

EVS TEATAJA

Ilmub üks kord kuus alates 1993. aastast

05/2008

Harmoneeritud standardid



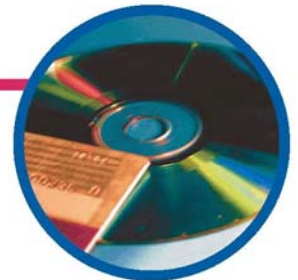
WTO teatised



Uued Eesti standardid



Eesti keeles müügil



SISUKORD

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HARMONEERITUKS TUNNISTATUD STANDARDID

Tehnilise normi ja standardi seaduse kohaselt avaldab Eesti Standardikeskus oma veebilehel ja ametlikus väljaandes teavet harmoneeritud standarditest. Harmoneeritud (ühtlustatud) standardiks nimetatakse EÜ direktiivide kontekstis Euroopa Komisjoni mandaadi alusel Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt koostatud ja avaldatud standardit. Kui harmoneeritud standardi kohta on avaldatud teade (viide) Euroopa Liidu Ametlikus Teatajas (*Official Journal*) ja see on vastu võetud vähemalt ühe Euroopa Liidu liikmesriigi rahvusliku standardina, kui õigusaktist ei tulene teisiti, siis eeldatakse, et sellist standardit järgiv toode või teenus vastab asjakohasele tehnilisele normile. Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamine on kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist.

Lisainfo:

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

<http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newapproach/standardization/harmstds>

Seekord on avaldatud **plahvatusohtliku keskkonna seadmete ja kaitsesüsteemide ning väikelaevade** direktiivide kontekstis harmoneeritaks tunnistatud uute (harmoneeritud) standardite loetelu (avaldatud aprilli 2008 Euroopa Ühenduste Teataja C-seerias).

Kõik avaldatud standardid on üle võetud Eesti standarditeks.

NÕUKOGU DIREKTIIV 94/9/EÜ

Plahvatusohtlikus keskkonnas kasutatavad seadmed ja kaitsesüsteemid

(2008/C 90/08)

11.04.2008

Viide ühtlustatud standardile ja standardi pealkiri (ja viitedokument)	Viide asendatavale standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EN 1127-1:2007 Plahvatusohtlik keskkond. Plahvatusvältimine ja kaitse. Osa 1: Põhimõisted ja meetodika / <i>Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology</i>	EN 1127-1:1997 Märkus 2.1	31.5.2008
EN 60079-0:2006 Gaasplahvatusohtlike keskkondade elektriseadmed. Osa 0: Üldnõuded / <i>Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres Part 0: General requirements</i>	EN 50014:1997 + A1:1999 Märkus 2.1	Selle avaldamise kuupäev
EN 60079-7:2007 Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 7: Seadme kaitse suurendatud ohutusega "e" / <i>Explosive atmospheres -- Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e"</i>	EN 60079-7:2003 Märkus 2.1	1.10.2009
EN 60079-11:2007 Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 11: Seadme kaitse sisemise ohutusega "i" / <i>Explosive atmospheres -- Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"</i>	EN 50020:2002 Märkus 2.1	1.10.2009
EN 60079-28:2007 Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 28: Seadmete ja ülekandesüsteemide kaitse optilise kiirguse kasutamisega / <i>Explosive atmospheres -- Part 28: Protection of equipment and transmission systems using optical radiation</i>	-	

EN 61241-11:2006 Elektriseadmed, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks põlevtolmu olemasolul. Osa 11: Kaitse sisemise ohutusega "iD" / <i>Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust - Part 11: Protection by intrinsic safety "iD"</i>	-	
EN 61241-18:2004 Elektriaparaadid kasutamiseks põlevtolmu juuresolul. Osa 18: Kaitse kinnise ehitusega "mD" / <i>Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust - Part 18: Protection by encapsulation "mD"</i>	-	

Märkus 1

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

Märkus 2.1

Uus (või muudetud) standard on sama käsitlusalaga kui asendatav standard. Määratud kuupäevast alates ei anna asendatav standard vastavuseeldust direktiivi olulistele nõuetele.

NÕUKOGU DIREKTIIV 94/25/EÜ Väikelaevad
(2008/C 109/05)
30.04.2008

Viide ühtlustatud standardile ja standardi pealkiri (ja viitedokument)	Viide asendatavale standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EN ISO 10239:2008 Väikelaevad. Veeldatud naftagaasi (LPG) süsteemid / <i>Small craft - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems</i>	EN ISO 10239:2000	31.8.2008

Märkus 1

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

WTO SEKRETARIAADILT SAABUNUD TEATISED

Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsiooni WTO sekretariaadilt saabunud õigusaktide eelnõud, milles sisalduvad tehnilised normid võivad saada kaubanduse tehnilisteks tõketeks. Eelnõude kohta on võimalik esitada kommentaare 2 nädalat enne tabelis toodud kuupäeva Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumi Karl Stern, karl.stern@mkm.ee. Eelnõude terviktekstid ja info EVS Teabekeskusest Signe Ruut tel 605 5062, faks 605 5063, enquiry@evs.ee.

WTO SEKRETARIAADILT SAABUNUD SPS TEATISED

NUMBER & ESITAMIS-KUUPÄEV	RIIK	MÕJUTATAV PIIRKOND/RIIK	TOODE	EESMÄRK	KOMMENTAARIDE ESITAMISE VIIMANE KUUPÄEV
G/SPS/N/COL/153 12. märts 2008	KOLUMBIA	kaubandus-partnerid	pakkematerjal	toiduohutus/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	11. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/ECU/38 28. märts 2008	ECUADOR	Dominikaani Vabariik	linnuliha ja linnuliha- tooted, pooltooted ja saadused	loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ECU/39 28. märts 2008	ECUADOR	Uus Meremaa	prootea (<i>Protea</i> sp.)	taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ECU/40 28. märts 2008	ECUADOR	Lõuna Aafrika	prootea (<i>Protea</i> sp.)	taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-

G/SPS/N/ECU/41 28. märts 2008	ECUADOR	Peruu	mugulsibul (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ECU/42 28. märts 2008	ECUADOR	-	suhkruroog (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.)	taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/CHN/105 1. aprill 2008	HIINA	kõik riigid ja piirkonnad	tervisetoidud	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/CHN/106 1. aprill 2008	HIINA	kõik riigid ja piirkonnad	magustajad	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/CHN/107 1. aprill 2008	HIINA	kõik riigid ja piirkonnad	toiduvärvid	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/CHN/108 1. aprill 2008	HIINA	kõik riigid ja piirkonnad	toiduga kokkupuutuvad materjalid	toiduohutus	-
G/SPS/N/EEC/329 3. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUSED	EU liikmed ja EU-sse eksportivad kolmandad riigid	toidu lisaained	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/KOR/ 277, 278 3. aprill 2008	KOREA VABARIIK	kõik riigid	toidukaubad	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/MYS/19 3. aprill 2008	MALAYSIA	kõik riigid	liha ja loomsed tooted	toiduohutus	15. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/NPL/ 6 - 8 4. aprill 2008	NEPAL	kõik riigid	loomsed tooted	loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	31. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/TPKM/135 4. aprill 2008	TAIWANI, PENGHU, KINMENI JA MATSU ERALDI TOLLI- TERRITOOORIUM	kõik riigid	kariloomad ja linnulihast tooted	toiduohutus	23. mai 2008

G/SPS/N/ALB/59 7. aprill 2008	ALBAANIA	Edirne provints Türgis	kodu- ja metslinnud, dekoratiivlinnud	toiduohutus/ loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ALB/60 7. aprill 2008	ALBAANIA	Al Nubariya Egiptus	liha, lihatooted, piimatooted	toiduohutus/ loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ALB/61 7. aprill 2008	ALBAANIA	Xinjiang piirkond Hiinas	liha, lihatooted, piimatooted	toiduohutus/ loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/BRA/395 7. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	kõik riigid	loomsed tooted	territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/BRA/396 7. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	kõik riigid	röstitud kohvioad (HS-4 0901)	toiduohutus	25. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/BRA/397 7. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	Tšiili	erinevad viljad ja marjad	taimekaitse/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/CHL/275 7. aprill 2008	TŠIILI	Peruu	riis	taimekaitse	-
G/SPS/N/NPL/ 9, 10 7. aprill 2008	NEPAL	kõik riigid	loomad ja loomsed tooted	inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	31. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/EGY/32 8. aprill 2008	EGIPTUS	USA	tiined mullikad	inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/ALB/62 9. aprill 2008	ALBAANIA	Veneto piirkond Itaalias	loomad ja loomne materjal	toiduohutus, loomatervis, inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	
G/SPS/N/BRA/398 9. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	kõik riigid	maisid leiduvad pestitsiidid	toiduohutus	-

G/SPS/N/USA/1781 10. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	tributülitin	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	2. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/MDG/1 11. aprill 2008	MADAGASKAR	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	loomsed ja taimsed toiduained ja veterinaartooted	toiduohutus, loomatervis, inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	15. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/MDG/2 11. aprill 2008	MADAGASKAR	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	toiduained	toiduohutus, inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	15. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/TPKM/136 11. aprill 2008	TAIWANI, PENGHU, KINMENI JA MATSU ERALDI TOLLI- TERRITOORIUM	kõik riigid	kaoliin, talk, naatrium- karbonaat, toiduvärvaine „päikeseloojangu kollane” (FCF), toiduvärvaine „võlupunane” (AC), titaandioksiid, sidrunhape, isomalt (magustaja)	toiduohutus	6. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/ARG/118 16. aprill 2008	ARGENTIINA	Hispaania ja Prantsusmaa	<i>Crocus sativus</i> sibulad	taimekaitse	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/ARM/11 16. aprill 2008	ARMEENIA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	taimed	taimekaitse	14. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/CHL/276 16. aprill 2008	TŠIIILI	EÜ liikmesriigid	mandli (<i>Prunus dulci</i>) paljundus- materjal	taimekaitse	30. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/IND/55 16. aprill 2008	INDIA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	loomade sarved/sõrad	loomatervis/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	60 päeva

G/SPS/N/ARM/12 21. aprill 2008	ARMEENIA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	taimed	taimekaitse	-
G/SPS/N/CAN/314 21. aprill 2008	KANADA	-	lambda- tsühalotriin (ICS: 65.020, 65.100, 67.080)	toiduohutus	25. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/CAN/315 21. aprill 2008	KANADA	-	metalaksüül (ICS: 65.020, 65.100, 67.080)	toiduohutus	22. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/CRI/61 21. aprill 2008	COSTA RICA	kaubandus- partnerid	toit (ICS: 67.050)	toiduohutus	3. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1782 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	mais	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1783 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	vaske, kroomi ja arseeni (CCA) sisaldav puidukaitseaine	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1784 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	tsitrusviljad ja pähklid	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1785 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	viinamarjad, tsitruselised, pähklid	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1786 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus- partnerid	pentaklorofenool	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. juuni 2008

G/SPS/N/USA/1787 21. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus-partnerid	kreosoot	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/THA/168 22. aprill 2008	TAI	kõik riigid	taimed, kahjurid ja (edasi)kandjad	taimekaitse	60 päeva
G/SPS/N/USA/1788 22. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus-partnerid	muru, oder, hobused, kitsed, lambad, veised, sead	taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1789 22. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus-partnerid	mais	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1790 22. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus-partnerid	mais, nisu, sojauba, veised, kitsed, sead, hobused ja lambad	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	16. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/BRA/399 28. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	Peruu	kohvi (HS-4 09.01)	taimekaitse/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/BRA/400 28. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	kaubandus-partnerid	maasikad (HS6 – 0810.10)	taimekaitse/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	-
G/SPS/N/BRA/401 28. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	kõik riigid	loomasööt	loomatervis	-
G/SPS/N/NLD/66 28. aprill 2008	HOLLAND	-	elusad kahepoolmelised karploomad, okasnahksed, mantelloomad, meriteod	toiduohutus/ territooriumi kaitsmine kahjurite eest	16. mai 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1791 28. aprill 2008	USA	kõik kaubandus-partnerid	porgandid	toiduohutus/ taimekaitse/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	13. juuni 2008

G/SPS/N/CAN/317 29. aprill 2008	KANADA	-	imisaklopiid (ICS: 65.020, 65.100, 67.080)	toiduohutus	5. juuli 2008
G/SPS/N/CAN/319 29. aprill 2008	KANADA	-	tsüprodiinil (ICS: 65.020, 65.100, 67.060, 67.080)	toiduohutus	6. juuli 2008
G/SPS/N/CAN/320 29. aprill 2008	KANADA	-	imasetapiür (ICS: 65.020, 65.100, 67.200)	toiduohutus	6. juuli 2008
G/SPS/N/NZL/396 30. aprill 2008	UUS MEREMAA	kõik riigid	toit üldiselt	toiduohutus	20. juuni 2008
G/SPS/N/USA/1792 30. aprill 2008	USA	kaubandus- partnerid	loomatoit ja loomasööt	toiduohutus/ inimeste kaitsmine looma- /taime- haiguste või kahjurite eest	-

WTO SEKRETARIAADILT SAABUNUD TBT TEATISED

NUMBER & ESITAMIS- KUUPÄEV	RIIK	TOODE/KAUP/ TEENUS	EESMÄRK	KOMMEN- TAARIDE ESITAMISE VIIMANE KUUPÄEV
G/TBT/N/MEX/137 20. märts 2008	MEHHIKO	staatiline elekter töökohal – ohutus ja terviseohud	ohtude ennetamine ja vältimine	-
G/TBT/N/CAN/232 1. aprill 2008	KANADA	sõidukite kaitseraud (ICS: 43.020, 43.040)	inimeste ohutus	-
G/TBT/N/DEU/6 1. aprill 2008	SAKSAMAA	tätoveerimisel kasutatavad ained	inimeste elude kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/198 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	elektrilised veesojendid (ICS: 91.140.65; HS: 8516.10)	inimeste elude kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/199 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	pehmed valged juustud (ICS: 67.100.30; HS: 0406)	tarbijainfo	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/200 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	elektroonikaseadmed (ICS: 31.020; HS: 85)	inimeste elude kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/201 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	hapupiimatooted (ICS: 67.100.01; HS: 0403)	tarbijate teadlikkuse tõstmine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/202 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	kodumajapidamises kasutatavad elektriseadmed (ICS: 97.040.30, 97.030; HS: 8418.10-29)	tarbijate teadlikkuse tõstmine	60 päeva

G/TBT/N/ISR/203 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	kliimaseadmed (ICS: 23.120; HS: 8415.10)	inimeste elude kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/204 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	soolased juustud (ICS: 67.100.30; HS: 0406)	tarbijainfo	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ISR/205 1. aprill 2008	IISRAEL	plastiktorud (ICS: 91.140.60; 23.040.20; 23.040.45; HS: 3917.22)	katsemeetodite ühtlustamine EL omadega	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/KOR/172 1. aprill 2008	KOREA VABARIIK	loomalihast valmistooted	toiduohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/TPKM/57 1. aprill 2008	TAIWANI, PENGHU, KINMEN JA MATSU ERALDI TOLLI- TERRITOOORIUM	mänguasjad	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/TPKM/58 1. aprill 2008	TAIWANI, PENGHU, KINMEN JA MATSU ERALDI TOLLI- TERRITOOORIUM	di-n-oktüülftalaadi kasutamise keelustamine kosmeetikatoodetes	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/TTO/31 1. aprill 2008	TRINIDAD JA TOBAGO	elektromehaanilised seadmed (ICS: 31.220.01; ICS: 31.220.20)	tarbijakaitse	29. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/USA/382 1. aprill 2008	USA	keemiaseadmed (ICS: 71)	inimeste elu ja tervise kaitse	-
G/TBT/N/USA/383 2. aprill 2008	USA	õhusõidukite mootorid (HS: 8407.10; ICS: 49.050)	inimeste elude kaitse	24. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/CAN/233 3. aprill 2008	KANADA	reisijateveoks mõeldud sõidukid, veoautod ja bussid (ICS: 43.020, 43.040, 43.080, 43.100)	inimeste elude kaitse	5. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/CHN/345 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	foksiim ICS: 65.100.10	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/346 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	40% foksiimi emulgeeruv kontsentraat (ICS: 65.100.10)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/347 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	Pyrazosulfuron-etüül (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/348 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	Pyrazosulfuron-etüül mürguv pulber (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva

G/TBT/N/CHN/350 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	fomesafeen (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/353 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	oksadiasoon (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/355 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	dinikonasool (ICS: 65.100.30)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/357 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	pendimetaliin (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/359 3. aprill 2008	HIINA	muruseeme (ICS: 65.020.40)	kvaliteet	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/FRA/78 3. aprill 2008	PRANTSUSMAA	jalgpalli, käsipalli, hoki, korvpalli ja ragbi väravad ja väravapuudid	nõuded	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/JPN/250 3. aprill 2008	JAAPAN	raadiosideseadmed	tehnilised nõuded	2. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/ZAF/75 3. aprill 2008	LÕUNA AAFRIKA	metallid	nõuded	30. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/CHN/349 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	fomesafeen (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/351 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	paklobutrasool (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/352 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	15% paklobutrasool märguv pulber (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/354 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	oksadiasoon emulgeeruv kontsentraat (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/356 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	dinikonasool märguv pulber (ICS: 65.100.30).	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/358 4. aprill 2008	HIINA	pendimetaliin emulgeeruv kontsentraat (ICS: 65.100.20)	inimeste, loomade ja taimede kaitse ja keskkonnakahjude vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CRI/74 4. aprill 2008	COSTA RICA	toidukaubad ICS: 67.050	inimeste tervise kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/EEC/189 4. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUSED	2500-2690 MHz sagedusalaga maapealsete süsteemide ühtlustamine	tehnilised nõuded	60 päeva

G/TBT/N/USA/ 385, 386 4. aprill 2008	USA	puidust tooted (HS: 44) (ICS: 79.020, 65.020)	tarbijakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/CHE/98 7. aprill 2008	ŠVEITS	mahepõllu- majanduslikud tooted	jätakuutlik areng	20. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/CHL/76 7. aprill 2008	TŠIILI	mänguasjad	inimeste tervise kaitse	6. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/EEC/190 7. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUSED	Cyclohexylhydroxydia zene 1-oksiid, kaaliumisool (K-HDO); tiabendasool; tiametoksaan; IPBC	rahva tervise kaitse, keskkonnakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/KEN/118 7. aprill 2008	KEENIA	jahvatatud teraviljatooted (ICS: 67.060)	tarbijate elu ja tervise kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/THA/260 7. aprill 2008	TAI	pumbaga veepüssid (ICS: 97.200)	tarbijakaitse ja ohutus	-
G/TBT/N/THA/261 7. aprill 2008	TAI	veejahutid (HS: 8418; ICS: 97.040)	tarbijakaitse ja ohutus	--
G/TBT/N/THA/ 262, 263 7. aprill 2008	TAI	köögiseadmed (HS: 7323; ICS: 97.040)	tarbijakaitse ja ohutus	--
G/TBT/N/THA/264 7. aprill 2008	TAI	kasutatud mootorsõidukid (HS: 8703; ICS: 43.100)	tarbijakaitse ja pettuste ennetamine	--
G/TBT/N/THA/265 7. aprill 2008	TAI	veejahutid (HS: 8418; ICS: 97.040)	tarbijakaitse ja ohutus	--
G/TBT/N/USA/384 7. aprill 2008	USA	puidust tooted (HS: 44; ICS: 79.020, 65.020)	tarbijakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/NLD/80 9. aprill 2008	HOLLAND	üksnes karusnaha saamise eesmärgil peetavad loomad	karusnaha saamise eesmärgil loomapidamine on vastuvõetamatu	23. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/NZL/43 9. aprill 2008	UUS MEREMAA	kunstnike maalimistarvete komplektid (HS: 321310)	inimeste elu ja tervise kaitse	-
G/TBT/N/OMN/ 33, 34 9. aprill 2008	OMAAAN	erinevad tooted	vastavushindamine, nõuded	9. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/USA/387 10. aprill 2008	USA	juuksevärvid (HS: 32-US1; ICS: 71.100)	keskkonnakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/CAN/234 11. aprill 2008	KANADA	erinevad elektriseadmed (ICS: 29.140, 93.080, 97.030, 97.040, 97.060, 97.100, 97.180)	keskkonnakaitse	12. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/CZE/127 11. aprill 2008	TŠEHHI	radioaktiivsete ainetega kokkupuutunud pakkematerjalid	nõuded	31. mai 2008

G/TBT/N/THA/266 11. aprill 2008	TAI	mootorrattad (HS: 8711; ICS: 43.140; 13.040.50)	ohutus ja keskkonnakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/USA/388 11. aprill 2008	USA	kangad (HS: 57) (ICS: 59.060)	tarbijakaitse	5. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/USA/389 11. aprill 2008	USA	kliimaseadmed, soojuspumbad (HS: 8415) (ICS: 23.120, 27.080).	energiasääst	6. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/CHN/ 360 - 364 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	alumiiniumtooted (ICS: 77.150.10; HS: 76042900)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/365 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	gaasiseadmed	energiasäästmise	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/366 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	sõidukite pidurisüsteemid (ICS: 43.040.40; HS: 8708)	kvaliteet	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/367 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	jalanõud (ICS: 61.060; HS: 64)	inimeste ohutus ja keskkonnakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/368 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	meditsiinis ja õhusõidukites kasutatavad hapnikuvarud (ICS: 71.100.20).	kvaliteet ja inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/369 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	sõidukite pidurivoolikud (ICS: 43.040.40, 83.140.40; HS: 4009)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/ 370 - 373 14. aprill 2008	HIINA	ventiilid (ICS: 83.160.01)	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/EEC/191 14. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUSED	toiduainete mürgistamine	muudatused seadusandluses	90 päeva
G/TBT/N/LCA/46 14. aprill 2008	SAINT LUCIA	trafod, reaktorid (ICS 29.180)	inimeste elu ja tervise kaitse, nõuded tootjatele	6. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/LCA/47 14. aprill 2008	SAINT LUCIA	köögiseadmed (ICS: 13.120, 97.040.50)	nõuded	6. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/BRA/271 15. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	rõstitud kohvioad ja jahvatatud kohv (HS: 0901.21)	inimeste tervise kaitse	25. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/BRA/272 15. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	terasest kaablid (HS 73)	tarbijaohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BRA/273 15. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	vätised	inimeste tervis ja keskkonnakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/BRA/274 15. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	meditsiiniseadmed	nõuded	-
G/TBT/N/BRA/275 15. aprill 2008	BRASIILIA	ravimid (HS: 30)	nõuded	-

G/TBT/N/IND/33 15. aprill 2008	INDIA	kosmeetika	tarbijaohutus	8. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/THA/267 16. aprill 2008	TAI	mänguväljakuseadmed (HS: 9506; ICS: 97.200)	tarbijakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/CHN/374 17. aprill 2008	HIINA	tööstuses kasutatav vesinikfluoriidhape (ICS: 71.060.50)	ohutusnõuded transpordil ja säilitamisel, inimeste tervise kaitse ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/EEC/192 17. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUS	loomasööt; lemmikloomade toit	olemasoleva seadusandluse uuendamine	90 päeva
G/TBT/N/EEC/193 17. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUS	mootorsõidukid ja mootorid	inimeste tervise kaitse ja keskkonnakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/ZAF/76 17. aprill 2008	LÕUNA AAFRIKA	vanad rehvid (HS: 4011; 4012)	keskkonnakaitse	31. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/CHN/375 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	tööstuses kasutatav naatrium (ICS: 71.060.10)	ohutusnõuded	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/376 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	laevade joogiveepaagid	keskkonnakaitse ja hügieen	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/377 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	gaasiballoonid (ICS: 23.080; HS: 7311)	toote ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/378 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	ladumisseadmed (ICS: 91.220; HS: 8430)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/379 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	vaakumpumbad (ICS: 23.160; HS: 8414)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/380 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	kodumajapidamises kasutatavad külmkapid (ICS: 27.010; HS: 8418)	tururegulatsioon	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/381 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	kütusetanklad (ICS: 29.260.20)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/382 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	raadiosideadmed (ICS: 33.060.20; HS: 8525)	kvaliteet ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/383 18. aprill 2008	HIINA	kõrgepingelised lülitusseadmed ja nende juhtseadmed (ICS: 29.130.10; HS: 8537.1090, 8537.2010)	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/JPN/251 18. aprill 2008	JAAPAN	mootorsõidukid (HS: 87.01-08, 87.11, 87.14, 87.16)	ohutus	26. mai 2008

G/TBT/N/JPN/252 18. aprill 2008	JAAPAN	mürgised või kahjulikud ained: benseensulfonaat kloriid (HS:29), 1,3-dikloropropaan-2-ol (HS:29), 2-merkaptotanol (HS:29), isobutüülnitrit (HS:29), 2-(dimetüülamiin) etüül metakrülaad (HS:29), 1-bromo-3-kloropropaan (HS:29)	õnnetuste vältimine	6. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/JPN/253 18. aprill 2008	JAAPAN	erinevad liha- ja kalatooted	kvaliteet	20. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/KGZ/9 18. aprill 2008	KÕRGÕZSTAN	masinad ja sedamed	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/43 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	asparaagus	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/44 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	burgul	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/45 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	maisikonservid	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/46 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	durum-nisujahust valmistatud couscous	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/47 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	nisu, rukis ja nendest jahu	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/48 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	plastist pakkematerjal toidule	tarbijakaitse	-
G/TBT/N/BHR/49 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	litšid	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/50 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	mangosteen	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/51 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	viigikaktus	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/52 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	kaer	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/53 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	apelsin	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/54 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	papaia	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/55 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	ananass	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/BHR/56 21. aprill 2008	BAHREIN	durumnisu	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CAN/235 21. aprill 2008	KANADA	raadiosideseadmed (ICS: 33.060)	võrgu kaitse	10. august 2008
G/TBT/N/USA/390 21. aprill 2008	USA	toit, kosmeetika (HS 33-3, 2106) (ICS 71.100, 67.040, 07.100)	inimeste tervise kaitse	16. juuli 2008

G/TBT/N/TPKM/59 23. aprill 2008	TAIWANI, PENGHU, KINMEN JA MATSU ERALDI TOLLI- TERRITÓORIUM	veearvestid (CCCN 9028.20.00.00- 6)	õiglane kaubandus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/USA/391 23. aprill 2008	USA	õhupidurisüsteemid (HS: 8607) (ICS: 45.02, 45.004)	inimeste tervise kaitse	15. mai 2008
G/TBT/N/PER/17 24. aprill 2008	PERUU	tikud	ohutus	21. juuli 2008
G/TBT/N/NLD/81 25. aprill 2008	HOLLAND	vasikad	ohutus	20. juuni 2008
G/TBT/N/NLD/82 25. aprill 2008	HOLLAND	sead, sealihast tooted	ohutus	2. juuli 2008
G/TBT/N/UGA/15 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	maniokitärklis	tarbijate tervis ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/16 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	piiritus	tarbijate tervis ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/17 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	plastikust kandekotid	tarbijate tervis ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/18 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	mahetooted	tarbijakaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/19 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	värvid	pettuste ennetamine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/20 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	lihatooted 67.100.20	ohutus ja pettuste ennetamine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/21 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	kodukaubad	ohutus ja pettuste ennetamine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/22 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	väetised	hea põllumajandusliku tava edendamine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/23 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	kosmeetika	tarbijate tervis ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/24 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	nahast tooted	kohaliku jakatsitööstuse edendamine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/UGA/25 25. aprill 2008	UGANDA	kaupade märgistamine	õiglane kaubandus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/384 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	elektrilised tööriistad ICS: 25.140.20, HS: 85098000	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/385 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	mootorsaed ICS: 25.140.20, HS: 85098000	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/386 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	lihvipingid ICS: 25.140.20, HS: 8508	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/ 387, 388 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	mootorsõidukite laternad HS: 8512	liiklusohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/389 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	päästevestid ICS: 47.020.50	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/390 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	laevade tekiseadmed ICS: 47.020.50	ohutus	60 päeva

G/TBT/N/CHN/391 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	M1, M2 ja N1 kategooria sõidukid ICS: 43.080, HS: 8702, 8703, 8704	energiasääst	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/ 392, 393 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	ohtlike kaupade pakendamine ICS: 55.140, HS: 3923	ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/394 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	(reo)veepuhastus- kemikaalid – polüakrüülamiid HS: 2921.1990.90	inimeste tervis	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/395 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	konveierlindid sõekaevanduses for coal mine ICS: 53.040.01, 73- 010; 73.100.99	inimeste elu ja tervise kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/396 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	tulekaitsevahendid ICS: 13.220.20	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/397 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	kodumajapidamises kasutatavad tuleohutussüsteemid ICS: 13.220.20	inimeste ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/CHN/398 28. aprill 2008	HIINA	spordivarustus ICS: 03.080.30, HS: 9506	tarbijate tervis ja ohutus	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/COL/114 28. aprill 2008	KOLUMBIA	säästulambid ja luminofoorlambid	keskkonnakaitse	23. juuli 2008
G/TBT/N/THA/268 28. aprill 2008	TAI	toit (ICS: 67.040)	õnnetuste vältimine	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/JPN/254 29. aprill 2008	JAAPAN	alkohoolsed joogid	tarbijate huvide kaitse	60 päeva
G/TBT/N/EEC/194 30. aprill 2008	EUROOPA ÜHENDUSED	sõiduaudod	keskkonnakaitse ja rahva tervis, kasvuhoonegaaside vähendamine	90 päeva

UUED STANDARDID JA KAVANDID ARVAMUSKÜSITLUSEKS

EVS Teataja avaldab andmed uutest vastuvõetud Eesti standarditest ja avalikuks arvamusküsitluseks esitatud standardite kavanditest rahvusvahelise standardite klassifikaatori (ICS) järgi. Samas jaotises on toodud andmed nii eesti keeles avaldatud, kui ka jõustumisteatega Eesti standarditeks ingliskeelsetena vastuvõetud rahvusvahelistest ja Euroopa standarditest.

Eesmärgiga tagada standardite vastuvõtmine järgides konsensuse põhimõtteid, peab standardite vastuvõtmisele eelnema standardite kavandite avalik arvamusküsitlus, milleks ettenähtud perioodi jooksul (reeglina 2 kuud) on asjast huvitatuil võimalik tutvuda standardite kavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks.

Arvamusküsitlusele on esitatud:

1. Euroopa ja rahvusvahelised standardid ning standardikavandid, mis on kavas vastu võtta Eesti standarditeks jõustumisteatega. Kavandid on kättesaadavad reeglina inglise keeles EVS klienditeeninduses ning standardiosakonnas. EVS tehnilistel komiteedel on võimalik saada koopiaid oma käsitusala kokkulangevatest standardite kavanditest EVS kontaktisiku kaudu.
2. Eesti algupäraste standardite kavandid, mis Eesti standardimisprogrammi järgi on jõudnud arvamusküsitluse etappi.

Arvamusküsitlusel olevate dokumentide loetelus on esitatud järgnev informatsioon standardikavandi või standardi kohta:

- Tähis (eesliide pr Euroopa ja DIS rahvusvahelise kavandi puhul)
- Viide identsele Euroopa või rahvusvahelisele dokumendile
- Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev (arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg)
- Pealkiri
- Käsitusala
- Keelsus (en=inglise; et=eesti)

Kavandite arvamusküsitlusel on eriti oodatud teave kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel). Soovitame arvamusküsitlusele pandud standarditega tutvuda igakuiselt kasutades EVS infoteenust või EVS Teatajat. Kui see ei ole võimalik, siis alati viimase kahe kuu nimekirjadega kodulehel ja EVS Teatajas, kuna sellisel juhul saate info kõigist hetkel kommenteerimisel olevatest kavanditest.

Kavanditega tutvumiseks palume saata vastav teade aadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee, kavandeid saab osta klienditeenindusest standard@evs.ee.

Vastavad vormid arvamuse avaldamiseks Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardikavandite ning algupäraste Eesti standardikavandite kohta leiate EVS koduleheküljelt www.evs.ee.

ICS PÕHIRÜHMAD

ICS Nimetus

- 01 Üldküsimumused. Terminoloogia. Standardimine. Dokumentatsioon
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01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 378-1:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 378-1:2008

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property (but not goods in storage) and the local and global environment for: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; c) location of these refrigerating systems. NOTE 1 For secondary heating or cooling systems charged with any refrigerants listed in Annex E the charge limitations of part 1 (Annex C) apply. For refrigerating systems with a limited mass of refrigerant only some of the parts and clauses are applicable. The exceptions are defined in the scope and the clauses of each part of EN 378. This European Standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems with air or water as refrigerant. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E are not covered by this European Standard as long as a safety class is not assigned. NOTE 2 For the safety classification of refrigerant fluids not included in Annex E, see Annex F. This European Standard covers the hazards mentioned in the introduction. This European Standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems and modification of existing refrigerating systems in case the type of refrigerant changed or pressure vessels are replaced. The part dealing with maintenance, repair, operation, recovery, reuse and disposal also applies to existing systems. Parties responsible for existing refrigerating systems should consider the safety and environmental aspects of this European Standard and implement the more stringent requirements so far as they are reasonably practicable. Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be applicable to the type of machine or equipment covered by this European Standard. The present standard is not intended to provide means of complying with the essential health and safety requirements of Directive 94/9/EC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 378-1:2000; EVS-EN 378-1:2000/A1:2004

EVS-EN 923:2005+A1:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 923:2005+A1:2008

Adhesives - Terms and definitions

KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard defines terms used in the adhesive industry and terms relating to adhesives in those industries that use adhesives.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 923:2005

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 378-1:2000

Identne EN 378-1:2000

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property, but not goods in storage, and the local and global environment: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; and c) the location of these refrigerating systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-1:2008

EVS-EN 378-1:2000/A1:2004

Identne EN 378-1:2000/A1:2003

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property, but not goods in storage, and the local and global environment: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; and c) the location of these refrigerating systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-1:2008

EVS-EN 45020:2005

Identne EN 45020:1998

ja identne ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996

Standardimine ja standardimisega seotud tegevused. Põhisõnavara

ISO/IEC juhend 2 esitab standardimise ning sellega seotud tegevuste põhiterminid ja määratlused. Selle juhendi eesmärk on oluliselt parandada vastastikkust arusaamist ISO ja IEC liikmete ning rahvusvahelises, regionaalses või rahvuslikus standardimises osalevate mitmesuguste valitsusasutuste või valitsusväliste organisatsioonide vahel.

Keel et,en

Asendab EVS-EN 45020:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 45020:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1504-9

Identne prEN 1504-9:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 9: General principles for the use of products and systems

This Part of EN 1504 sets out basic considerations for specification of protection and repair of reinforced and unreinforced concrete structures (including, for example, pavements, runways, floor slabs and pre-stressed structures) using products and systems specified in other Parts of the EN 1504 series or any other relevant European Standard or European Technical Approval. This European Standard covers atmospherically exposed, buried and submerged structures. This European Standard includes: a) the need for inspection, testing and assessment before and after repair; b) protection from causes of defects and their repair in concrete structures. Causes of such defects may include: 1) mechanical actions, e.g. impact, overloading, movement caused by settlement, blast, vibration and seismic actions; 2) chemical and biological actions from environments, e.g. sulphate attack, alkali aggregate reaction; 3) physical actions, e.g. freeze-thaw, thermal cracking, moisture movement, salt crystallisation and erosion; 4) fire damage; 5) reinforcement corrosion resulting from: i) physical loss of the protective concrete cover; ii) chemical loss of alkalinity in the protective concrete cover as a result of reaction with atmospheric carbon dioxide (carbonation); iii) chloride (or other chemical) contamination of the concrete; iv) stray electrical currents conducted or induced in the reinforcement from neighbouring electrical installations. c) repair of defects caused by inadequate design, specification or construction or use of unsuitable construction materials; d) providing the required structural capacity by: 1) replacement or addition of embedded or external reinforcement; 2) filling of cracks and voids within or between elements to ensure structural continuity; 3) replacement or addition of concrete or whole elements; e) waterproofing as an integral part of protection and repair; f) principles and methods of protection and repair, for example those listed in Table 1. Site application is covered in Part 10 of this European Standard. Further background information on the scope of this European Standard is given in Annex A (Informative).

prEN 15436-1

Identne prEN 15436-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Road service maintenance equipment - Part 1: Vocabulary

This European Standard defines terms for road service area maintenance equipment described in the scope of CEN/TC 337, i.e.: - grass cutting, brushcutting; - mechanical cutting of plants. This European Standard does not deal with the collection of plants or their transport.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6947

Identne prEN ISO 6947:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 6947:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keevisõmblused. Keevitusasendid. Kalde- ja pöördenuurkade määratlused

This Standard defines welding positions for testing and production, for butt and fillet welds in all product forms. Annex A provides information on the limits of the slope of a weld axis and the rotation of the weld face about the weld axis for welding positions. Annex B provides a comparison of International, European and US designations (based on CEN/TR 14633). NOTE Butt weld and groove weld are synonymous.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6947:1999

prEN ISO 12706

Identne prEN ISO 12706:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 12706:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Non-destructive testing - Terminology - Terms used in penetrant testing

This document standard consists of technical terms related to penetrant testing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12706:2000

prEN ISO 15225

Identne prEN ISO 15225:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 15225:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Nomenklatuur. Meditsiinivahendite nomenklatuurisüsteemi spetsifikatsioon ettenähtud andmevahetuse otstarbel

This International Standard provides rules and guidelines for a medical device nomenclature data structure in order to facilitate cooperation and exchange of data used by regulatory bodies on an international level between interested parties such as: regulatory authorities, manufacturers, suppliers, health care providers, and end users. This International Standard includes guidelines for a minimum data set and its structure. These guidelines are provided for system designers setting up databases utilizing the nomenclature system described herein. The requirements contained in this standard are applicable to the development and maintenance of an international nomenclature for medical device identification. This International Standard will not include the nomenclature itself. The nomenclature will be supplied as a data file.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15225:2000

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

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prCEN/TS 99001

Identne prCEN/TS 990011:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Business support - Support services provided to small enterprises - Terminology, quality and performance

This Technical Specification establishes the general elements of a business support service of appropriate quality. The service should be tailored to the expectations of enterprises. This Technical Specification specifies requirements on the business support service providers, as well as guidelines for enterprises, including self-employed persons. It focuses on the process of service provision rather than the nature or content of the service. It is not concerned with the internal organisation of either service providers or enterprises. This Technical Specification can serve as a common reference for both enterprises and support service providers. On the one hand, for service providers, it is intended to be: - a reference tool for how to structure the services provided; - a guideline for providing a service corresponding to actual needs and expectations; - a guideline for improving the quality of the service. It clarifies the type of information exchanged between service provider and service receiver, i.e. the enterprise. On the other hand, it is intended to help the managers to detect and specify their needs and to get a suitable service by: - expressing the needs of the enterprise; - interacting with the service provider; - choosing or seeking guidance on a suitable service provider; - evaluating the service received in line with documented requirements and expectations. This Technical Specification also contains some more detailed advice on drawing up contracts and placing orders. It is intended to be a practical tool for enterprises to choose and evaluate their support service providers. This Technical Specification concerns all types of business support services, irrespective of the domain in question (commercial, financial, training, IT, legal, marketing, organisational, technical, general assistance etc.), with the exception of facilities management described in EN 15221-1 and EN 15221-2 (see NOTE). These services may be provided over extended or predefined periods (days, weeks or months), be performed by private or public organisations and be carried out within the framework of common business relations including direct payment of fees by the enterprise. It should be noted that, because the range of services offered by business support providers which fall within the scope of this document is very wide, not all possible elements of each support provision process are covered by this document. This Technical Specification is not intended to serve as a basis for certification of the service providers. NOTE Facilities management services according to EN 15221-1 and EN 15221-2: services that support the main activities of the enterprise in order to improve its effectiveness via the management and provision of appropriate support services. Facilities management services are services relating to space and infrastructure (e.g. energy management, cleaning, office arrangement renewal) and/or to persons and organisation (e.g. access control, fire extinguisher maintenance, security, catering, shipping of merchandise, archiving and storage).

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12780:2002

Identne EN 12780:2002

Water quality - Detection and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa by membrane filtration

This European Standard presents a method for the isolation and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in bottled water samples by a membrane filtration technique. This method can also be applied to other types of water with a low background flora, for example pool waters and waters intended for human consumption.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16266:2008

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 45502-2-2:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 45502-2-2:2008

Active implantable medical devices -- Part 2-2: Particular requirements for active implantable medical devices intended to treat tachyarrhythmia (includes implantable defibrillators)

This Part 2-2 of EN 45502 specifies requirements that are applicable to IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATORS and the functions of ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICES intended to treat tachyarrhythmia. The tests that are specified in EN 45502 are type tests and are to be carried out on samples of a device to show compliance. This part of EN 45502 is also applicable to some non-implantable parts and accessories of the devices (see Note 1). The characteristics of the IMPLANTABLE PULSE GENERATOR or LEAD shall be determined by either the appropriate method detailed in this particular standard or by any other method demonstrated to have accuracy equal to, or better than, the method specified. In the case of dispute, the method detailed in this Particular Standard shall apply. Any aspect of an ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE intended to treat bradyarrhythmias is covered by EN 45502-2-1 Particular requirements for active implantable medical devices intended to treat bradyarrhythmia (Pacemakers). NOTE 1 The device that is commonly referred to as an ACTIVE IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL DEVICE may in fact be a single device, a combination of devices, or a combination of a device or devices and one or more accessories. Not all of these parts are required to be either partially or totally implantable, but there is a need to specify some requirements of non-implantable parts and accessories if they could affect the safety or performance of the implantable device. NOTE 2 The terminology used in this European Standard is intended to be consistent with the terminology of Directive 90/385/EEC. NOTE 3 In this European Standard, terms printed in small capital letters are used as defined in Clause 3. Where a defined term is used as a qualifier in another term, it is not printed in small capital letters unless the concept thus qualified is also defined. NOTE 4 Particular requirements for congestive heart failure devices are under consideration. These types of devices are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50061:2002

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 15189

Identne EN ISO 15189:2007
ja identne ISO 15189:2007
Tähtaeg 31.05.2008

Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality and competence

1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements for quality and competence particular to medical laboratories. 1.2 This International Standard is for use by medical laboratories in developing their quality management systems and assessing their own competence, and for use by accreditation bodies in confirming or recognising the competence of medical laboratories.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15189:2004

prEN 455-2

Identne prEN 455-2:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Ühekordselt kasutatavad meditsiinilised kindad. Osa 2: Nõuded füüsilistele omadustele ja katsetamine

This Part of this standard specifies requirements and gives test methods for physical properties of single-use medical gloves (i.e. surgical gloves and examination/procedure gloves) in order to ensure that they provide and maintain in use an adequate level of protection from cross contamination for both patient and user.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 455-2:2001

prEN 1865-2

Identne prEN 1865-2:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Specification for patient handling equipment used in road ambulances - Part 2: Power assisted stretchers

This European Standard defines minimum requirements for the design and performance of power assisted stretchers used in road ambulances for the treatment and transportation of patients. It aims to ensure patient safety and minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10940

Identne prEN ISO 10940:2008
ja identne ISO/DIS 10940:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Oftalmilised instrumendid. Fotoaparaadid silmapõhja pildistamiseks

This International Standard, together with ISO 15004-1 and ISO 15004-2, specifies requirements and test methods for fundus cameras operating for observing, photographing or recording electronic images of the fundus of the human eye in order to provide the image information for diagnosis. This International Standard is not applicable to the following instruments: - those that contact the eye during the examination - those using scanning laser sources This International Standard takes precedence over ISO 15004-1 and ISO 15004-2, if differences exist.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10940:1999

prEN ISO 15225

Identne prEN ISO 15225:2008
ja identne ISO/DIS 15225:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Nomenklatuur. Meditsiini vahendite nomenklatuurisüsteemi spetsifikatsioon ettenähtud andmevahetuse otstarbel

This International Standard provides rules and guidelines for a medical device nomenclature data structure in order to facilitate cooperation and exchange of data used by regulatory bodies on an international level between interested parties such as: regulatory authorities, manufacturers, suppliers, health care providers, and end users. This International Standard includes guidelines for a minimum data set and its structure. These guidelines are provided for system designers setting up databases utilizing the nomenclature system described herein. The requirements contained in this standard are applicable to the development and maintenance of an international nomenclature for medical device identification. This International Standard will not include the nomenclature itself. The nomenclature will be supplied as a data file.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15225:2000

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 54-16:2008

Hind 246,00
Identne EN 54-16:2008

Automaatne tulekahjusignalsüsteem. Signalsüsteemide komponendid. Osa 16: Sireenid ja indikaatorseadmed

This European Standard specifies requirements, methods of test and performance criteria for voice alarm control and indicating equipment for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems installed in buildings, where the alarm signal is in the form of tone(s) or voice message(s), or both. It also provides for the evaluation of conformity of the equipment to the requirements of this European Standard. NOTE The overall requirements of a voice alarm system, especially concerning audibility and intelligibility, are not covered in this part of EN 54. The manufacturer should consider requirements of an overall system that may affect the equipment design. Such system requirements may be specified in another part of EN 54, in national legislation, codes and standards or in contractual documents.

Keel en

EVS-EN 54-25:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 54-25:2008

Automaatne tulekahjusignalisatsioonisüsteem. Osa 25: Raadiolinke kasutavad komponendid ja nõuded süsteemidele

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for components used in fire alarms systems, installed in and around buildings, which use radio frequency links (RF links) to communicate. It also provides requirements for the evaluation of conformity of the components to the requirements of this European Standard. Where components work together and this requires knowledge of the system design, this document also specifies requirements on the system. When the fire detection and fire alarm systems (FDAS) use wired and RF links, the relevant parts of EN 54 apply together with this document. Requirements relevant to wire links are superseded or modified by those included in this European Standard. This document does not restrict: the intended use of radio spectrum, e.g. frequency, power output of devices; the allowed maximum number of the components using RF links within the FDAS or one transmission path and/or RF link; the allowed maximum number of the components affected by loss of one transmission path and/or RF link. These requirements relate to national regulations and can vary from member state to member state.

Keel en

EVS-EN 342:2004/AC:2008

Hind 0,00

Identne EN 342:2004/AC:2008

Protective clothing - Ensembles and garments for protection against cold

Keel en

EVS-EN 363:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne EN 363:2008

Kõrgelt kukkumise isikukaitsevahendid. Kukkumise peatamissüsteemid

This European Standard specifies the general characteristics and assembly of personal fall protection systems. It gives examples for the specific types of personal fall protection systems and describes how components or sub-systems may be assembled into systems.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 363:2002

EVS-EN 443:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 443:2008

Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for firefighters' helmets protecting the upper head mainly against the effects of impact, penetration and heat and flame, whilst firefighting in buildings and other structures.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 443:2002

EVS-EN 659:2003+A1:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 659:2003+A1:2008

Tuletõrjajate kaitsekindad KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard defines minimum performance requirements and test methods for firefighters' protective gloves. This European Standard applies only to firefighters' protective gloves which protect the hands during normal firefighting, including search and rescue. These gloves are not intended for deliberate handling of liquid chemicals, but provide some protection against accidental contact with chemicals. Protective gloves for special operations within firefighting service are excluded from the scope of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 659:2003

EVS-EN 1568-1:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 1568-1:2008

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 1: Specification for medium expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This document specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of medium expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking. NOTE Some concentrates conforming to this part of EN 1568 can also conform to other parts and therefore can also be suitable for application as low and/or high expansion foams.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1568-1:2001

EVS-EN 1568-2:2008

Hind 180,00

Identne EN 1568-2:2008

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 2: Specification for high expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This document specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of high expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking. NOTE Some concentrates conforming to this part of EN 1568 can also conform to other parts and therefore can also be suitable for application as low and/or medium expansion foams.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1568-2:2001

EVS-EN 1568-3:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 1568-3:2008

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This document specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of low expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking. NOTE Some concentrates conforming to this part of EN 1568 can also conform to other parts and therefore can also be suitable for application as medium and/or high expansion foams, and for application at low expansion to water-miscible liquids.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1568-3:2001

EVS-EN 1568-4:2008

Hind 208,00

Identne EN 1568-4:2008

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 4: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-miscible liquids

This document specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of low expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-miscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking. IMPORTANT — In this part of the document, the fire performance is tested using acetone and isopropanol as the fuel, which also forms the basis for the performance classification. However, there are a large number of water-miscible liquids, which have more or less different properties to acetone and isopropanol. It has been shown by tests using other fuels that the performance of various foams can differ considerably. Examples of such fuel is Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK). It is therefore essential that the user checks for any unfavourable or unacceptable loss of efficiency when the foam is used against fires in any other water-miscible fuels than acetone and isopropanol respectively. The fire test conditions and procedure given in J.2 can be used in order to achieve results comparative with acetone and isopropanol respectively and related requirements. It is also essential for the user to note, that other fuel depths and methods of application than those specified in I.2, can cause considerable loss of efficiency and these matters should be carefully considered by the user when assessing the suitability for particular applications. NOTE Some concentrates conforming to this part of EN 1568 can also conform to other parts and therefore can also be suitable for application as medium and/or high expansion foams.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1568-4:2001

EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Üldreeglid. Tulepüsvusarvutus. SISALDAB RAHVUSLIKKU LISA

Standardi EN 1996 osa 1-2 käsitleb kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist tulekahjust põhjustatud õnnetuse puhul ja seda kasutatakse koos standarditega EN 1996-1-1, EN 1996-2, EN 1996-3 ja EN 1991-1-2. Osas 1-2 näidatakse vaid erinevused või lisamised võrreldes normaalse konstruktsioonide soojusarvutusega.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2007

EVS-EN 14591-4:2007/AC:2008

Hind 0,00

Identne EN 14591-4:2007/AC:2008

Explosion prevention and protection in underground mines - Protective systems - Part 4: Automatic extinguishing systems for road headers

Keel en

EVS-EN 15254-4:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 15254-4:2008

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Non-loadbearing walls - Part 4: Glazed construction

This European standard provides guidance and, where appropriate, defines procedures for variations of certain parameters and factors associated with the design of fire resistant glazed elements which have been tested in accordance with EN 1364-1, and classified according to EN 13501-2. Extended application of fire resistant glazed elements shall be based on test evidence. This standard only applies to vertically installed fire resistant glazed elements. This standard does not apply to doorsets and operable windows according to EN 1634. Glass block assemblies and paver units and channel-shaped glass as defined in EN 1051-1 and EN 572-7 are excluded. There is currently insufficient information available to enable rules for extended application to be developed for these products.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15308:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 15308:2008

Characterization of waste - Determination of selected polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in solid waste, soil and sludge by using capillary gas chromatography with electron capture or mass spectrometric detection

This document specifies a method for quantitative determination of seven polychlorinated biphenyl congeners (PCB-28, PCB-52, PCB-101, PCB-118, PCB-138, PCB-153 and PCB-180) in solid waste using high-resolution gas chromatography with electron capture or mass spectrometric detection. The basic content of this standard is identical to that of the Horizontal PCB-standard and is therefore also applicable to soil, sludge and treated biowaste. The detection and the quantification limits in this method are dependent on sample intake, the level of interferences as well as instrumental limitations. Under the conditions specified in this standard, minimum concentrations of individual PCB congeners equal or above 0,01 mg/kg dry matter can typically be determined with no interferences present.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15549:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 15549:2008

Air quality - Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of benzo[a]pyrene in ambient air

This document specifies a measurement method for the determination of particulate benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) in ambient air, which can be used in the framework of the Council Directive 96/62/EC [1] and the Directive 2004/107/EC [2]. This document specifies performance characteristics and performance criteria to which the method should comply when it is used as a reference method. The performance characteristics of the measurement method are based on a sampling period of 24 h. This document describes a measurement method which comprises sampling of BaP as part of the PM10 particles, sample extraction and analysis by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with fluorescence detector (FLD) or by gas chromatography with mass spectrometric detection (GC/MS). The method is applicable for the measurement of BaP in the concentration range from approx. 0,04 ng/m³ to approximately 20 ng/m³. The lower limit of the applicable range depends on the noise level of the detector and the variability of the laboratory filter blank. NOTE If the BaP concentration exceeds the calibration range the extract can be diluted,

Keel en

EVS-EN 50136-1-1:2002/A2:2008

Hind 62,00

Identne EN 50136-1-1:1998/A2:2008

Häiresüsteemid. Häireedastussüsteemid ja -seadmed. Osa1 1-1: Üldnõuded häireedastussüsteemidele

This standard specifies the general requirements for the performance, reliability and security characteristics of alarm transmission systems. It covers the general requirements for connections providing signalling between an alarm system and an alarm receiving centre. EN 50136 shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms; fire, intrusion, access control social alarm etc. Different type of alarm systems may in addition to alarm messages also send other types of messages, e.g. fault messages and status messages.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50136-1-5:2008

Hind 73,00

Identne EN 50136-1-5:2008

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment -- Part 1-5: Requirements for Packet Switched Network PSN

This European Standard specifies the requirements for alarm transmission systems using Packet Switched Networks (PSN), which are additional to those in EN 50136-1-1:1998. The alarm transmission system using PSN may use wired links, voice grade signalling links, mobile networks, radio or data links and may include ethernet switches, hubs, firewalls, ADSL-routers and DSL-modems. The standard is also applicable to alarm transmission systems in which signalling links are shared with other services within the above descriptions.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 50382-1:2008

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-2:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 50382-2:2008

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 "General requirements".

Keel en

EVS-EN 60861:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 60861:2008

ja identne IEC 60861:2006

Equipment for monitoring of radionuclides in liquid effluents and surface waters

This International Standard defines technical requirements for equipment for monitoring of alpha-, beta- or gamma-emitting radionuclides in liquid effluents and surface waters, provides some general guidance as to the possible detection capability of such equipment and indicates when and where its uses may be practicable. NOTE Alpha monitoring in liquids is a possibility that has been demonstrated using a concentration device and collection of the concentrate in a filter, so this standard may also be applicable to alpha monitoring in liquids. This standard is applicable to equipment for continuous monitoring of the activity: – in liquid effluents which could be released in the environment during normal operations; – in environmental waters. This standard does not apply to equipment specifically for use in accident conditions that may require additional capabilities. This standard is restricted to equipment for continuous monitoring of gross alpha or gross beta of maximum energy higher than 150 keV or gamma activity in liquid effluent streams and environmental waters. It does not deal with sample extraction and laboratory analysis. The object of this standard is to lay down general requirements and give examples of acceptable methods for equipment to monitor continuously the activity of water. This International Standard specifies, for the equipment described in the scope, the general characteristics, general test procedures, radiation, electrical, safety and environmental characteristics, and the identification and certification of the equipment. Performance requirements for the safe operation of electrical equipment are provided in IEC 61010-1. These safety requirements and corresponding tests are applicable if the manufacturer wants to, or is required to, label its equipment with the appropriate safety mark (for example, CE, UL, etc.). This standard is applicable to water monitors intended to fulfil the following functions: – measurement of the volumetric activity or count rate (see 5.1.2) due to radionuclides in the liquid and its variation with time; – actuation of an alarm when a limit value of volumetric activity or count rate in water is exceeded. Annex A gives some guidance for use with radioactive water monitors.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 9241-410:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN ISO 9241-410:2008

ja identne ISO 9241-410:2008

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices

This part of ISO 9241 specifies criteria based on ergonomics factors for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems including keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch-sensitive screens, styli and light pens, and voice- and gesture-controlled devices. It gives guidance on the design of these devices, taking into consideration the capabilities and limitations of users, and specifies generic design criteria for physical input devices, as well as specific criteria for each type of device. Requirements for the design of products are given either as a result of context-free considerations, or else can be determined based on the specified design criteria for the intended use; such specified criteria generally having been subdivided into task-oriented categories, wherever applicable. EXAMPLE The resolution of a pointing device is given in relation to four levels of index of difficulty for the Fitts test. The required category for the resolution can be determined on the basis of the task characteristics, user population and context of use for the intended application. This part of ISO 9241 does not specify the categories that are appropriate for devices as, according to the concept of usability, a product has no inherent usability. Selecting the category to which a certain property of a device belongs is subject to the design of a product.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13857:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN ISO 13857:2008

ja identne ISO 13857:2008

Masinate ohutus. Ohutusvahemikud, mis väldivad käte ja jalgade sattumist ohtlikku alasse

This International Standard establishes values for safety distances in both industrial and non-industrial environments to prevent machinery hazard zones being reached. The safety distances are appropriate for protective structures. It also gives information about distances to impede free access by the lower limbs (see 4.3). This International Standard covers people of 14 years and older (the 5th percentile stature of 14 year olds is approximately 1 400 mm). In addition, for upper limbs only, it provides information for children older than 3 years (5th percentile stature of 3 year olds is approximately 900 mm) where reaching through openings needs to be addressed. NOTE 1 Data for preventing lower limb access for children is not considered. The distances apply when adequate safety can be achieved by distance alone. Because safety distances depend on size, there will be some people of extreme dimensions who will be able to reach hazard zones even when the requirements of this International Standard are complied with. NOTE 2 These safety distances will not provide sufficient protection against certain hazards, for example, radiation and emission of substances. For such hazards, additional or other measures need to be taken. The clauses of the International Standard covering lower limbs apply when access by the upper limbs is not foreseeable according to the risk assessment. The safety distances are intended to protect those persons trying to reach hazard zones under the conditions specified (see 4.1.1). NOTE 3 This International Standard is not intended to provide measures against reaching a hazard zone by climbing over.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 294:1999; EVS-EN 811:1999

EVS-EN ISO 16266:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne EN ISO 16266:2008

ja identne ISO 16266:2006

Water quality - Detection and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa - Method by membrane filtration

This International Standard specifies a method for the isolation and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in samples of bottled water by a membrane filtration technique. This method can also be applied to other types of water with a low background flora, for example, pool waters and waters intended for human consumption.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12780:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 294:1999

Identne EN 294:1992 + AC:1993

ja identne ISO 13852:1996

Masinate ohutus. Ohutud vahekaugused, mis väldivad käte sattumist ohtlikku alasse

Standard kehtestab ohutud vahekaugused, mis aitavad vältida 3-aastaste ja vanemate isikute käte sattumist ohupiirkondadesse. Vahekaugused sobivad juhul, kui küllaldase ohutuse tagamiseks piisab üksnes vahekaugusest. NB! Need vahekaugused ei taga piisavat kaitset teatavate ohtude, nagu näiteks kiirguse ja ainete emissiooni eest. Selliste ohtude korral tuleb rakendada lisameetmeid.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13857:2008

EVS-EN 363:2002

Identne EN 363:2002

Kõrgelt kukkumise isikukaitsevahendid. Kukkumise peatamissüsteemid

This European Standard specifies the terminology and the general requirements for fall arrest systems which serve as personal protective equipment against falls from a height. This European Standard additionally describes examples of how components or assemblies of components may be connected into a fall arrest system. These examples should enable the purchaser or user to assemble all components in a correct manner and to build up a fall arrest system.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 363:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 363:2008

EVS-EN 443:2002

Identne EN 443:1997

Tuletõrjajate kiivrid

This European Standard specifies the principal characteristics required for a helmet for firefighters with regard to the level of protection, comfort and durability. It allows options to take account of particular national requirements. Helmets complying with this standard are not necessarily intended for special applications (for example: oil fires, forest fires).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 443:2008

EVS-EN 811:1999

Identne EN 811:1996

ja identne ISO 13853:1998

Masinate ohutus. Ohutud vahekaugused, mis väldivad jalgade sattumist ohtlikku alasse

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks 14-aastaste ja vanemate isikute jalgade juurdepääsu ärahoidvad ohutud vahekaugused ja vaba juurdepääsu takistavad ohutud vahekaugused. Need põhinevad praktilistel kogemustel, mis on osutunud selle isikuterühma puhul piisavaks. Vahekaugused kehtivad juhul, kui küllaldast ohutust saab tagada üksnes vahekauguste abil ning kui ohu hindamisel ei ole käte juurdepääsu ette nähtud.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13857:2008

EVS-EN 1568-2:2001

Identne EN 1568-2:2000

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 2: Specification for high expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This standard specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum requirement of high expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1568-2:2008

EVS-EN 1568-3:2001

Identne EN 1568-3:2000

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 3: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This standard specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of low expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1568-3:2008

EVS-EN 1568-4:2001

Identne EN 1568-4:2000

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 4: Specification for low expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-miscible liquids

This standard specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of low expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-miscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1568-4:2008

EVS-EN 1568-1:2001

Identne EN 1568-1:2000

Fire extinguishing media - Foam concentrates - Part 1: Specification for medium expansion foam concentrates for surface application to water-immiscible liquids

This standard specifies requirements for chemical and physical properties, and minimum performance requirements of medium expansion foams suitable for surface application to water-immiscible liquids. Requirements are also given for marking.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1568-1:2008

EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2007

Identne EN 1996-1-2:2005

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Üldreeglid. Tulepüsvusarvutus. EI SISALDA RAHVUSLIKKU LISA

Standardi EN 1996 osa 1-2 käsitleb kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist tulekahjust põhjustatud õnnetuse puhul ja seda kasutatakse koos standarditega EN 1996-1-1, EN 1996-2, EN 1996-3 ja EN 1991-1-2. Osas 1-2 näidatakse vaid erinevused või lisamised võrreldes normaalse konstruktsioonide soojusarvutusega.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**CLC/FprTS 50131-7**

Identne CLC/FprTS 50131-7:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 7: Application guidelines

These application guidelines include guidance on the design, planning, operation, installation, commissioning and maintenance of I&HAS installed in buildings. Requirements for I&HAS are specified in EN 50131-1:2006. The recommendations of this Technical Specification (TS) also apply to IAS and HAS when these systems are installed independently. When an I&HAS does not include functions relating to the detection of intruders, the requirements relating to intrusion detection do not apply. When an I&HAS does not include functions relating to hold-up, the requirements relating to hold-up do not apply. NOTE Unless otherwise stated the abbreviation I&HAS is intended to also mean IAS and HAS. These application guidelines are intended to assist those responsible for establishing an I&HAS to ascertain the appropriate design of I&HAS both in terms of the extent of the supervision required and in determining the grade of system performance necessary to provide the degree of supervision considered appropriate. These application guidelines are also intended to assist those responsible for selecting equipment appropriate to both the level of performance required and the environmental conditions in which the equipment will be required to operate. These application guidelines are relevant to all classes and grades of I&HAS of any size and complexity. These application guidelines should be read in conjunction with EN 50131-1:2006. NOTE It has been assumed in the drafting of these application guidelines that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced persons. However the guidance is also appropriate to other persons who may be required to purchase or use an I&HAS.

Keel en

Asendab CLC/TS 50131-7:2003

EN 1032:2003/prA1

Identne EN 1032:2003/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mehaaniline vibratsioon. Liikuvate masinate testimine tekitatava vibratsiooni taseme määramiseks

This European Standard specifies the determination of whole-body and hand-arm vibration emissions at operator position(s) during testing of mobile machinery. The purpose of this European Standard is to assist technical standardization committees responsible for specific types of machinery in preparing vibration test codes to ensure that such vibration test codes are as homogeneous as possible with each individual test code having the same basic structure; are in full accordance with basic standards on measurement of vibration emission

Keel en

EN 1846-3:2003/prA1

Identne EN 1846-3:2002/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Tuletõrje- ja päästeteenistuse sõidukid. Osa 3: Püsipaigaldatud seadmed. Ohutus ja jõudlus

This Part of this European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for safety and performance of some optional specific permanently installed equipment on firefighting and rescue service vehicles, operated by trained persons, as designated in EN 1846-1 and specified in EN 1846-2

Keel en

EN 12198-2:2003/prA1

Identne EN 12198-2:2002/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Masinatest lähtuvast kiirgusest tulenevate riskide hindamine ja vähendamine. Osa 2: Kiirguse mõõtmine

This European Standard defines basic technology and specifies general procedures for making and reporting measurements of quantities related to radiation emitted by machinery. It covers the different radiation emissions as defined in EN 12198-1

Keel en

EN 12198-3:2003/prA1

Identne EN 12198-3:2002/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Masinatest lähtuvast kiirgusest tulenevate riskide hindamine ja vähendamine. Osa 3: Kiirguse vähendamine summutamise või ekraniseerimisega

The purpose of this European standard is to provide means to enable manufacturers of machinery concerned by a radiation hazard to design and manufacture efficient safeguards against radiations

Keel en

EN 12198-1:2000/prA1

Identne EN 12198-1:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Masinate kiirgusest tulenevate riskide hindamine ja vähendamine. Osa 1: Üldpõhimõtted

This standard deals with the emission of radiation from machinery. This European Standard gives advice to manufacturers for the construction of safe machinery, if no relevant C-type standard exists. This radiation emission may be functional for processing or may be undesirable. The issues of electromagnetic compatibility are not addressed in the standard.

Keel en

EN 13490:2002/prA1

Identne EN 13490:2001/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mehaaniline vibratsioon. Tööstuslikud mootorkärud. Operaatori istme vibratsiooni laboratoorne hindamine ja spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard is applicable to operator seats used on industrial trucks as defined in ISO 5053 irrespective of power supply, type of equipment, lifting mechanism and tyres. It also applies to seats for other trucks not covered by ISO 5053, e.g. variable-reach trucks and low-lift order picking trucks.

Keel en

EN 50131-1:2006/FprISA

Identne EN 50131-1:2006/FprISA:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems -- Part 1: System requirements

This document provides interpretation for the contents of EN 50131-1:2006 only. Other standards, technical reports or technical specifications in the EN 50131 series or EN 50136 series may be referenced but the interpretation is restricted to the scope and use of EN 50131-1:2006.

Keel en

EN 50340:2002/FprAA

Identne EN 50340:2001/FprAA:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Hydraulic cable cutting devices - Devices to be used on electrical installations with nominal voltage up to AC 30 kV

This standard is applicable to cable cutting devices to be used to verify that a cable is dead in accordance with the rules given in EN 50110. The following limits apply to the cable cutting devices: - pressure less than 1 000 bar or pressure x volume less than 10 000 bar x l; - fluid outside the categories listed in Article 9 Group 1 (explosive, extremely flammable, highly flammable, flammable (where the maximum allowable temperature is above flashpoint), very toxic, toxic, oxidizing) of the Pressure Equipment Directive. Cable cutting devices specified in this standard are for use on systems with nominal voltage up to 30 kV AC and nominal frequencies up to 60 Hz and shall only be suitable for operation by foot or by hand. For devices to be used on systems with nominal voltages above 30 kV AC this standard should be used as a guide but additional requirements and tests shall be agreed between manufacturer and customer to provide for an equivalent level of safety. These devices are not designed to be used on cables with special armour, or with steel wires or steel tapes more than 1 mm in diameter or thickness.

Keel en

FprEN 60335-2-7

Identne FprEN 60335-2-7:2008

ja identne IEC 60335-2-7:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed.**Ohutus. Osa 2-7: Erinõuded pesumasinatele**

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use, that are intended for washing clothes and textiles, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This standard also deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use employing an electrolyte instead of detergent. Additional requirements for these appliances are given in Annex CC. NOTE 101 Guidance is given in Annex DD for requirements that may be used to ensure an acceptable level of protection against electrical and thermal hazards for washing machines fitted with a power driven wringer. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE 102 Examples of such appliances are washing machines for communal use in blocks of flats or in launderettes. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by washing machines that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account – persons (including children) whose • physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or • lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; – children playing with the appliance. NOTE 103 Attention is drawn to the fact that – for washing machines intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; – in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour, the national water supply authorities and similar authorities. NOTE 104 This standard does not apply to – washing machines intended exclusively for industrial purposes (ISO 10472-2); – appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003; EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003/A1:2004; EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003/A2:2006

FprEN 60855-1

Identne FprEN 60855-1:2008

ja identne IEC 60855-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Live Working - Insulating foam-filled tubes and solid rods - Part 1: Tubes and rods of a circular cross-section

This part of IEC 60855 is applicable to insulating foam-filled tubes and solid rods, of a circular cross-section, made of synthetic materials and intended to be used for the manufacture and construction of tools and equipment for carrying out live work on electrical systems operating at voltages above 1 kV. Tubes and rods of other cross-section than circular are not covered by this part of the standard. This standard is not intended for evaluating conformity during the production phase. NOTE IEC 61318 provides requirements to assess such conformity evaluation.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60855:2006

ISO 14004

ja identne ISO 14004:2004

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemid. Üldised juhtnõõrid põhimõtete, süsteemide ja abivahendite kohta

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard juhendab keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemi kehtestamist, rakendamist, säilitamist ja täiustamist ning selle koordineerimist teiste juhtimissüsteemidega. MÄRKUS Kuigi see süsteem ei ole mõeldud töötervishoiu ja –ohutuse küsimuste käsitlemiseks, võib need kaasata kui organisatsioon soovib rakendada integreeritud keskkonna- ning töötervishoiu ja ohutuse juhtimissüsteemi. Käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis sisalduvad juhtnõõrid on kohaldatav mistahes organisatsioonile olenemata selle suurusest, tüübist, asukohast või küpsustasemest. Kuigi käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis sisalduvad juhtnõõrid on kooskõlas ISO 14001 keskkonnajuhtimissüsteemi mudeliga, ei ole need mõeldud ISO 14001 nõuete tõlgendamiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 14004:2005

ISO 14015

ja identne ISO 14015:2001

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskkonnajuhtimine – Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnavalane hindamine

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard juhendab, kuidas viia läbi asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnavalast hindamist keskkonnavalaste aspektide ja keskkonnavalaste küsimuste määratlemiseks ja vajadusel nende äriiliste tagajärgede kindlakstegemiseks süstemaatilise protsessi kaudu. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb hindamise osapoolte (klient, hindaja ja hinnatava esindaja) rolle ja kohustusi ning hindamisprotsessi etappe (planeerimine, informatsiooni kogumine ja õigsuse kontrollimine, hindamine ja aruandlus). Asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnavalase hindamise läbiviimise protsess on toodud joonisel 1. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard ei juhenda, kuidas viia läbi teisi keskkonnavalaseid hindamiste viise, nagu näiteks:

- a) esialgsed keskkonnavalased ülevaated;
- b) keskkonnaauditid (k.a. keskkonnajuhtimise süsteem ja regulatiivse vastavuse auditid);
- c) keskkonnavalaste mõjude hindamised; või
- d) keskkonnavalase tegevuse hindamised. (Intrusive investigations and site remediation, as well as the decision to proceed with them, are outside the scope of this International Standard.)

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard ei ole mõeldud kasutamiseks spetsifikatsioonina sertifitseerimise ja registreerimise eesmärgil ega keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemi nõuete kehtestamiseks.

Käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi kasutamine ei tähenda, et kliendile või hinnatavale kohalduvad teised standardid ja õigusaktid.

MÄRKUS Sulgudes olevad numbrid viitavad käesoleva rahvusvahelise standardi (ala)punktidele. Kriipsjooned viitavad sellele, et hinnatav ei ole tingimata seotud asukohtade ja organisatsioonide keskkonnavalase hindamisega nagu kirjeldatud käesolevas rahvusvahelises standardis (vt punkti 3.2 märkust)

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 14015:2005

ISO 14050

ja identne ISO 14050:2002

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskkonnajuhtimine- Sõnavara

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard sisaldab keskkonnajuhtimisega seonduvate põhimõistete definitsioone, mis on avaldatud ISO 14000 rahvusvaheliste standardite sarjas.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-ISO 14050:2005

ISO 14063

ja identne ISO 14063:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskkonnajuhtimine — Keskkonnavalane kommunikatsioon — Juhtnõid ja näited

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard juhendab organisatsiooni keskkonnavalase sise- ja väliskommunikatsiooni põhimõtete, poliitika, strateegia ja tegevuste osas. See kasutab kontrollitud ja hästi-tõestatud kommunikatsioonimeetodeid, mis on kohandatud keskkonnavalases kommunikatsioonis eksisteerivatele spetsiifilistele tingimustele. See on kohaldatav kõikidele organisatsioonidele olenemata nende suuruselt, tüübist, asukohast, struktuurist, tegevustest, toodetest ja teenustest ning vaatamata sellele, kas neis on kehtestatud keskkonnajuhtimise süsteem või mitte. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard ei ole mõeldud kasutamiseks spetsifikatsioonistandardina sertifitseerimise või registreerimise eesmärgil või mõne muu keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemi vastavuse nõuete kehtestamiseks. Seda võib kasutada koos mistahes ISO 14000 standardite seeriaga või iseseisvalt. **MÄRKUS 1** Lisas A on välja toodud viitetabel ISO 14000 seeriata. **MÄRKUS 2** ISO 14020, ISO 14021, ISO 14024 ja ISO 14025 sätestavad spetsiifilised keskkonnavalase kommunikatsiooni vahendid ja juhtnõid, mis on seotud toodete märgistamisega ja deklaratsioonidega.

Keel en

ISO 14064-1

ja identne ISO 14064-1:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kasvuhoonegaasid – 1. osa: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhustega kasvuhoonegaaside heite ja kõrvaldamise mõõtmiseks ning aruandluseks organisatsiooni tasandil

Käesolev osa ISO 14064-st määrab kindlaks kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) heite ja kõrvaldamise mõõtmise ja aruandluse printsiibid ja nõuded organisatsiooni tasandil. See sisaldab nõudeid organisatsiooni KHG arvestuse kavandamise, arendamise, juhtimise, aruandluse ja tõendamise kohta. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis selle KHG programmi nõuded on täienduseks ISO 14064 nõuetele. **MÄRKUS.** Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

ISO 14064-2

ja identne ISO 14064-2:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kasvuhoonegaasid – 2. osa: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhistega kasvuhoonegaaside heite vähendamise või kõrvaldamise suurenemise mõõtmiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks projekti tasandil

Käesolev osa ISO 14064-st määrab kindlaks printsiibid ja nõuded ning annab juhiseid kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) heite vähendamiseks või kõrvaldamise suurendamiseks mõeldud tegevuste mõõtmiseks, seireks ja aruandluseks projekti tasandil. See sisaldab nõudeid KHG projekti kavandamise, projekti ja põhistsenaariumi jaoks oluliste KHG allikate, kadude ja varude identifitseerimise ja valimise, KHG projekti tulemuslikkuse seire, mõõtmise, dokumenteerimise ning aruandluse ja andmete kvaliteedi ohjamise kohta. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis KHG nõuded täiendavad ISO 14064 nõudeid. MÄRKUS. Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

ISO 14064-3

ja identne ISO 14064-3:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kasvuhoonegaasid – 3. osa: Spetsifikatsioon koos juhistega kasvuhoonegaaside deklaratsioonide kasutuskohasuse tõendamiseks (valideerimiseks) ja nõuetekohasuse tõendamiseks (verifitseerimiseks)

Käesolev osa ISO 14064-st määratleb printsiipe ja nõudeid ning annab juhiseid neile, kes viivad läbi või juhtivad kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) kohta esitatud deklaratsioonide valideerimist ja/või verifitseerimist. Seda võib rakendada mõõtmiseks organisatsiooni või KHG projekti tasandil, hõlmates KHG-de mõõtmist, seiret ja aruandlust, mis on läbi viidud vastavuses ISO 14064-1-ga või ISO 14064-2-ga. See osa ISO 14064-st määrab kindlaks nõuded KHG valiteerijate/verifitseerijate valimisele, usaldusväärsuse taseme määramisele, valideerimise/verifitseerimise viisi määravatele eesmärkidele, kriteeriumidele ja käsitlusala määramiseks, KHG andmete, informatsiooni, infosüsteemide ja kontrollimisviiside hindamiseks, KHG deklaratsioonide hindamiseks ja valideerimise/verifitseerimise aruannete valmistamiseks. ISO 14064 on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis KHG nõuded täiendavad ISO 14064 nõudeid. MÄRKUS. Kui ISO 14064 nõue takistab organisatsioonil või KHG projekti toetajal KHG programmi nõude täitmist, siis on KHG programmi nõue ülimuslik.

Keel en

ISO 14065

ja identne ISO 14065:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kasvuhoonegaasid – Nõuded kasvuhoonegaaside deklaratsioonide kasutuskohasuse tõendavatele (valideerivatele) ja nõuetekohasuse tõendavatele (verifitseerivatele) isikutele, kasutamiseks akrediteerimiseks või teisel moel tunnustamiseks

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks printsiibid ja nõuded isikutele, kes võtavad ette kasvuhoonegaaside (KHG) deklaratsioonide valideerimise või verifitseerimise. See on KHG programmist sõltumatu. Kui KHG programm on rakendatav, siis KHG nõuded täiendavad selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõudeid.

Keel en

ISO/TR 14032

ja identne ISO/TR 14032:1999

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskonnajuhtimine — Keskonnategevuse tulemuslikkuse hindamise näited

Käesolev tehniline aruanne toob keskkonnategevuse tulemuslikkuse hindamise näiteid, mis kujutavad nii kergemaid kui ka keerukamaid rakendusalasid. Samuti kujutavad need erinevaid organisatsioone (näit. tootmis- ja teenindusettevõtted; valitsusvälised organisatsioonid; väiksed, keskmise suurusega ning suured ettevõtted; organisatsioonid nii sertifitseeritud keskkonnajuhtimise süsteemidega kui ka ilma) ja geograafilisi asukohtasid. OLULINE - Käesoleva aruande näited on toodud üksnes selleks, et need illustreerivad keskkonnategevuse tulemuslikkuse hindamise kasutamist. Väärtushinnangud nendes näidetes, mis on seotud ühe materjali suhtelise keskkonnasõbralikkusega võrreldes teisega, ühe protsessi suhtelise keskkonnasõbralikkusega võrreldes teisega või ühe toote suhtelise keskkonnasõbralikkusega võrreldes teisega, peegeldavad konkreetselt organisatsiooni juhtkonna poolt tehtud otsuseid näidetes. ISO/TC 207/SC 4 ei kinnita neid otsuseid, kasutatud teaduslikke andmeid ega nende vastavust teiste ISO standarditega. ISO/TC 207/SC 4 ei kinnita ka mistahes organisatsiooni ega mistahes organisatsiooni tooteid või teenuseid. ISO 14031 sisalduvate juhtnõude üksikasjalikku rakendamist organisatsiooni poolt ei soovitata, kuna iga organisatsiooni juhtkond on valinud oma vajadustele sobivaima rakenduse. ISO/TC 207/SC 4 ei kinnita ka individuaalsete organisatsioonide valikuid ega keskkonnaalase tegevuse hindamise näidete erinevate rakenduste suhtelisi väärtusi.

Keel en

ISO/TR 14062

ja identne ISO/TR 14062:2002

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keskonnajuhtimine – Keskonnaalaste aspektide integreerimine toodete kujundamisesse ja arendamisesse

Käesolev tehniline aruanne kirjeldab kontseptsioone ja praeguseid praktikaid seoses keskkonnaalaste aspektide integreerimisega toote kujundamisesse ja arendamisesse, kus "toote" all peetakse silmas nii kaupu kui ka teenuseid. Käesolev tehniline aruanne on kohaldatav sektoripõhiste dokumentidele. See ei ole kohaldatav spetsifikatsioonina sertifitseerimise ja registreerimise eesmärgil.

Keel en

prEN 54-26

Identne prEN 54-26:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

Fire detection and fire alarm systems - Part 26: Point fire detectors using carbon monoxide sensors

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and performance criteria for point fire detectors using carbon monoxide sensing for use in fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings (see EN 54-1). This standard does not cover fire detectors incorporating at least one CO sensing element in combination with other elements sensing different fire phenomena. CO fire detectors with special characteristics and developed for specific risks are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

prEN 15080-11

Identne prEN 15080-11:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests - Part 11: Dampers

This standard provides guidance and rules to experts competent in the understanding of the fire response of the relevant materials and structures in the making of expert judgement related to changing specific aspects of the design of a construction. This standard identifies the parameters that affect the fire resistance of dampers. It also identifies the factors that need to be considered when deciding whether, or by how much, the parameter can be extended when contemplating the fire resistance performance of an untested, or untestable variation in the construction. It does not cover the effect of the fire damper assembly on the performance of the wall or floor into which it is installed. The standard gives the principles behind how a conclusion on the influence of specific parameters/constructional details relating to the relevant criteria (E,I,S) can be achieved. The standard does not cover dampers used for smoke control. It should be noted that fire-resisting dampers are special products that are exposed to different conditions to other elements of construction; in particular they are subjected to significantly different pressure regimes. Also integrity is evaluated by leakage measurements. Consequently, this European standard may adopt a different approach to other extended field of application standards, with more emphasis on testing. This document only applies to tests undertaken to EN 1366-1. It cannot be applied to tests carried out to other standards other than ISO 10294-1 which is technically identical to EN 1366-2 (Furnace controlled to ISO 834-1, same heating and temperature measurement) It will be necessary to refer to other extended field of application documents to reach a decision on some aspects covered in this document. By sensible application of this standard, it should be possible to identify what specifications should be tested to maximise the field of application. Some information on test programmes is given for guidance purposes.

Keel en

prEN 15269-10

Identne prEN 15269-10:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies including their elements of building hardware - Part 10: Fire resistance of steel rolling shutter assemblies

This document covers the following types of steel rolling shutter assemblies: un-insulated manually operated shutters, un-insulated powered shutters, insulated manually operated shutters and insulated powered shutters. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - un-insulated (E), radiation (EW) or insulated (EI1 or EI2) classifications; - door curtain; - coiling mechanisms; - wall/ceiling fixed elements; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; - alternative supporting construction(s);

Keel en

prEN 50131-8

Identne prEN 50131-8:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Alarm system - Intrusion and hold up-systems - Part 8: Security fog device/system

This European Standard specifies the requirements for security fog devices as a part of an I & HAS. It covers application and performance and also gives the necessary tests and trials to ensure efficiency and reliability of such obscuration devices. This European Standard also gives guidance on the criteria for design, installation, operation and maintenance of security fog devices.

Keel en

prEN 50132-1

Identne prEN 50132-1:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Alarm systems - CCTV surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 1: System requirements

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for CCTV Surveillance Systems installed for security applications. This Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements and functional requirements to be agreed on between customer and supplier in the operational requirement, but does not include requirements for design, planning, installation, testing, operation or maintenance (see Application Guidelines in EN 50132-7). This European Standard also applies to CCTV Systems sharing means of detection, triggering, interconnection, control, communication and power supplies with other applications. The operation of a CCTV System shall not be adversely influenced by other applications. Requirements are specified for CCTV components where the relevant environment is classified. This classification describes the environment in which the CCTV component may be expected to operate as designed. When the requirements of the four environmental classes are inadequate, due to the extreme conditions experienced in certain geographic locations, special national conditions may be applied.

Keel en

prEN 50136-1

Identne prEN 50136-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems - Part 1: General requirements for alarm transmission systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the performance, reliability and security characteristics of alarm transmission systems. It covers the general requirements for connections providing signalling between an alarm system at a supervised premises and annunciation equipment at an alarm receiving centre. EN 50136-1 applies for transmission of all types of alarm messages such as fire, intrusion, access control, social alarm, etc. Different types of alarm system may in addition to alarm messages also send other types of messages, e.g. fault messages and status messages. Also these messages are considered part of alarm transmission. The term alarm is used in this broad sense throughout the document. Additional requirements for the connection of specific types of alarm systems are given in the relevant European Standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50136-1-1:2002; EVS-EN 50136-1-2:2002; EVS-EN 50136-1-3:2002; EVS-EN 50136-1-4:2002

prEN 50272-1

Identne prEN 50272-1:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 1: General safety information

This standard is Part 1 of EN 50272 under the generic title "Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations" with nominal voltages up to DC 1 500 V (low voltage directive) and specifies the basic requirements referred to in the other parts of the standard as follows: - Part 2 Stationary batteries; - Part 3 Traction batteries; - Part 4 Batteries for use in portable appliances; - Part 5 1) Batteries for use on board ships (boats), rail vehicles, caravans and vehicles without authorization for public traffic; - Part 6 1) Batteries for use in vehicles with authorization for public traffic. The requirements regarding safety, reliability, life expectancy, mechanical strength, cycle stability, internal resistance, and battery temperature, are determined by various applications, and this in turn determines the selection of the battery design and technology. In general the requirements and definitions are specified for lead-acid and nickel-cadmium batteries. For other battery systems the requirements may be applied accordingly. The standard covers safety aspects taking into account hazards associated with • electricity (installation, charging, discharging, etc.), • electrolyte, • inflammable gas mixtures, • storage and transportation. With respect to electrical safety, reference is made to HD 384.4.41.

Keel en

prEN 50518-1

Identne prEN 50518-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

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

This Part 1 of EN 50518 specifies the minimum requirements for the design, construction, and functioning equipment for premises where the monitoring, receiving and processing of (alarm) signals generated by alarm systems takes place as an integrated part of the total safety and security process. The requirements apply for applications in a remote configuration where multiple systems report to a single or multiple Alarm Receiving Centre(s) (ARC) as well as to a single site facility aimed for the monitoring and processing of alarms generated by one or more alarm systems installed within the perimeter of that particular site.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10497

Identne prEN ISO 10497:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 10497:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

Testing of valves - Fire type-testing requirements

This International Standard specifies fire type-testing requirements and a fire type-test method for confirming the pressure-containing capability of a valve under pressure during and after the fire test. It does not cover the testing requirements for valve actuators other than manually operated gear boxes or similar mechanisms when these form part of the normal valve assembly. Other types of valve actuators (e.g. electrical, pneumatic or hydraulic) may need special protection to operate in the environment considered in this valve test, and the fire testing of such actuators is outside the scope of this International Standard. NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms "fire type-test" and "fire test" are synonymous.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10497:2004

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

UUED STANDARDID

EN ISO 14978:2006/AC

Hind 0,00

Identne EN ISO 14978:2006/AC:2008

ja identne ISO 14978:2006/Cor 1:2008

Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - General concepts and requirements for GPS measuring equipment

Keel en

EVS-EN 15461:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne EN 15461:2008

Raudteelased rakendused. Müra emissioon. Raudteelõikude dünaamiliste omaduste iseloomustamine mööduva müra mõõtmisega

This European Standard specifies a method for characterizing the dynamic behaviour of the structure of a track relative to its contribution to the sound radiation associated with the rolling noise. This European Standard describes a method for: - acquiring data on mechanical frequency response functions on a track; - processing measurement data in order to calculate an estimate of the vibration decay rates along the rails in an audible frequency range associated with the rolling noise; - presenting this estimate for comparison with the lower limits of the decay rates. It is applicable for evaluating the performance of sections of reference tracks for measuring railway vehicle noise within the framework of official approval tests. The method is not applicable for characterizing the vibration behaviour of tracks on loadbearing structures such as bridges or embankments.

Keel fr

EVS-EN 61228:2008

Hind 123,00

Identne EN 61228:2008

ja identne IEC 61228:2008

Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning - Measurement and specification method

This International Standard describes the method of measuring, evaluating and specifying the characteristics of fluorescent ultraviolet lamps that are used in appliances for tanning purposes. It includes specific requirements regarding the marking of such lamps. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1993 and its Amendment 1 (1996). In this second edition, an equivalency code for the lamps is introduced. This equivalency code characterises the spectral energy distribution and is to be applied when replacing lamps in tanning equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61228:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50366:2005

Identne EN 50366:2003

Elektri rakendused majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Elektromagnetilised väljad. Hindamis- ja mõõtmismeetodid

Käesolev Euroopa standard käsitleb elektromagnetilisi välju ja defineerib meetodid elektri- ja magnetvälja hindamiseks sagedustel kuni 300 GHz kodumasinade ja teiste analoogiliste seadmete ümber. Need meetodid on rakendatavad ka seadmetele, mis normaalselt ei ole mõeldud kodukasutamiseks, kuid mis sellest hoolimata võivad inimestele olla üldiselt kättesaadavad nagu seadmed, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks mitteasjatundjatele kauplustes, kergetööstuses ja farmides.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 62233:2008

EVS-EN 50366:2003/A1:2006

Identne EN 50366:2003/A1:2006

Elektri rakendused majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Elektromagnetilised väljad. Hindamis- ja mõõtmismeetodid

Käesolev Euroopa standard käsitleb elektromagnetilisi välju ja defineerib meetodid elektri- ja magnetvälja hindamiseks sagedustel kuni 300 GHz kodumasinade ja teiste analoogiliste seadmete ümber. Need meetodid on rakendatavad ka seadmetele, mis normaalselt ei ole mõeldud kodukasutamiseks, kuid mis sellest hoolimata võivad inimestele olla üldiselt kättesaadavad nagu seadmed, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks mitteasjatundjatele kauplustes, kergetööstuses ja farmides.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62233:2008

EVS-EN 60034-9:2001

Identne EN 60034-9:1997

ja identne IEC 60034-9:1997

Pöörlevad elektrimasinad. Osa 9: Müra piirväärtused

Specifies maximum permissible A-weighted sound power levels for rotating electrical machines complying with IEC 34-1, with methods of cooling according to IEC 34-6 and degrees of protection according to IEC 34-5.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60034-9:2005

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 1265:2000/prA1

Identne EN 1265:1999/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Safety of machinery - Noise test code for foundry machines and equipment

This noise test code specifies all the information necessary to carry out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of noise emission characteristics of several groups of foundry machinery. It specifies noise measurement methods that are available and operating and mounting conditions that shall be used for for the test

Keel en

EN 1299:1999/prA1

Identne EN 1299:1997/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mehaaniline võnkumine ja löök. Seadmete vibroisoleerimine. Teave vibratsiooniallika isoleerimise kohta

Selles standardis antud juhiste abil saab tagada, et seadmete tootjad esitaksid küllaldast teavet vibroisolatsiooni kasutamise kohta nende toodetud seadmetel.

Keel en

EN 12198-2:2003/prA1

Identne EN 12198-2:2002/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Masinatest lähtuvast kiirgusest tulenevate riskide hindamine ja vähendamine. Osa 2: Kiirguse mõõtmine

This European Standard defines basic technology and specifies general procedures for making and reporting measurements of quantities related to radiation emitted by machinery. It covers the different radiation emissions as defined in EN 12198-1

Keel en

EN 12549:2000/prA1

Identne EN 12549:1999/prA1:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Akustika. Mürakitse kood kinnitusdetailide sisselöömise instrumentidele. Tehniline meetod

This standard applies to fastener driving tools. The noise created by fastener driving tools directly affecting the surrounding environment (noise emission) shall be calculated in a uniform procedure enabling comparison of the final results.

Keel en

EN 60704-1:2002/FprA1

Identne EN 60704-1:1997/FprA1:2008
ja identne IEC 60704-1:1997/A1:200X
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kodumajapidamises ja sarnates oludes kasutatavate seadmete poolt tekitatava õhumüra määramise katsenormid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This standard applies to electric appliances (including their accessories or components) for household and similar use, supplied from mains or from batteries. This standard does not apply to: - appliances, equipment or machines designed exclusively for industrial or professional purposes; - appliances which are integrated parts of a building or its installations such as equipment for air conditioning, heating and ventilating (except household fans, cooker hoods and free standing heating appliances), oil burners for central heating, pumps for water supply and for sewage systems.

Keel en

prEN ISO 2151

Identne prEN ISO 2151:2008
ja identne ISO 2151:2004
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Akustika. Kompressorite ja vaakumpumpade mürakitsekoodeks. Inseneritehniline meetod (kategooria 2)

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement, determination and declaration of the noise emission from portable and stationary compressors and vacuum pumps. It prescribes the mounting, loading and working conditions under which measurements are to be made, and includes measurement or determination of the noise emission expressed as - the sound power level under specified load conditions, - the emission sound pressure level at the work station under specified load conditions. It is applicable to - compressors for various types of gases, - oil-lubricated air compressors, - oil-flooded air compressors, - water injected air compressors, - oil-free air compressors, - compressors for handling hazardous gases (gas compressors), - compressors for handling oxygen, - compressors for handling acetylene, - high-pressure compressors [over 4 Mpa (40 bar)], - compressors for application at low inlet temperatures, i.e. below 0 °C, - large compressors (over 1 000 kW input power), - portable and skid-mounted air compressors, and - rotary positive displacement blowers and centrifugal blowers and exhausters in applications u 0,2 MPa (u 2 bar). It is not applicable to - compressors for gases other than acetylene having a maximum allowable working pressure of less than 0,5 bar/0,05 MPa, - refrigerant compressors used in refrigerating systems or heat pumps, - hand-held portable compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2151:2004

prEN ISO 3611

Identne prEN ISO 3611:2008
ja identne ISO/DIS 3611:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional measuring instruments - Micrometers for external measurements; Design and metrological characteristics

This International Standard provides the most important design and metrological characteristics of micrometers for external measurements with maximum measuring range of 500 mm. - with analogue indication, - with digital indication: mechanical or electronic digital - display, - Normative references.

Keel en

prEN ISO 15744

Identne prEN ISO 15744:2008
ja identne ISO 15744:2002
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Müramõõtmise kood. Tehniline meetod (klass 2)**

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement, determination and declaration of the noise emission from hand-held non-electric power tools. It prescribes the loading and working conditions under which can be determined a) the noise emission, under specified load conditions, expressed as the sound power level, and b) the emission sound pressure level at the work station under specified load conditions. This International Standard is applicable to typical hand-held non-electric power tools including rotary tools, orbital and random orbital sanders, rotary and non-rotary reciprocating and percussive tools and a variety of assembly tools. It is not applicable to cartridge-operated tools, fastener driving tools (e.g. nailers, staplers) or any tool powered by an internal combustion engine, nor is it applicable to breakers or other power tools which, when placed on the market, are required to meet the provisions of legislation specifying test methods and imposing limits on noise emission from, for example, equipment used outdoors. NOTE This noise measurement code could also be applied to other equipment such as winches, pneumatic motors, auto-feed drills and tappers, pumps, hydraulic motors and screw feed systems, provided their principles of operation were in accordance with those of pneumatic and hydraulic equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15744:2002

19 KATSETAMINE**KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS****prEN ISO 12706**

Identne prEN ISO 12706:2008
ja identne ISO/DIS 12706:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Non-destructive testing - Terminology - Terms used in penetrant testing

This document standard consists of technical terms related to penetrant testing.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12706:2000

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1112:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne EN 1112:2008

Sanitary tapware - Shower outlets for sanitary tapware for water supply systems of type 1 and type 2 - General technical specification

This European Standard specifies: the dimensional, leaktightness, mechanical, hydraulic and acoustic characteristics with which shower outlets shall comply; the procedures for testing these characteristics. This European Standard applies to shower heads and hand showers of any material used for ablutionary purposes and intended for equipping and supplementing sanitary tapware for baths and showers. This European Standard applies to shower heads and hand showers connected downstream of the obturator of the tapware. Integral and remote spray attachments incorporated in tapware (e.g. sink and wash basin mixing valves) are not covered by this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1112:2000; EVS-EN 13904:2003

EVS-EN 1113:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne EN 1113:2008

Sanitary tapware - Shower hoses for sanitary tapware for water supply systems of type 1 and type 2 - General technical specification

This European Standard specifies: the dimensional, leaktightness, mechanical and hydraulic characteristics with which shower hoses shall comply; the procedures for testing these characteristics. This European Standard applies to shower hoses of any material used for ablutionary purposes and intended for equipping and supplementing sanitary tapware for baths and showers. This European Standard applies to shower hoses connected downstream of the obturator of the tapware. Hoses which are an integral part of sanitary tapware (sink and wash basin mixing valves) or hoses intended to connect sanitary tapware to the water supplies are not covered by this European Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1113:2000; EVS-EN 13905:2003

EVS-EN 1439:2008

Hind 180,00

Identne EN 1439:2008

LPG equipment and accessories - Procedure for checking LPG cylinders before, during and after filling

This European Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable LPG cylinders before, during and after filling. This European Standard applies to transportable refillable LPG cylinders of water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l. This European Standard does not apply to cylinders permanently installed in vehicles, or to plant and filling equipment. This standard is applicable to the following: welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders with a specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 1442 and EN 12807 or an equivalent standard); welded steel LPG cylinders without specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 14140 or an equivalent standard); welded aluminium LPG cylinders (see EN 13110 or an equivalent standard); composite LPG cylinders (see EN 14427 or an equivalent standard). Specific requirements for different types of cylinders are detailed in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex D. NOTE Rejection limits for a particular type of protected cylinder are given in Annex G. This standard is intended to be applied to cylinders complying with RID/ADR (including pi marked cylinders) and also to existing non RID/ADR cylinder populations.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14763:2007; EVS-EN 1439:2005; EVS-EN 14794:2005; EVS-EN 14913:2006

EVS-EN 1440:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 1440:2008

Vedelgaasi (LPG) transporditavad korduvtäidetavad keevitatud terasballoonid . Perioodiline tehniline ülevaatus

This European Standard specifies procedures for periodic inspection and testing, for transportable refillable LPG cylinders with a water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l. This standard is applicable to the following: welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders with a specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 1442 and EN 12807 or the equivalent standard); welded steel LPG cylinders without specified minimum wall thickness (see EN 14140:2003+A1 or the equivalent standard); welded aluminium LPG cylinders (see EN 13110 or the equivalent standard); composite LPG cylinders (see EN 14427 or the equivalent standard). This standard is intended to be applied to cylinders complying with RID/ADR (including pi marked cylinders) and also to existing non RID/ADR cylinder populations. This standard does not apply to cylinders permanently installed in vehicles.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1440:2006; EVS-EN 14795:2006; EVS-EN 14767:2006; EVS-EN 14914:2006

EVS-EN ISO 7326:2008

Hind 113,00

Identne EN ISO 7326:2008

ja identne ISO 7326:2006

Rubber and plastics hoses - Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions

This International Standard specifies five methods for determining the ozone resistance of the outer covers of hoses: - method 1, for bore sizes up to and including 25 mm, carried out on the hose itself; - method 2, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the hose wall; - method 3, for bore sizes greater than 25 mm, carried out on a test piece from the cover; - method 4, for all bore sizes, carried out on the hose itself; - method 5, for all bore sizes, carried out on hoses that are expandable, for example textile-reinforced hoses.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 27326:1999

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1113:2000

Identne EN 1113:1997

Dušivoolikud (PN 10) sanitaartehniliste kraanide jaoks

Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on kindlaks määrata järgmised omadused: - lekkekindlus, dimensionaalne, mehaanilised, hüdraulilised ja akustilised parameetrid, millele dušivoolikud peavad vastama; - nende parameetrite testimise meetodid. Standard kehtib pesemiseks kasutatavate dušivoolikute materjalist voolikute kohta ning need voolikud on mõeldud vannide ja dušivoolikute sanitaartehniliste kraanide ühendamiseks dušivoolikute ikäepidemetega. Need voolikud võivad ühendada ainult kraani sulguri sissevooluavaga.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1113:2000

EVS-EN 1439:2005

Identne EN 1439:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded and brazed steel Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders - Procedure for checking before, during and after filling

This European Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders before, during and after filling.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1439:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1439:2008

EVS-EN 1440:2006

Identne EN 1440:2005

Vedelgaasi (LPG) transporditavad korduvtäidetavad keevitatud terasballoonid . Perioodiline tehniline ülevaatus

This European Standard specifies inspection intervals, procedures for periodic inspection and testing, for transportable refillable welded and brazed steel LPG cylinders of water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l with a minimum wall thickness of 1,5 mm (see EN 1442 and EN 12807).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1440:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN 1440:2008

EVS-EN 14763:2007

Identne EN 14763:2005

Vedelgaasi (LPG) seadmed ja lisavarustus.

Transporditavad korduvtäidetavad komposiitmaterjalist balloonid. Kontrolliprotseduurid enne täitmist, täitmise ajal ja pärast täitmist

Standard määrab toimingud, mida tuleb rakendada transporditavate korduvtäidetavate vedelgaasi (LPG) komposiitmaterjalist balloonide kontrollimisel enne täitmist, täitmise ajal ja pärast täitmist.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1439:2008

EVS-EN 14767:2006

Identne EN 14767:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable composite cylinders for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - Periodic inspection

This European Standard specifies periodic inspection intervals, procedures for inspection, inspection and testing for transportable refillable composite LPG cylinders with a water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1440:2008

EVS-EN 14794:2005

Identne EN 14794:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable aluminium cylinders for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - Procedure for checking before, during and after filling

This European Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable welded aluminium LPG cylinders before, during and after filling.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1439:2008

EVS-EN 14795:2006

Identne EN 14795:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable aluminium cylinders for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - Periodic inspection

This European Standard specifies inspection intervals, procedures for periodic inspection and testing, for transportable refillable welded aluminium LPG cylinders of water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l. (see EN 13110).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1440:2008

EVS-EN 14913:2006

Identne EN 14913:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - Alternative design and construction; procedure for checking before, during and after filling

This European Standard specifies the procedures to be adopted when checking transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders of alternative design and construction (see EN 14140) before, during and after filling.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1439:2008

EVS-EN 14914:2006

Identne EN 14914:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable welded steel cylinders for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) - Alternative design and construction; periodic inspection

This European Standard specifies inspection intervals, procedures for periodic inspection and testing, for transportable refillable welded steel LPG cylinders of alternative design and construction of water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l (see EN 14140).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1440:2008

EVS-EN 27326:1999

Identne EN 27326:1993

ja identne ISO 7326:1991

Kummist ja plastist voolikud. Osoonikindluse hindamine staatilistel tingimustel

Standard määrab kindlaks kolm meetodit voolikute väliskihi osoonikindluse hindamiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 7326:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 982:1999/prA1

Identne EN 982:1996/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Hüdroajamiga süsteemide ja nende komponentide ohutusnõuded. Hüdraulika

This standard applies to hydraulic systems and their components on machinery. It identifies hazards and factors which affect the safety of systems and their components when they are put to their intended use.

Keel en

EN 983:1999/prA1

Identne EN 983:1996/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Masinate ohutus. Hüdroajamiga süsteemide ja nende komponentide ohutusnõuded. Pneumatika

This standard applies to pneumatic systems and their components on machinery. It identifies hazards and factors which affect the safety of systems and their components when they are put to their intended use. Gas bottles and receivers are excluded from the scope of this standard. For receivers see EN 286-1.

Keel en

prEN 1822-1

Identne prEN 1822-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

High efficiency air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) - Part 1: Classification, performance testing, marking

This European Standard applies to high efficiency particulate and ultra low penetration air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) used in the field of ventilation and air conditioning and for technical processes, e.g. for clean room technology or applications in the nuclear and pharmaceutical industry. It establishes a procedure for the determination of the efficiency on the basis of a particle counting method using a liquid (or alternatively a solid) test aerosol, and allows a standardized classification of these filters in terms of their efficiency, both local and overall efficiency.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1822-1:1999

prEN 1822-2

Identne prEN 1822-2:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

High efficiency air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) - Part 2: Aerosol production, measuring equipment, particle counting statistic

This European Standard applies to efficient particulate air filters (EPA) high efficiency particulate air filters (HEPA) and ultra low penetration air filters (ULPA) used in the field of ventilation and air conditioning and for technical processes, e.g. for clean room technology or applications in the nuclear and pharmaceutical industry. It establishes a procedure for the determination of the efficiency on the basis of a particle counting method using a liquid (or alternatively a solid) test aerosol, and allows a standardized classification of these filters in terms of their efficiency, both local and overall efficiency. This European Standard describes the measuring instruments and aerosol generators used in the course of this testing. With regard to particle counting it specifies the statistical basis for the evaluation of counts with only small numbers of counted events.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1822-2:1999

prEN 1822-3

Identne prEN 1822-3:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

High efficiency air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) - Part 3: Testing flat sheet filter media

This European Standard applies to high efficiency particulate air filters and ultra low penetration air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) used in the field of ventilation and air conditioning and for technical processes, e.g. for clean room technology or applications in the nuclear and pharmaceutical industry. It establishes a procedure for the determination of the efficiency on the basis of a particle counting method using a liquid test aerosol, and allows a standardized classification of these filters in terms of their efficiency. This European Standard applies to testing sheet filter media used in high efficiency air filters. The procedure includes methods, test assemblies and conditions for carrying out the test, and the basis for calculating results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1822-3:1999

prEN 1822-4

Identne prEN 1822-4:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

High efficiency air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) - Part 4: Determining leakage of filter elements (scan method)

This European Standard applies to efficient air filters (EPA), high efficiency air filters (HEPA) and ultra low penetration air filters (ULPA-filters) used in the field of ventilation and air conditioning and for technical processes, for example, for clean room technology or applications in the nuclear or pharmaceutical industry. It establishes a procedure for the determination of the efficiency on the basis of a particle counting method using an artificial test aerosol, and allows a standardized classification of these filters in terms of their efficiency. Part 4 of this standard applies to the leak testing of filter elements. The scan method which is described in detail regarding procedure, apparatus and test conditions in the body of this standard is valid for the complete range of group H and U filters and is considered to be the reference test method for leak determination. The "Oil Thread Leak Test" according to Annex A and the "0.3 – 0.5 µm Particle Efficiency Leak Test" according to Annex E may be used alternatively but for defined classes of group H filters only.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1822-4:2001

prEN 1822-5

Identne prEN 1822-5: 2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

High efficiency air filters (EPA, HEPA and ULPA) - Part 5: Determining the efficiency of filter elements

This European Standard applies to efficient particulate air filters (EPA), high efficiency particulate air filters (HEPA) and ultra low penetration air filters (ULPA) used in the field of ventilation and air conditioning and for technical processes, e.g. for clean room technology or applications in the nuclear and pharmaceutical industry. It establishes a procedure for the determination of the efficiency on the basis of a particle counting method using a liquid test aerosol, and allows a standardized classification of these filters in terms of their efficiency. Part 5 of the standard deals with measuring the efficiency of filter elements, specifying the conditions and procedures for carrying out tests, describing a specimen test apparatus and its components, and including the method for evaluating test results.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1822-5:2001

prEN 15776

Identne prEN 15776:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Unfired pressure vessels - Additional requirements for the design and fabrication of pressure vessels and parts constructed from cast iron with elongation equal or less than 15%

This European standard specifies requirements for the design, material, manufacturing and testing of pressure vessels and pressure vessel parts. The allowed materials are specific grades with an elongation equal or less than 15% as specified in the following material standards: - EN 1561 Founding – Grey cast irons - EN 1563 Founding – Spheroidal graphite cast irons - EN 13835 Founding – Austenitic cast irons This standard is to be used in addition to the general requirements for unfired pressure vessels under EN 13445: Unfired Pressure Vessels. Allowed cast irons grades, corresponding design limitations and service conditions are given in Tables 4.1-1 and 4.1-2. Special precautions are required when using cast iron with elongation equal or less than 15% to attain the same safety level as when using cast iron with elongation higher than 15%. Service restrictions and limitations are given in Clause 4. Cast iron with elongation equal or less than 15% shall only be used for pressure equipment when operational and technical advantages are dictating its use instead of the cast iron grades given in EN13445-6. For relationship with EU Directives, see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard. NOTE Requirements for the design, material, manufacturing and testing of pressure vessels and pressure vessel parts made from cast irons with elongation greater than 15% are given in EN 13445- 6.

Keel en

prEN ISO 2151

Identne prEN ISO 2151:2008

ja identne ISO 2151:2004

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Akustika. Kompressorite ja vaakumpumpade mürakatsekoodeks. Inseneritehniline meetod (kategooria 2)

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement, determination and declaration of the noise emission from portable and stationary compressors and vacuum pumps. It prescribes the mounting, loading and working conditions under which measurements are to be made, and includes measurement or determination of the noise emission expressed as - the sound power level under specified load conditions, - the emission sound pressure level at the work station under specified load conditions. It is applicable to - compressors for various types of gases, - oil-lubricated air compressors, - oil-flooded air compressors, - water injected air compressors, - oil-free air compressors, - compressors for handling hazardous gases (gas compressors), - compressors for handling oxygen, - compressors for handling acetylene, - high-pressure compressors [over 4 Mpa (40 bar)], - compressors for application at low inlet temperatures, i.e. below 0 °C, - large compressors (over 1 000 kW input power), - portable and skid-mounted air compressors, and - rotary positive displacement blowers and centrifugal blowers and exhausters in applications u 0,2 MPa (u 2 bar). It is not applicable to - compressors for gases other than acetylene having a maximum allowable working pressure of less than 0,5 bar/0,05 MPa, - refrigerant compressors used in refrigerating systems or heat pumps, - hand-held portable compressors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2151:2004

prEN ISO 9809-1

Identne prEN ISO 9809-1:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 9809-1:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

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

This part of ISO 9809 specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This part of ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum tensile strength R_m of less than 1 100 MPa. NOTE 1 If so desired, cylinders of water capacity less than 0,5 l and between 150 l and 500 l may be manufactured and certified to be in full compliance with this part of ISO 9809. NOTE 2 For quenched and tempered cylinders with maximum tensile strength greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa, refer to ISO 9809-2. For normalized steel cylinders refer to ISO 9809-3.

Keel en

prEN ISO 9809-2

Identne prEN ISO 9809-2:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 9809-2:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

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

This part of ISO 9809 specifies minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations and tests at manufacture of refillable quenched and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. This part of ISO 9809 is applicable to cylinders with a maximum tensile strength R_m of greater than or equal to 1 100 MPa. It does not cover cylinders with $R_m \max > 1 300$ MPa for diameters > 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses (a') ≥ 12 mm, and $R_m \max \geq 1 400$ MPa for diameters ≤ 140 mm and guaranteed wall thicknesses (a') ≥ 6 mm, because beyond these limits additional requirements may apply. NOTE 1 If so desired, cylinders of water capacity less than 0,5 l and between 150 l and 500 l may be manufactured and certified to be in full compliance with to this part of ISO 9809. NOTE 2 For quenched and tempered cylinders with maximum tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa refer to ISO 9809-1. For normalized steel cylinders refer to ISO 9809-3. NOTE 3 Grades and strength ranges of steels used for these types of cylinders might not be compatible with some gas service (see 6.1.4) and operational conditions.

Keel en

prEN ISO 9809-3

Identne prEN ISO 9809-3:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 9809-3:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

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

This part of ISO 9809 sets out minimum requirements for the material, design, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, examinations and tests at manufacture of refillable normalized or normalized and tempered seamless steel gas cylinders of water capacities from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed, liquefied and dissolved gases. NOTE 1 If so desired, cylinders of water capacity less than 0,5 l may be manufactured and certified to this part of ISO 9809. NOTE 2 For quenched and tempered cylinders with maximum tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa refer to ISO 9809-1. For quenched and tempered cylinders with maximum tensile strength $\geq 1 100$ MPa refer to ISO 9809-2.

Keel en

prEN ISO 10497

Identne prEN ISO 10497:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 10497:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

Testing of valves - Fire type-testing requirements

This International Standard specifies fire type-testing requirements and a fire type-test method for confirming the pressure-containing capability of a valve under pressure during and after the fire test. It does not cover the testing requirements for valve actuators other than manually operated gear boxes or similar mechanisms when these form part of the normal valve assembly. Other types of valve actuators (e.g. electrical, pneumatic or hydraulic) may need special protection to operate in the environment considered in this valve test, and the fire testing of such actuators is outside the scope of this International Standard. NOTE For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms "fire type-test" and "fire test" are synonymous.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10497:2004

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2008

Hind 402,00

Identne EN 61158-6-2:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-2:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 2 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-2, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-2. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

Hind 486,00

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-3. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3

Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 61158-6-4:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-4:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-4. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-5:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-5:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 5 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 5 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 5 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-5. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This

standard-6 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-7:2008

Hind 343,00

Identne EN 61158-6-7:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-7:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-7: Application layer protocol specification - Type 7 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 7 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 7 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to • define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-7, and • define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the Type 7 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-7. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-8:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-8:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-8:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-8: Application layer protocol specification - Type 8 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 8 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 8 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-8, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 8 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-8. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-9. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-11:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-5-11:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-11:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-11: Application layer service definition - Type 11 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the Fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 11 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial

communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This part of IEC 61158 do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfil any given Type of application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-5-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-12:2007

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

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-5-13:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-13:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-5-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which

gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 14 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-15: Application layer service definition - Type 15 elements

1.1 Overview In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that "one size does not fit all." Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-many, request-reply, events), and the constraints imposed by the application and execution platforms. The Type 15 fieldbus provides two major communication mechanisms that complement each others to satisfy communication requirements in the field of automation: the Client/Server and the Publish/Subscribe paradigms. They can be used concurrently on the same device. Type 15 Client/Server operates in a Client/Server relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers, and have been implemented on a variety of stacks and communication media, including EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-425, HDLC (ISO 13239), fiber, TCP/IP, Wireless LANs and Radios. Type 15 Publish/Subscribe operates in a Publish/Subscribe relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers and can be configured to provide reliable behaviour and support determinism. The most common stack is UDP/IP. The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 15 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes.

The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This part of IEC 61158 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 15 application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158. 1.4 Type overview In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that "one size does not fit all." Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-many, request-reply, events), and the constraints imposed by the application and execution platforms. The Type 15 fieldbus provides two major communication mechanisms that complement each others to satisfy communication requirements in the field of automation: the Client/Server and the Publish/Subscribe paradigms. They can be used concurrently on the same device. Type 15 Client/Server operates in a Client/Server relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers, and have been implemented on a variety of stacks and communication media, including EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-425, HDLC (ISO 13239), fiber, TCP/IP, Wireless LANs and Radios. Type 15 Publish/Subscribe operates in a Publish/Subscribe relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are

independent of the underlying layers and can be configured to provide reliable behavior and support determinism. The most common stack is UDP/IP.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-16:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 61158-5-16:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-16:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-16: Application layer service definition - Type 16 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 16 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-17:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-5-17:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-17:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-17: Application layer service definition - Type 17 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 17 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 17 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-18:2008

Hind 208,00

Identne EN 61158-5-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-18: Application layer service definition - Type 18 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the Type 18 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial

communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This part of IEC 61158 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 18 application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 61158-5-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-19:2007

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

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 61158-5-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition -Type 20 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 20 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

Hind 567,00

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2007

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

1.1 General The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-10. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-11:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 61158-6-11:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-11:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 11 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-11, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-11. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6

series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

Hind 324,00

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-12. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3

Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 61158-6-13:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-13:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 13 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-13, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 13 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-13. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-14. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-15. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-16:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 61158-6-16:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-16:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-16: Application layer protocol specification - Type 16 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 16 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of - an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, - the primitive actions and events of the service; - the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and - the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to - the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and - Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-16. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61491:2002; EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-17:2008

Hind 268,00

Identne EN 61158-6-17:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-17:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-17: Application layer protocol specification - Type 17 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 17 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 17 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-17, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 17 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-17. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series.

1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158- 5-18, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-18. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series.

1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

Hind 180,00

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2007

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

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

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define 1) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and 2) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-20. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN ISO 14175:2008

Hind 113,00

Identne EN ISO 14175:2008

ja identne ISO 14175:2008

Keevitustarvikud. Sulakeevituse ja seonduvate protsesside kaitsegaasid

This International Standard specifies requirements for the classification of gases and gas mixtures used in fusion welding and allied processes including, but not limited to: tungsten arc welding (Process 141); gas-shielded metal arc welding (Process 13); plasma arc welding (Process 15); plasma arc cutting (Process 83); laser welding (Process 52); laser cutting (Process 84); arc braze welding (Process 972).

NOTE Process numbers are in accordance with ISO 4063. The purpose of this International Standard is to classify and designate shielding, backing, process and assist gases in accordance with their chemical properties and metallurgical behaviour as the basis for correct selection by the user and to simplify the possible qualification procedures. Gas purities and mixing tolerances are specified as delivered by the supplier (manufacturer) and not at the point of use. Gases or gas mixtures may be supplied in either liquid or gaseous form, but when used for welding and allied processes, the gases are always used in the gaseous form. Fuel gases, such as acetylene, natural gas, propane, etc., and resonator gases, as used in gas lasers, are not covered by this International Standard. Transportation and handling of gases and containers shall be in accordance with local, national and regional standards and regulations as required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 439:1999

EVS-EN ISO 15614-1:2004/A1:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN ISO 15614-1:2004/A1:2008

ja identne ISO 15614-1:2004/A1:2008

Metallide keevitusprotseduuride spetsifitseerimine ja atesteerimine. Keevitustarvikute katse. Osa 1: Teraste gaas- ja kaarkeevitus ning nikli ja niklisulamite kaarkeevitus (ISO 15614-1:2004)

This European Standard is a part of a series of standards, details of this series are given in EN ISO 15607:2003, annex A. This standard specifies how a preliminary welding procedure specification is qualified based on pre-production welding tests. The principles of this standard may be applied to other welding processes. This standard is applicable to arc welding, gas welding, beam welding, resistance welding, stud welding and friction welding of metallic materials. The use of this standard can be restricted by an application standard or specification.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 439:1999

Identne EN 439:1994

Keevitusmaterjalid. Kaarkeevituseks ja -lõikamiseks kasutatavad kaitsegaasid

Käesolevat standardit rakendatakse kaitsegaaskaarkeevituse ja lõikamisprotsesside korral, mis viiakse läbi selles standardis kindlaksmääratud gaaside ja segugaasidega. Rakendused hõlmavad muu hulgas järgmisi protsesse: TIG, MAG, MIG-keevitus, plasmakaarkeevitus (PAW) ja plasmakaarlõikamine (PAC). Käesoleva standardi eesmärgiks on klassifitseerida kaitsegaasid nende keemiliste omaduste järgi, mis oleksid aluseks kaitsegaaside ja lisamaterjalide koosluste heakskiiduks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 14175:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 792-3:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-3:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.

Ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Puurid ja tõukurid

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-3, applies to hand-held non-electric power tools used for rotary drilling of holes in all kinds of material, e.g. wood, metal, concrete, plastics etc. and tappers for tapping and cleaning threads in metal and plastics.

Keel en

EN 792-9:2001/prA1

Identne EN 792-9:2001/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.

Ohutusnõuded. Osa 9: Stantspeenestid

This standard applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air or hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e.g. a balancer. This standard applies to hand-held non-electric power tools fitted with collets used for grinding and surface finishing and chamfering using mounted points, burrs and files and small wire brushes mounted on shafts.

Keel en

EN 792-10:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-10:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.

Ohutusnõuded. Osa 10: Surve jõuseadised

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-10, applies to hand-held non-electric compression power tools with yoke, e.g. for squeeze riveting, punching, shaping, pressing and cutting of metal, plastics or other materials.

Keel en

EN 792-11:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-11:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 11: Nokkijad ja käärid**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-11, applies to hand-held, non-electric power tools with a reciprocating movement for nibbling and shearing.

Keel en

EN 792-12:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-12:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 12: Väikesed ketassaed, väikesed vibrosaed ja kahemehesaed**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-12, applies to hand-held non-electric small circular and small oscillating and reciprocating power tools for sawing.

Keel en

EN 792-13:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-13:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 13: Kinnitusdetailide sissetagamise tööriistad**

This standard is applicable to fastener driving tools which are handled by one person and in which energy in a linear movement is applied to a loaded fastener for the purpose of driving this into a workpiece of a determined material.

Keel en

EN 792-1:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-1:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Mittekeermestatud mehaaniliste kinnitusdetailide monteerimise jõuseadised**

This standard applies to hand-held power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a harness; a suspension, e. g. a balancer.

Keel en

EN 792-2:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-2:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 2: Tükeldamise ja kurdumise jõuseadised**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a harness; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-2, applies to non-electric, hand-held power tools without rotation, for cutting-off wires, cables, etc., and for crimping for example connectors to cable ends.

Keel en

EN 792-4:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-4:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 4: Mittepöörleva löögi mittepöörlevad jõuseadised**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-4, applies to non-electric power tools used for chipping, riveting, breaking of concrete and asphalt, ramming etc.

Keel en

EN 792-5:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-5:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 5: Pöörlevad löökpuurid**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a harness; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-5, applies to hand-held, non-electric, power tools used for making holes in hard materials like rock and concrete.

Keel en

EN 792-6:2000/prA1

Identne EN 792-6:2000/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 6: Monteerimisjõuseadised keermega kinnitusdetailidele**

The standard EN 792 applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air, hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e. g. a balancer. This part, EN 792-6, applies to hand-held, non-electric, power tools for tightening or installing of threaded fasteners.

Keel en

EN 792-7:2002/prA1

Identne EN 792-7:2001/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 7: Peenestid**

This European Standard applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air or hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator.

Keel en

EN 792-8:2001/prA1

Identne EN 792-8:2001/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised.**Ohutusnõuded. Osa 8: Lihvijad ja poleerijad**

This standard applies to hand-held non-electric power tools driven by rotary or linear motors, powered by compressed air or hydraulic fluid and intended to be used by one operator and supported by: the operator's hand or hands; a suspension, e.g. a balancer. This standard applies to hand-held non-electric power tools intended for polishing and sanding with all types of movement e.g. rotary, orbital and reciprocating, using coated abrasive products and bonnets of various soft materials and endless belts.

Keel en

EN 1265:2000/prA1

Identne EN 1265:1999/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Safety of machinery - Noise test code for foundry machines and equipment

This noise test code specifies all the information necessary to carry out efficiently and under standardized conditions the determination, declaration and verification of noise emission characteristics of several groups of foundry machinery. It specifies noise measurement methods that are available and operating and mounting conditions that shall be used for the test

Keel en

EN 12549:2000/prA1

Identne EN 12549:1999/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Akustika. Mürakitse kood kinnitusdetailide sisselöömise instrumentidele. Tehniline meetod

This standard applies to fastener driving tools. The noise created by fastener driving tools directly affecting the surrounding environment (noise emission) shall be calculated in a uniform procedure enabling comparison of the final results.

Keel en

EN 60745-2-4:2003/FprA1

Identne EN 60745-2-4:2003/FprA1:2008

ja identne IEC 60745-2-4:2002/A1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käsिमootoriga elektrilised tööriistad. Ohutus. Osad 2-4: Erinõuded mitte ketastüübilistele lihvimis- ja poleerimismasinatetele

This standard applies to sanders and polishers with the exception of all types of disc-type tools, which are covered by IEC 60745-2-3. Tools covered by this standard include but are not limited to belt sanders, reciprocating sanders or polishers, orbital sanders or polishers, and random orbit sanders or polishers.

Keel en

FprEN 60519-21

Identne FprEN 60519-21:2008

ja identne IEC 60519-21:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Ohutus elekterkuumutuspaigaldistes. Osa 21:**Erinõuded takistuskuumutusseadmetele.****Kuumutamise ja sulatamise klaasseadmed**

This part of IEC 60519 is applicable to indirect resistance heating equipment for the heating and melting of glass, operating in voltage bands 1 and 2. These particular requirements also apply to equipment for direct resistance heating and melting of glass by means of current introduced by electrodes passing through the charge to be heated. The object of this standard is the determination of safety requirements for both indirect and direct resistance heating equipment for the heating and melting of glass, which is energized with d.c. voltage or with single-phase or multiphase a.c. voltage of frequency up to 60 Hz. NOTE Extraction of liquid glass or a similar material at the extraction point is part of the production process and does not constitute part of the operation of the electroheat equipment. The standard covers the safety aspects of electrical parts also in the case when electrical heating is combined with other means of heating, for example liquid fuel heating. These requirements do not apply to equipment for direct resistance heating, where, owing to the technology used, IEC 60519-3, IEC 60519-4, IEC 60519-8 are applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60519-21:2001

FprEN 60546-2

Identne FprEN 60546-2:2008

ja identne IEC 60546-2:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Controllers with analogue signals for use in industrial-process control systems; Part 2: Guidance for inspection and routine testing

This standard applies to pneumatic and electrical industrial-process controllers using analogue signals which are in accordance with IEC 60381 and IEC 60382. The provisions of this standard are applicable in principle to controllers having different, but continuous signals.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60546-2:2002

FprEN 60546-1

Identne FprEN 60546-1:2008

ja identne IEC 60546-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Controllers with analogue signals for use in industrial-process control systems - Part 1: Methods of evaluating the performance

This standard applies to Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) pneumatic and electric industrial-process controllers using analogue continuous input and output signals which are in accordance with current international standards. It should be noted that while the tests specified herein cover controllers having such signals, they can be applied in principle to controllers having different but continuous signals. It should be also noted that this standard has been written for pneumatic and electric industrial-process controllers with only analogue components and is not necessarily to be used for controllers with microprocessors.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60546-1:2002

prEN ISO 6947

Identne prEN ISO 6947:2008
ja identne ISO/DIS 6947:2008
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Keevisõblused. Keevitusasendid. Kalde- ja pöördnurkade määratlused

This Standard defines welding positions for testing and production, for butt and fillet welds in all product forms. Annex A provides information on the limits of the slope of a weld axis and the rotation of the weld face about the weld axis for welding positions. Annex B provides a comparison of International, European and US designations (based on CEN/TR 14633). NOTE Butt weld and groove weld are synonymous.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 6947:1999

prEN ISO 15744

Identne prEN ISO 15744:2008
ja identne ISO 15744:2002
Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Käeshoitavad mitteelektrilised jõuseadised. Müramõõtmise kood. Tehniline meetod (klass 2)

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement, determination and declaration of the noise emission from hand-held non-electric power tools. It prescribes the loading and working conditions under which can be determined a) the noise emission, under specified load conditions, expressed as the sound power level, and b) the emission sound pressure level at the work station under specified load conditions. This International Standard is applicable to typical hand-held non-electric power tools including rotary tools, orbital and random orbital sanders, rotary and non-rotary reciprocating and percussive tools and a variety of assembly tools. It is not applicable to cartridge-operated tools, fastener driving tools (e.g. nailers, staplers) or any tool powered by an internal combustion engine, nor is it applicable to breakers or other power tools which, when placed on the market, are required to meet the provisions of legislation specifying test methods and imposing limits on noise emission from, for example, equipment used outdoors. NOTE This noise measurement code could also be applied to other equipment such as winches, pneumatic motors, auto-feed drills and tappers, pumps, hydraulic motors and screw feed systems, provided their principles of operation were in accordance with those of pneumatic and hydraulic equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15744:2002

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

UUED STANDARDID**EVS-EN 378-1:2008**

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 378-1:2008

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property (but not goods in storage) and the local and global environment for: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; c) location of these refrigerating systems. NOTE 1 For secondary heating or cooling systems charged with any refrigerants listed in Annex E the charge limitations of part 1 (Annex C) apply. For refrigerating systems with a limited mass of refrigerant only some of the parts and clauses are applicable. The exceptions are defined in the scope and the clauses of each part of EN 378. This European Standard is not applicable to refrigerating systems with air or water as refrigerant. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E are not covered by this European Standard as long as a safety class is not assigned. NOTE 2 For the safety classification of refrigerant fluids not included in Annex E, see Annex F. This European Standard covers the hazards mentioned in the introduction. This European Standard is applicable to new refrigerating systems and modification of existing refrigerating systems in case the type of refrigerant changed or pressure vessels are replaced. The part dealing with maintenance, repair, operation, recovery, reuse and disposal also applies to existing systems. Parties responsible for existing refrigerating systems should consider the safety and environmental aspects of this European Standard and implement the more stringent requirements so far as they are reasonably practicable. Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be applicable to the type of machine or equipment covered by this European Standard. The present standard is not intended to provide means of complying with the essential health and safety requirements of Directive 94/9/EC.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 378-1:2000; EVS-EN 378-1:2000/A1:2004

EVS-EN 378-2:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 378-2:2008

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojustpumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 2: Kavandamine, valmistamine, katsetamine, märgistamine ja dokumentatsioon

This European Standard is applicable to the design, construction and installing of refrigerating systems including piping, components and materials and including ancillary equipment directly associated with such systems. It also specifies requirements for testing, commissioning, marking and documentation. In case the heat transfer fluid is not gaseous at atmospheric pressure, the requirements for circuits for heat transfer fluids are excluded except for any safety devices associated with the refrigerating system. It is not applicable to refrigerating systems with air or water as refrigerant and does not cover the requirements for equipment to be used in a potentially explosive atmosphere. The following ancillary equipment includes: fan and fan motor; electrical motor and transmission for open compressor systems. This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps. Systems using refrigerants other than those listed in Annex E of EN 378-1:2008 are not covered by this standard as long as a safety class is not assigned. Basic safety requirements for refrigerating systems as defined in EN 378-1 are applicable for this standard. Basic requirements for the installation site as defined in EN 378-3 apply. This European Standard is not applicable to refrigeration systems and heat pumps which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 378-2:2000

EVS-EN 378-3:2008

Hind 141,00

Identne EN 378-3:2008

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 3: Installation site and personal protection

This part three is applicable to the installation site (plant space, services and necessary personal protective equipment.) It specifies requirements on the site for safety, which may be needed because of, but not directly connected with, the refrigerating system and its ancillary components

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 378-3:2000; EVS-EN 378-3:2000/A1:2004

EVS-EN 378-4:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 378-4:2008

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

The scope of EN 378-1:2008 is applicable. This European Standard specifies requirements for safety and environmental aspects in relation to operation, maintenance, and repair of refrigerating systems and the recovery, reuse and disposal of all types of refrigerant, refrigerant oil, heat transfer medium, refrigerating system and part thereof. These requirements are intended to minimise risks of injury to persons and damage to property and the environment resulting from improper handling of the refrigerants or from contaminants leading to system breakdown and resultant emission of the refrigerant. Certain clauses and subclauses of this European Standard are not applicable to unit systems self contained systems and systems built on site which operate with charges of refrigerant up to 3 kg of refrigerant. These subclauses are 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1.1 to 5.1.4, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.3 and 6.6. For these systems, the necessary maintenance has to be described in the instruction manual and should repairs be necessary, contact the nearest authorised repair service centre.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 378-4:2000/A1:2004; EVS-EN 378-4:2000

EVS-EN 62108:2008

Hind 208,00

Identne EN 62108:2008

ja identne IEC 62108:2007

Concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) modules and assemblies - Design qualification and type approval

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for the design qualification and type approval of concentrator photovoltaic (CPV) modules and assemblies suitable for long-term operation in general open-air climates as defined in IEC 60721-2-1. The test sequence is partially based on that specified in IEC 61215 for the design qualification and type approval of flat-plate terrestrial crystalline silicon PV modules. However, some changes have been made to account for the special features of CPV receivers and modules, particularly with regard to the separation of on-site and in-lab tests, effects of tracking alignment, high current density, and rapid temperature changes, which have resulted in the formulation of some new test procedures or new requirements. The object of this test standard is to determine the electrical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics of the CPV modules and assemblies and to show, as far as possible within reasonable constraints of cost and time, that the CPV modules and assemblies are capable of withstanding prolonged exposure in climates described in the scope. The actual life of CPV modules and assemblies so qualified will depend on their design, production, environment, and the conditions under which they are operated.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 378-2:2000

Identne EN 378-2:2000

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 2: Kavandamine, valmistamine, katsetamine, märgistamine ja dokumentatsioon

This standard sets out the requirements relating to safety of persons, property - but not goods in storage - and local and global environment for a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems and c) the location of these refrigerating systems. Part 2 defines terms for refrigerating systems and components related to safety and environmental aspects.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-2:2008

EVS-EN 378-3:2000

Identne EN 378-3:2000

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 3: Paigalduskoht ja isikukaitsevahendid

This standard sets out the requirements relating to safety of persons, property - but not goods in storage - and local and global environment for a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems and c) the location of these refrigerating systems. Part 3 classifies refrigerating systems, refrigerants and occupancies in respect to safety and environmental effects such as ozone depletion and global warming.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-3:2008

EVS-EN 378-4:2000

Identne EN 378-4:2000

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 4: Talitlus, korrashoid, remont ja utiliseerimine

This part 4 of the European Standard deals with aspects of selection of refrigerants and is a guide to the preferred method for selection of refrigerants in respect of minimizing effects to the global environment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-4:2008

EVS-EN 378-1:2000

Identne EN 378-1:2000

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property, but not goods in storage, and the local and global environment: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; and c) the location of these refrigerating systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-1:2008

EVS-EN 378-1:2000/A1:2004

Identne EN 378-1:2000/A1:2003

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to safety of persons and property, but not goods in storage, and the local and global environment: a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems; and c) the location of these refrigerating systems.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-1:2008

EVS-EN 378-3:2000/A1:2004

Identne EN 378-3:2000/A1:2003

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 3: Paigalduskoht ja isikukaitsevahendid

This standard sets out the requirements relating to safety of persons, property - but not goods in storage - and local and global environment for a) stationary and mobile refrigerating systems of all sizes, including heat pumps; b) secondary cooling or heating systems and c) the location of these refrigerating systems. Part 3 classifies refrigerating systems, refrigerants and occupancies in respect to safety and environmental effects such as ozone depletion and global warming.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-3:2008

EVS-EN 378-4:2000/A1:2004

Identne EN 378-4:2000/A1:2003

Külmetussüsteemid ja soojapumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 4: Talitlus, korrashoid, remont ja utiliseerimine

This part 4 of the European Standard deals with aspects of selection of refrigerants and is a guide to the preferred method for selection of refrigerants in respect of minimizing effects to the global environment.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 378-4:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 50521

Identne FprEN 50521:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for photovoltaic systems - Safety requirements and tests

This Standard applies to connectors of application Class A according to EN 61730-1 for use in photovoltaic systems with rated voltages up to 1 000 V d.c. and rated currents up to 125 A per contact. This standard applies to connectors without breaking capacity but might be engaged and disengaged under voltage. NOTE For connectors according to Class B and C of EN 61730 as well as for protection for Class II equipment intended for use between 0 V and 50 V d.c. in photovoltaic-systems this standard may be used as a guide.

Keel en

prEN 1736

Identne prEN 1736:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Flexible pipe elements, vibration isolators, expansion joints and non-metallic tubes - Requirements, design and installation

This document describes requirements, design and installation of flexible pipe elements (e. g. metallic flexible pipe, metallic flexible tube, vibration isolator, expansion joint) and non-metallic tube used in the refrigerant circuits of refrigerating systems and heat pumps. It also describes the requirements to qualify the tightness of non-metallic tubes (e.g. plastic) used in evaporating and/or condensing sides of refrigerating systems and heat pumps. It does not apply to flexible pipes that are only occasionally stressed beyond the elastic limit, e. g. during repair work, or to joints which are free to rotate or hinge.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1736:2000

prEVS 860-7

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine: Osa 7: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Katted ja tugikonstruktsioonid

Standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele ning isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standardis on toodud enimlevinud torustike, mahutite ja seadmete isolatsiooni katete materjalid ning tugikonstruktsioonid. Samuti on standardis esitatud tähistused, mis läbivad kogu standardisarja.

Keel et

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 50382-1:2008

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50382-2:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 50382-2:2008

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 "General requirements".

Keel en

EVS-EN 60034-9:2005

Hind 141,00

Identne EN 60034-9:2005

ja identne IEC 60034-9:2003

Pöörlevad elektrimasinad. Osa 9: Müra piirväärtused

Specifies test methods for the determination of sound power level of rotating electrical machines. Provides maximum A-weighted sound power levels for factory acceptance testing of rotating electrical machines. To be used in conjunction with IEC 60034-1, IEC 60034-5 and IEC 60034-6. This consolidated version consists of the fourth edition (2003), and its amendment 1 (2007). Therefore, no need to order amendment in addition to this publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60034-9:2001

EVS-EN 60317-55:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 60317-55:2008

ja identne IEC 60317-55:2007

Specifications for particular types of winding wires -- Part 55: Solderable polyurethane enamelled round copper wire overcoated with polyamide, Class 180

This part of IEC 60317 specifies the requirements of solderable enamelled round copper winding wire of class 180 with a dual coating. The underlying coating is based on polyurethane resin, which may be modified providing it retains the chemical identity of the original resin and meets all specified wire requirements. The superimposed coating is based on polyamide resin. NOTE A modified resin is a resin that has undergone a chemical change, or contains one or more additives to enhance certain performance or application characteristics. Class 180 is a thermal class that requires a minimum temperature index of 180 °C and a heat shock temperature of at least 200 °C. The temperature in degrees Celsius corresponding to the temperature index is not necessarily that at which it is recommended that the wire be operated and this will depend on many factors, including the type of equipment involved. The range of nominal conductor diameters covered by this standard is as follows: – Grade 1: 0,050 mm up to and including 1,600 mm; – Grade 2: 0,050 mm up to and including 1,600 mm. The nominal conductor diameters are specified in Clause 4 of IEC 60317-0-1.

Keel en

EVS-EN 60901:2002/A4:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 60901:1996/A4:2008

ja identne IEC 60901:1996/A4:2007

Single-capped fluorescent lamps - Performance specifications

Specifies the performance requirements for single-capped fluorescent lamps for general lighting service. The requirements of this standard relate only to type testing. Conditions of compliance, including methods of statistical assessment, are under consideration. This consolidated version consists of the second edition (1996), its amendment 1 (1997) and its amendment 2 (2000). Therefore, no need to order amendments in addition to this publication.

Keel en

EVS-EN 61228:2008

Hind 123,00

Identne EN 61228:2008

ja identne IEC 61228:2008

Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning - Measurement and specification method

This International Standard describes the method of measuring, evaluating and specifying the characteristics of fluorescent ultraviolet lamps that are used in appliances for tanning purposes. It includes specific requirements regarding the marking of such lamps. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1993 and its Amendment 1 (1996). In this second edition, an equivalency code for the lamps is introduced. This equivalency code characterises the spectral energy distribution and is to be applied when replacing lamps in tanning equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61228:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60034-9:2001

Identne EN 60034-9:1997

ja identne IEC 60034-9:1997

Pöörlevad elektrimasinad. Osa 9: Mõõra piirväärtused

Specifies maximum permissible A-weighted sound power levels for rotating electrical machines complying with IEC 34-1, with methods of cooling according to IEC 34-6 and degrees of protection according to IEC 34-5.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60034-9:2005

EVS-EN 61228:2002

Identne EN 61228:1994+A1:1996

ja identne IEC 61228:1993+A1:1996

Method of measuring and specifying the UV-radiation of ultraviolet lamps used for sun-tanning

This International Standard describes a method of measuring, evaluating and specifying the ultraviolet radiation of lamps which are used in skin treatment appliances for household and similar use, mainly for sun-tanning purposes.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61228:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 50340:2002/FprAA

Identne EN 50340:2001/FprAA:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Hydraulic cable cutting devices - Devices to be used on electrical installations with nominal voltage up to AC 30 kV

This standard is applicable to cable cutting devices to be used to verify that a cable is dead in accordance with the rules given in EN 50110. The following limits apply to the cable cutting devices: - pressure less than 1 000 bar or pressure x volume less than 10 000 bar x l; - fluid outside the categories listed in Article 9 Group 1 (explosive, extremely flammable, highly flammable, flammable (where the maximum allowable temperature is above flashpoint), very toxic, toxic, oxidizing) of the Pressure Equipment Directive. Cable cutting devices specified in this standard are for use on systems with nominal voltage up to 30 kV AC and nominal frequencies up to 60 Hz and shall only be suitable for operation by foot or by hand. For devices to be used on systems with nominal voltages above 30 kV AC this standard should be used as a guide but additional requirements and tests shall be agreed between manufacturer and customer to provide for an equivalent level of safety. These devices are not designed to be used on cables with special armour, or with steel wires or steel tapes more than 1 mm in diameter or thickness.

Keel en

EN 61009-1:2004/FprAB

Identne EN 61009-1:2004/FprAB:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBO's) - Part 1: General rules

Includes definitions, requirements and tests covering all types of RCBOs for rated voltages not exceeding 440 V a.c., rated currents not exceeding 125 A and rated short-circuit capacities not exceeding 25 000 A.

Keel en

FprEN 61000-3-3

Identne FprEN 61000-3-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61000-3-3:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-3: Limits - Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection

This part of IEC 61000 is concerned with the limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker impressed on the public low-voltage system. It specifies limits of voltage changes which may be produced by an equipment tested under specified conditions and gives guidance on methods of assessment. This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to electrical and electronic equipment having an input current equal to or less than 16 A per phase, intended to be connected to public low-voltage distribution systems of between 220 V and 250 V line to neutral at 50 Hz, and not subject to conditional connection. Equipment which does not comply with the limits of this part of IEC 61000 when tested with the reference impedance Z_{ref} of 6.4, and which therefore cannot be declared compliant with this part, may be retested or evaluated to show conformity with IEC 61000-3-11. Part 3-11 is applicable to equipment with rated input current ≤ 75 A per phase and subject to conditional connection. The tests according to this part are type tests. Particular test conditions are given in annex A and the test circuit is shown in Figure 1. NOTE The limits in this part of IEC 61000 are based mainly on the subjective severity of flicker imposed on the light from 230 V/60 W coiled-coil filament lamps by fluctuations of the supply voltage. For systems with nominal voltage less than 220 V line to neutral and/or frequency of 60 Hz, the limits and reference circuit values are under consideration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61000-3-3:2001; EVS-EN 61000-3-3:2001/A2:2005; EVS-EN 61000-3-3:2001/A1:2002

FprEN 62271-208

Identne FprEN 62271-208:2008

ja identne IEC 62271-208:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Methods to quantify the steady state, low frequency EMF generated by HV switchgear assemblies and HV/LV prefabricated substations

This Standard gives practical guidance for the evaluation and documentation of the external electromagnetic fields which are generated by HV switchgear assemblies and HV/LV prefabricated substations. Basic requirements to measure or calculate the electric and magnetic fields are summarised for switchgear assemblies covered by IEC 62271 part 200, part 201 and pre-fabricated substations covered by IEC 62271-202. Note 1: The methods described in this document refer to three-phase equipment. However, the methodology may be used correspondingly for any single- or multi-phase equipment covered by this Standard. This Standard applies to equipment rated for voltages up to and including 52 kV and power-frequencies from 15 Hz to 60 Hz. The electromagnetic fields which are generated by harmonics or transients are not considered in this Standard. However, the methods described are equally applicable to the harmonic fields of the power-frequency. Detailed generic information on requirements and measurements of low-frequency electro-magnetic fields is given in IEC 61786 Measurement of low-frequency magnetic and electric fields with regard to exposure of human beings – Special requirements for instruments and guidance for measurements. The Standard covers evaluation under factory or laboratory conditions before installation. The electric and the magnetic fields can be evaluated either by measurements or by calculations. Note 2: Where practicable, the methods described in this document may also be used for installations on site. It is not within the scope of this Standard to specify limit values of electromagnetic fields or methods for the assessment of human exposure.

Keel en

FprEN 62341-5

Identne FprEN 62341-5:2008

ja identne IEC 62341-5:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) displays - Part 5: Environmental testing methods

This part of IEC 62341 defines test methods for evaluating environmental endurance of organic light emitting diode display module for use and storage under the assumed usage environment.

Keel en

FprHD 60364-7-717

Identne FprHD 60364-7-717:2008

ja identne IEC 60364-7-717:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-717: Requirements for special installations or locations - Mobile or transportable units

The particular requirements as specified in this part of IEC 60364 are applicable to mobile or transportable units. For the purpose of this standard, the term "unit" refers to a vehicle and/or mobile or transportable structure in which all or part of an electrical installation is contained. Units are either of the mobile type or of the transportable type. Examples are units for television and broadcasting, medical services, advertising, fire fighting, using special information technology, units for disaster relief, catering units and the like. The requirements of this section also apply where two or more units are connected together to form a single electrical installation (see 717.551.6 and to 717.551.7). The requirements are not applicable to - to those electrical circuits and equipment for automotive purpose; - generating sets; - units covered by other sections of Part 7 - pleasure craft; - mobile machinery in accordance with IEC 60204-1; - traction equipment of electric vehicles; - mobile or transportable homes, offices and the like for extended use (see general rules of IEC 60364). Where applicable, additional requirements as laid down in other clauses of part 7 are to be taken into consideration, e.g. for showers, medical locations, etc.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2004

prEN 50143

Identne prEN 50143:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Cables for signs and luminous-discharge-tube installations operating from a no-load rated output voltage exceeding 1 000 V but not exceeding 10 000 V

EN 50143 applies to single core cables of rated voltages up to and including 5/10 kV (U_o/U) used with electric signs and high-voltage luminous-discharge-tube installations. These cables are for use in installations complying with EN 50107. The particular types of cables are specified in Clauses 7 to 10 of this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50143:2002/A1:2003

prEN 50160

Identne prEN 50160:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public distribution networks

This European Standard defines, describes and specifies the main characteristics of the voltage at a network user's supply terminals in public low voltage, medium and high voltage electricity distribution networks under normal operating conditions. This standard describes the limits or values within which the voltage characteristics can be expected to remain over the whole of the public distribution network and does not describe the average situation usually experienced by an individual network user. NOTE For the definitions of low, medium and high voltage see 3.1 to 3.3. The European Standard does not apply under abnormal operating conditions including the following: – a temporary supply arrangement to keep the network users supplied during condition arising as a result of a fault, maintenance and construction work or to minimize the extent and duration of a loss of supply; – in case of non-compliance of a network user's installation or equipment with the relevant standards or with the technical requirements for connection, established either by the public authorities or the network operator including the limits for the emission of conducted disturbances; NOTE A network user's installation may include load as well as generation. – in exceptional situations, in particular, – exceptional weather conditions and other natural disasters, – third party interference, – acts by public authorities, – industrial actions (subject to legal requirements), – force majeure, – power shortages resulting from external events. The voltage characteristics given in this standard are not intended to be used as electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) levels or user emission limits for conducted disturbances in public distribution networks. The voltage characteristics given in this standard are not intended to be used to specify requirements in equipment product standards and in installation standards. NOTE The performance of equipment might be impaired if it is subjected to supply conditions which are not specified in the equipment product standard. This standard may be superseded in total or in part by the terms of a contract between the individual network user and the network operator. Measurement methods to be applied in this standard are described in EN 61000-4-30.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50160:2007

prEN 50216-12

Identne prEN 50216-12:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Power transformer and reactor fittings - Part 12: Fans

EN 50216-12 deals with fans for oil-to-air coolers used for transformers as well as fans used for blowing out radiators. Only fans operating axially are dealt with in this standard specification. This standard specification defines the dimensions and requirements for ensuring fan interchangeability and uniform fan assembly.

Keel en

prEN 50272-1

Identne prEN 50272-1:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 1: General safety information

This standard is Part 1 of EN 50272 under the generic title "Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations" with nominal voltages up to DC 1 500 V (low voltage directive) and specifies the basic requirements referred to in the other parts of the standard as follows: - Part 2 Stationary batteries; - Part 3 Traction batteries; - Part 4 Batteries for use in portable appliances; - Part 5 1) Batteries for use on board ships (boats), rail vehicles, caravans and vehicles without authorization for public traffic; - Part 6 1) Batteries for use in vehicles with authorization for public traffic. The requirements regarding safety, reliability, life expectancy, mechanical strength, cycle stability, internal resistance, and battery temperature, are determined by various applications, and this in turn determines the selection of the battery design and technology. In general the requirements and definitions are specified for lead-acid and nickel-cadmium batteries. For other battery systems the requirements may be applied accordingly. The standard covers safety aspects taking into account hazards associated with • electricity (installation, charging, discharging, etc.), • electrolyte, • inflammable gas mixtures, • storage and transportation. With respect to electrical safety, reference is made to HD 384.4.41.

Keel en

31 ELEKTROONIKA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60384-20:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 60384-20:2008

ja identne IEC 60384-20:2008 + corr1:2008

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment -- Part 20: Sectional specification - Fixed metallized polyphenylene sulfide film dielectric surface mount d.c. Capacitors

This part of IEC 60384 is applicable to fixed surface mount capacitors for direct current, with metallized electrodes and polyphenylene sulfide dielectric for use in electronic equipment. These capacitors have metallized connecting pads or soldering strips and are intended to be mounted directly onto substrates for hybrid circuits or onto printed boards. These capacitors may have "self-healing properties" depending on conditions of use. They are primarily intended for applications where the a.c. component is small with respect to the rated voltage. Capacitors for radio interference suppression are not included, but are covered by IEC 60384-14.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60384-20:2002

EVS-EN 60384-20-1:2008

Hind 123,00

Identne EN 60384-20-1:2008

ja identne EC 60384-20-1:2008 + corr1:2008

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment -- Part 20-1: Blank detail specification - Fixed metallized polyphenylene sulfide film dielectric surface mount d.c. capacitors - Assessment level EZ

A blank detail specification is a supplementary document to the sectional specification and contains requirements for style and layout and minimum content of detail specifications. Detail specifications not complying with these requirements may not be considered as being in accordance with IEC specifications nor shall they so be described. In the preparation of detail specifications, the content of 1.4 of the sectional specification shall be taken into account. The numbers between brackets on the first page correspond to the following information which shall be inserted in the position indicated.

Identification of the detail specification [1] The "International Electrotechnical Commission" or the National Standards Organization under whose authority the detail specification is drafted. [2] The IEC or National Standards number of the detail specification, date of issue and any further information required by the national system. [3] The number and issue number of the IEC or national generic specification. [4] The IEC number of the blank detail specification. Identification of the capacitor [5] A short description of the type of capacitor. [6] Information on typical construction (when applicable). When the capacitor is not designed for use in printed-board applications, this shall be clearly stated in the detail specification in this position. [7] Outline drawing with main dimensions which are of importance for interchangeability and/or reference to the national or international documents for outlines. Alternatively, this drawing may be given in an annex to the detail specification. [8] Application or group of applications covered and/or assessment level. NOTE The assessment level(s) to be used in a detail specification are selected from 3.5.4 of the sectional specification. This implies that one blank detail specification may be used in combination with several assessment levels, provided the grouping of the tests does not change. [9] Reference data on the most important properties, to allow comparison between the various capacitor types.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60384-20-1:2002

EVS-EN 61188-5-8:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 61188-5-8:2008

ja identne IEC 61188-5-8:2007

Printed boards and printed board assemblies - Design and use -- Part 5-8: Attachment (land/joint) considerations - Area array components (BGA, FBGA, CGA, LGA)

This part of IEC 61188 provides information on land pattern geometries used for the surface attachment of electronic components with area array terminations in the form of solder balls, solder columns or protective coated lands. The intent of the information presented herein is to provide the appropriate size, shape and tolerances of surface mount land patterns to ensure sufficient area for the appropriate solder joint, and also allow for inspection, testing and reworking of those solder joints. Each clause contains a specific set of criteria such that the information presented is consistent, providing information on the component, the component dimensions, the solder joint design and the land pattern dimensions. The land pattern dimensions are based on a mathematical model that establishes a platform for a solder joint attachment to the printed board. The existing models create a platform that is capable of establishing a reliable solder joint no matter which solder alloy is used to make that joint (lead-free, tin lead, etc.). Process requirements for solder reflow are different depending on the solder alloy and should be analyzed so that the process is taking place above the liquidus temperature of the alloy, and remains above that temperature a sufficient time to form a reliable metallurgical bond. Area array land patterns do not use "land protrusion" concepts and attempt to match the characteristics of the physical and dimensional termination properties. There are several configurations available, as shown in Figure 1. However, the tables provided show only the optimum dimension across the outer construction of the land.

Keel en

EVS-EN 140101:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 140101:2008

Blank detail specification: Fixed low power film resistors

A Blank Detail Specification is a supplementary document to the sectional specification and contains requirements for style and layout and minimum content of detail specifications. Detail specifications not complying with these requirements shall not be considered as being in accordance with European standards nor shall they be so described. In the preparation of the detail specification the content of EN 140100:2008, 1.2 shall be taken into account. The detail specification should be written by using the preferred values given in EN 140100. The detail specification should contain a table of contents prior the first page of the actual specification. For the use of SI units refer to ISO 1000, for the use of letter symbols to be used in electrical technology refer to EN 60027-1. Notes in this document shall be considered as guidance and are not part of the detail specification itself.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 140101:2002

EVS-EN 140101-806:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 140101-806:2008

Detail specification: Fixed low power film resistors - Metal film resistors on high grade ceramic, conformal coated or molded, axial or preformed leads

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 60384-20:2002

Identne EN 60384-20:1999

ja identne IEC 60384-20:1996

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 20: Sectional specification: Fixed metallized polyphenylene sulfide film dielectric surface mount D.C. capacitors

This standard is applicable to fixed chip capacitors for direct current, with metallized electrodes and polyphenylene sulfide dielectric for use in electronic equipment. These capacitors have metallized connecting pads or soldering strips and are intended to be mounted directly onto substrates for hybrid circuits or onto printed boards. Capacitors for radio interference suppression are not included, but are covered by IEC 384-14.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60384-20:2008

EVS-EN 60384-20-1:2002

Identne EN 60384-20-1:1999

ja identne IEC 60384-20-1:1996

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 20: Blank detail specification: Fixed metallized polyphenylene sulfide film dielectric surface mount d.c. capacitors - Assessment level EZ

Blank detail specification.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60384-20-1:2008

EVS-EN 140101:2002

Identne EN 140101:1996

Blank detail specification: Fixed low power non-wire wound resistors (Assessment level S)

The numbers between square brackets on the first page correspond to the following indications which should be given.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 140101:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60512-16-1

Identne FprEN 60512-16-1:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 16-1: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16a: Probe damage

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing connectors within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to assess the effectiveness of the elastic system of contacts to resist damage from the insertion of a specified test probe. Although this test is intended for cylindrical contacts, the use for contacts with other geometries is not excluded. In which case, the detail specification should contain sufficient detail, given under the Clause 5 f), to enable the test to be done.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-2

Identne FprEN 60512-16-2:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-2:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 16-2: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16b: Restricted entry

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing connectors within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to assess the effectiveness of the means by which an oversize male contact, or other similar object, is prevented from entering the equivalent female contact. NOTE Although this test is particularly applicable to cylindrical contacts, the use for contacts with other geometries is not excluded. In which case, the detail specification should contain sufficient detail, given under 5.e), to enable the test to be done.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-4

Identne FprEN 60512-16-4:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-4:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 16-4: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16d: Tensile strength (crimped connections)

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing connectors within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to determine the tensile strength of a crimped connection.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-8

Identne FprEN 60512-16-8:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-8:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements -- Part 16-8: Mechanical tests on connections and terminations - Test 16h: Insulating grip effectiveness (crimped connections)

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing connectors within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to assess the effectiveness of an insulation grip to hold the insulation of a cable/wire under specified conditions.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-9

Identne FprEN 60512-16-9:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-9:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements -- Part 16-9: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16i: Grounding contact spring holding force

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing electromechanical components within the scope of technical committee 48. This test may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to determine the holding capacity of grounding contact springs by means of gauges.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-11

Identne FprEN 60512-16-11:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-11:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 16-11: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16k: Stripping force, solderless wrapped connections

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing electromechanical components within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to determine ability of a component to resist forces that might strip a wrapped connection from its post along the axis of the post. Such wrapped connections are described in IEC 60352-1. NOTE This test is considered as destructive to specimens used.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-13

Identne FprEN 60512-16-13:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-13:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements - Part 16-13: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16m: Un-wrapping, solderless wrapped connections

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing electromechanical components within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to determine if a wrapped connection has been made without damaging the wrapping wire. Such wrapped connections are described in IEC 60352-1. NOTE This test is regarded as destructive of all components used.

Keel en

FprEN 60512-16-18

Identne FprEN 60512-16-18:2008

ja identne IEC 60512-16-18:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Connectors for electronic equipment - Tests and measurements -- Part 16-18: Mechanical tests on contacts and terminations - Test 16r: Deflection of contacts, simulation

This part of IEC 60512, when required by the detail specification, is used for testing electromechanical components within the scope of technical committee 48. It may also be used for similar devices when specified in a detail specification. The object of this part of IEC 60512 is to detail a standard test method to measure the deflection of a simulated contact in its cavity or housing. Although this test method is intended for cylindrical male contacts, and is particularly applicable to those where the contacts fit into an insert, which may have some elasticity, its use for contacts with other geometries and housing details, is not excluded. In which case, the detail specification should contain sufficient detail, given under Clause 5, to enable the test to be done.

Keel en

FprEN 61169-24

Identne FprEN 61169-24:2008

ja identne IEC 61169-24:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Radio-frequency connectors -- Part 24: Sectional specification - Radio frequency coaxial connectors with screw coupling typically for use in 75 ohm cable networks (type F)

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for RF coaxial connectors with screw coupling, typically for use in 75 ohm cable networks (type F). It describes the interface dimensions with gauging information and the mandatory tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all DS relating to type F connectors. This specification indicates the recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a DS and covers test schedules and inspection requirements.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61169-24:2003

prEN 50520

Identne prEN 50520:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Cover plates and foils for the protection and warning of the location of cables or buried conduits in underground installations

This European Standard establishes the requirements and tests for cover plates and cover foils used for the mechanical protection, identification and warning of the location of cables buried underground. This European Standard does not apply to meshes and tapes falling under EN 12613.

Keel en

33 SIDETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50136-1-5:2008

Hind 73,00

Identne EN 50136-1-5:2008

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment -- Part 1-5: Requirements for Packet Switched Network PSN

This European Standard specifies the requirements for alarm transmission systems using Packet Switched Networks (PSN), which are additional to those in EN 50136-1-1:1998. The alarm transmission system using PSN may use wired links, voice grade signalling links, mobile networks, radio or data links and may include ethernet switches, hubs, firewalls, ADSL-routers and DSL-modems. The standard is also applicable to alarm transmission systems in which signalling links are shared with other services within the above descriptions.

Keel en

EVS-EN 50377-3-1:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 50377-3-1:2008

Connector sets and interconnect components to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications -- Part 3-1: Type SG terminated on IEC 60793-2-10 Category A1a, A1b or equivalent multimode fibre for Category C

1.1 Product definition This specification contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements which a terminated and assembled multimode V-groove alignment SG connector set (plug/socket) must meet in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. Product marking details are given in 3.5. 1.2 Intermateability Products conforming to the requirements of this specification will intermate and give the specified level of random attenuation and random return loss performance provided the same fibre core size is used. The intention is that this will be true irrespective of the manufacturing source(s) of the product. 1.3 Operating environment The tests selected combined with the severities and durations are representative of an indoor environment typically, but not limited to, that found in generic cabling on commercial premises as defined in EN 50173 and ISO/IEC 11801 and specified as IEC category C. 1.4 Reliability Whilst the anticipated service life expectancy of the product in this environment is 20 years, compliance with this specification does not guarantee the reliability of the product. This should be predicted using a recognised reliability assessment programme. 1.5 Quality assurance Compliance with this specification does not guarantee the manufacturing consistency of the product. This should be maintained using a recognised quality assurance programme.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50377-3-1:2002

EVS-EN 60793-2:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 60793-2:2008

ja identne IEC 60793-2:2007

Optical fibres -- Part 2: Product specifications - General

This part of IEC 60793 contains the general specifications for both multimode and single-mode optical fibres. Sectional specifications for each of the four multimode categories: A1, A2, A3, and A4 contain requirements specific to each category. A sectional specification for all single-mode categories contains requirements common to all single-mode fibres. Within each sectional specification, family specifications – found as normative annexes – contain requirements for the applicable sub-categories. These sub-categories are distinguished on the basis of different fibre types or applications. The requirements of this standard apply to all categories. 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 standard – otherwise the test or measurement method is outlined in the relevant sectional specification. The following table defines the sectional specifications. The relevant family specifications are defined within the sectional specifications as normative annexes (see Tables 2 and 3)

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60793-2:2004

EVS-EN 61753-021-2:2008

Hind 141,00

Identne EN 61753-021-2:2008

ja identne IEC 61753-021-2:2007

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard -- Part 021-2: Grade C/3 single-mode fibre optic connectors for category C - Controlled environment

This part of IEC 61753 defines C/3 minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which a single-mode connector/cable assembly must satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the IEC standard category C (controlled environment), as defined in Clause A.2 of IEC 61753-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61753-021-2:2003

EVS-EN 62075:2008

Hind 208,00

Identne EN 62075:2008

ja identne IEC 62075:2008

Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Environmentally conscious design

This International Standard applies to all audio/video, information and communication technology equipment marketed as final products, hereafter referred to as products. Although this standard does not explicitly apply to individual components and subassemblies to be incorporated into final products, component manufacturers also need to consider this standard, to enable manufacturers using such components to meet the requirements herein. Only the intended use of products as defined by the manufacturer is within the scope of this standard. This standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the design of environmentally sound products regarding - life cycle thinking aspects, - material efficiency, - energy efficiency, - consumables and batteries, - chemical and noise emissions, - extension of product lifetime, - end of life, - hazardous substances/preparations, and - product packaging. This standard covers only criteria directly related to the environmental performance of the product. Criteria such as safety, ergonomics and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) are outside the scope of this standard and covered by other standards.

Keel en

EVS-EN 62457:2008

Hind 268,00

Identne EN 62457:2008

ja identne IEC 62457:2007

Multimedia home networks - Home network communication protocol over IP for multimedia household appliances

This International Standard specifies the requirements for the interface between the Home Network Lower Layer for a country's home network of standalone-type household appliances and the TCP/IP Layer for cases where it is intended to introduce a TCP/IP Layer to each of the nodes comprising such home network of standalone-type household appliances. The specified interface in the Home Network Lower Layer consists of 2 portions, the TCP/IP Interface and the lower medium-specific Interface. Figure 3 shows the composition of the Home Network Layer and the standardized portions. In Annex C, this standard specifies the requirements for the lower medium-specific Interface One of these layers shall be IEEE 802.15.1, short-distance radio standard additional layers can be added in the future). NOTE 1 Grey coloured portions are standardized. NOTE 2 TCP/IP Interface is the same even if the lower medium is different, however the lower medium-specific Interface is different. NOTE 3 Home Network Lower Layer and Home Network Upper Layer are prepared for CEBus, ECHONET, Konnex, LonTalk, others respectively. NOTE 4 Each OSI Layer is roughly mapped to each Home Network Layer.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÛHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50377-3-1:2002

Identne EN 50377-3-1:2001

Connector sets and interconnect components to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications - Part 3-1: Type SG terminated on IEC 60793-2 category A1a and A1b multimode fibre

This specification contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements which a terminated and assembled multimode V-groove alignment SG connector set (plug socket) must meet in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. Product marking details are given in 3.5.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 50377-3-1:2008

EVS-EN 60793-2:2004

Identne EN 60793-2:2004

ja identne IEC 60793-2:2003

Optical fibres - Part 2: Product specifications - General

Contains the general requirements for both multimode and single mode optical fibres. Sectional specifications for each of the four multimode categories: A1, A2, A3, and A4 contain requirements specific to each category. The requirements of this standard apply to all categories. Each sectional specification contains the requirements that are common to all family specifications that are within it. Tests or measurement methods are defined for each specific attribute.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 60793-2:2008

EVS-EN 60872-2:2002

Identne EN 60872-2:1999

ja identne IEC 60872-2:1999

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar plotting aids - Part 2: Automatic tracking aids (ATA) - Methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, technical characteristics, methods of testing and test results required by IMO Resolution MSC.64(67) Annex 4. This standard takes account of IMO Resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. Equipment intended for use on high speed craft (HSC) shall additionally satisfy the requirements of the HSC scenarios as defined in IEC 60936-2 annex D.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-1:2002/A1:2003

Identne EN 60936-1:2000/A1:2002

ja identne IEC 60936-1:1999/A1:2002

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 1: Shipborne radar - Performance requirements - Methods of test and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for conformance to performance standards not inferior to those required by IMO resolution MSC.64(67), Annex 4, Radar. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirements of this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. This standard does not include the optional performance requirements for superimposition of selected parts of SENC information. These are specified in IEC 60936-3 - Radar with chart facilities.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-2:2002

Identne EN 60936-2:1999

ja identne IEC 60936-2:1998

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 2: Shipborne radar for high speed craft (HSC) - Methods of testing and required test results

This International standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results as required by IMO resolution A.820 and Chapter X of the high speed craft (HSC) code. It complies with the requirements of 13.13 of the HSC code and incorporates applicable parts of 13.5 of the HCS code on radar installations. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirements in this standard takes precedence.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-1:2002

Identne EN 60936-1:2000

ja identne IEC 60936-1:1999

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 1: Shipborne radar - Performance requirements - Methods of test and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for conformance to performance standards not inferior to those required by IMO resolution MSC.64(67), Annex 4, Radar. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirements of this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. This standard does not include the optional performance requirements for superimposition of selected parts of SENC information. These are specified in IEC 60936-3 - Radar with chart facilities.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 61753-021-2:2003

Identne EN 61753-021-2:2002

ja identne IEC 61753-021-2:2002

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive component performance standard - Part 021-2: Fibre optic connectors terminated on single-mode fibre to category C - Controlled environment

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 61753-021-2:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 55013:2002/FprA3

Identne EN 55013:2001/FprA3:2008

ja identne CISPR 13:2001/A3:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Raadioringhäälingu ja televisioonilevi vastuvõtjad ja kaasseadmed. Raadiohäiringu tunnussuurused. Piirväärtused ja mõõtemetodid

Applies to the emission of broadband and narrowband electromagnetic energy which may cause interference to radio reception and which is emitted from: a) vehicles propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both; b) boats propelled by an internal combustion engine, electrical means, or both. c) devices equipped with internal combustion engines.

This standard includes limits and test methods for both broadband and narrowband emissions. The limits are designed to provide protection for broadcast receivers in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 1000 MHz when used in a residential environment.

Keel en

FprEN 60793-1-47

Identne FprEN 60793-1-47:2008

ja identne IEC 60793-1-47:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Optical fibres -- Part 1-47: Measurement methods and test procedures - Macrobending loss

This part of IEC 60793 establishes uniform requirements for measuring the macrobending loss of single-mode fibres (category B) at 1550 nm or 1625 nm, category A1 multimode fibres at 850 nm or 1300 nm, and category A3 and A4 multimode fibres at 650 nm, 850 nm or 1300 nm, thereby assisting in the inspection of fibres and cables for commercial purposes. The standard gives two methods for measuring macrobending sensitivity: - Method A - Fibre Winding, pertains to category B single-mode fibres and category A1 multimode fibres. - Method B - Quarter Circle Bends, pertains to category A3 and A4 multimode fibres. For both of these methods, the optical power is measured using either the power monitoring or the cut-back technique. Methods A and B are expected to produce different results if they are applied to the same fibre. This is because the key difference between the two methods is the deployment, including the bend radius and amount of fibre that is bent. The reason for the difference is that A3 and A4 multimode fibres are expected to be deployed in short lengths with relatively fewer bends compared to single-mode and category A1 multimode fibres. In the following text, the "curvature radius" is defined as the radius of the suitable circular shaped support (e.g. mandrel or guiding groove on a flat surface) on which the fibre can be bent.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60793-1-47:2007

FprEN 61280-4-1

Identne FprEN 61280-4-1:2008

ja identne IEC 61280-4-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Fibre optic communication subsystem test procedures - Part 4-1: Installed cable plant - Multimode attenuation measurement

This International Standard, IEC 61280-4-1, is applicable to the measurement of attenuation of installed fibre-optic cabling using multimode fibre, typically in lengths of up to 2 000 metres. This cabling can include multimode fibres, connectors, adapters and splices. Cabling design standards such as ISO/IEC 11801, ISO/IEC 24702 and ISO/IEC 24764 contain specifications for this type of cabling. ISO/IEC 14763-3 which supports these design standards makes reference to the test methods of this standard. In this edition, the fibre types that are addressed include category A1a (50/125 µm) and A1b (62,5/125 µm) multimode fibres as specified in IEC 60793-2-10. The link attenuation measurements of the other multimode categories can be done using the approaches of this document, but the source conditions for the other categories have not been defined.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61280-4-1:2004

FprEN 61314-1

Identne FprEN 61314-1:2008

ja identne IEC 61314-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic fan-outs - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61314 specifies requirements for fan-outs used in the fibre optics field to provide a safe transition from multifibre cable units to individual fibres or cables. This standard establishes uniform requirements for the following points: – fibre optic fan-out requirements; – quality assessment procedures. This standard does not cover test and measurement procedures, which are described in IEC 61300-1 and in the IEC 61300-2 and IEC 61300-3 series.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61314-1:2005

FprEN 61753-031-3

Identne FprEN 61753-031-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61753-031-3:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard -- Part 031-3: Non-connectorised single-mode 1xN and 2xN non-wavelength-selective branching devices for Category U - Uncontrolled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial tests and measurement requirements and severities which a non-wavelength selective branching device (NWBD) shall satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard. This standard takes into account two technologies present on the market: the Fused Biconical Taper (FBT) and the Planar Lightwave Circuit (PLC). The requirements cover balanced bidirectional non-connectorised single-mode 1xN and 2xN non-wavelength-selective branching devices for use in an IEC Category U environment (N is the number of output ports), especially but not exclusively used for PON network application. The specifications of unbalanced branching devices are limited to 1x2 and 2x2 devices because they are the most commonly used.

Keel en

FprEN 62149-5

Identne FprEN 62149-5:2008

ja identne IEC 62149-5:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

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

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

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 62149-5:2004

FprEN 62453-1

Identne FprEN 62453-1:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 1: Overview and guidance

This technical report presents an overview and guidance for the IEC 62453 series. It • explains the structure and content of the IEC 62453 series; • provides explanations of some aspects of the IEC 62453 series that are common to many of the parts of the series; • describes the relationship to some other standards.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-2

Identne FprEN 62453-2:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-2:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 2: Concepts and detailed description

IEC 62453-2 explains the common principles of the field device tool concept. These principles can be used in various industrial applications such as engineering systems, configuration programs and monitoring and diagnostic applications. This part of IEC 62453 specifies the general objects, general object behavior and general object interactions that provide the base of FDT.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-61

Identne FprEN 62453-61:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-61:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 61: Device type manager (DTM) - Styleguide for common object model

IEC 62453-61 explains the guidelines and rules for the implementation of a Device Type Manager (DTM) with regard to the user interface and its functions. This guidelines and rules are part of the FDT specification and are intended to ensure that all users are provided with clear and consistent user interface functions and features across DTM devices in a system.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-301

Identne FprEN 62453-301:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-301:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 301: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CPF 1

This part of IEC 62453 provides additional information for integrating the Foundation Fieldbus (FF) protocol into the FDT Specification (IEC 62453-2). The document describes communication definitions, protocol specific extensions and the means for block (e.g. transducer, resource or function blocks) representation. The new protocol specific definitions are based on FF-Specifications for H1 and HSE protocols. Furthermore, the definitions contain information that is needed by systems to configure FF Devices. The scope is limited to Foundation Fieldbus device and system specific definitions.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-306

Identne FprEN 62453-306:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-306:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 306: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CPF 6

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the INTERBUS@2 technology into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-309

Identne FprEN 62453-309:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-309:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 309: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CPF 9

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the HART@2 technology into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-315

Identne FprEN 62453-315:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-315:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 315: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CPF 15

This part of the IEC 62453 provides information for integrating IEC 61784-2 CPF 15 (Modbus TCP@) and Modbus Serial Line@2) protocol support into FDT based systems. This part is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62453-2. NOTE This part of IEC 62453 only specifies the mapping of Modbus parameters to FDT data types. For restrictions of protocol specific parameters concerning allowed values and concerning limitations of arrays used in the definition of FDT data types, refer to IEC 61158-5-15 and the MODBUS Application Protocol Specification.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-501

Identne FprEN 62453-501:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-501:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 501: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CPF 1

This part of IEC 62453 provides additional information for integrating the Foundation Fieldbus (FF) protocol into the COM implementation of the FDT Specification (IEC 62453-41). The document describes communication definitions, protocol specific extensions and the means for block (e.g. transducer, resource or function blocks) representation. The new protocol specific definitions are based on FF-Specifications for H1 and HSE protocols. Furthermore, the definitions contain information that is needed by systems to configure FF Devices. The scope is limited to Foundation Fieldbus device and system specific definitions. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-502

Identne FprEN 62453-502:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-502:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 502: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CPF 2

Communication Profile Family 2 (commonly known as CIP™2) defines communication profiles based on IEC 61158-2 Type 2, IEC 61158-3-2, IEC 61158-4-2, IEC 61158-5-2, and IEC 61158-6-2, IEC 62026-3. The basic profiles CP 2/1 (ControlNet™3), CP 2/2 (EtherNet/IP™4), and CP 2/3 (DeviceNet™2) are defined in IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2. An additional communication profile (CompoNet™), also based on CIP™, is defined in [13]. This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the CIP™ technology into the COM based implementation of FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-41). This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-506

Identne FprEN 62453-506:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-506:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 506: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CPF 6

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the INTERBUS®2 technology into the COM based implementation of FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-41). This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-303-1

Identne FprEN 62453-303-1:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-303-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 303-1: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CP 3/1 and CP 3/2

This part of IEC 62435 provides information for integrating the PROFIBUS protocol into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-303-2

Identne FprEN 62453-303-2:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-303-2:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 303-2: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CP 3/4, CP 3/5 and CP 3/6

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the PROFINET®2 technology into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of the IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-503-1

Identne FprEN 62453-503-1:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-503-1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 503-1: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CP 3/1 and CP 3/2

This part of IEC 62435 provides information for integrating the PROFIBUS protocol into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-503-2

Identne FprEN 62453-503-2:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-503-2:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 503-2: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CP 3/4, CP 3/5 and CP 3/6

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the PROFINET® technology into the implementation of the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-41). This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-41

Identne FprEN 62453-41:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-41:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 41: Object model integration profile - Common object model

This part of IEC 62453 defines how the common FDT principles are implemented based on the MS COM technology, including the object behavior and object interaction via COM interfaces. This part specifies the technology specific implementation of the protocol specific functionality and communication services. This part of IEC 62453 is informative, however when this part is applied its requirements shall be implemented as specified.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-302

Identne FprEN 62453-302:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-302:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 302: Communication profile integration - IEC 61784 CPF 2

Communication Profile Family 2 (commonly known as CIP™2) defines communication profiles based on IEC 61158-2 Type 2, IEC 61158-3-2, IEC 61158-4-2, IEC 61158-5-2, and IEC 61158-6-2, IEC 62026-3. The basic profiles CP 2/1 (ControlNet™3), CP 2/2 (EtherNet/IP™4), and CP 2/3 (DeviceNet™2) are defined in IEC 61784-1 and IEC 61784-2. An additional communication profile (CompoNet™), also based on CIP™, is defined in [14]. This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the CIP™ technology into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-509

Identne FprEN 62453-509:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-509:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 509: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CPF 9

This part of IEC 62453 provides information for integrating the HART®2 technology into the FDT interface specification (IEC 62453-2). This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

FprEN 62453-515

Identne FprEN 62453-515:2008

ja identne IEC 62453-515:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Field device tool interface specification - Part 515: Communication implementation for common object model - IEC 61784 CPF 15

This part of the IEC 62453 provides information for integrating IEC 61784-2 CPF 15 (Modbus TCP®) and Modbus Serial Line®2) protocol support into FDT systems based on COM implementation. This part is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62453-41. NOTE This part of IEC 62453 only specifies the mapping of Modbus parameters to FDT data types. For restrictions of protocol specific parameters concerning allowed values and concerning limitations of arrays used in the definition of FDT data types, refer to IEC 61158-5-15 and the MODBUS Application Protocol Specification. This part of IEC 62453 specifies communication and other services. This specification neither contains the FDT specification nor modifies it.

Keel en

prEN 50411-2-5

Identne prEN 50411-2-5:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications - Part 2-5: Sealed closures for air blown fibre microduct, type 1, for category S & A

This specification contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements which a fully installed blown fibre protected microduct closure must meet in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. These products are suitable for installation of and use with microduct fibre units, microduct optical fibre cables, microduct and protected microduct as defined within EN 60794-5.

Keel en

prEN 50411-2-8

Identne prEN 50411-2-8:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications - Part 2-8: Microduct connectors, for air blown optical fibres, Type 1

This specification contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements of a fully installed blown fibre 'microduct' connector in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. This product specification covers the following 'microduct connectors' to suit a wide range of blown fibre applications, for floating or fixed: • joining the same size microduct, or different sizes of microduct; • joining same size protected microduct, to same or different size of microduct or protected microduct; • disconnection of the connector to gain access, for example, to insert blowing equipment; • a means to seal the fibre inside the connector to prevent the flow of liquids; • close off open-ended microducts. This product specification covers blown fibre microduct connectors for use in 'sub-ducts or protected micro duct cable closures' as specified in EN 50411-2-5 for use in outside environments, and for both sealed and non-sealed closures. The outside environment includes both subterranean (underground) and/or aerial applications. This document includes reducer/enlarger products. It may not be possible to blow through these devices. Manual feeding may be required because of the pressure gradient step. This product specification does not apply to microduct connectors for use in direct sunlight.

Keel en

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

UUED STANDARDID

CEN ISO/TS 24534-3:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne CEN ISO/TS 24534-3:2008

ja identne ISO/TS 24534-3:2008

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 3: Vehicle data

This part of ISO/TS 24534 provides the requirements for an Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) that is based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities), suitable to be used for: - electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities, - vehicle manufacturing, in-life-maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management), - adaptation of vehicle data, e.g. in case of international re-sales,

Keel en

CEN ISO/TS 24534-4:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne CEN ISO/TS 24534-4:2008

ja identne ISO/TS 24534-4:2008

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 4: Secure communications using asymmetrical techniques

This ISO/TS 24534 provides the requirements for an Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) that is based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities) suitable to be used for: - electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities, - vehicle manufacturing, in-life-maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management), - adaptation of vehicle data, e.g. in case of international re-sales, - safety-related purposes, - crime reduction, and - commercial services.

Keel en

CLC/TS 50457-2:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne CLC/TS 50457-2:2008

Conductive charging for electric vehicles -- Part 2: Communication protocol between off-board charger and electric vehicle

This Technical Specification applies to the communication data link between external charger and electric road vehicle for the charging procedure, using the most common communication link. This Part 2 applies to communication data link between the off-board charging system with direct current and electric road vehicles. The aspects covered are the physical layer, the data link layer and the communication applicative layer. This Technical Specification does not cover communication between dedicated off-board charger and their electric vehicle. Annex A gives an example of normal operation.

Keel en

EVS 8:2008

Hind 305,00

ja identne EVS 8:2008

Infotehnoloogia reegliid eesti keele ja kultuuri keskkonnas

Standardi uustötluse peamine eesmärk on Eesti ja eesti keele kultuuriandmestiku, lokaadi, võimalikult üldistatud esitamine, et tagada standardi pikaajaline kasutus. Erinevalt standardist eelmisest väljaandest EVS 8:2000 on uustötlus täielikult Unicode'i-keskne (vastab ISO standardile ISO/IEC 10646), mainides piiratumaid kooditabeleid vaid soovitusena, milliseid neist eelistada vananenud ja piiratud tarkvarakeskkonnas. Muutmata kujul kordab EVS 8:2007 osa ESET1 (Eestis kasutatav ladina tähtede valik), mis samuti eeldab ühebaaside kooditabelite asemel märksa laiemat tähevalikut kasutamist.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 8:2000

EVS-EN 61158-6-2:2008

Hind 402,00

Identne EN 61158-6-2:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-2:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 2 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 2 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-2, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-2. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-3:2008

Hind 486,00

Identne EN 61158-6-3:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-3:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 3 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives specified in IEC 61158-5-3, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 3 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-3. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3

Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-4:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 61158-6-4:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-4:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-4, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-4. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-5:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-5:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-5:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-5: Application layer protocol specification - Type 5 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 5 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 5 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 5 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-5. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This

standard-6 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-7:2008

Hind 343,00

Identne EN 61158-6-7:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-7:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-7: Application layer protocol specification - Type 7 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 7 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 7 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to • define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-7, and • define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the Type 7 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-7. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-8:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-8:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-8:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-8: Application layer protocol specification - Type 8 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 8 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 8 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-8, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 8 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-8. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-9:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-9:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-9:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-9: Application layer protocol specification - Type 9 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 9 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 9 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-5, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 9 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-9. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-11:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-5-11:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-11:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-11: Application layer service definition - Type 11 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the Fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 11 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial

communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This part of IEC 61158 do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfil any given Type of application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-5-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-12:2007

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

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-5-13:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-13:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-5-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which

gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 14 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-15:2008

Hind 324,00

Identne EN 61158-5-15:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-15:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-15: Application layer service definition - Type 15 elements

1.1 Overview In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that "one size does not fit all." Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-many, request-reply, events), and the constraints imposed by the application and execution platforms. The Type 15 fieldbus provides two major communication mechanisms that complement each others to satisfy communication requirements in the field of automation: the Client/Server and the Publish/Subscribe paradigms. They can be used concurrently on the same device. Type 15 Client/Server operates in a Client/Server relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers, and have been implemented on a variety of stacks and communication media, including EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-425, HDLC (ISO 13239), fiber, TCP/IP, Wireless LANs and Radios. Type 15 Publish/Subscribe operates in a Publish/Subscribe relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers and can be configured to provide reliable behaviour and support determinism. The most common stack is UDP/IP. The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 15 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes.

The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance

This part of IEC 61158 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 15 application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

1.4 Type overview

In network communications, as in many fields of engineering, it is a fact that "one size does not fit all." Engineering design is about making the right set of trade-offs, and these trade-offs must balance conflicting requirements such as simplicity, generality, ease of use, richness of features, performance, memory size and usage, scalability, determinism, and robustness. These trade-offs must be made in light of the types of information flow (e.g. periodic, one-to-many, request-reply, events), and the constraints imposed by the application and execution platforms. The Type 15 fieldbus provides two major communication mechanisms that complement each others to satisfy communication requirements in the field of automation: the Client/Server and the Publish/Subscribe paradigms. They can be used concurrently on the same device. Type 15 Client/Server operates in a Client/Server relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are independent of the underlying layers, and have been implemented on a variety of stacks and communication media, including EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-422, EIA/TIA-425, HDLC (ISO 13239), fiber, TCP/IP, Wireless LANs and Radios. Type 15 Publish/Subscribe operates in a Publish/Subscribe relationship. Its application layer service definitions and protocol specifications are

independent of the underlying layers and can be configured to provide reliable behavior and support determinism. The most common stack is UDP/IP.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-16:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 61158-5-16:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-16:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-16: Application layer service definition - Type 16 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 16 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-17:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-5-17:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-17:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-17: Application layer service definition - Type 17 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 17 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 17 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-18:2008

Hind 208,00

Identne EN 61158-5-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-18: Application layer service definition - Type 18 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This part of IEC 61158 define in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the structure and services of the Type 18 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this part of IEC 61158 is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial

communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This part of IEC 61158 does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 18 application layer services as defined in this part of IEC 61158.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 61158-5-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-19:2007

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

1.1 Overview The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. This specification may be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 61158-5-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-5-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition -Type 20 elements

1.1 Overview The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter

objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various types of IEC 61158. This specification may be used as the basis for formal Application Programming-Interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 20 application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-5:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-10:2008

Hind 567,00

Identne EN 61158-6-10:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-10:2007

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

1.1 General The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 10 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to a) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-10, and b) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 10 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-10. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-11:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 61158-6-11:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-11:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 11 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-11, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specify the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-11. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in parts of the IEC 61158-6

series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-12:2008

Hind 324,00

Identne EN 61158-6-12:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-12:2007

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

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-12, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-12. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3

Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to the application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-13:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 61158-6-13:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-13:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-13: Application layer protocol specification - Type 13 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 13 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-13, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 13 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-13. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-14:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 61158-6-14:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-14:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-14: Application layer protocol specification - Type 14 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-14, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-14. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-15:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 61158-6-15:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-15:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-15: Application layer protocol specification - Type 15 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 15 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 15 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-15, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 15 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-15. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-16:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 61158-6-16:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-16:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-16: Application layer protocol specification - Type 16 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 16 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of - an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, - the primitive actions and events of the service; - the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and - the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to - the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and - Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation. 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-16. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual

implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61491:2002; EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-17:2008

Hind 268,00

Identne EN 61158-6-17:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-17:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-17: Application layer protocol specification - Type 17 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 17 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 17 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-17, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 17 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-17. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-18:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 61158-6-18:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-18:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-18: Application layer protocol specification - Type 18 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 18 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard specifies interactions between remote applications and defines the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 18 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) the formal abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities; b) the transfer syntax defining encoding rules that are applied to the application layer protocol data units; c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to 1) define the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-18, and 2) define the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 18 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-18. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in the IEC 61158-6 series. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-19:2008

Hind 180,00

Identne EN 61158-6-19:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-19:2007

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

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

1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services

standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard do not specify individual implementations or products, nor do they constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill any given Type of application layer services as defined in this standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN 61158-6-20:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 61158-6-20:2008

ja identne IEC 61158-6-20:2007

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-20: Application layer protocol specification - Type 20 elements

1.1 General The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs." This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 20 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible behavior provided by the Type 20 of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) the abstract syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, b) the transfer syntax defining the application layer protocol data units conveyed between communicating application entities, c) the application context state machine defining the application service behavior visible between communicating application entities; and d) the application relationship state machines defining the communication behavior visible between communicating application entities; and. The purpose of this standard is to define the protocol provided to define 1) the wire-representation of the service primitives defined in IEC 61158-5-20, and 2) the externally visible behavior associated with their transfer. This standard specifies the protocol of the Type 20 IEC fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). 1.2 Specifications The principal objective of this standard is to specify the syntax and behavior of the application layer protocol that conveys the application layer services defined in IEC 61158-5-20. A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of protocols standardized in IEC 61158-6. 1.3 Conformance This standard does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems. Conformance is achieved through implementation of this application layer protocol specification.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61158-6:2004

EVS-EN ISO 9241-410:2008

Hind 305,00

Identne EN ISO 9241-410:2008

ja identne ISO 9241-410:2008

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices

This part of ISO 9241 specifies criteria based on ergonomics factors for the design of physical input devices for interactive systems including keyboards, mice, pucks, joysticks, trackballs, trackpads, tablets and overlays, touch-sensitive screens, styli and light pens, and voice- and gesture-controlled devices. It gives guidance on the design of these devices, taking into consideration the capabilities and limitations of users, and specifies generic design criteria for physical input devices, as well as specific criteria for each type of device. Requirements for the design of products are given either as a result of context-free considerations, or else can be determined based on the specified design criteria for the intended use; such specified criteria generally having been subdivided into task-oriented categories, wherever applicable. EXAMPLE The resolution of a pointing device is given in relation to four levels of index of difficulty for the Fitts test. The required category for the resolution can be determined on the basis of the task characteristics, user population and context of use for the intended application. This part of ISO 9241 does not specify the categories that are appropriate for devices as, according to the concept of usability, a product has no inherent usability. Selecting the category to which a certain property of a device belongs is subject to the design of a product.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008

Hind 548,00

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2008

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2007

Building automation and control systems — Part 5: Data communication protocol

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 8:2000

ja identne EVS 8:2000

Infotehnoloogia reeglid eesti keele ja kultuuri keskkonnas

Standardi lahendused põhinevad kehtivatel rahvusvahelistel standardidel: ISO uuel kooditabelil 8859-15; CENi projektil MES; UNIXi standardiseerimisprojektil POSIX; firmade IBM ja Microsoft rahvuskeelte tugivahendeil. Standardis puuduvate märkide kodeerimiseks on soovitatav tugineda Unicode'i rakendustel ning vältida ühebaidiste kooditabelite kasutamist.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 8:1993

Asendatud EVS 8:2008

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2004

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2003

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2003

Building automation and control systems — Part 5: Data communication protocol

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prCEN/TS 28701

Identne prCEN/TS 28701:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Road traffic and transport telematics - Public transport - Identification of fixed objects in public transport

This Technical Specification defines a model and identification principles for the main fixed objects related to public access to Public Transport (e.g. stop points, stop areas, stations, connection links, entrances, etc.), in particular: - To identify the relevant functions which need a unique identification of fixed objects especially for the Passenger Information domain in a multi-modal, multi-operator context. - To identify the main fixed objects related to the Public Transport system, choosing a certain viewpoint, i.e. considering a certain level of detail ("granularity") of the given description taking into account the needs of the identified functions. - To give a typology of these objects together with definitions. - To present relationships between the identified Public Transport objects. - To unambiguously describe these objects through their main properties (attributes). - To describe how to locate these objects in space through coordinates and through the link to topographic objects with a clear separation between the "Public Transport layer" and the "topographic layer" described in its turn by geographic objects. - To enable the assignment of data administration (responsibility for data maintenance) of each fixed object. Geospatial location referencing techniques of PT objects (e.g. use of satellites, roadside equipment for positioning) or representation techniques on maps (projections) are outside the scope of this standard.

Keel en

prEN ISO 15225

Identne prEN ISO 15225:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 15225:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Nomenklatuur. Meditsiinivahendite nomenklatuurisüsteemi spetsifikatsioon ettenähtud andmevahetuse otstarbel

This International Standard provides rules and guidelines for a medical device nomenclature data structure in order to facilitate cooperation and exchange of data used by regulatory bodies on an international level between interested parties such as: regulatory authorities, manufacturers, suppliers, health care providers, and end users. This International Standard includes guidelines for a minimum data set and its structure. These guidelines are provided for system designers setting up databases utilizing the nomenclature system described herein. The requirements contained in this standard are applicable to the development and maintenance of an international nomenclature for medical device identification. This International Standard will not include the nomenclature itself. The nomenclature will be supplied as a data file.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15225:2000

prEVS ISO/IEC 18019

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Tarkvara- ja süsteemitehnika. Juhised rakendustarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni kavandamiseks ja koostamiseks

Standard annab juhiseid rakendustarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni kavandamiseks ja koostamiseks. Ta kirjeldab seda, kuidas selgitada välja, millist teavet vajavad kasutajad, kuidas määrata, mil viisil tuleks seda teavet kasutajaile esitada, ning kuidas seejärel koostada seda teavet ja teha teda kättesaadavaks.

Keel et

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

UUED STANDARDID

CLC/TS 50457-1:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne CLC/TS 50457-1:2008

Conductive charging for electric vehicles -- Part 1: D.C. charging station

This Technical Specification, together with EN 61851-1, gives the requirements for d.c. electric vehicle charging stations for conductive connection to the vehicle, with an a.c. supply voltage per IEC 60038, up to 690 V. This Technical Specification does not cover all safety aspects related to maintenance. This Technical Specification is not applicable to dedicated off-board charger.

Keel en

CLC/TS 50457-2:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne CLC/TS 50457-2:2008

Conductive charging for electric vehicles -- Part 2: Communication protocol between off-board charger and electric vehicle

This Technical Specification applies to the communication data link between external charger and electric road vehicle for the charging procedure, using the most common communication link. This Part 2 applies to communication data link between the off-board charging system with direct current and electric road vehicles. The aspects covered are the physical layer, the data link layer and the communication applicative layer. This Technical Specification does not cover communication between dedicated off-board charger and their electric vehicle. Annex A gives an example of normal operation.

Keel en

EVS-EN 12252:2006+A1:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 12252:2005+A1:2008

LPG equipment and accessories - Equipping of LPG road tankers KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies equipment and accessories for road tankers used for the transport of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and identifies the equipment that is considered necessary to ensure that filling, transportation and discharge operations can be carried out safely. It also specifies the requirements for the assembly of the accessories and the vehicle LPG equipment to the road tanker. This European Standard also identifies additional equipment and accessories that may be used on road tankers carrying LPG. NOTE This European Standard does not preclude the use of alternative designs, materials and equipment testing which provide a similar level of safety. This European Standard does not apply to "tank-containers" and "battery-vehicles" used for the transportation of LPG.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12252:2006

EVS-EN 14765:2006+A1:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 14765:2005+A1:2008

Lastejalgrattad. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for bicycles for young children, in respect of the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies. Guidelines for instructions on the use and care of bicycles are also provided. This European Standard applies to bicycles with a maximum saddle height of more than 435 mm and less than 635 mm (typical rider weight of 30 kg), and propelled by a transmitted drive to the rear wheel. This European Standard does not apply to special bicycles intended for stunting (e.g. BMX bicycles). NOTE For bicycles with a maximum saddle height of 435 mm see EN 71 and for bicycles with a saddle height of 635 mm or more see prEN 14764.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14765:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12252:2006

Identne EN 12252:2005

LPG equipment and accessories - Equipping of LPG road tankers

This European Standard specifies equipment and accessories for road tankers used for the transport of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and identifies the equipment that is considered necessary to ensure that filling, transportation and discharge operations can be carried out safely.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12252:2006

Asendatud EVS-EN 12252:2006+A1:2008

EVS-EN 14765:2006

Identne EN 14765:2005 + AC:2006

Lastejalgrattad. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for bicycles for young children, in respect of the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14765:2006+A1:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15436-1

Identne prEN 15436-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Road service maintenance equipment - Part 1: Vocabulary

This European Standard defines terms for road service area maintenance equipment described in the scope of CEN/TC 337, i.e.: - grass cutting, brushcutting; - mechanical cutting of plants. This European Standard does not deal with the collection of plants or their transport.

Keel en

prEN 15436-2

Identne prEN 15436-2:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Road service maintenance equipment - Part 2: Evaluation of the performances

This European Standard specifies the accuracy of the performance measurement system of road service area maintenance equipment described in the scope of CEN/TC 337 and used for: - grass-cutting and brush-cutting; - mechanical plant-cutting. This equipment is mounted on self-propelled carrying vehicles and is designed to cut and shred grass, brushwood, trees, saplings and bushes in road service areas. This European Standard does not cover the collection and transportation of shredded grass.

Keel en

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15461:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne EN 15461:2008

Raudteelased rakendused. Mürä emissioon. Raudteelõikude dünaamiliste omaduste iseloomustamine mööduva müra mõõtmisega

This European Standard specifies a method for characterizing the dynamic behaviour of the structure of a track relative to its contribution to the sound radiation associated with the rolling noise. This European Standard describes a method for: - acquiring data on mechanical frequency response functions on a track; - processing measurement data in order to calculate an estimate of the vibration decay rates along the rails in an audible frequency range associated with the rolling noise; - presenting this estimate for comparison with the lower limits of the decay rates. It is applicable for evaluating the performance of sections of reference tracks for measuring railway vehicle noise within the framework of official approval tests. The method is not applicable for characterizing the vibration behaviour of tracks on loadbearing structures such as bridges or embankments.

Keel fr

EVS-EN 50382-1:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 50382-1:2008

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 1: General requirements

This Part 1 of EN 50382 specifies the general requirements applicable to the cables given in EN 50382-2. It includes the detailed requirements for the insulating and sheathing materials and other components called up in EN 50382-2. In particular EN 50382-1 specifies those requirements relating to fire safety. Based on proven experience and reliability over many years these cables are rated for occasional thermal stresses causing ageing equivalent to continuous operational life at a conductor temperature of either 120 °C or 150 °C. NOTE This rating is based upon the polymer defined in 3.1. Before this polymer had gained widespread acceptance in the cable industry, ageing performance had been assessed via long term thermal endurance testing and had been extrapolated to 20 000 h using techniques equivalent to those in EN 60216. Subsequent experience in service has demonstrated that the predicted performance levels were correct. Where extrapolated data is used to predict lifetime in service it should be confirmed with the cable manufacturer, and should be based on a failure mode appropriate to the type of material or cable. The maximum temperature for short circuit conditions for silicone rubber is 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. Although both of the insulating and one of the sheathing compounds specified in this standard are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C, where tinned conductors are used the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and for the same technical reason the maximum short circuit temperature, for tinned copper conductors, is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the operating temperature to 120 °C. This Part 1 should be used in conjunction with EN 50382-2.

Keel en

Railway applications - Railway rolling stock high temperature power cables having special fire performance - Part 2: Single core silicone rubber insulated cables for 120 °C or 150 °C

Part 2 of EN 50382 specifies requirements for, and constructions and dimensions of, single core cables of the following types and voltage ratings: – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 1,8/3 kV unscreened, sheathed (1,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, unsheathed with or without textile braid (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²); – 3,6/6 kV unscreened, sheathed (2,5 mm² to 400 mm²). All cables have class 5 or class 6 tinned or plain copper conductors to EN 60228, halogen-free insulation and where applicable halogen-free sheath. They are for use in railway rolling stock as fixed wiring, or wiring where limited flexing in operation is encountered. The requirements provide for a continuous conductor temperature not exceeding 120 °C or 150 °C and a maximum temperature for short circuit conditions of either 250 °C or 350 °C based on a duration of 5 s. When the insulating compounds and sheath specified in this standard which are thermally capable of operating at 150 °C are used with tinned conductors, the maximum operating temperature is limited to 120 °C and, for the same technical reason, the maximum short circuit temperature is limited to 250 °C. The choice of sheath may also limit the maximum operating temperature to 120 °C. A textile braid may be included in the insulation or applied at its surface to unsheathed cables. Under fire conditions the cables exhibit special performance characteristics in respect of maximum permissible flame propagation (flame spread) and maximum permissible emission of smoke and toxic gases. This Part 2 of EN 50382 should be used in conjunction with Part 1 "General requirements".

Keel en

**Siseveeteedel liikleivad laevad. Roolikamber.
Ergonoomia- ja ohutusnõuded**

Diese Europäische Norm spezifiziert Anforderungen an neu zu errichtende Steuerhäuser. Da nach moderner Technik Einmann-Steuerstände möglich sind, wird der Steuerstand genormt, der von einer einzelnen Person bedient werden kann (Einmannsteuerstand oder Radareinmannsteuerstand). Neben einer sicheren und den neuesten technischen Gesichtspunkten entsprechenden Einrichtung werden zahlreiche ergonomische Gesichtspunkte berücksichtigt. Technische Einrichtung nach ergonomischen Gesichtspunkten bedeutet: Anpassung der Maschine an den Menschen und seine Möglichkeiten und nicht umgekehrt. Der Einmannsteuerstand ist ein Arbeitsplatz, der sowohl Fahr- als auch Steuer- und Überwachungstätigkeiten in zeitlichem Miteinander über eine längere Dauer ermöglicht. Der Steuerstand wird dafür so eingerichtet, dass die Fahrtätigkeiten sowie die Steuer- und Überwachungstätigkeiten für die wichtigsten technischen Anlagen bei störungsfreiem Betrieb derselben durch eine Person möglich sind. Bei Einhaltung der Anforderungen in dieser Norm wird davon ausgegangen, dass eine Person über eine längere Zeitdauer auch bei schwierigen äußeren Witterungs- und Streckenverhältnissen sicher und ohne physische oder psychische Überbeanspruchung diese Tätigkeiten ausüben kann. Bei allen motorischen Tätigkeiten (z. B. Bedienung von Hebeln, Knöpfen, Telefon) und sensorischen Tätigkeiten (z. B. optisch: Beobachtung des Fahrweges und der Instrumente und akustisch: Signale, Sprechfunk), aber auch bei schriftlichen Arbeiten (Bordbuch, Formalitäten) auf Papier und am PC wird dem Rudergänger größtmögliche Entlastung gegeben. Technische Möglichkeiten und wirtschaftliche Gegebenheiten werden einen Schichtbetrieb und damit Umbesetzungen auf den einzelnen Fahrzeugen, aber auch von Fahrzeug zu Fahrzeug zunehmend notwendig werden lassen. Während ein Rudergänger früher jahrelang, unter Umständen das ganze Leben lang, an dem Steuerstand eines Schiffes stand und daher dieses genau kannte und sich darauf eingestellt hatte, kann er heute zunehmend damit rechnen, auch ein anderes Schiff zu führen. Vereinheitlichung im Sinne dieser Norm heißt jedoch nicht, dass alle Einrichtungen schematisch gleich aussehen sollten. Dies ist aufgrund der verschiedenen Schiffstypen und Fahrwegsbedingungen gar nicht möglich. Außerdem ist die Entwicklung sehr im Fluss und ergibt gelegentlich unerwartet neue Möglichkeiten, sodass eine zu starre Festlegung auf eine bestimmte Steuerstandseinrichtung die Entwicklung hemmen würde. Eine Vereinheitlichung sollte deshalb nach folgenden Gesichtspunkten vorgenommen werden: Richtlinie 2006/87/EG des Parlaments und des Rates vom 12. Dezember 2006 über die technischen Vorschriften für Binnenschiffe; Anordnung der wichtigsten Anzeigeeinrichtungen in ähnlicher Anordnung und an ähnlichen Stellen im Steuerhaus; Anordnung der nach Häufigkeit im Gebrauch oder Bedeutung der Funktion wichtigsten Bedienungselemente in ähnlicher Form und an ähnlichen Stellen im Steuerhaus; Beachtung ergonomischer Gesichtspunkte bei der Gestaltung und Anordnung. Bei Berücksichtigung dieser Gesichtspunkte ergibt sich für die Wirtschaft zwangsläufig zusätzlich eine Kostenersparnis durch bessere Möglichkeit für Serienfertigungen, Auswechselbarkeit und Ersatz von Einrichtungsgegenständen.

Maritime navigation and radio-communication equipment and systems - Shipborne radar - Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the IMO in Resolution MSC.192(79). (MSC.192/2) The radar installation, in addition to meeting the general requirements as set out in resolution A.694(17) and the related general standard, IEC 60945, should comply with the performance standards of MSC.192(79). When a requirement of this standard is different from IEC 60945 the requirement in this standard takes precedence. All text in this standard with wording identical to that in IMO resolution MSC.192(79) is printed in italics. Reference to MSC.192(79) is by the relevant requirement clause as indicated in brackets, for example (MSC.192/4.2.3). Some clauses from Resolution MSC.192(79) may be split and the requirements in this case are addressed separately. (MSC.192/5) The design and performance of the radar should be based on user requirements and up-to-date navigational technology. It should provide effective target detection within the safety-relevant environment surrounding own ship and should permit fast and easy situation evaluation. (MSC.192/1) The radar equipment should assist in safe navigation and in avoiding collision by providing an indication, in relation to own ship, of the position of other surface craft, obstructions and hazards, navigation objects and shorelines. For this purpose, radar should provide the integration and display of radar video, target tracking information, positional data derived from own ship's position (EPFS) and geo referenced data. The integration and display of AIS information should be provided to complement radar. The capability of displaying selected parts of Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC) and other vector chart information may also be provided to aid navigation and for position monitoring. Radar is a technology that should be applied together with other sensor information applicable for the task in hand. NOTE Radar is a system and its performance is a factor of all of its component parts. The type test should include the radar sensor, ancillary units and display, complete with its processing and presentation display. All of these component parts contribute to the requirements and approval to these radar standards. Other navigational systems and equipment that provide radar and/or target tracking functions, should comply with the relevant clauses of this standard according to the guidelines in Annex A. A navigation display or INS may be approved as part of a radar system when tested with the specific radar sensor and relevant ancillary units. Where the intended application for a navigation system is for collision avoidance, as a minimum requirement, the radar image should always be presented, together with the relevant functionality and performance as described in Annex A.

1.1 Purpose (MSC.192/1) The radar, when combined with other sensor, or reported information (for example AIS), should improve the safety of navigation by assisting in the efficient navigation of ships and protection of the environment by satisfying the following functional requirements: – in coastal navigation and harbour approaches, by giving a clear indication of land and other fixed hazards; – as a means to provide an enhanced traffic image and improved situation

awareness; – in a ship-to-ship mode for aiding collision avoidance of both detected and reported hazards; – in the detection of small floating and fixed hazards, for collision avoidance and the safety of own ship; and – in the detection of floating and fixed aids to navigation. 1.2 Application of these standards (MSC.192/2) The Performance Standards defined by MSC.192(79) shall apply to all shipborne radar installations used in any configuration mandated by SOLAS independent of the type of ship, frequency band in use and the type of display, providing that no special requirements are specified in Table 1 and that additional requirements for specific classes of ship (in accordance with SOLAS Chapters V and X) are met. (MSC.192/2) Close interaction between different navigation equipment and systems makes it essential to consider this standard in association with other relevant IMO and IEC standards. This standard applies to radar systems, navigation systems and navigation equipment which have the task of target detection and collision avoidance. Any equipment which combines these tasks and meets all of the requirements in this standard is regarded as a radar system. In support of the Collision Regulations, all available means shall be used to enhance the role of radar for safe navigation and collision avoidance. The usage of other sensors shall, where practical, observe the requirements of the standards associated with those sensors. This standard also provides guidelines and requirements for radar functionality on all navigational displays supporting the tasks of target detection, collision avoidance, general navigation and position referencing on the bridge of a ship. The successful integration of radar with AIS, charts, databases and other sensors demands that the radar equipment is correctly set up with special attention to the critical alignment of heading(s), system index delay(s), CCRP offsets and gyro. Failure to align these parameters may cause unacceptable registration with other information and may detract from the purpose of integration. This standard has mandated requirements to provide for these alignments. NOTE While X-band radar systems remain compatible with radar beacons, SARTs and radar enhancers, S-band systems are permitted to harness new radar technology which may not be compatible with those devices. All tests (or their equivalent) in this standard apply to both non-coherent (for example conventional-based radar) and coherent radar systems (for example pulse compression radar). 1.3 Equipment categories This standard covers the testing of all SOLAS shipborne radar equipment. Individual equipment may be tested for a specific category of vessel. Table 1 provides a summary of the categories and basic differential capabilities for each category. The category should be indicated on the type label of the main radar electronics unit and on the related Certification of Test. Equipment approved for high speed applications should include a suffix H (for example CAT 1H) and equipment approved with a chart option should include a suffix C (for example CAT 1HC). (MSC.192/5.3.1.1) Recognising the high relative speeds possible between own ship and target, the equipment should be specified and approved as being suitable for classes of ship having normal (≤ 30 kn) or high (>30 kn) own ship speeds (100 kn and 140 kn relative speeds respectively). The additional characteristics for equipment qualified to be approved for HSC and/or for chart radar are identified in this standard. For example, HSC equipment should be compatible with own ship speeds of up to 70 kn, should be capable of tracking targets with a 140 kn relative speed and should operate between latitudes of 70 oN and 70 oS. A chart radar should conform to all the requirements of Clause 11 in this standard. References are made to IEC 61174 (ECDIS) for specific and

standalone chart functionality.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60936-2:2002; EVS-EN 60872-1:2002; EVS-EN 60872-2:2002; EVS-EN 60936-1:2002; EVS-EN 60872-3:2002; EVS-EN 60936-3:2003; EVS-EN 60936-1:2002/A1:2003

EVS-EN ISO 10239:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne EN ISO 10239:2008

ja identne ISO 10239:2008

Väikelaevad. Veeldatud naftagaasi (LPG) süsteemid

This International Standard covers permanently installed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems and LPG burning appliances on small craft of hull length up to 24 m, except for systems used on LPG-fuelled propulsion engines or LPG-driven generators. This International Standard does not cover appliances with directly attached gas cylinders, such as portable self-contained camping stoves and portable gas lamps. NOTE 1 This International Standard is not intended to regulate technical requirements for LPG cylinders, which are subject to national regulations. NOTE 2 New designs, materials and methods of assembly giving at least equivalent results can be considered to be complying with the requirements of this International Standard when approved by a relevant body.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10239:2001

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1864:2000

Identne EN 1864:1997

Siseveeteedel liiklevad laevad. Roolikamber ja juhtimisseadiste asukoht. Tüübid, ohutusnõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks siseveeteedel liiklevate laevade roolikambritele ja juhtimisseadistele esitatavad ohutus- ja ergonomikanõuded. Standard ei kehti laevade kohta, mille suhtes on kohaldatav lõbusõidulaevu käsitlev EL direktiiv. Samuti ei kehti standard laevadele pikkusega alla 20 m, välja avatud juhul, kui need on reisilaevad, veo- või tõukurpuksiirid.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1864:2008

EVS-EN 60872-2:2002

Identne EN 60872-2:1999

ja identne IEC 60872-2:1999

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar plotting aids - Part 2: Automatic tracking aids (ATA) - Methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, technical characteristics, methods of testing and test results required by IMO Resolution MSC.64(67) Annex 4. This standard takes account of IMO Resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. Equipment intended for use on high speed craft (HSC) shall additionally satisfy the requirements of the HSC scenarios as defined in IEC 60936-2 annex D.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60872-3:2002

Identne EN 60872-3:2001

ja identne IEC 60872-3:2000

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar plotting aids - Part 3: Electronic plotting aid (EPA) - Performance requirements - Methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and test results for equipment that complies with performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in Resolution MCS.64 (67) Annex 4 - Appendix 2. In addition this standard takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60872-1:2002

Identne EN 60872-1:1998

ja identne IEC 60872-1:1998

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar plotting aids - Part 1: Automatic radar plotting aids (ARPA) - Methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and test results for equipment that complies with performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in Resolution A.823. In addition, this standard takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-1:2002/A1:2003

Identne EN 60936-1:2000/A1:2002

ja identne IEC 60936-1:1999/A1:2002

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 1: Shipborne radar - Performance requirements - Methods of test and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for conformance to performance standards not inferior to those required by IMO resolution MSC.64(67), Annex 4, Radar. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirements of this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. This standard does not include the optional performance requirements for superimposition of selected parts of SENC information. These are specified in IEC 60936-3 - Radar with chart facilities.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-2:2002

Identne EN 60936-2:1999

ja identne IEC 60936-2:1998

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 2: Shipborne radar for high speed craft (HSC) - Methods of testing and required test results

This International standard specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results as required by IMO resolution A.820 and Chapter X of the high speed craft (HSC) code. It complies with the requirements of 13.13 of the HSC code and incorporates applicable parts of 13.5 of the HCS code on radar installations. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirements in this standard takes precedence.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-3:2003

Identne EN 60936-3:2002

ja identne IEC 60936-3:2002

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 3: Radar with chart facilities - Performance requirements - Methods of testing and required test results

Specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the IMO in Resolution MSC.64(67) Annex 4 Radar clauses 3.3.9 and 3.3.10 for the optional requirements for superimposition of selected parts of SENC information. Takes into account IMO Resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN 60936-1:2002

Identne EN 60936-1:2000

ja identne IEC 60936-1:1999

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Radar - Part 1: Shipborne radar - Performance requirements - Methods of test and required test results

This International Standard specifies the minimum performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for conformance to performance standards not inferior to those required by IMO resolution MSC.64(67), Annex 4, Radar. In addition it takes account of IMO resolution A.694 and is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirements of this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard shall take precedence. This standard does not include the optional performance requirements for superimposition of selected parts of SENC information. These are specified in IEC 60936-3 - Radar with chart facilities.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 62388:2008

EVS-EN ISO 10239:2001

Identne EN ISO 10239:2000 + AC:2002

ja identne ISO 10239:2000

Väikelaevad. Veeldatud naftagaasi (LPG) süsteemid

This standard covers permanently installed LPG systems and LPG burning appliances on small craft of hull length up to 24 m, except for systems used on LPG-fueled propulsion engines or LPG-driven generators.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 10239:2008

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 4048:2003

Identne EN ISO 4048:2003

ja identne ISO 4048:1977

Leather - Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the substances in leather which are soluble in dichloromethane

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4048:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 2854-002

Identne prEN 2854-002:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical for general purpose - Cross sections equal to and greater than 9 mm² - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 002: General

This standard specifies the list of product standards and common characteristics of electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between – 55 °C and 260 °C (except otherwise specified in product standards) for cross sections equal to and greater than 9 mm².

Keel en

prEN 2854-003

Identne prEN 2854-003:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical for general purpose - Cross sections equal to and greater than 9 mm² - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 003: Product standard

This standard specifies the characteristics of electrical cables for use in the on-board electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between – 55 °C and 260 °C for cross sections equal to and greater than 9 mm².

Keel en

prEN 2997-012

Identne prEN 2997-012:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, coupled by threaded ring, fire-resistant or non fire-resistant, operating temperatures - 65 °C to 175 °C continuous, 200 °C continuous, 260 °C peak - Part 012: Jam-nut for jam-nut receptacles - Product standard

This standard specifies the characteristics of jam-nuts for jam-nut receptacles in the family of circular electrical connectors coupled by threaded ring. It applies to class defined in Table 2. For receptacles using these jam-nuts, see EN 2997-004, EN 2997-006 and EN 4067-004, EN 4067-006 for class SE only.

Keel en

prEN 2997-013

Identne prEN 2997-013:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, coupled by threaded ring, fire-resistant or non fire-resistant, operating temperatures - 65 °C to 175 °C continuous, 200 °C continuous, 260 °C peak - Part 013: O-ring seal for jam-nut receptacles - Product standard

This standard specifies the characteristics of O'ring seal for jam-nut receptacles in the family of circular electrical connectors coupled by threaded ring. It applies to the class defined in Table 2. For the receptacles using these jam-nuts, see EN 2997-004 and EN 2997-006.

Keel en

prEN 3155-067

Identne prEN 3155-067:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 067: Contacts, electrical, coaxial, size 08, male, type D, solder, class R - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to male coaxial electrical contacts, size 08, type D, solder, class R, used in elements of connection according to EN 3155-002. It shall be used together with EN 3155-001. The associated female contacts are defined in EN 3155-068.

Keel en

prEN 3155-068

Identne prEN 3155-068:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 068: Contacts, electrical, coaxial, size 08, female, type D, solder, class R - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to female coaxial electrical contacts, size 08, type D, solder, class R, 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 3155-067.

Keel en

prEN 3155-069

Identne prEN 3155-069:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 069: Contacts, electrical, coaxial, size 16, female, type D, solder, class P - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics, tests and tooling applicable to size 16, female coaxial electrical contacts, type D, solder, class P, 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 3155-058.

Keel en

prEN 4626-201

Identne prEN 4626-201:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Connectors, optical, rectangular, multicontact, rack and panel, Quadrax cavity, 2,5 mm diameter ferrule - Operating temperatures - 65 °C to 125 °C (cable dependent) - Flush contacts - Part 201: Optical contact (sub-assembly) for receptacle - Product standard

This standard defines the installed dimension information of EN 4531-101 fibre optic contact in the EN 4626-004 receptacle adaptor, together with performance requirements and assembly information based on EN C2\10\A specification (62,5 µm/125 µm fibre and 1,8 mm outside diameter cable).

Keel en

prEN 4626-202

Identne prEN 4626-202:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Connectors, optical, rectangular, multicontact, rack and panel, Quadrax cavity, 2,5 mm diameter ferrule - Operating temperatures - 65 °C to 125 °C (cable dependent) - Flush contacts - Part 202: Optical contact assembly for 900 µm buffered fibre receptacle - Product standard

This standard defines the dimensions and performance requirements of the EN 4531-101 fibre optical contact with a 900 µm buffered fibre EN C2\10\A and associated alignment boot for use within equipment boxes.

Keel en

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED**UUED STANDARDID****EVS-EN 1756-1:2002+A1:2008**

Hind 268,00

Identne EN 1756-1:2001+A1:2008

Luuktõstukid. Ratassõidukitele paigaldatavad platvormtõstukid . Ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Kaupade luuktõstukid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for design of tail lifts as defined in 3.1 for mounting on wheeled goods vehicles. It also specifies the verification of such tail lifts and the safety information that shall be provided for their use. This European Standard deals with the technical requirements to minimize the hazards listed in clause 4 which can arise during the operation of tail lifts when carried out in accordance with the specifications as intended by the manufacturer or his authorized representative. It applies to tail lifts :

- used for the purpose of loading and/or unloading such vehicles ; intended to be fitted, temporarily or permanently, either inside or on the front, side or rear of the wheeled vehicle ; driven either by hand or electric powered ; equipped with a platform to support loads which comprise goods, an operator, or a combination of the two ; with a maximum lifting height not exceeding 3 m above ground, the measurement shall be made when the platform is unloaded ; rotary type with a maximum lifting height not exceeding 2 m ; used as a link bridge when intended by the manufacturer. NOTE A tail lift should not be confused with a link bridge attached to a loading dock which is included within the definition of a dock leveller and is outside the scope of this standard. Loading and/or unloading operations include the use of a tail lift to lift and/or lower loads This European Standard does not establish the additional requirements for :
- operation in severe conditions (e.g. extreme environmental conditions such as freezer applications, high temperatures, corrosive environment, tropical environment, contaminating environments, strong magnetic fields) ; operations subject to special rules (e.g. potentially explosive atmospheres) ; supply by electrical networks and the electrical circuit ; power take off part of the system ; cable less remote control and electronic equipment ; electromagnetic compatibility (emission-immunity) ; static electricity problems ; handling of loads the nature of which could lead to dangerous situations (e.g. molten metal, acids/bases, radiating materials, specially brittle loads) ; hazards occurring during installation, transportation, decommissioning ; hazards occurring when handling suspended loads which may swing freely ; requirement related to the use on public roads ; wind pressure in and out of use ; direct contact with foodstuffs ; earthquake ; lightning.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1756-1:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1756-1:2002

Identne EN 1756-1:2001

Luuktõstukid. Ratassõidukitele paigaldatavad platvormtõstukid . Ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Kaupade luuktõstukid

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for design of tail as defined in 3.1 for mounting on wheeled goods vehicles. It also specifies the verification of such tail lifts and the safety information that shall be provided for their use.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1756-1:2002+A1:2008; EN ISO 1043-1:2002/prA1

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 12643:1999/prA1

Identne EN 12643:1997/prA1:2008

ja identne ISO 5010:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mullatöömasinad. Õhkrehvidel masinad. Juhtimissüsteeminõuded

Käesolev Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks juhtimissüsteemide katsed ning jõudluskriteeriumid juhitavuse hindamiseks isepöörduvatel õhkrehvidega mullatöömasinatel, mille liikumiskiirus vastavalt standardis ISO 6014:1986 toodud määramiskriteeriumidele on üle 20 km/h.

Keel en

EN 13490:2002/prA1

Identne EN 13490:2001/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mehaaniline vibratsioon. Tööstuslikud mootorkärud. Operaatori istme vibratsiooni laboratoorne hindamine ja spetsifikatsioon

This European Standard is applicable to operator seats used on industrial trucks as defined in ISO 5053 irrespective of power supply, type of equipment, lifting mechanism and tyres. It also applies to seats for other trucks not covered by ISO 5053, e.g. variable-reach trucks and low-lift order picking trucks.

Keel en

prEN 14502-1

Identne prEN 14502-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Cranes - Equipment for the lifting of persons - Part 1: Suspended baskets

This European Standard applies to baskets suspended on cranes. This European Standard does not cover the controls for the movement of the basket. This European Standard is not applicable to: - lifts for crane drivers; - moveable cabins; This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to suspended baskets, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). The significant hazards covered by this document are identified in Clause 4. This European Standard is not applicable to suspended baskets which are manufactured before the date of publication by CEN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14502-1:2005

prEN ISO 2867

Identne prEN ISO 2867:2008

ja identne ISO 2867:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mullatöömasinad. Juurdepääsusüsteemid

This International Standard specifies criteria for access systems (steps, ladders, walkways, platforms, grab rails/handrails, grab handles, guardrails and enclosure entrance and exit openings) as they relate to aiding the operator, maintenance personnel and service personnel in performing their functions on earth-moving machinery. It is applicable to systems giving access to the operator platform and to routine maintenance points on earth-moving machinery, as defined in ISO 6165, parked in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. NOTE This document is based on the 5th to 95th percentile operator dimensions, as defined in ISO 3411. This International Standard deals with the following significant hazards, hazardous situations and events: slip, trip and fall of persons, and unhealthy postures or excessive effort.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 2867:2006

prEN ISO 3450

Identne prEN ISO 3450:2008

ja identne ISO 3450:1996

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mullatöömasinad. Kummiratastel masinate pidurisüsteemid. Süsteemid, nende talitusnõuded ning katsete läbiviimise kord

Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks minimaalsed tööomaduste ning katsetamise kriteeriumid, mis võimaldavad ühtlustada objektile töötavate või avalikel teedel liikuvate mullatöömasinade pidurisüsteemide pidurdusjõu hindamist. Käesolev rahvusvaheline standard hõlmab teisest põhipidurisüsteemi, seisupidurisüsteemi ja aeglusteid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3450:1999

prEN ISO 6683

Identne prEN ISO 6683:2008

ja identne ISO 6683:2005

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Mullatöömasinad. Turvavööd ja turvavööde kinnituskohad. Toimimisnõuded ja katsed

This International Standard establishes the minimum performance requirements and tests for restraint systems — seat belts and their fastening elements (anchorages) — on earth-moving machinery, necessary to restrain an operator or rider within a roll-over protective structure (ROPS) in the event of a machine roll-over (see ISO 3471), or within a tip-over protection structure (TOPS) in the event of a machine tip-over (see ISO 12117).

Keel en

Asendab prEN ISO 6683

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1230-2

Identne prEN 1230-2:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 2: Off-flavour (taint)

This European Standard specifies whether a paper or board sample contains substances which may be transmitted through the air space to a rest substance and affect its taste. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and printed material, intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-2:2001

prEN 1230-1

Identne prEN 1230-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 1: Odour

This European Standard specifies the test method for assessment of the odour released by a paper or board sample. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and/or printed material, intended to come into direct or indirect contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-1:2001

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3759:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN ISO 3759:2008

ja identne ISO 3759:2007

Tekstiil. Riideproovide ja rõivaste ettevalmistamine, märkimine ja mõõtmine mõõtmete muutuse määramise katsetes

See standard kirjeldab meetodeid tekstiilkangaste, rõivaste ja kangakomplektide ettevalmistamiseks, märkimiseks ja mõõtmiseks, et kasutada neid katsetes mõõtmete muutumise määramiseks nt pesemisel, keemilisel puhastamisel, vees leotamisel ja aurutamisel. Meetodid on rakendatavad riide- ja silmkoeliste kangaste ja madalakoeliste tekstiilist valmistoodete puhul. Protseduuri ei rakendata toodete puhul, mis kasutamisel venivad, nt polstrikked ja silmkoetooted.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3759:2000

EVS-EN ISO 4044:2008

Hind 73,00

Identne EN ISO 4044:2008

ja identne ISO 4044:2008

Leather - Chemical tests - Preparation of chemical test samples

This International Standard specifies a method for the preparation of a test sample of leather for chemical analysis. This method is applicable to all types of leather.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4044:2003

EVS-EN ISO 4045:2008

Hind 84,00

Identne EN ISO 4045:2008

ja identne ISO 4045:2008

Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of pH

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the pH value and the difference figure of an aqueous leather extract. It is applicable to all types of leather.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4045:2001

EVS-EN ISO 4048:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN ISO 4048:2008

ja identne ISO 4048:2008

Leather - Chemical tests - Determination of matter soluble in dichloromethane and free fatty acid content

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the substances in leather which are soluble in dichloromethane. This method is applicable to all types of leather. Not all fatty and similar substances can be extracted from leather with organic solvents; they may be in part soluble and partly bound to the leather. On the other hand, the solvent can dissolve non-fatty substances, e.g. sulfur and impregnants, both of which cause difficulty in the determination of the acid value and saponification value of the fat. This International Standard includes two techniques for extraction of the fatty substances: 1) extraction using the Soxhlet apparatus; and 2) extraction using a pressurized extraction system. As the extraction is frequently done in conjunction with determination of the free fatty acid content of the leather, a suitable procedure for determination of the free fatty acids extracted by this method is included. The apparatus and technique described in this method are also suitable for the extraction by solvents other than dichloromethane (although the temperature conditions may need to be varied for high pressure extraction).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4048:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3759:2000

Identne EN ISO 3759:1995+AC:1999

ja identne ISO 3759:1994

Tekstiil. Riideproovide ja rõivaste ettevalmistamine, märkimine ja mõõtmine mõõtmete muutuse määramise katsetes

See standard kirjeldab meetodeid tekstiilkangaste, rõivaste ja kangakomplektide ettevalmistamiseks, märkimiseks ja mõõtmiseks, et kasutada neid katsetes mõõtmete muutumise määramiseks nt pesemisel, keemilisel puhastamisel, vees leotamisel ja aurutamisel. Meetodid on rakendatavad riide- ja silmkoeliste kangaste ja madalakoeliste tekstiilist valmistoodete puhul. Protseduuri ei rakendata toodete puhul, mis kasutamisel venivad, nt polstrikatted ja silmkoetooted.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3759:2008

EVS-EN ISO 4044:2003

Identne EN ISO 4044:1998

ja identne ISO 4044:1977

Leather - Preparation of chemical test samples

This International Standard specifies a method for preparation of a test sample of leather for chemical analysis. The method is applicable to all leathers of all types and tannage

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4044:2008

EVS-EN ISO 4045:2001

Identne EN ISO 4045:1998

ja identne ISO 4045:1977

Leather - Determination of pH

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the pH and the difference figure of an aqueous leather extract.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 4045:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15777

Identne prEN 15777:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Textiles - Test methods for phthalates

This document specifies a test method for taking test specimens, removal of phthalates from the material and the chemical analysis. This standard applies to textile articles where there is a risk of the presence of some phthalates.

prEN ISO 9073-16

Identne prEN ISO 9073-16:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 9073-16:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Textiles - Test methods for nonwovens - Part 16: Determination of resistance to penetration by water (hydrostatic pressure)

This test method applies to any nonwoven fabrics, which are intended for use as a barrier to the penetration of fluids. The hydrostatic pressure test measures the resistance of nonwoven fabrics to the penetration of water under varied hydrostatic head pressures.

Keel en

prEN 17234

Identne prEN ISO 7234:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 17234:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Nahk. Keemilised katsed. Teatavate asovärvainete sisalduse määramine värvitud nahas

This Technical Specification specifies a method for determining the use of certain azo colourants which may release certain aromatic amines.

Keel en

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3759:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN ISO 3759:2008

ja identne ISO 3759:2007

Tekstiil. Riideproovide ja rõivaste ettevalmistamine, märkimine ja mõõtmine mõõtmete muutuse määramise katsetes

See standard kirjeldab meetodeid tekstiilkangaste, rõivaste ja kangakomplektide ettevalmistamiseks, märkimiseks ja mõõtmiseks, et kasutada neid katsetes mõõtmete muutumise määramiseks nt pesemisel, keemilisel puhastamisel, vees leotamisel ja aurutamisel. Meetodid on rakendatavad riide- ja silmkoeliste kangaste ja madalakoeliste tekstiilist valmistoodete puhul. Protseduuri ei rakendata toodete puhul, mis kasutamisel venivad, nt polstrikatted ja silmkoetooted.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3759:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3759:2000

Identne EN ISO 3759:1995+AC:1999

ja identne ISO 3759:1994

Tekstiil. Riideproovide ja rõivaste ettevalmistamine, märkimine ja mõõtmine mõõtmete muutuse määramise katsetes

See standard kirjeldab meetodeid tekstiilkangaste, rõivaste ja kangakomplektide ettevalmistamiseks, märkimiseks ja mõõtmiseks, et kasutada neid katsetes mõõtmete muutumise määramiseks nt pesemisel, keemilisel puhastamisel, vees leotamisel ja aurutamisel. Meetodid on rakendatavad riide- ja silmkoeliste kangaste ja madalakoeliste tekstiilist valmistoodete puhul. Protseduuri ei rakendata toodete puhul, mis kasutamisel venivad, nt polstrikatted ja silmkoetooted.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3759:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 17699

Identne prEN ISO 17699:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 17699:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Footwear - Test methods for uppers and lining - Water vapour permeability and absorption

This standard specifies two test methods for assessing, respectively, the water vapour permeability and the water vapour absorption of uppers or complete upper assembly irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13515:2002

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12945:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 12945:2008

Liming materials - Determination of neutralizing value - Titrimetric methods

This European Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the neutralizing value (NV) of liming materials. Method A is applicable to all liming materials except silicate liming materials and liming materials with more than 3 % P₂O₅. Method B is applicable to all liming materials except products with more than 3 % mass fraction P₂O₅, and calcined and slaked products of carbonate origin.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12945:2002

EVS-EN 13971:2008

Hind 113,00

Identne EN 13971:2008

Carbonate liming materials - Determination of reactivity - Potentiometric titration method with hydrochloric acid

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the speed and effectiveness of the neutralizing potential of calcium carbonate and calcium magnesium carbonate liming materials by potentiometric titration with hydrochloric acid. This method is applicable only to liming materials with a maximum particle size of 6,3 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13971:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 12945:2002

Identne EN 12945:2002

Liming materials - Determination of neutralizing value - Titrimetric methods

This European Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the neutralizing value (NV) of liming materials. Method A is applicable to liming materials except silicate liming materials and liming materials with more than 3 % P₂O₅. Method B is applicable to all liming materials except those with more than 3 % P₂O₅.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 12945:2008

EVS-EN 13971:2003

Identne EN 13971:2002

Carbonate liming materials - Determination of reactivity - Potentiometric titration method with hydrochloric acid

This European standard specifies a method for the determination of the speed and effectiveness of the neutralizing potential of calcium carbonate and calcium magnesium carbonate liming materials by potentiometric titration with hydrochloric acid

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13971:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60335-2-77

Identne FprEN 60335-2-77:2008

ja identne IEC 60335-2-77:2002

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Safety of household and similar appliances - Part 2-77: Particular requirements for pedestrian-controlled walk-behind electrically powered lawn mowers

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This European Standard specifies safety requirements and their verification for the design and construction of pedestrian controlled walk-behind electrically powered lawnmowers. This standard has to be used in conjunction with EN 60335-1:2002. This European Standard does not apply to: – machines covered by EN 786, lawn edgers, flail mowers, scrub cutters, automatic (robot) lawn mowers, sickle-bar mowers, agricultural mowers, trailing seat/sulky units or ride-on machines non-powered lawnmowers – rotary lawnmowers for which the cutting means is a generally circular central drive unit on which is mounted, either one or more non-metallic filaments or one or more non-metallic, pivotally mounted cutting elements. These cutting elements rely on centrifugal force to achieve cutting, with the kinetic energy of a single cutting element not exceeding 10 J. – battery powered lawnmowers with a rated voltage of the battery more than 42 V d.c Requirements for battery chargers, including those incorporated into the machine, are dealt with in EN 60335-2-29. This European Standard is not applicable to lawnmowers, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CENELEC. NOTE Combustion engine driven machines are covered by EN 836.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-77:2006; EVS-EN 50338:2006

prEN ISO 30024

Identne prEN ISO 30024:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 30024:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of phytase activity

This European Standard describes the determination of phytase activity in feed samples. The method does not distinguish between phytase added as a feed additive and endogenous phytase already present in the feed materials. The method cannot be used to evaluate or compare the in vivo efficacy of the phytase product. It is not a predictive method of the in vivo efficacy of phytases present on the market as they can develop different in vivo efficacy per unit of activity. The method is suitable and validated exclusively for the determination of phytase activity and exclusively in complete feeds. NOTE 1 The harmonized method was developed on the basis of the presently existing phytase products (E1600, E1614, E1640). Therefore, it might not necessarily be suitable as such for phytase products, which might be developed in the future. The harmonized method is thus a tool which is useful only to evaluate the total phytase activity in feed samples.

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID

EVS 689:2008

Hind 84,00

ja identne EVS 689:2008

Värske söögipeet

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava söögipeedi (Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud söögipeedi kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 689:2001

EVS 690:2008

Hind 84,00

ja identne EVS 690:2008

Värske kaalikas

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava kaalika (Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud kaalika kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 690:2001

EVS 691:2008

Hind 84,00

ja identne EVS 691:2008

Värske redis ja röigas

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava redise (Raphanus sativus L. var. sativus) ja röika (Raphanus sativus L. var. niger) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud redise ja röika kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 691:1995

EVS 710:2008

Hind 73,00

ja identne EVS 710:2008

Värsked vaarikad

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatavate vaarikate (Rubus idaeus) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 710:1995; EVS 710:2001

EVS 711:2008

Hind 73,00

ja identne EVS 711:2008

Värsked mustsõstrad

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava mustsõstra (Ribes nigrum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud mustsõstra kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 711:1995; EVS 711:2001

EVS 712:2008

Hind 73,00

ja identne EVS 712:2008

Värsked punased ja valged sõstrad

Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on määrata kindlaks punase ja valge sõstra kvaliteedinõuded kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamise ja pakendamise järel kaubapartii(de) üleandmise-vastuvõtmise ning müümise ajal.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 712:1995; EVS 712:2001

EVS 713:2008

Hind 73,00

ja identne EVS 713:2008

Värsked karusmarjad

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava karusmarja (Ribes uva-crispa) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud karusmarjade kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 713:1995; EVS 713:2001

EVS-EN 15505:2008

Hind 123,00

Identne EN 15505:2008

Foodstuffs - Determination of trace elements - Determination of sodium and magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) after microwave digestion

This document specifies methods for the determination of sodium and magnesium in foodstuffs by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) after microwave digestion. Collaborative studies have been carried out (Annex A). The method is suitable for the determination of sodium not less than 1 500 mg/kg and magnesium not less than 250 mg/kg. Data for calcium is included for information (Annex B). The method is not applicable to wheat bran.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15517:2008

Hind 113,00

Identne EN 15517:2008

Foodstuffs - Determination of trace elements - Determination of inorganic arsenic in seaweed by hydride generation atomic absorption spectrometry (HGAAS) after acid extraction

This document specifies a procedure for the determination of hydrochloric acid (gastric acid concentration) extractable inorganic arsenic in seaweed. Collaborative studies have been carried out (Annex A). The method is suitable for the determination of inorganic arsenic not less than 1 mg/kg and below 100 mg/kg on a dry weight basis. The amount of inorganic arsenic is considered to be that part determined by the procedure described in this document.

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13366-1:2008

Hind 151,00

Identne EN ISO 13366-1:2008

ja identne ISO 13366-1:2008

Piim. Somaatiliste rakkude arvu määramine. Osa 1: Mikroskoopiline meetod

See ISO 13366 osa määrab kindlaks meetodi somaatiliste rakkude arvu määramiseks nii toorpiimas kui ka keemiliselt konservitud piimas. See meetod sobib standardproovide ettevalmistamiseks ja mehhaniseeritud ning automatiseeritud rakulugemisprotseduuride kalibrimiseks.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 13366-1:2000

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS 689:2001

ja identne EVS 689:2001

Värske söögipeet

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatava söögipeedi (*Beta vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* var. *conditiva*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud söögipeedi kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 689:2008

EVS 690:2001

ja identne EVS 690:2001

Värske kaalikas

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatava kaalika (*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud kaalika kohta.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 690:2001

EVS 691:1995

ja identne EVS 691:2008

Värske redis - kogumikus 102

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatava redise (*Raphanus sativus* var. *sativus*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard on EVS kogumiku 102: Värsked köögiviljad (EVS 683:1995-EVS 705:1995) üks osa.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS 691:2008

EVS 710:2001

ja identne EVS 710:2001

Värsked vaarikad

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatavate vaarikate (*Rubus idaeus*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud vaarikate kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 710:1995

Asendatud EVS 710:2008

EVS 711:2001

ja identne EVS 711:2001

Värsked mustad sõstrad

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatava musta sõstra (*Ribes nigrum*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud musta sõstra kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 711:1995

Asendatud EVS 711:2008

EVS 712:2001

ja identne EVS 712:2001

Värsked punased ja valged sõstrad

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatava punase ja valge sõstra (*Ribes rubrum*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud punase ja valge sõstra kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 712:1995

EVS 713:2001

ja identne EVS 713:2001

Värsked karusmarjad

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskest kaubastatavate karusmarjade (*Ribes uva-crispa*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud karusmarjade kohta.

Keel et

Asendab EVS 713:1995

Asendatud EVS 713:2008

EVS-EN ISO 13366-1:2000

Identne EN ISO 13366-1:1997

ja identne ISO 13366-1:1997

Piim. Somaatiliste rakkude arvu määramine. Osa 1: Mikroskoopiline meetod

See ISO 13366 osa määrab kindlaks meetodi somaatiliste rakkude arvu määramiseks nii toorpiimas kui ka keemiliselt konservitud piimas. See meetod sobib standardproovide ettevalmistamiseks ja mehhaniseeritud ning automatiseeritud rakulugemisprotseduuride kalibrimiseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13366-1:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1230-2

Identne prEN 1230-2:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 2: Off-flavour (taint)

This European Standard specifies whether a paper or board sample contains substances which may be transmitted through the air space to a rest substance and affect its taste. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and printed material, intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-2:2001

prEN 1230-1

Identne prEN 1230-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 1: Odour

This European Standard specifies the test method for assessment of the odour released by a paper or board sample. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and/or printed material, intended to come into direct or indirect contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-1:2001

prEN 15774

Identne prEN 15774:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Food processing machinery - Machines for processing fresh and filled pasta (tagliatelle, cannelloni, ravioli, tortellini, orecchiette and gnocchi) - Safety and hygiene requirements

This draft European Standard applies to machines for the processing of fresh and filled pasta, used for mixing, kneading, dough sheet, pasta forming and pasteurizing, as defined in Clause 3. It applies to stationary and movable machines (not intended to be moved during operation), with a nominal capacity of not less than 25 kg/h. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations, and events relevant to pasta processing machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). It deals with the hazards during the following phases of the intended use: transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, setting and adjusting, operation, cleaning, fault finding, maintenance, de commissioning and dismantling. This document applies to the following groups of machines: - discontinuous manually loaded kneading machines with or without lifting and tilting devices; - continuous kneading machine a) kneading bowl with single or double shaft; b) premixing device; c) flour proportioning device; d) liquid proportioning device; e) dough stabilization systems; - combination of dough kneading and dough sheet forming machine; - forming machine processing one single dough sheet; - forming machine processing two dough sheets; - dough sheet forming; - sizing rollers; - dough transport shuttle; - steam pasteurizer; - cooler; - dough sheet cutting; - gnocchi machine; - typical shapes pasta machine. This standard is not applicable to the following machines: - household machines; - machines for laboratory use; - auxiliary equipment (not changing the characteristics of product): conveying systems not part of the machinery, weighting and bagging equipment, lifting and tilting machinery (dealt with in EN 13288). This Standard is not applicable to pasta processing machines, which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 15774:2003

prEN ISO 660

Identne prEN ISO 660:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 660:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of acid value and acidity (ISO/DIS 660:2008)

This International Standard specifies three methods (two titrimetric and one potentiometric) for the determination of the acidity in animal and vegetable fats and oils, hereinafter referred to as fats. The acidity is expressed preferably as acid value, or alternatively as acidity calculated conventionally. The standard is applicable to refined and crude vegetable or animal fats and oils, soap stock fatty acids or technical fatty acids. The methods are not applicable to waxes. Since the methods are completely non-specific, they cannot be used to differentiate between mineral acids, free fatty acids, and other organic acids. The acid value, therefore, also includes any mineral acids that may be present. The method described in clause 9.1/9.2 is the reference method.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 660:2000

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA**UUED STANDARDID****CEN/TS 839:2008**

Hind 171,00

Identne CEN/TS 839:2008

Wood preservatives - Determination of the protective effectiveness against wood destroying basidiomycetes - Application by surface treatment

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of the protective effectiveness of a wood preservative, applied to the surface of the wood, against wood destroying basidiomycetes cultured on an agar medium. The method is applicable to all products which are to be applied by superficial application processes. This includes : organic solvent-based wood preservatives ; or organic water-dispersible formulations, as supplied or as prepared in the laboratory by dilution of concentrates ; or water-soluble products ; or chemicals which are being studied as active ingredients for application by superficial processes. NOTE This method may be used in conjunction with an ageing procedure, for example EN 73.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15032:2006+A1:2008

Hind 104,00

Identne EN 15032:2006+A1:2008

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Trichloroisocyanuric acid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard is applicable to trichloroisocyanuric acid used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of trichloroisocyanuric acid and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for trichloroisocyanuric acid. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15032:2006

EVS-EN 15072:2006+A1:2008

Hind 104,00

Identne EN 15072:2006+A1:2008

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard is applicable to "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous" used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous" and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous". It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1507:2006

EVS-EN 15073:2006+A1:2008

Hind 104,00

Identne EN 15073:2006+A1:2008

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard is applicable to sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15073:2006

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 15032:2006

Identne EN 15032:2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Trichloroisocyanuric acid

This European Standard is applicable to trichloroisocyanuric acid used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of trichloroisocyanuric acid and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for trichloroisocyanuric acid. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15032:2006+A1:2008

EVS-EN 15072:2006

Identne EN 15072 :2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous

This European Standard is applicable to "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous" used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous" and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for "sodium dichloroisocyanurate, anhydrous". It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water and determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15072:2006+A1:2008

EVS-EN 15073:2006

Identne EN 15073 :2006

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate

This European Standard is applicable to sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate used directly or used to prepare commercial formulations for disinfecting swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dihydrate. It gives information on its use for treating swimming pool water. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see Annex B).

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 15073:2006+A1:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15795

Identne prEN 15795:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Products used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Natural unexpanded aluminosilicates

This European Standard is applicable to natural unexpanded aluminosilicates used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of natural unexpanded aluminosilicates and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for natural unexpanded aluminosilicates and gives information on their use in water treatment.

Keel en

prEN 15796

Identne prEN 15796:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Chemicals used for treatment of swimming pool water - Calcium hypochlorite

This European Standard is applicable to calcium hypochlorite used directly, or for the production of formulations, for treatment of water for swimming pools. It describes the characteristics of calcium hypochlorite and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for calcium hypochlorite. It gives information on its use in swimming pool water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use of calcium hypochlorite (see annex B).

Keel en

prEN 15797

Identne prEN 15797:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Chemicals used for the treatment of swimming pool water - Iron based coagulants

This document is applicable to iron based coagulants (iron (III) chloride, iron (III) chloride sulfate and iron (III) sulfate liquid) used directly or for the production of formulations for treatment of water for swimming pools. It describes the characteristics of iron based coagulants and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for iron based coagulants. It gives information on their use in swimming pool water treatment. It also determines the rules relating to safe handling and use (see annex B).

Keel en

prEN 15798

Identne prEN 15798:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Products used for the treatment of swimming pool water - Filter media

This document is applicable to filter media (virgin granular activated carbon, silica sand and silica gravel, and pumice) used for treatment of swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of filter media and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for filter media. It gives information on its use in swimming pool water treatment.

Keel en

prEN 15799

Identne prEN 15799:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Products used for treatment of swimming pool water - Powdered activated carbon

This document is applicable to powdered activated carbon used for treatment of swimming pool water. It describes the characteristics of powdered activated carbon and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for powdered activated carbon. It gives information on its use in swimming pool water treatment.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-1

Identne prEN ISO 6145-1:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-1:2003

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

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

This part of ISO 6145 specifies the calibration methods involved in the preparation of gas mixtures by dynamic volumetric techniques. It also gives a brief presentation of a non-exhaustive list of examples of dynamic volumetric techniques which are described in more detail in other parts of ISO 6145.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-4

Identne prEN ISO 6145-4:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-4:2004

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 4: Continuous syringe injection method

This part of ISO 6145 specifies a method for continuous production of calibration gas mixtures, containing two or more components, from pure gases or other gas mixtures by continuous injection of the calibration component(s) into a complementary gas stream by means of a syringe. If pre-mixed gases are used instead of pure gases (see Annex A), much lower volume fractions can be obtained. The volume flow rates, from which the volume fractions are determined, can be calculated from the individual flow rates and can be independently measured by a suitable method given in ISO 6145-1. The merits of the method are that a substantial quantity of the gas mixture can be prepared on a continuous basis and that multi-component mixtures can be prepared almost as readily as binary mixtures if the appropriate number of syringes is utilized, or if the syringe already contains a multi-component mixture of known composition. This method also provides a convenient means for increasing the volume fraction of the calibration component in the mixture in small steps. It is therefore a useful method for evaluation of other characteristics of gas analysers, such as minimum detection limit and dead zone, as well as accuracy. The relative expanded uncertainty in the volume fraction obtainable for a binary mixture (at a coverage factor of 2) is 5% and the range of applicability is 10^{-5} to 10^{-2} .

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-6

Identne prEN ISO 6145-6:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-6:2003

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 6: Critical orifices

This part of ISO 6145 specifies a method for the continuous production of calibration gas mixtures, containing two or more components, from pure gases or other gas mixtures by use of critical orifice systems. By selection of appropriate combinations of orifices and with the use of pure gases, the volume fraction of the calibration component in the calibration gas mixture can be varied by a factor of 10^4 . Additionally, it can be changed by a factor of 10^2 by changing the initial pressures in the orifice systems. The uncertainty of the method depends mainly upon the flow calibration method and the variations in temperature and outlet pressure. The relative expanded uncertainty in the volume fraction obtainable for a binary mixture (at a coverage factor of 2) is 3%. If pre-mixed gases are used instead of pure gases, much lower volume fractions can be obtained (see Annex A). The mass flow rates or volume flow rates, from which the mass or volume fractions are determined, can be calculated and can be independently measured by a suitable method given in ISO 6145-1. The merits of the method are that multi-component mixtures can be prepared as readily as binary mixtures if the appropriate number of orifices is utilized, and that a large quantity of calibration gas mixture can be prepared on a continuous basis. The range of flow rates can be from several millilitres per minute to approximately 10 l/min. Although particularly applicable to preparation of gas mixtures at barometric pressure, the method also provides a means of preparation of calibration gas mixtures at pressures above barometric pressure. Annex B gives practical hints on the use of the method.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-8

Identne prEN ISO 6145-8:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-8:2005

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 8: Diffusion method

This part of ISO 6145 specifies a dynamic method using diffusion for the preparation of calibration gas mixtures containing component mole fractions ranging from 10^{-9} to 10^{-3} . A relative expanded uncertainty of measurement, U , obtained by multiplying the relative combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor $k = 2$, of not greater than $\pm 2\%$ can be achieved by using this method. By keeping the path between the diffusion source and place of use as short as possible, the method can be applied for the generation of low-concentration calibration gases of organic components that are liquid at room temperature, with boiling points ranging from about 40 °C to 160 °C. This part of ISO 6145 is applicable not only for the generation of calibration gas mixtures of a wide range of hydrocarbons at ambient and indoor air concentration levels, but also for the generation of low-concentration gas mixtures of water.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-10

Identne prEN ISO 6145-10:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-10:2002

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 10: Permeation method

This part of ISO 6145 specifies a dynamic method using permeation membranes for the preparation of calibration gas mixtures containing component mole fractions ranging from 10^{-9} and 10^{-6} . A relative expanded uncertainty of 2,5 % of the component mole fraction can be achieved using this method. In the mole fraction range considered, it is difficult to maintain some gas mixtures, for example in cylinders, in a stable state. It is therefore desirable to prepare the calibration gas immediately before use, and to transfer it by the shortest possible path to the place where it is to be used. This technique has been successfully applied in generating low content calibration gas mixtures of, for example, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and benzene (C₆H₆) in air. If the carrier gas flow is measured as a gas mass-flow, the preparation of calibration gas mixtures using permeation tubes is a dynamic-gravimetric method which gives contents in mole fractions.

Keel en

prEN ISO 6145-11

Identne prEN ISO 6145-11:2008

ja identne ISO 6145-11:2005

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 11: Electrochemical generation

This part of ISO 6145 specifies a method for the preparation of calibration gas mixtures by using electrochemical generation of a calibration component and introduction into a complementary gas flow. By alteration of the gas flow or the charge passed through the cell electrolyte, it is possible to change the composition of the gas mixture. The relative expanded uncertainty of the calibration gas content, U , obtained by multiplying the relative combined standard uncertainties by a coverage factor, $k = 2$, is not greater than 5 %. The method described in this part of ISO 6145 is intended to be applied to the preparation of calibration gas mixtures in the volume fraction ranges $(0,1 \text{ to } 250) \times 10^{-6}$. NOTE 1 Gases that can be produced by electrochemical generation are oxygen (O₂), hydrogen (H₂), hydrogen cyanide (HCN), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), chlorine (Cl₂), bromine (Br₂), chlorine dioxide (ClO₂), ammonia (NH₃), nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen (N₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), phosphine (PH₃), arsine (AsH₃) and ozone (O₃). NOTE 2 The merits of the method are that a stable calibration gas mixture can be quickly prepared within minutes. NOTE 3 Gas blending systems based on electrochemical generation and thermal mass flow controllers, with the facility of computerization and automatic control, are commercially available. An example is given in Annex A.

Keel en

prEN ISO 15796

Identne prEN ISO 15796:2008

ja identne ISO 15796:2005

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Investigation and treatment of analytical bias

This International Standard specifies generic methods for detecting and correcting bias (systematic errors) of analytical procedures for the analysis of gases, using reference gas mixtures or reference analytical procedures, as well as for estimating the correction uncertainty. The main sources of (and parameters affecting) bias of analytical procedures are instrumental drift (time) and matrix interferences (matrix composition). Moreover, bias normally varies with analyte concentration. This International Standard therefore establishes protocols for - detecting and correcting drift for an analytical system of limited stability, - investigating and handling bias of a stable analytical system for a specified range of sample composition, which are intended to be used in method development and method validation studies, either separately or sequentially. This International Standard specifies procedures for two options, applicable to systematic effects, as follows: a) tracing the observed pattern of deviations and correcting for their effect, b) averaging over their effects and increasing the uncertainty, where normally the first option entails lower uncertainty at the expense of higher effort. For the convenience of the user, the methods specified in this International Standard are described for procedures of composition analysis, i.e. procedures for measuring the concentration of a specified analyte in a gas mixture. However, they are equally applicable to measurements of physico-chemical properties of a gas or gas mixture relevant to gas analysis, and translation into this subject field is straightforward.

prEN ISO 16664

Identne prEN ISO 16664:2008

ja identne ISO 16664:2004

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Gas analysis - Handling of calibration gases and gas mixtures - Guidelines

This International Standard describes factors that may influence the composition of pure gases and homogeneous gas mixtures used for calibration purposes. This International Standard only applies to gases or gas mixtures that are within the "utilization period", and it pays special attention to - storage of calibration gas cylinders; - calibration gas withdrawal from cylinders; - transfer of calibration gas from cylinders to the point of calibration. It also outlines a method of assessing the stability for a gas mixture, and takes into account the gas composition uncertainty given on the certificate and the users measurement uncertainty.

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14591-4:2007/AC:2008

Hind 0,00

Identne EN 14591-4:2007/AC:2008

Explosion prevention and protection in underground mines - Protective systems - Part 4: Automatic extinguishing systems for road headers

Keel en

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

UUED STANDARDID

EN ISO 23251:2008/AC

Hind 0,00

Identne EN ISO 23251:2007/AC:2008

ja identne ISO 23251:2006/Cor 1:2007

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Pressure-relieving and depressuring systems.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 15492

Identne prEN 15492:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Ethanol as a blending component for petrol - Determination of inorganic chloride and sulfate content - Ion chromatographic method

This European Standard specifies an ion chromatographic (IC) method for the determination of the inorganic chloride content in ethanol from 2,0 mg/l to 25,0 mg/l and of the sulfate content in ethanol from 0,9 mg/l to 15,0 mg/l. NOTE Inorganic chloride content can be determined from 0,8 mg/l to 2,0 mg/l and sulfate content can be determined from 0,4 mg/l to 0,9 mg/l. However, the precision was not established as no samples with chloride and sulfate contents in these ranges were included in the interlaboratory test. WARNING —Use of this method may involve hazardous equipment, materials and operations. This method does not purport to address to all of the safety problems associated with its use, but it is the responsibility of the user to search and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 15492:2008

prEN 15779

Identne prEN 15779:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Petroleum products and fat and oil derivatives - Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for diesel engines - Determination of polyunsaturated (=4 double bonds) fatty acid methyl esters (PUFA) by gas chromatography

This European Standards specifies a method for the determination of the polyunsaturated (≥ 4 double bonds) fatty acid methyl esters (PUFA) content of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) as a whole between ... % (m/m) and ... % (m/m). The method covers the predominant four polyunsaturated fatty acid methyl esters (C 20:4, C 20:5, C 22:5, C 22:6). Although the method is applicable to all uses, it is predominantly for FAME for use in diesel engines. NOTE 1 For the purposes of this document, the term "% (m/m)" is used to represent the mass fraction of a material. NOTE 2 This European Standard is based on A.O.C.S Official Method Ce 1b-89 [1].

Keel en

prEN 15794

Identne prEN 15794:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Determination of explosion points of flammable liquids

This standard specifies a test method to determine the explosion points of flammable liquids in air. This standard applies to flammable liquids¹ at atmospheric pressure and at temperatures in the range from - 50 °C to 300 °C. This standard does not apply to explosives or materials which, under the test conditions are thermally unstable liquids (e.g. polymerizing/oxidizing materials).

Keel en

prEN ISO 10423

Identne prEN ISO 10423:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 10423:2008

Tähtaeg 30.07.2008

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Drilling and production equipment - Wellhead and christmas tree equipment

This International Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the performance, dimensional and functional interchangeability, design, materials, testing, inspection, welding, marking, handling, storing, shipment, purchasing, repair and remanufacture of wellhead and christmas tree equipment for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries. This International Standard does not apply to field use, field testing or field repair of wellhead and christmas tree equipment.

Keel en

Asendab prEN ISO 10423

prEN ISO 17078-4

Identne prEN ISO 17078-4:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 17078-4:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Drilling and production equipment - Part 4: Practices for side-pocket mandrels and related equipment

This International Standard provides informative documentation to assist the user/purchaser and the supplier/manufacture in specification, design, selection, testing, calibration, reconditioning, installation, and use of side-pocket mandrels, flow control devices, and associated latches and installation tools. The product design and manufacturing related requirements for these products are included within International Standards 17078, Parts 1, 2, and 3. The content and coverage of several industry documents are compiled and refined within the ISO 17078 series of standards. Other pertinent side pocket mandrel related information can be found in API standards listed in the bibliography.

Keel en

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1315

Identne prEN 1315:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Dimensional classification of round timber

This Standard specifies a dimensional classification for round timber (softwood and hardwood) for which the intended use is not known.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1315-1:2001; EVS-EN 1315-2:2001

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 1036-2:2008

Hind 190,00

Identne EN 1036-2:2008

Glass in building - Mirrors from silver-coated float glass for internal use - Part 2: Evaluation of conformity; product standard

This European Standard specifies requirements, the evaluation of conformity and the factory production control of flat mirrors from silver-coated float glass for internal use in buildings

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1036:2001

EVS-EN ISO 26845:2008

Hind 141,00

Identne EN ISO 26845 :2008

ja identne ISO 26845:2008

Chemical analysis of refractories - General requirements for wet chemical analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) methods

This International Standard specifies apparatus, reagents, sampling, sample preparation, terms and definitions, basic procedures, loss on ignition and reporting of results applicable to the following standards, which are used for the chemical analysis of refractory products and raw materials by wet chemical, AAS and ICP-AES: ISO 10058-1, ISO 10058-2 and ISO 10058-3; ISO 20565-1, ISO 20565-2 and ISO 20565-3; ISO 21079-1, ISO 21079-2 and ISO 21079-3; ISO 21587-1, ISO 21587-2 and ISO 21587-3.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

FprEN 60519-21

Identne FprEN 60519-21:2008

ja identne IEC 60519-21:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Ohutus elekterkuumutuspaigaldistes. Osa 21: Erinõuded takistuskuumutusseadmetele. Kuumutamise ja sulatamise klaasseadmed

This part of IEC 60519 is applicable to indirect resistance heating equipment for the heating and melting of glass, operating in voltage bands 1 and 2. These particular requirements also apply to equipment for direct resistance heating and melting of glass by means of current introduced by electrodes passing through the charge to be heated. The object of this standard is the determination of safety requirements for both indirect and direct resistance heating equipment for the heating and melting of glass, which is energized with d.c. voltage or with single-phase or multiphase a.c. voltage of frequency up to 60 Hz. NOTE Extraction of liquid glass or a similar material at the extraction point is part of the production process and does not constitute part of the operation of the electroheat equipment. The standard covers the safety aspects of electrical parts also in the case when electrical heating is combined with other means of heating, for example liquid fuel heating. These requirements do not apply to equipment for direct resistance heating, where, owing to the technology used, IEC 60519-3, IEC 60519-4, IEC 60519-8 are applicable.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60519-21:2001

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 263:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 263:2008

Sanitary appliances - Crosslinked cast acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for cross-linked cast acrylic sheets (called acrylic sheets hereafter) from which baths and shower trays for domestic purposes are manufactured. NOTE For the purposes of this standard, the term "domestic purposes" includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings, except when special medical provisions are required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 263:2002

EVS-EN 923:2005+A1:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 923:2005+A1:2008

Adhesives - Terms and definitions KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard defines terms used in the adhesive industry and terms relating to adhesives in those industries that use adhesives.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 923:2005

EVS-EN 14886:2008

Hind 286,00

Identne EN 14886:2008

Plastics and rubber machines - Bandknife cutting machines for block foams - Safety requirements

This European standard applies to machines that are designed specifically to cut, split or peel block foams to commercially required shapes, using a single or double cut. All hazards listed in clause 4 are covered by this document. Cutting of block foams may be by: vertical cutting; horizontal cutting; inclined cutting; transverse cutting; contour cutting; or a combination of the above. The material to be cut may be supported or transported by: a fixed table; a shuttle table; a conveyor; a turntable; rollers; mandrel; or a combination of the above. Cutting can be either manual or automatic. Cutting tools can be: smooth-edged or toothed bandknives; cutting wires. Movement of the cutting tool can be either oscillating or continuous in one direction. This European Standard does not apply to: laser and water jet cutting; hot wire cutting; wood, metal and food cutting machines. The safety requirements for the additional hazards arising from the interaction between bandknife cutting machines and ancillary equipment, especially loading and unloading devices, are specified. The safety requirements for the ancillary equipment itself are not specified. This European Standard covers machines used for cutting plastics and rubber having a cellular or compact structure. However, it may also be applied when these machines are used for cutting other materials, for example textiles, fibres and mineral wool, if cutting these materials does not create additional hazards. This document is not applicable to bandknife cutting machines manufactured before the date of its publication as an EN.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15425:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 15425:2008

Adhesives - One component polyurethane for load bearing timber structures - Classification and performance requirements

This European Standard establishes a classification for one component polyurethane adhesives according to their suitability for use in pre-fabricated timber components for structural use in defined climatic exposure conditions, and specifies performance requirements for such adhesives for the industrial manufacture of load-bearing timber structures only. The performance requirements of this European Standard apply to the adhesive only, not to the structure. This European Standard does not primarily cover the performance of adhesives for the production of wood-based panels. This European Standard is primarily intended for the use of adhesive manufacturers and for the use in timber structures bonded with adhesives, to assess or control the quality of adhesives. This European Standard only specifies the performance of an adhesive for use in an environment corresponding to the defined conditions. Such an adhesive meeting the requirements of this European Standard for its type is adequate for use in a load-bearing timber structure, provided that the bonding process has been carried out according to an appropriate product standard

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 62:2008

Hind 141,00

Identne EN ISO 62:2008

ja identne ISO 62:2008

Plastics - Determination of water absorption

This International Standard describes a procedure for determining the moisture absorption properties in the "through-the-thickness" direction of flat or curved-form solid plastics. This International Standard also describes procedures for determining the amount of water absorbed by plastic specimens of defined dimensions, when immersed in water or when subjected to humid air under controlled conditions. The "through-the-thickness" moisture diffusion coefficient can be determined for single-phase material by assuming Fickian diffusion behaviour with constant moisture absorption properties through the thickness of the test specimen. This model is valid for homogeneous materials and for reinforced polymer-matrix composites tested below their glass transition temperature. However, some two-phase matrices such as hardened epoxies may require a multi-phase absorption model which is not covered by this International Standard.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 62:2001

EVS-EN ISO 3251:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne ISO 3251:2008

ja identne EN ISO 3251:2008

Värvid, lakid ja plastikud. Mittelenduvate ainete sisalduse määramine

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the non-volatile-matter content by mass of paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, polymer dispersions and condensation resins such as phenolic resins (resols, novolak solutions, etc.). The method is also applicable to formulated dispersions containing fillers, pigments and other auxiliaries (e.g. thickeners and film-forming agents). For the method to be usable for unplasticized polymer dispersions and rubber latices, the non-volatile residue (which consists essentially of the polymeric material and of small quantities of auxiliaries such as emulsifiers, protective colloids, stabilizers, solvents added as film-forming agents and — especially for rubber latex concentrate — preserving agents) has to be chemically stable under the test conditions. For plasticized samples, the residue, by definition, normally includes the plasticizer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3251:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 263:2002

Identne EN 263:2002

Crosslinked cast acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for crosslinked cast acrylic sheets (called acrylic sheets hereafter) from which baths and shower trays for domestic purposes are manufactured.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 263:2008

EVS-EN 923:2005

Identne EN 923:2005

Adhesives - Terms and definitions

This European Standard defines terms used in the adhesive industry and terms relating to adhesives in those industries that use adhesives.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 923:1999

Asendatud EVS-EN 923:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 62:2001

Identne EN ISO 62:1999

ja identne ISO 62:1999

Plastics - Determination of water absorption

This standard describes a procedure for determination of moisture absorption properties in the through-the-thickness direction for solid materials in flat or curved form. This standard also describes procedures for determining the amount of water absorbed by plastic specimens with precisely defined dimensions exposed to precisely defined conditions where test specimens are immersed or subjected to humid air.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 62:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN ISO 3386-2:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 3386-2:1998/prA1:2008

ja identne ISO 3386-2:1998/DAM 1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Elastsed poorsed polümeermaterjalid.

Pingedeformatsiooni karakteristikute määramine surve korral. Osa 2: Suure tihedusega materjalid

Rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 3386 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks meetodi survejõust tekitatud pinge-deformatsiooni karakteristikute määramiseks suure tihedusega elastsetel poorsel polümeermaterjalidel, mille tihedus on üle 250kg/m³.

Keel en

EN ISO 3386-1:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 3386-1:1997/prA1:2008

ja identne ISO 3386-1:1997/DAM 1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Elastsed poorsed polümeermaterjalid. Pinge-deformatsiooni karakteristikute määramine surve korral. Osa 1: Väikese tihedusega materjalid

Rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 3386 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks meetodi survejõust tekitatud pinge-deformatsiooni karakteristikute määramiseks väikese tihedusega elastsetel poormaterjalidel, mille tihedus on kuni 250kg/m³. Standard osutab ka meetodile survepinge väärtuse arvestamiseks sellistel materjalidel.

Keel en

EN ISO 4651:2000/prA1

Identne EN ISO 4651:1995/prA1:2008

ja identne ISO 4651:1988/Amd1:2006

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Poorsed kummid ja poorplastid. Dünaamilise vetruvuse määramine

Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks protseduuri dünaamilise vetruvuse määramiseks poorsel kummimaterjalidel ning jäikadel ja elastsetel poorplastidel, mõõtes katsekehale kukutatud massi pidurdumise amplituuti.

Keel en

EN ISO 6721-1:2003/prA1

Identne EN ISO 6721-1:2003/prA1:2008

ja identne ISO 6721-1:2001/DAM 1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Plastics - Determination of dynamic mechanical properties - Part 1: General principles - Amendment 1

The various parts of ISO 6721 specify methods for the determination of the dynamic mechanical properties of rigid plastics within the region of linear viscoelastic behaviour. This part of ISO 6721 is an introductory section which includes the definitions and all aspects that are common to the individual test methods described in the subsequent parts

Keel en

prEN ISO 10350-1

Identne prEN ISO 10350-1:2008

ja identne ISO 10350-1:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data - Part 1: Moulding materials

ISO 10350 identifies specific test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of comparable data for certain basic properties of plastics. In general, each property is specified by a single experimental value, although in certain cases properties are represented by two values obtained under different test conditions. The properties included are those presented conventionally in manufacturers' data sheets. This part of ISO 10350 applies predominantly to unreinforced and reinforced thermoplastic and thermosetting materials that may be injection- or compression-moulded or prepared as sheets of specified thickness. Part 2 of ISO 10350 deals specifically with long- or continuous-fibre-reinforced plastics. For the purposes of ISO 10350, long-fibre-reinforced plastics are considered to have fibre lengths greater than 7,5 mm prior to moulding.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 10350-1:2001

prEN ISO 4597-1

Identne prEN ISO 4597-1:2008

ja identne ISO 4597-1:2005

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Plastid. Kõvendid ja kiirendid epoksüvaikudele. Osa 1: Tähistamine

Standardi ISO 4597 käesolev osa määrab kindlaks meetodi epoksüvaikude kõvendite ja kiirendite tähistamiseks. Selle tähistamismeetodi eesmärgiks on määrata igale kaubanduslikule tootele numbrite rühm, mida nimetatakse "tähisteks", mis annab kodeeritud vormis teatud kindla info toote kohta: keemiline lähtematerjal, modifikaatorid ja lahustid, viskoossus ja lisandid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 4597-1:2000

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 1230-2

Identne prEN 1230-2:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 2: Off-flavour (taint)

This European Standard specifies whether a paper or board sample contains substances which may be transmitted through the air space to a rest substance and affect its taste. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and printed material, intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-2:2001

prEN 1230-1

Identne prEN 1230-1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Paper and board intended for contact with foodstuffs - Sensory analysis - Part 1: Odour

This European Standard specifies the test method for assessment of the odour released by a paper or board sample. It is applicable to all kinds of paper and board, including coated and/or printed material, intended to come into direct or indirect contact with foodstuffs. It is not applicable for the determination of consumers' preference.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1230-1:2001

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3251:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne ISO 3251:2008

ja identne EN ISO 3251:2008

Värvid, lakid ja plastikud. Mittelenduvate ainete sisalduse määramine

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the non-volatile-matter content by mass of paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, polymer dispersions and condensation resins such as phenolic resins (resols, novolak solutions, etc.). The method is also applicable to formulated dispersions containing fillers, pigments and other auxiliaries (e.g. thickeners and film-forming agents). For the method to be usable for unplasticized polymer dispersions and rubber latices, the non-volatile residue (which consists essentially of the polymeric material and of small quantities of auxiliaries such as emulsifiers, protective colloids, stabilizers, solvents added as film-forming agents and — especially for rubber latex concentrate — preserving agents) has to be chemically stable under the test conditions. For plasticized samples, the residue, by definition, normally includes the plasticizer.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3251:2003

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN ISO 3251:2003

Identne EN ISO 3251:2003

ja identne ISO 3251:2003

Paints, varnishes and plastics - Determination of non-volatile-matter content

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the non-volatile-matter content by mass of paints, varnishes, binders for paints and varnishes, polymer dispersions and condensation resins such as phenolic resins

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 3251:2000

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 3251:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 50223

Identne prEN 50223:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Stationary electrostatic application equipment for ignitable flock material - Safety requirements

1.1 This European Standard specifies requirements for automatic electrostatic flock application equipment which is used for applying ignitable flock which may form explosive atmospheres in the flock application area. In this connection a distinction is made between flock application devices which due to their type of construction comply with requirements as laid down in EN 50050:2001 as applicable, and those for which higher discharge energies are stipulated. This European Standard also specifies the constructional requirements for a safe operation of the stationary equipment of flock application booth, including the electrical installations. This European Standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to flock application booths, when they are used as intended and under conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). 1.2 This European Standard considers four types of electrostatic flock systems. For more details, see Table 1. 1.3 This European Standard deals with those hazards occurring during stationary automatic electrostatic flocking, when the work is carried out under the conditions given by the manufacturer. Among these hazards are, above all, ignition hazards of the generated explosive atmosphere and the personal protection. 1.4 The stationary equipment dealt with in this European Standard is considered to be equipment of group II, Category 2D or Category 3D for the use in areas with potential explosion hazards of zone 21 or 22. 1.5 In case of hybrid mixtures, the stationary equipment dealt with in this European Standard is also considered as equipment of group II, Category 2G or Category 3G for the use in areas with potential explosion hazard of zone 1 or 2. 1.6 This European Standard is not applicable for - flock systems operated with AC voltage, - the application system for liquid or pasty substances (e.g. adhesives, primer), - the cleaning of flock application booths, - the storage and handling of ignitable substances outside of the coating plant. 1.7 For constructive measures for noise reduction of stationary electrostatic coating plants for ignitable flock, see EN ISO 11688-1. See also EN 14462 "Surface treatment equipment - Noise test code for surface treatment equipment including its ancillary handling equipment - Accuracy grades 2 and 3".

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50223:2002

91 EHTUSMATERJALID JA EHTUS

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 263:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 263:2008

Sanitary appliances - Crosslinked cast acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for cross-linked cast acrylic sheets (called acrylic sheets hereafter) from which baths and shower trays for domestic purposes are manufactured. NOTE For the purposes of this standard, the term "domestic purposes" includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings, except when special medical provisions are required.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 263:2002

EVS-EN 845-1:2005+A1:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 845-1:2003+A1:2008

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 1: Müüriankrud, tõmbelindid, talakingad ja konsoolid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

See standard esitab nõuded müüriankrutele, tõmbelintidele, kingadele ja konsoolidele, mida kasutatakse müüritisesisestes ühendustes ja müüritise ühendamiseks rajatiste ja hoonete teiste osadega, kaasa arvatud seinad, põrandad, talad ja postid.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 845-1:2005

EVS-EN 845-3:2005+A1:2008

Hind 171,00

Identne EN 845-3:2003+A1:2008

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 3: Sängitusvuugi terassarrusvõrgud KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

Käesolev standard esitab nõuded müüritise sängitusvuugi töötavatele (vt 5.2.1) või konstruktiivsele (vt 5.2.2) terassarrusele.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 845-3:2005

EVS-EN 1168:2006+A1:2008

Hind 246,00

Identne EN 1168:2005+A1:2008

**Betoonvalmistooted. Õõnespaneelid
KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST**

This European Standard deals with the requirements and the basic performance criteria and specifies minimum values where appropriate for precast hollow core slabs made of prestressed or reinforced normal weight concrete according to EN 1992-1-1:2004. This European Standard covers terminology, performance criteria, tolerances, relevant physical properties, special test methods, and special aspects of transport and erection. Hollow core elements are used in floors, roofs, walls and similar applications. In this European Standard the material properties and other requirements for floors and roofs are dealt with; for special use in walls and other applications, see the relevant product standards for possible additional requirements. The elements have lateral edges provided with a longitudinal profile in order to make a shear key for transfer of vertical shear through joints between contiguous elements. For diaphragm action the joints have to function as horizontal shear joints. The elements are manufactured in factories by extrusion, slipforming or mouldcasting. The application of the standard is limited for prestressed elements to a maximum depth of 500 mm and a maximum width of 1 200 mm. For reinforced elements the maximum depth is limited to 300 mm and the maximum width without transverse reinforcement to 1 200 mm and with transverse reinforcement to 2 400 mm. The elements may be used in composite action with an in situ structural topping cast on site. The applications considered are floors and roofs of buildings, including areas for vehicles in the category F and G of EN 1991-2 which are not subjected to fatigue loading. For building in seismic zones additional provisions are given in EN 1998-1. This European Standard does not deal with complementary matters. E.g. the slabs should not be used in roofs without additional protection against water penetration.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1168:2006

EVS-EN 1670:2007/AC:2008

Hind 0,00

Identne EN 1670:2007/AC:2008

**Building hardware - Corrosion resistance -
Requirements and test methods**

Keel en

EVS-EN 1857:2005+A1:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 1857:2003+A1:2008

**Korstnad. Komponentid. Betoonist
lõõrivooderdised KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST**

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb kihiliste seintega korstnate ehitamiseks kasutatavate, tehases valmistatud betoonist lõõrivooderdiste ja ühendusdetailide materjalid ja nõuded mootmetele ja läbilaske võimele, katsemeetodid kaasa arvatud.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 1857:2005; EVS-EN
1857:2005/AC:2007**EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008**

Hind 305,00

Identne EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

**Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide
projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Üldreeglid.****Tulepüsivusarvutus. SISALDAB RAHVUSLIKKU LISA**

Standardi EN 1996 osa 1-2 käsitleb kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist tulekahjust põhjustatud õnnetuse puhul ja seda kasutatakse koos standarditega EN 1996-1-1, EN 1996-2, EN 1996-3 ja EN 1991-1-2. Osas 1-2 näidatakse vaid erinevused või lisamised võrreldes normaalse konstruktsioonide soojusarvutusega.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2007

EVS-EN 12059:2008

Hind 132,00

Identne EN 12059:2008

**Natural stone products - Dimensional stone work -
Requirements**

This European Standard specifies requirements for the following stone units: a) Structural solid stone units: i. Load bearing stone elements, typically subject to prevailing compression stresses, such as solid columns, arches and similar; ii. Solid stone elements used for parapets, handrails, balustrades, copings and the like, intended to withstand horizontal live loadings in addition to any dead load. b) Finishing solid stone units: i. Curved cladding panels, for the external finishing of walls, columns or pilasters; ii. Stone elements for framing one or more side openings in building walls or floors, such as sills, jambs, architraves and similar. This European Standard does not include stone masonry units, as defined in EN 771-6, stone which is a 'cast-on' finish to pre-cast concrete or agglomerated stones. Moreover it does not cover commemorative or funeral stones and sculptures, when they do not show the above mentioned characteristics.

Keel en

EVS-EN 13589:2008

Hind 95,00

Identne EN 13589:2008

**Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of
the tensile properties of modified bitumen by the
force ductility method**

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile properties of a bituminous binder, in particular those of polymer-modified bitumens by means of a force ductility test. The work done during the force ductility test is a criterion for assessing the quality of these materials. 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 European Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13589:2004

EVS-EN 13971:2008

Hind 113,00

Identne EN 13971:2008

Carbonate liming materials - Determination of reactivity - Potentiometric titration method with hydrochloric acid

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the speed and effectiveness of the neutralizing potential of calcium carbonate and calcium magnesium carbonate liming materials by potentiometric titration with hydrochloric acid. This method is applicable only to liming materials with a maximum particle size of 6,3 mm.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 13971:2003

EVS-EN 15283-1:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 15283-1:2008

Gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement - Definitions, requirements and test methods - Part 1: Gypsum boards with mat reinforcement

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance of gypsum boards with mat reinforcement intended to be used in building construction works including those intended for secondary manufacturing operations. It includes boards designed to receive either direct surface decoration or gypsum plaster.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15283-2:2008

Hind 199,00

Identne EN 15283-2:2008

Gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement - Definitions, requirements and test methods - Part 2: Gypsum fibre boards

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance of gypsum fibre boards intended to be used in building construction works including those intended for secondary manufacturing operations. It includes boards designed to receive either direct surface decoration or gypsum plaster. Gypsum fibre boards are selected for use according to their type, size, thickness and edge profile. The boards may be used for example, to provide dry lining finishes to walls, to fixed and suspended ceilings, to partitions, or as cladding to structural columns and beams. Other uses may be for floors and sheathing applications. This European Standard covers the following product performance characteristics: reaction to fire, water vapour permeability, flexural strength, and thermal resistance.

Keel en

EVS-EN 15285:2008

Hind 162,00

Identne EN 15285:2008

Paakunud kivi. Põrandate ja treppide moodulplaadid (sise- ja väliskasutus)

This European Standard specifies requirements and appropriate test methods for modular tiles of agglomerated stone which are made for use as flooring and stairs for internal and external uses, fixed by mortar or adhesives. It also provides for the evaluation of conformity and marking of the products to the requirements of this European Standard. This European Standard is not applicable to terrazzo tiles covered by EN 13748-1 and EN 13748-2 (see Bibliography).

Keel en

EVS-EN ISO 13790:2008

Hind 343,00

Identne EN ISO 13790:2008

ja identne ISO 13790:2008

Energy performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling

This International Standard gives calculation methods for assessment of the annual energy use for space heating and cooling of a residential or a non-residential building, or a part of it, referred to as "the building". This method includes the calculation of: a) the heat transfer by transmission and ventilation of the building zone when heated or cooled to constant internal temperature; b) the contribution of internal and solar heat gains to the building heat balance; c) the annual energy needs for heating and cooling, to maintain the specified set-point temperatures in the building – latent heat not included; d) the annual energy use for heating and cooling of the building, using input from the relevant system standards referred to in this International Standard and specified in Annex A. The building can have several zones with different set-point temperatures, and can have intermittent heating and cooling.

The calculation interval is either one month or one hour.

For residential buildings, the calculation can also be performed on the basis of the heating and/or cooling season. This International Standard also gives an alternative simple hourly method, using hourly user schedules (such as temperature set-points, ventilation modes or operation schedules of movable solar shading). Procedures are given for the use of more detailed simulation methods to ensure compatibility and consistency between the application and results of the different types of method. This International Standard provides, for instance, common rules for the boundary conditions and physical input data, irrespective of the calculation approach chosen. Special attention has been given to the suitability of this International Standard for use within the context of national or regional building regulations. This includes the calculation of an energy performance rating of a building, on the basis of standardized conditions, for an energy performance certificate. The result can have legal implications, in particular when it is used to judge compliance with minimum energy performance levels, which can, for instance, be required to obtain a building permit. For such applications, it is important that the calculation procedures be unambiguous, repeatable and verifiable. A special situation is the calculation of the energy performance in the case of old existing buildings, if gathering the full required input would be too labour-intensive for the purpose, relative to the cost-effectiveness of gathering the input. In this case, it is important that the calculation procedures provide the right balance between accuracy and data collection costs. To accommodate the application for these and other situations, this International Standard offers different choices. It is up to national bodies whether or not to choose a specific option for mandatory use, e.g. depending on the region in the country, the type of building and its use, and on the purpose of the assessment. Annex H provides some information on the accuracy of the method. This International Standard has been developed for buildings that are, or are assumed to be, heated and/or cooled for the thermal comfort of people, but can be used for other types of building or other types of use (e.g. industrial, agricultural, swimming pool), as long as appropriate input data are chosen and the impact of special physical conditions on the accuracy is taken into consideration. NOTE 1 For instance, it can be used when a special model is needed but is missing. Depending on the purpose of the calculation, it may be

decided nationally to provide specific calculation rules for spaces that are dominated by process heat (e.g. indoor swimming pool, computer/server room or kitchen in a restaurant). NOTE 2 For instance, in the case of a building energy certificate and/or building permit, e.g. by ignoring the process heat or using default process heat for certain processes (e.g. shops: freezers, lighting in shop window). The calculation procedures in this International Standard are restricted to sensible heating and cooling. The energy use due to humidification is calculated in the relevant standard on the energy performance of ventilation systems, as specified in Annex A; similarly, the energy use due to dehumidification is calculated in the relevant standard on the energy performance of space cooling systems, as specified in Annex A. The calculation is not used to decide whether mechanical cooling is needed. This International Standard is applicable to buildings at the design stage and to existing buildings. The input data directly or indirectly called for by this International Standard should be available from the building files or the building itself. If this is not the case, it is explicitly stated at relevant places in this International Standard that it may be decided at national level to allow for other sources of information. In this case, the user reports which input data have been used and from which source. Normally, for the assessment of the energy performance for an energy performance certificate, a protocol is defined at national or regional level to specify the type of sources of information and the conditions when they may be applied instead of the full required input

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 832:2001; EVS-EN ISO 13790:2004

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008

Hind 548,00

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2008

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2007

Building automation and control systems — Part 5: Data communication protocol

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2004

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID

EVS-EN 263:2002

Identne EN 263:2002

Crosslinked cast acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for crosslinked cast acrylic sheets (called acrylic sheets hereafter) from which baths and shower trays for domestic purposes are manufactured.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 263:2008

EVS-EN 832:2001

Identne EN 832:1998 + AC:2002

Thermal performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for heating - Residential buildings

This standard gives a simplified calculation method for assessment of the heat use and energy needed for space heating of a residential building, or a part of it, which will be referred to as "the building". This method includes the calculation of: 1) the heat losses of the building when heated to constant temperature; 2) the annual heat needed to maintain the specified set-point temperatures in the building; 3) the annual energy required by the heating system of the building for space heating. The building may have several zones with different set-point temperatures. On zone may have intermittent heating. The calculation period may be either the heating season or a monthly period. Monthly calculation gives correct results on an annual basis, but the results for individual months close to the end and the beginning of the heating season may have large relative errors. Annex K provides more information on the accuracy of the method.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13790:2008

EVS-EN 845-1:2005

Identne EN 845-1:2003

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 1: Müüriankrud, tõmbelindid, talakingad ja konsoolid

See standard esitab nõuded müüriankrutele, tõmbelintidele, kingadele ja konsoolidele, mida kasutatakse müüritisesisestes ühendustes ja müüritise ühendamiseks rajatiste ja hoonete teiste osadega, kaasa arvatud seinad, põrandad, talad ja postid.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 845-1:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 845-1:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 845-3:2005

Identne EN 845-3:2003

Müüritarvikute spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 3: Sängitusvuugi terassarrusvõrgud

Käesolev standard esitab nõuded müüritise sängitusvuugi töötavatele (vt 5.2.1) või konstruktiivsele (vt 5.2.2) terassarrusele.

Keel et

Asendab EVS-EN 845-3:2001

Asendatud EVS-EN 845-3:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1112:2000

Identne EN 1112:1997

Duši väljavooluavad (PN 10) sanitaartehniliste kraanide jaoks

Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on kindlaks määrata järgmised omadused: - lekkekindlus, dimensionaalsed, mehaanilised, hüdrauilised ja akustilised parameetrid, millele du i väljavooluavad peavad vastama; - nende parameetrite testimise meetodid. Standard kehtib mistahes materjalist du iotste ja käsidu ide kohta, mida kasutatakse pesemiseks ning mis on mõeldud vannide ja du ide sanitaartehniliste kraanide varustamiseks ja täienduseks.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1112:2008

EVS-EN 1113:2000

Identne EN 1113:1997

Dušivoolikud (PN 10) sanitaartechniliste kraanide jaoks

Käesoleva standardi eesmärk on kindlaks määrata järgmised omadused: - lekkekindlus, dimensionaalsed, mehaanilised, hüdraulilised ja akustilised parameetrid, millele dušivoolikud peavad vastama; - nende parameetrite testimise meetodid. Standard kehtib pesemiseks kasutatavate dušide mistahes materjalist voolikute kohta ning need voolikud on mõeldud vannide ja dušide sanitaartechniliste kraanide ühendamiseks dušikäepidemetega. Need voolikud võib ühendada ainult kraani sulguri sissevooluavaga.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1113:2000

EVS-EN 1857:2005

Identne EN 1857:2003 +AC:2005+AC:2007

Korstnad. Komponentid. Betoonist lõõrivooderdised

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb kihiliste seintega korstnate ehitamiseks kasutatavate, tehases valmistatud betoonist lõõrivooderdiste ja ühendusdetailide materjalid ja nõuded mõõtmetele ja läbilaske võimele, katsemeetodid kaasa arvatud.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1857:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1857:2005/AC:2007

Identne EN 1857:2003/AC:2007

Korstnad. Komponentid. Betoonist lõõrivooderdised

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1857:2005+A1:2008

EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005

Identne EN 1996-1-1:2005

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-1: Üldreeglid sarrustatud ja sarrustamata kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimiseks. EI SISALDA RAHVUSLIKKU LISA

Eurokoodeks 6 käsitleb sarrustamata, sarrustatud, eelpingestatud ja lõikele töötava sarrusega hoonete ja rajatiste ning nende osade kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1996-1-1:2005+NA:2008

EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2007

Identne EN 1996-1-2:2005

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Üldreeglid. Tulepüsisivusarvutus. EI SISALDA RAHVUSLIKKU LISA

Standardi EN 1996 osa 1-2 käsitleb kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist tulekahjust põhjustatud õnnetuse puhul ja seda kasutatakse koos standarditega EN 1996-1-1, EN 1996-2, EN 1996-3 ja EN 1991-1-2. Osas 1-2 näidatakse vaid erinevused või lisamised võrreldes normaalse konstruktsioonide soojusarvutusega.

Keel et

Asendatud EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

EVS-EN 13589:2004

Identne EN 13589:2003

Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the tensile properties of modified bitumen by the force ductility method

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the tensile properties of a bituminous binder, in particular those of polymer-modified bitumens by means of a force ductility test. The work done during the force ductility test is a criterion for assessing the quality of these materials.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 13589:2008

EVS-EN 13904:2003

Identne EN 13904:2003

Low Resistance Shower outlets for sanitary tapware

The aim of this European Standard is to specify: the dimensional leaktightness, mechanical and hydraulic characteristics with which shower outlets shall comply and the procedures for testing these characteristics.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1112:2008

EVS-EN 13905:2003

Identne EN 13905:2003

Low Resistance Shower hoses for sanitary tapware

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 1113:2008

EVS-EN ISO 13790:2004

Identne EN ISO 13790:2004

ja identne ISO 13790:2004

Thermal performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for space heating

This standard gives a simplified calculation method for assessment of the annual energy use for space heating of a residential or a non-residential building, or a part of it, which will be referred to as "the building". It does not apply to buildings with air conditioning systems likely to provide space cooling during the heating season.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 13790:2008

EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2004

Identne EN ISO 16484-5:2003

ja identne ISO 16484-5:2003

Building automation and control systems — Part 5: Data communication protocol

This part of ISO 16484 defines data communication services and protocols for computer equipment used for monitoring and control of heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) and other building systems. It defines, in addition, an abstract, object-oriented representation of information communicated between such equipment, thereby facilitating the application and use of digital control technology in buildings. The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in Clause 2 of the enclosed ANSI/ASHRAE publication.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN ISO 16484-5:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

EN 13747:2005/prA1

Identne EN 13747:2005/prA1:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Betoonvalmistooted. Põrandaplaadid põrandasüsteemidele

This European standard deals with the requirements, the basic performance criteria and evaluation of conformity for precast floor plates made of reinforced or prestressed normal weight concrete according to EN 1992-1-1:2004, used in conjunction with cast-in-situ concrete (topping) for the construction of composite floor slabs.

Keel en

prEN 1367-6

Identne prEN 1367-6:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates - Part 6: Determination of resistance to freezing and thawing in the presence of salt (NaCl)

This European Standard specifies a method of assessing the frost resistance of an aggregate when it is subjected to the cyclic action of freezing and thawing in the presence of 1 % solution of NaCl in de-ionized or distilled water. The results of this test provide a means for assessing an aggregate's resistance to this form of weathering in areas where frequent freeze-thaw cycling occurs with seawater sprays or abundant de-icers conditions, and where result values of EN 1367-1 test method do not describe correctly aggregate performance in extreme conditions. This European Standard gives the option to control the thawing sequence either by immersion in water or by using air circulation in the low temperature cabinet to obtain the required reference temperature. This test method is applicable to coarse aggregates or to coarse aggregates fractions of all-in materials. This method is not appropriate for lightweight aggregates covered by EN 13055 or aggregates which can not be submitted to 110 °C oven drying.

Keel en

prEN 1504-9

Identne prEN 1504-9:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 9: General principles for the use of products and systems

This Part of EN 1504 sets out basic considerations for specification of protection and repair of reinforced and unreinforced concrete structures (including, for example, pavements, runways, floor slabs and pre-stressed structures) using products and systems specified in other Parts of the EN 1504 series or any other relevant European Standard or European Technical Approval. This European Standard covers atmospherically exposed, buried and submerged structures. This European Standard includes: a) the need for inspection, testing and assessment before and after repair; b) protection from causes of defects and their repair in concrete structures. Causes of such defects may include: 1) mechanical actions, e.g. impact, overloading, movement caused by settlement, blast, vibration and seismic actions; 2) chemical and biological actions from environments, e.g. sulphate attack, alkali aggregate reaction; 3) physical actions, e.g. freeze-thaw, thermal cracking, moisture movement, salt crystallisation and erosion; 4) fire damage; 5) reinforcement corrosion resulting from: i) physical loss of the protective concrete cover; ii) chemical loss of alkalinity in the protective concrete cover as a result of reaction with atmospheric carbon dioxide (carbonation); iii) chloride (or other chemical) contamination of the concrete; iv) stray electrical currents conducted or induced in the reinforcement from neighbouring electrical installations. c) repair of defects caused by inadequate design, specification or construction or use of unsuitable construction materials; d) providing the required structural capacity by: 1) replacement or addition of embedded or external reinforcement; 2) filling of cracks and voids within or between elements to ensure structural continuity; 3) replacement or addition of concrete or whole elements; e) waterproofing as an integral part of protection and repair; f) principles and methods of protection and repair, for example those listed in Table 1. Site application is covered in Part 10 of this European Standard. Further background information on the scope of this European Standard is given in Annex A (Informative).

prEN 13126-6

Identne prEN 13126-6:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Building hardware - Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows - Part 6: Variable geometry stay hinges (with or without a friction stay)

This part of prEN 13126 specifies requirements and test methods for durability, strength, security and function of mechanically operated variable geometry stay hinges (with or without a friction system). By means of this European Standard, the user of recognized tested hardware can assume that with correct usage, the variable geometry stay hinges (with or without a friction system) for windows conform to prescribed requirements. NOTE 1 This European Standard is applicable to variable geometry stay hinges (with or without a friction system) whether fitted with integral restrictors or not. NOTE 2 Balancing stay arms/hinges do not represent a friction system. NOTE 3 For the purposes of this European Standard, the friction system is achieved by friction pads or similar.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 13126-6:2004

prEN 13126-10

Identne prEN 13126-10:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Building hardware - Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows - Part 10: Arm-balancing systems

This part of EN 13126 specifies requirements and test methods for durability, strength, security and function of arm-balancing systems for windows and door height windows.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 13126-10:2004

prEN 13126-11

Identne prEN 13126-11:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Building hardware - Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows - Part 11: Top hung projecting reversible hardware

This part of prEN 13126 specifies the requirements and test methods for durability, strength, security and function of top hung projecting reversible hardware for windows. NOTE This European Standard is applicable to top hung projecting reversible hardware whether fitted with integral restrictors or not.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 13126-11:2004

prEN 13126-12

Identne prEN 13126-12:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Building hardware - Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows - Part 12: Side hung projecting reversible hardware

This part of prEN 13126 specifies the requirements and test methods for durability, strength, security and function of side hung projecting reversible hardware for windows. NOTE This European Standard is applicable to side hung projecting reversible hardware whether fitted with integral restrictors or not.

Keel en

Asendab CEN/TS 13126-12:2004

prEN 15269-10

Identne prEN 15269-10:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Extended application of test results for fire resistance and/or smoke control for door, shutter and openable window assemblies including their elements of building hardware - Part 10: Fire resistance of steel rolling shutter assemblies

This document covers the following types of steel rolling shutter assemblies: un-insulated manually operated shutters, un-insulated powered shutters, insulated manually operated shutters and insulated powered shutters. It prescribes the methodology for extending the application of test results obtained from test(s) conducted in accordance with EN 1634-1. Subject to the completion of the appropriate test or tests the extended application may cover all or some of the following examples: - un-insulated (E), radiation (EW) or insulated (EI1 or EI2) classifications; - door curtain; - coiling mechanisms; - wall/ceiling fixed elements; - items of building hardware; - decorative finishes; - intumescent, smoke, draught or acoustic seals; - alternative supporting construction(s);

Keel en

prEN 15780

Identne prEN 15780:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Ventilation for buildings - Ductwork - Cleanliness of ventilation systems

This Standard applies to ventilation and air conditioning systems and defines the initial assessment criteria of cleanliness, cleaning procedures of these systems, and the validation of the effectiveness of cleaning applies also to products, which conform to EN 1505, EN 1506, EN 13053, EN 13180 and EN 13403, used in air conditioning and ventilation systems defined in the scope of CEN/TC 156. This standard specifies requirements and procedures necessary in assessing and maintaining the cleanliness of ventilation, including: - how to assess the need for cleaning (visual, measurements); - assessment frequency (general guidance); - selection of cleaning method; - how to assess the result of cleaning. This standard is a parallel standard to EN 12097, which specifies requirements for dimension, shape and location for access panels for cleaning and service in ductwork systems. This standard is made as an umbrella standard with informative annexes that can be added over time with the following topics: Air Handling Units (AHU) Filter Humidifiers Ductwork Terminal devices. The main target groups of this standard are building owners, services companies, maintenance companies, end users and consultancy and control companies.

Keel en

prEVS 860-7

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine: Osa 7: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Katted ja tugikonstruktsioonid

Standard on osa "Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise" sarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele ning isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standardis on toodud enimlevinud torustike, mahutite ja seadmete isolatsiooni katete materjalid ning tugikonstruktsioonid. Samuti on standardis esitatud tähistused, mis läbivad kogu standardisarja.

Keel et

93 RAJATISED

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN ISO 22282-6

Identne prEN ISO 22282-6:2008

ja identne ISO/DIS 22282-6:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Geohydraulic testing - Part 6: Water permeability tests in a borehole with packer and pulse-litre stimulation

This standard specifies requirements for the determination of the local permeability in soils and rocks below or above the ground water table in a closed system by the water permeability tests as part of the geotechnical investigation services according to EN 1997-1 and prEN 1997-2. The tests are used to determine the permeability coefficient k in low permeable soil and rock lower than 10-8 m/s. It can also be used to determine the transmissivity T and the storage coefficient S . NOTE The water pressure test in rock is covered by ISO 22282-3.

Keel en

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

UUED STANDARDID

EVS-EN 14765:2006+A1:2008

Hind 221,00

Identne EN 14765:2005+A1:2008

Lastejalgrattad. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST

This European Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for bicycles for young children, in respect of the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies. Guidelines for instructions on the use and care of bicycles are also provided. This European Standard applies to bicycles with a maximum saddle height of more than 435 mm and less than 635 mm (typical rider weight of 30 kg), and propelled by a transmitted drive to the rear wheel. This European Standard does not apply to special bicycles intended for stunting (e.g. BMX bicycles). NOTE For bicycles with a maximum saddle height of 435 mm see EN 71 and for bicycles with a saddle height of 635 mm or more see prEN 14764.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 14765:2006

EVS-EN 60335-2-50:2003/A1:2008

Hind 73,00

Identne EN 60335-2-50:2003/A1:2008

ja identne IEC 60335-2-50:2002/A1:2007

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-50: Erinõuded kaubanduslikele elektrilistele hautamiskastrulitele

Deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial bains-marie not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. the appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and similar commercial enterprises. The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard

Keel en

EVS-EN 60335-2-69:2003/A2:2008

Hind 84,00

Identne EN 60335-2-69:2003/A2:2008

ja identne IEC 60335-2-69:2002/A2:2007

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-69: Erinõuded märg- ja kuivtolmuimejatele, sealhulgas elektriharjadele, tööstuslikuks ja kaubanduslikuks kasutamiseks

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical motor-operated vacuum cleaners and includes appliances and stationary equipment specifically designed for wet suction, dry suction, or wet and dry suction for industrial and commercial use with or without attachments, for example for suction to withdraw dust or the like from work benches and production machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. NOTE 101 Commercial uses are for example for use in hotels, schools, hospitals, factories, shops and offices for other than normal housekeeping purposes. This standard also applies to machines handling hazardous dust, such as asbestos or liquids for which additional national requirements might apply. It is also applicable to appliances making use of other forms of energy for the motor; but it is necessary that their influence is taken into consideration. For battery operated appliances reference shall be made to IEC 60335-2-72. NOTE 102 Attention is drawn to the fact that – for appliances intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; – in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour, the national water supply authorities and similar authorities. NOTE 103 This standard does not apply to – appliances for household use to which IEC 60335-2-2 applies; – centrally sited stationary vacuum cleaning systems; – appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (vapour or gas); – audio, video and similar electronic apparatus (IEC 60065); – appliances for medical purposes (IEC 60601); – hand-held motor-operated electric tools (IEC 60745); – personal computers and similar equipment (IEC 60950); – transportable motor-operated electric tools (IEC 61029). – hand-held mains-operated electrical garden blowers, vacuums and blower vacuums (IEC 60335-2-100).

Keel en

EVS-EN 60456:2005/AC:2008

Hind 0,00

Identne EVS-EN 60456:2005/AC:2008

ja identne IEC 60456:2003

Clothes washing machines for household use - Methods for measuring the performance

Keel en

EVS-EN 61228:2008

Hind 123,00

Identne EN 61228:2008

ja identne IEC 61228:2008

Fluorescent ultraviolet lamps used for tanning - Measurement and specification method

This International Standard describes the method of measuring, evaluating and specifying the characteristics of fluorescent ultraviolet lamps that are used in appliances for tanning purposes. It includes specific requirements regarding the marking of such lamps. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1993 and its Amendment 1 (1996). In this second edition, an equivalency code for the lamps is introduced. This equivalency code characterises the spectral energy distribution and is to be applied when replacing lamps in tanning equipment.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 61228:2002

EVS-EN 62233:2008

Hind 233,00

Identne EN 62233:2008

ja identne IEC 62233:2005

Majapidamis- ja muude taoliste seadmete elektromagnetväljade mõõtmine nende inimesele toimiva mõju arvestamiseks

Käesolev Euroopa standard käsitleb elektromagnetilisi välju ja defineerib meetodid elektri- ja magnetvälja hindamiseks sagedustel kuni 300 GHz kodumasinade ja teiste analoogiliste seadmete ümber. Need meetodid on rakendatavad ka seadmetele, mis normaalselt ei ole mõeldud kodukasutamiseks, kuid mis sellest hoolimata võivad inimestele olla üldiselt kättesaadavad nagu seadmed, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks mitteasjatundjatele kauplustes, kergetööstuses ja farmides.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50366:2005; EVS-EN 50366:2003/A1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 9994:2007/A1:2008

Hind 73,00

Identne EN ISO 9994:2006/A1:2008

ja identne ISO 9994:2006/Amd 1:2008

Välgumihklid. Ohutuse spetsifikatsioon

Standard määrab kindlaks välgumihklitele esitatavad nõuded, et tagada õigustatud ohutustase normaalse kasutamise või ennustatava väärkasutamise korral. Standard on rakendatav välgumihklite puhul, mida kasutatakse sigareti, sigari ja piibu süütamiseks.

Keel en

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD STANDARDID**EVS-EN 14765:2006**

Identne EN 14765:2005 + AC:2006

Lastejalgrattad. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

This European Standard specifies safety and performance requirements and test methods for bicycles for young children, in respect of the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and sub-assemblies.

Keel en

Asendatud EVS-EN 14765:2006+A1:2008

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS**EN 60312:2008/prAA**

Identne EN 60312:2008/prAA:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Vacuum cleaners for household use - Methods of measuring the performance

This International Standard is applicable to vacuum cleaners for household use in or under conditions similar to those in households. The purpose of this standard is to specify essential performance characteristics of vacuum cleaners being of interest to the users and to describe methods for measuring these characteristics.

Keel en

EN 60704-1:2002/FprA1

Identne EN 60704-1:1997/FprA1:2008

ja identne IEC 60704-1:1997/A1:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kodumajapidamises ja sarnates oludes kasutatavate seadmete poolt tekitatava õhumüra määramise katsenormid. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

This standard applies to electric appliances (including their accessories or components) for household and similar use, supplied from mains or from batteries. This standard does not apply to: - appliances, equipment or machines designed exclusively for industrial or professional purposes; - appliances which are integrated parts of a building or its installations such as equipment for air conditioning, heating and ventilating (except household fans, cooker hoods and free standing heating appliances), oil burners for central heating, pumps for water supply and for sewage systems.

Keel en

FprEN 60335-2-7

Identne FprEN 60335-2-7:2008

ja identne IEC 60335-2-7:200X

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed.

Ohutus. Osa 2-7: Erinõuded pesumasinatele

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use, that are intended for washing clothes and textiles, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. This standard also deals with the safety of electric washing machines for household and similar use employing an electrolyte instead of detergent. Additional requirements for these appliances are given in Annex CC. NOTE 101 Guidance is given in Annex DD for requirements that may be used to ensure an acceptable level of protection against electrical and thermal hazards for washing machines fitted with a power driven wringer. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. NOTE 102 Examples of such appliances are washing machines for communal use in blocks of flats or in launderettes. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by washing machines that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account – persons (including children) whose • physical, sensory or mental capabilities; or • lack of experience and knowledge prevents them from using the appliance safely without supervision or instruction; – children playing with the appliance. NOTE 103 Attention is drawn to the fact that – for washing machines intended to be used in vehicles or on board ships or aircraft, additional requirements may be necessary; – in many countries additional requirements are specified by the national health authorities, the national authorities responsible for the protection of labour, the national water supply authorities and similar authorities. NOTE 104 This standard does not apply to – washing machines intended exclusively for industrial purposes (ISO 10472-2); – appliances intended to be used in locations where special conditions prevail, such as the presence of a corrosive or explosive atmosphere (dust, vapour or gas).

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003; EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003/A1:2004; EVS-EN 60335-2-7:2003/A2:2006

prCEN/TR 15775

Identne prCEN/TR 15775:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Child use and care articles - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in child use and care articles standard

The purpose of this document is to provide national translations of warnings and instructions for use in the European Standards of Child use and care articles. It is essential that the warnings and instructions for use be applied in accordance with the requirements and specifications in the European Standards of the Child use and care articles standards. NOTE The users of this document should be aware that additional markings may be required for certain products in certain countries. Local regulations should be checked.

Keel en

prEN 12227

Identne prEN 12227:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Playpens for domestic use - Safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for playpens and folding playpens for domestic use, for a child with a body weight up to 15 kg. If a playpen has several functions or can be converted into another function it shall comply with the relevant standards.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 12227-1:2001; EVS-EN 12227-2:2001

prEN 50304/prAA

Identne prEN 50304/prAA:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kodumajapidamises kasutamiseks ettenähtud keeduseadmed, pliivid, ahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid

This European Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and grills for household use.

Keel en

prEN 50491-5-1

Identne prEN 50491-5-1:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 5-1: EMC requirements, conditions and test set-up

This European standard provides the general performance requirements and test setups for EMC for all products connected to HBES/BACS. This connection can be wired (eg. communication cable, powerline) or wireless (eg. radiofrequency, infrared). This standard is applicable to: - operator stations and other human system interface devices; - devices for management functions; - control devices, automation stations and application specific controllers; - field devices and their interfaces; - cabling and interconnection of devices; - engineering and commissioning tools.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A1:2002; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A2:2007

prEN 50491-5-2

Identne prEN 50491-5-2:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 5-2: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS (Class A) used in residential, commercial and light industry environment

The scope of EN 50491-5-1 applies, with the following modification: Replace the 1st paragraph by the following ones: This is the specific part of EN 50491-5 for HBES/BACS (Class A) used in residential, commercial and light industry environment. The environments covered by this standard are residential, commercial and light-industrial locations, according to the definition in EN 61000-6-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A1:2002; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A2:2007

prEN 50491-5-3

Identne prEN 50491-5-3:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 5-3: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS (Class B) used in residential, commercial and light industry environment

The scope of EN 50491-5-1 applies, with the following modification: Replace the 1st paragraph by the following ones: This is the specific part of EN 50491-5 for HBES/BACS (Class B) used in residential, commercial and light industry environment. The environments covered by this standard are residential, commercial and light-industrial locations, according to the definition in EN 61000-6-1.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A1:2002; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A2:2007

prEN 50491-5-4

Identne prEN 50491-5-4:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 5-4: EMC requirements for HBES/BACS used in industry environment

The scope of EN 50491-5-1 applies, with the following modification: Replace the 1st paragraph with the following ones: This is the specific part of EN 50491-5 for HBES/BACS used in industry environment. The environment covered by this standard is industrial, according to the definition in EN 61000-6-2.

Keel en

Asendab EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A1:2002; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001/A2:2007; EVS-EN 50090-2-2:2001

prEN 60350/prAA

Identne prEN 60350/prAA:2007

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Kodumajapidamises kasutamiseks ettenähtud keeduseadmed, pliidad, ahjud ja grillid. Toimivuse mõõtemetodid

This European Standard defines methods for measuring the performance of electric cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and grills for household use.

Keel en

KAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

prEN 3155-001

Identne prEN 3155-001:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Electrical contacts used in elements of connection - Part 001: Technical specification

This standard specifies: - the electrical, mechanical, environmental and dimensional characteristics of electrical contacts used in elements of connection, including coaxial, triaxial and quadrax contacts; - the conditions for qualification, acceptance testing and quality assurance; - the test programmes and groups. It is applicable to removable crimp contacts, wrap contacts, solder contacts used in connectors or in other elements of electrical connection.

Keel en

prEN 4499

Identne prEN 4499:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Screws, 100° countersunk reduced head, offset cruciform recess, close tolerance normal shank, short thread, in titanium alloy, anodized, with aluminium pigmented coating - Classification: 1 100 MPa (at ambient temperature) / 315 °C

This standard specifies the characteristics of screws, 100° countersunk reduced head, offset cruciform recess, close tolerance normal shank, short thread, in titanium alloy, anodized, with aluminium pigmented coating. Classification: 1 100 MPa 1) / 315 °C 2).

Keel en

prEN 4604-003

Identne prEN 4604-003:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 003: Cable, coaxial, 50 ohm, 200 °C, type WZ - Product standard

This standard specifies the characteristics of a UV laser printable coaxial cable, 50 Ω, type WZ, for use in aircraft electrical systems at operating temperatures between - 65 °C and 200 °C and especially for high frequency up to 3 GHz

Keel en

prEN 4604-006

Identne prEN 4604-006:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for signal transmission - Part 006: Cable, coaxial, 50 ohm, 200 °C, type WM - Product standard

This standard specifies the required characteristics of a coaxial cable, 50 Ω, type WM, for use in aircraft electrical systems at operating temperature between - 55 °C and 200 °C and specially for high frequency up to 5 GHz.

Keel en

prEN 14638-3

Identne prEN 14638-3:2008

Tähtaeg 29.06.2008

Transportable gas cylinders - Refillable welded receptacles of a capacity not exceeding 150 litres - Part 3: Welded carbon steel cylinders made to a design justified by experimental methods

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements concerning material, design, construction and workmanship, procedures and tests at manufacture of refillable transportable welded cylinders made of carbon steel, justified by experimental methods, of water capacities from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l for compressed or liquefied gases and of a test pressure up to 90 bar. NOTE This European Standard may also be used as a guideline for cylinders less than 0,5 l water capacity. This European Standard is primarily intended for industrial gases other than LPG but may also be applied for LPG. However, for dedicated LPG cylinders see EN 14140 [5], prepared by CEN/TC 286 Liquefied petroleum gas equipment and accessories.

Keel en

STANDARDITE TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Selles jaotises avaldame teavet eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite kohta. Veebruarikuust 2004 alates ei avaldata teavet arvamusküsitluse jaotises eelpool nimetatud standardite kohta, kuna tegemist on varem jõustumisteate meetodil üle võetud standarditega, mille sisu osas arvamust avaldada ei saa. Alates aastast 2008 ei muuda standardi tõlkimine standardi tähises aastaarvu ning eestikeelse standardi avaldamise aasta on sama, mis standardi esmakordsel avaldamisel Eesti standardina (reeglina jõustumisteate meetodil standardi inglisekeelse teksti kättesaadavaks tegemisega).

Standardite tõlgetega tutvumiseks palume ühendust võtta EVS-i standardiosakonnaga standardiosakond@evs.ee või ostmiseks klienditeenindusega standard@evs.ee.

Tõlgete kommenteerimise ja ettepanekute esitamise perioodi lõpp on 01.06.2008

prEVS-EN 12272-1:2002

Pindamine. Katsemeetodid. Osa 1: Sideainete ja puiste kulunorm ja laotustäpsus

Euroopa standard määratleb teelõigu pindamise sideaine ja puiste kulunormi ja laotamise täpsuse määramise katsemeetodid kindlal ajahetkel. Samuti kohaldub see lenn väljade ja muude liiklusalade pindamistele. Identne: EN 12272-1:2002

prEVS-EN 13249:2001

Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiilidega seotud tooted teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a. raudteed ja asfaldivalu) ehitamiseks. Omadused

Euroopa standard täpsustab teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a. raudteed ja asfaldisuletised) ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiilipõhiste toodete nõutavaid omadused ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsetamismeetodeid. Identne: EN 13249:2000

EVS-EN 13249:2001/prA1:2005

Geotekstiilid ja geotekstiilidega seotud tooted teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a. raudteed ja asfaldivalu) ehitamiseks. Omadused

Euroopa standard täpsustab teede ja muude liiklusalade (v.a. raudteed ja asfaldisuletised) ehitamisel kasutatavate geotekstiilide ja geotekstiilipõhiste toodete nõutavaid omadused ning nende omaduste määramiseks sobilikke katsetamismeetodeid. Identne: EN 13249:2000/A1:2005

prEVS-EN 14889-1:2006

Betoonis kasutatavad kiud. Osa 1: Teraskiud. Määratlused, spetsifikatsioon ja vastavus

Euroopa standardi EN 14889 1. osa spetsifitseerib betoonis, mördis ja injekteerimismördis arvutusliku või mitte-arvutusliku sarrusena kasutatavatele teraskiududele esitatavad nõuded. Identne: EN 14889-1:2006

prEVS-EN 14889-2:2006

Betoonis kasutatavad kiud. Osa 2: Polümeerkiud. Määratlused, spetsifikatsioon ja vastavus

Euroopa standardi EN 14889 2. osa spetsifitseerib (betoonis, mördis ja injekteerimis-mördis) betoonis ja mördis arvutusliku või mittearvutusliku sarrusena kasutatavatele polümeerkiududele esitatavad nõuded. Identne: EN 14889-2:2006

prEVS-EN 1504-10:2004

Betoonkonstruktsioonide kaitsmiseks ja parandamiseks kasutatavad tooted. Määratlused, nõuded, kvaliteedikontroll ja vastavuse hindamine. Osa 10: Toodete kasutamine ehitusplatsil ja kvaliteedikontroll

Euroopa standardi EN 1504 käesolev osa esitab nõuded aluspinna seisundile enne betoonkonstruktsioonide kaitsmis- ja parandustööde alustamist ning tööde teostamise ajal, sealhulgas kandevõimele, ladustamisele, kasutatavate toodete ning tootesüsteemide ettevalmistamisele ja

kasutamisele, kaasa arvatud kvaliteedikontroll, hooldus, ohutus, tervise- ja keskkonnakaitse.
Identne: EN 1504-10:2003 + AC:2005

prEVS-EN 13924:2006

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Kõvade teebituumenite spetsifikatsioonid

Dokument annab teede, lennuväljade ja muude kattega alade ehitamiseks ning hooldamiseks sobivate kõvade teebituumenite omaduste ja asjakohaste katsemeetodite määramise raamistiku.

Identne: EN 13924:2006 + AC:2006

prEVS-EN 1279-6:2002

Ehitusklaas. Klaaspaketid. Osa 6: Tehase tootmisohje ja perioodilised katsetused

Euroopa standard on klaaspakettide tootestandard, mis määratleb klaaspaketid ja tänu adekvaatsete meetodite kasutamisele vastavuse hindamisel käesolevale standardile, tagab et: hoitakse kokku energiat, kuna U-väärtus ja päikesevalguse läbitustegur oluliselt ei muutu, kaitstakse tervist, kuna mürasummutus ja läbipaistvus oluliselt ei muutu, tagatakse turvalisus, kuna mehaaniline vastupanu oluliselt ei muutu.

Identne: EN 1279-6:2002

prEVS-EN 13304:2003

Bituumen ja bituumensideained.

Oksüdeeritud bituumenite määratlemise alused

Euroopa standard annab peamiselt katuseehitusel, niiskuisolatsioonis ja liimides kasutatava oksüdeeritud bituumeni määratlemise raamistiku.

Identne: EN 13304:2003

prEVS-EN 12271:2007

Pindamine. Nõuded

Euroopa standard kirjeldab pindamist kui maanteede ja muude liiklusalade pinnatöötuse toimimisenõudeid ja kontrollmenetlusi. Standardit ei rakendata ostja projekteeritud pindamiste suhtes. Käesolev Euroopa standard ei kehti pindamistele, mida tehakse tunnelites või paikades, kus kehtivad tuleohutuseeskirjad

Identne: EN 12271:2006

prEVS-EN 62208:2004

Madalpingeliste aparaadikoostete tühjad ümbrised. Üldnõuded

Standard kehtib tühjade ümbriste kohta enne nende kasutajapoolset seadmestamist tootja

tarnitud lülitus- ja juhtimisseadmete komponentidega. Standardiga esitatakse määratlused, liigitused, tunnussuurused ja katsetustingimused ümbriste kohta, mida tuleb kasutada kui osa aparaadikoostistest, mille nimipinge ei ületa 1000 V vahelduvpingel sagedusel mitte üle 1000 Hz või 1500 V alalispingel, mis vastavad standardi IEC 60439 sarjadele ning mida võib kasutada nii sise- kui ka välistingimustes. Standard ei kehti ümbriste kohta, mis on hõlmatud muude erinevate toodete standarditega (nt standardiga IEC 60670). Vastavus rakendatava toote standardi ohutusnõuetele kuulub lõppkooste tootja vastutusalasse. Märkus. Standardit võib kasutada alusena muude tehniliste komiteede poolt.

Identne: IEC 62208:2002; EN 62208:2003

prEVS ISO/IEC 18019:2008

Tarkvara- ja süsteemitehnika. Juhised rakendustarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni kavandamiseks ja koostamiseks

Standard annab juhiseid rakendustarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni kavandamiseks ja koostamiseks. Ta kirjeldab seda, kuidas selgitada välja, millist teavet vajavad kasutajad, kuidas määrata, mil viisil tuleks seda teavet kasutajaile esitada, ning kuidas seejärel koostada seda teavet ja teha teda kättesaadavaks.

Identne: ISO IEC 18019:2004

prEVS-EN 13795-2:2005

Kirurgilised linad, kitlid ja kaitseülikonnad, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniliste seadmetena patsientide ja seadmete puhul ning kliinilise personali poolt. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid

Standardiseeria EN 13795 osa 2 määratleb kirurgiliste linade, kitlite ja kaitseülikondade katsemeetodid.

Identne: EN 13795-2:2004

prEVS-EN 13795-3:2006

Kirurgilised linad, kitlid ja kaitseülikonnad, mida kasutatakse meditsiiniliste seadmetena patsientide ja seadmete puhul ning kliinilise personali poolt. Osa 3: Toimimisenõuded ja -tasemed

Standardiseeria EN 13795 osa 3 määratleb kirurgiliste linade, kitlite ja kaitseülikondade toimivusenõuded.

Identne: EN 13795-3:2006

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE TÜHISTAMINE

Alljärgnev on teave ettepanekute kohta Eesti algupärase standardite tühistamiseks:

EVS 620-10:1998

Tuleohutus. Ehitusmaterjalide ja -tarindite pinnakihi tuleohtlikkuse määramine

Standard määrab ehitusmaterjalide ja -tarindite pinnakihi klassifitseerimise süttivustundlikkuse, tule leviku ja suitsu tekitamise järgi ning katsemeetodid nende omaduste määramiseks.

Standardi käsitlusalas olevat teemat jäävad reglementeerima standardiseeria EVS-EN 13501 „Ehitustoodete ja -elementide tuleohutusala klassifikatsioon” standardid, katsemeetodite osas EVS-EN 13823 ja EVS-EN 11925.

Alus: EVS/TK 8 „Ehitiste tuleohutus” ettepanek 01.04.2008.

Eriarvamuste puudumisel tühistame standardi alates 01.06.2008.

Lisainfot standardi tühistamise kohta on võimalik saada EVS Standardiosakonnast (standardiosakond@evs.ee).

APRILLIKUUS JÕUSTUNUD JA MÜÜGILE SAABUNUD EESTIKEELSE STANDARDID

EVS-EN 50423-1:2005

Elektriõhuliinid vahelduvpingega üle 1 kV kuni 45 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded - ühised eeskirjad 171.-

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 50423-1:2005 “Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV up to and including AC 45 kV. Part 1: General requirements – Common specifications” ingliskeelse teksti identne tõlge eesti keelde.

Standard hõlmab paljas- või kaetud juhtmetega elektriõhuliine ning õhukaabelliine vahelduvpingega üle 1 kV kuni 45 kV nimisagedusega alla 100 Hz. Üldiselt rakenduvad standardi EN 50341-1 nõuded. Standard määratleb täiendavad nõuded või lihtsustused, mis rakenduvad ainult vaadeldavas pingete vahemikus. Kooskõlas standardiga EN 50341-1 määrab käesolev standard kindlaks uute õhuliinide projekteerimise ja ehitamise üldnõuded, mida tuleb järgida, et kindlustada liini vastavus tema otstarbele, pidades silmas inimeste ohutuse, hoolde, käidu ja keskkonnaalaseid nõudeid.

EVS-EN 1996-1-2:2005+NA:2008

(sisaldab rahvuslikku lisa)

Eurokoodeks 6: Kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimine. Osa 1-2: Üldreeglid. Tulepüsivusarvutus 305.-

Eesti standard on Euroopa standardi EN 1996-1-2:2005 “Eurocode 6: Design of masonry structures – Part 1-2: General rules – Structural fire design” ingliskeelse teksti identne tõlge eesti keelde. Eesti standard sisaldab rahvuslikku lisa NA.

Standardi EN 1996 osa 1-2 käsitleb kivikonstruktsioonide projekteerimist tulekahjust põhjustatud õnnetuse puhul ja seda kasutatakse koos standarditega EN 1996-1-1, EN 1996-2, EN 1996-3 ja EN 1991-1-2. Osas 1-2 näidatakse vaid erinevused või lisamised võrreldes normaalse konstruktsioonide soojusarvutusega.

EVS 689:2008

Värske söögipeet 84.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 689:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskest kaubastatava söögipeedi (*Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist

ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud söögipeedi kohta.

EVS 690:2008

Värske kaalikas 84.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 690:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava kaalika (*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud kaalika kohta.

EVS 691:2008

Värske redis ja rõigas 84.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 691:1995 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava redise (*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *sativus*) ja rõika (*Raphanus sativus* L. var. *niger*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud redise ja rõika kohta.

EVS 710:2008

Värsked vaarikad 73.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 710:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatavate vaarikate (*Rubus idaeus*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud vaarikate kohta.

EVS 711:2008

Värsked mustsõstrad 73.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 711:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava mustsõstra (*Ribes nigrum*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud mustsõstra kohta.

EVS 712:2008

Värsked punased ja valged sõstrad 73.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 712:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava punase ja valge sõstra (*Ribes rubrum*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud punase ja valge sõstra kohta.

EVS 713:2008

Värsked karusmarjad 73.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 713:2001 uustöötlus ja käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava karusmarja (*Ribes uva-crispa*) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud karusmarjade kohta.

EVS 8:2008

Infotehnoloogia reeglid Eesti keele ja kultuuri keskkonnas 305.-

Eesti standard on standardi EVS 8:2000 uustöötlus, mille peamine eesmärk on Eesti ja eesti keele kultuuriandmestiku, lokaadi, võimalikult üldistatud esitamine, et tagada standardi pikaajaline kasutus. Erinevalt eelmisest standardist EVS 8:2000 on uustöötlus täielikult Unicode'i-keskne (vastab ISO standardile ISO/IEC 10646), mainides piiratumaid kooditabeleid vaid soovitusena, milliseid neist eelistada vananenud ja piiratud tarkvarakeskkonnas. Muutmata kujul kordab EVS 8:2008 osa ESET1 (Eestis kasutatav ladina tähtede valik), mis samuti eeldab ühebaadiste kooditabelite asemel märksa laiema tähevaliku kasutamist.

Standard arvestab kehtivaid ISO rahvusvahelisi standardeid, standardimist Euroopa Liidus ning rakenduslikke lokaliseerimisvahendeid nagu POSIX ning IBM-i ja Microsofti rahvuskeelte tugivahendeid. Uue lisana on esitatud Unicode'i Common Locale Data Repository eesti lokaadi andmestik.

EVS klienditeenindus

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