatsioonilt klientidele antud organisatsiooni käitumist puudutavaid lubadusi. Selliste lubaduste ja nendega seotud sätete eesmärk on kliendirahulolu suurendamine. Lisas A on toodud käitumisnormide komponentide lihtsustatud näiteid erinevate organisatsioonide tarvis. 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, kaasa arvatud organisatsioonid, kes kavandavad kliendirahulolu käitumisnorme, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks teistes organisatsioonides. Lisas C on toodud juhised spetsiaalselt väikeettevõtetele. See dokument on suunatud kliendirahulolu käitumisnormidele, mis käsitlevad üksikkliente, kes ostavad või kasutavad kaupu, vara või teenuseid isiklikuks või majapidamise otstarbeks, ehkki see on kohaldatav kõigi kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide suhtes. See dokument ei tee ettekirjutusi kliendirahulolu käitumisnormide sisu kohta ega käsitle muud tüüpi käitumisnorme, nagu näiteks selliseid, mis on seotud organisatsiooni ja tema töötajate või organisatsiooni ja tema tarnijate vastastikuste seostega.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

Selles jaotises avaldame infot Eesti standardite eesti- ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade muutmise kohta ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimise kohta.
Lisainformatsioon või ettepanekud standardipealkirjade ebatäpsustest enquiry@evs.ee.

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN 1482-1:2007	Väetised ja lubiväetised. Proovivõtmine ja proovi ettevalmistamine. Osa 1: Proovivõtmine	Väetised ja lubiained. Proovide võtmine ja proovide ettevalmistamine. Osa 1: Proovide võtmine
EVS-EN ISO 14120:2015	Masinate ohutus. Kaitsed. Kohtkindlate ja teisaldatavate kaitsete projekteerimise ja ehitamise üldnõuded	Masinaohutus. Kaitsepiirded. Kinnitatud ja avatavate kaitsepiirete kavandamise ja konstruktsiooni põhinõuded

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
CEN/TS 17165:2018	Light and lighting - Lighting system design process	Valgus ja valgustus. Valgustussüsteemide projekteerimisprotsess
EVS-EN 12504-1:2019	Testing concrete in structures - Part 1: Cored specimens - Taking, examining and testing in compression	Konstruktsiooni betooni katsetamine. Osa 1: Puursüdamikud. Võtmine, ülevaatus ja survekatse