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

EVS-EN 9102:2024

Aerospace series - Quality systems - First article inspection requirements

1.1 General This document establishes the requirements for performing and documenting FAI. It is emphasized the requirements specified in this document are complementary (not alternative) to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. 1.2 Purpose The primary purpose of FAI is to verify and validate product realization processes are capable of producing characteristics that meet engineering and design requirements. A well-planned and executed FAI by a multi-disciplinary team (e.g. members from responsible functions) provides objective evidence the manufacturer’s processes can produce compliant product; having effectively understood and incorporated the associated requirements. NOTE A FAI is not a product acceptance document. While interrelated, FAI and product acceptance are separate activities. The focus of FAI is verification of production processes via assessment of product. FAI and supporting documentation do not provide assurance regarding conformance for product acceptance purposes; neither does the lack of a FAI necessarily imply product is nonconforming to engineering and design requirements. FAI will: - provide confidence, through objective evidence, the product realization processes are capable of producing conforming product; - demonstrate the manufacturers and processors of the product have an understanding of the associated requirements; - provide assurance of product conformance at the start of production and after changes, as outlined in this document. A FAI is intended to: - mitigate risks associated with production startup and process changes; - reduce future escapes; - help ensure product safety; - improve quality, delivery, and customer satisfaction; - reduce costs and production delays associated with product nonconformances; - identify product realization processes not capable of producing conforming characteristics and initiate and/or validate associated corrective actions. 1.3 Application This document applies to organizations and their suppliers responsible for product realization processes that produce the design characteristics of the product. The organization shall flow down the requirements of this document to suppliers who produce design characteristics. This document also applies to suppliers performing special process(es). A certificate of conformance (CoC) provided by processors attests to satisfying the requirements. External suppliers providing special process(es) can satisfy this document's requirements by either: - documenting the design characteristics and associated results on a first article inspection report (FAIR); or - documenting the design characteristics and associated results on a detailed CoC. This document applies to assemblies, sub-assemblies, and detail parts including castings, forgings, and modifications to standard catalogue or commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) items. Each of these items have a separate FAI. Unless contractually required, this document does not apply to: - development and prototype parts that are not considered as part of the first production run; - procured standard catalogue item, COTS, or deliverable software. When these items are included in an assembly, they shall be documented in the index of part numbers in an assembly FAIR. 1.4 Informative If there is a conflict between the requirements of this document, and customer or applicable statutory/regulatory requirements, the latter takes precedence. In this document, the following verbal forms are used: - "shall" indicates a requirement; - "should" indicates a recommendation; - "may" indicates a permission; - "can" indicates a possibility or a capability. Information marked as "NOTE" is for guidance in understanding or clarifying the associated requirement .

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9102:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9102:2015

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024

Electronic fee collection - Localization augmentation communication for autonomous systems (ISO 13141:2024)

This document establishes requirements for short-range communication for the purposes of augmenting the localization in autonomous electronic fee collection (EFC) systems. Localization augmentation serves to inform on-board equipment (OBE) about geographical location and the identification of a charge object. This document specifies the provision of location and heading information and security means to protect against the manipulation of the OBE with false RSE. The localization augmentation communication (LAC) takes place between an OBE in a vehicle and fixed RSE. This document is applicable to OBE in an autonomous mode of operation. This document specifies attributes and functions for the purpose of localization augmentation, by making use of the dedicated short-range communications (DSRC) communication services provided by DSRC Layer 7, and makes these LAC attributes and functions available to the LAC applications at the RSE and the OBE. Attributes and functions are specified on the level of application data units (ADUs; see Figure 1). As depicted in Figure 1, this document is applicable to: — the application interface definition between OBE and RSE; — the interface to the DSRC application layer, as specified in ISO 15628 and EN 12834; — the use of the DSRC stack. The LAC is suitable for a range of short-range communication media. This document provides specific definitions regarding the CEN-DSRC stack as specified in EN 15509. Annexes C, D, E and H provide for the use of the Italian DSRC as specified in ETSI/ES 200 674-1, ISO CALM IR ARIB DSRC and WAVE DSRC. This document contains a protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma in Annex B and transaction examples in Annex F. Annex G highlights how to use this document for the European Electronic Toll Service (EETS). Test specifications are not within the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2024; EN ISO 13141:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017

EVS-EN ISO 24807:2024

Recreational diving services - Requirements for rebreather diver training - Decompression diving to 100 m (ISO 24807:2023)

This document specifies requirements for rebreather diver training programmes which provide the competencies required to perform dives to 100 m with a rebreather requiring mandatory decompression stops using a breathing mixture containing helium. This document specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies. This document specifies the requirements under which training is provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision in accordance with ISO 24803.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24807:2023; EN ISO 24807:2024

EVS-EN ISO 41017:2024

Facility management - Guidance on emergency preparedness and management of an epidemic (ISO 41017:2024)

This document provides general guidance to organizations on how to plan for, mitigate and/or manage the risks and impacts of an epidemic event to protect facility-related health, safety and well-being. This document is applicable to all organizations, fully or partially operating, resuming or new to operating.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 41017:2024; EN ISO 41017:2024

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems - Part 1: General (ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024)

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for bodies providing audit and certification of an information security management system (ISMS), in addition to the requirements contained within ISO/IEC 17021-1. The requirements contained in this document are demonstrated in terms of competence and reliability by bodies providing ISMS certification. The guidance contained in this document provides additional interpretation of these requirements for bodies providing ISMS certification. NOTE This document can be used as a criteria document for accreditation, peer assessment or other audit processes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024; EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020

EVS-ISO 5725-3:2024

Mõõtmismeetodite ja tulemuste mõõtetäpsus (mõõteõigsus ja korduvustäpsus). Osa 3: Muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsus ja alternatiivsed võimalused koostööuuringuteks Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results - Part 3: Intermediate precision and alternative designs for collaborative studies (ISO 5725-3:2023, identical)

See dokument esitab a) Valiku alternatiivseid eksperimentaalseid mooduseid mõõteõigsust ja korduvustäpsust iseloomustavate suuruste määramiseks. Sealhulgas esitatakse korratavuse ja korduvuse näitajad ning valik tugimõõtemeetodi muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajaid, mis sisaldavad ülevaate tingimustest, millistel nende kasutamine on vajalik või kasulik ja juhised saadud hinnangute tõlgendamiseks ja kasutamiseks. b) Spetsiifilise ülesehituse ja arvutustega läbitöötatud näited. Iga dokumendis käsitletav alternatiivne ülesehitus on mõeldud lahendamaks ühte (või mitut) alljärgnevat küsimust: a) arutelu muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate definitsioonide mõju üle; b) juhised muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate interpreteerimiseks ja rakendamiseks; c) korratavuse, korduvuse ja valiku muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate määramine; d) parendatud1) korratavuse ja teiste korduvustäpsuse näitajate määramine; e) valimi keskmise hinnangu parendamine; f) organisatsioonisiseste korduvuse standardhälvete ulatuse määramine; g) teiste korduvustäpsuse komponentide, nagu näiteks operaatorist tuleneva hajuvuse, määramine; h) korduvustäpsuse hinnangute usaldusväärsuse määramine; i) osalevate laborite minimaalse arvu vähendamine korduvustäpsuse hinnangute usaldusväärsuse optimeerimise abil; j) moonutatud korduvuse hinnangute vältimine (jaotatud tasemetega ülesehitus); k) moonutatud korratavuse hinnangute vältimine (võttes arvesse materjali heterogeensust). Tihti on meetodit, mille korduvustäpsust hinnatakse koostööuuringu raames, hinnatud eelnevalt üksiku labori valideerimisuuringus, mille on läbi viinud meetodi loonud labor. Asjakohased tegurid muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse hindamiseks on selle üksikut laborit hõlmava uuringu käigus eelnevalt määratletud. 1) Võimaldab osalevate laborite arvu vähendada.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5725-3:2023
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 5725-3:2002

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 17854:2024

Antimicrobial wound dressings - Requirements and test method

This document specifies minimum requirements and a test method for the antimicrobial (microbicidal or microbistatic) activity of wound dressing products. It applies to all wound dressing products that specifically claim antimicrobial activity according to this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17854:2024

EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/A1:2024

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-26: Erinõuded elektroentsefalograafide esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-26: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of electroencephalographs

Amendment EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-26:2019/AMD1:2024; EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/A1:2024
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020

EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020+A1:2024

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-26: Erinõuded elektroentsefalograafide esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-26: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of electroencephalographs (IEC 80601-2-26:2019 + IEC 80601-2-26:2019/AMD1:2024)

This part of the 80601 International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHS as defined in 201.3.204, hereafter also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEM. This document is applicable to ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHS intended for use in professional healthcare facilities, the EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ENVIRONMENT or the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT. This document does not cover requirements for other equipment used in electroencephalography such as: – phono-photic stimulators; – EEG data storage and retrieval; – ME EQUIPMENT particularly intended for monitoring during electroconvulsive therapy. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title or content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as follows. The clause or subclause applies to ME EQUIPMENT, as default. For ME EQUIPMENT with the corresponding safety measure or function not completely integrated into the ME EQUIPMENT but instead implemented in an ME SYSTEM, the ME EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER specifies in the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS which functionality and safety requirements are provided by the ME SYSTEM to comply with this document. The ME SYSTEM is verified accordingly. HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this document are not covered by specific requirements in this document. NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 80601-2-26:2019; EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020; IEC 80601-2-26:2019/COR1:2021; EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/AC:2021-10; IEC 80601-2-26:2019/AMD1:2024; EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/A1:2024
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/A1:2024
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-26:2020/AC:2021

EVS-EN ISO 10394:2024

Dentistry - Designation system for supernumerary teeth (ISO 10394:2023)

This document establishes a system for the designation of supernumerary teeth in humans using two alphanumeric characters.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10394:2023; EN ISO 10394:2024

EVS-EN ISO 5365:2024

Dentistry - Designation system for tooth development stages (ISO 5365:2024)

This document specifies a method for designating the coding and nomenclature for tooth developmental stages using a single letter and number to facilitate data entry and support interoperability. The first letter represents the part of the tooth (crown, root and apex), and the number represents the stage of development of the tooth part.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5365:2024; EN ISO 5365:2024

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TS 18020:2024

Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Sampling and quantitative determination of asbestos in construction products

This document summarizes methods for sampling, sample preparation and identification of asbestos in construction products. This document specifies appropriate sample preparation procedures for the quantitative analysis of the asbestos mass fraction in natural, manufactured or recycled large mineral aggregates and construction products of fine mineral particle size materials. This document describes the identification of asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM) and dispersion staining, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with energy dispersive X-ray analysis or transmission electron microscopy (TEM) with energy dispersive X-ray and electron diffraction analysis. NOTE This document is intended for microscopists familiar with polarized light, transmission electron- and scanning electron microscopy methods and the other analytical techniques specified (see ISO 10312, ISO 13794,

ISO 14966, [McCrone et al., 1984], [Su et al., 1995]). It is not the intention of this document to provide instructions on basic analytical techniques.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 18020:2024

EVS-EN 12255-12:2024

Wastewater treatment plants - Part 12: Control and automation

This document specifies general requirements for instrumentation and specific requirements for process control and automation systems on wastewater treatment plants for more than 50 PT. NOTE 1 Because of the rapid rate of development of sensor and control equipment, this document is intended as an overview and uses examples and general requirements, not detailed equipment specifications. Detailed information additional to that contained in this document can be obtained by referring to the Bibliography. NOTE 2 Although EC directives become matters of law in member states of the EU and some other situations, this standard is intended for wider use and hence those directives with clear technical guidance of a type that would generally be appropriate in a standard are referenced in the text and listed in the Bibliography. The alternative of listing requirements copied from directives would potentially create unacceptable conflict when directives are revised.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-12:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12255-12:2003

EVS-EN 12255-3:2024

Reoveepuhastid. Osa 3: Eelpuhastus
Wastewater treatment plants - Part 3: Preliminary treatment

See standard määratleb reovee eelpuhastuse projekteerimise põhimõtted ja toimivusnõuded reoveepuhastitele, milles on kasutusel võred sõelaava suurusega 50 µm ja üle selle, ning mis teenindavad enam kui 50 ie. Samuti hõlmab see liivaeemaldust ja rasvaeraldust. MÄRKUS 1 Mikrovõrede kohta, mille sõelaava suurus jääb alla 50 mikroni, vt standardit EN 12255-16. MÄRKUS 2 Standardi esmane kasutusala on reoveepuhastid, mis on projekteeritud olme- ja munitsipaalreovee puhastamiseks. Siiski on selles sisalduvat teavet võimalik kasutada ka kaubandusliku ja tööstusliku tegevuse käigus tekkiva reovee eelpuhastuse ning ühisvoolse kanalisatsiooni ülevoolude puhul. Dokumenti kohaldatakse koos standarditega EN 12255-1 ja EN 12255-10.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-3:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12255-3:2001

EVS-EN 12255-5:2024

Wastewater treatment plants - Part 5: Lagooning processes

This document is applicable to lagoons and specifies the performance requirements for the installation of lagooning processes. This document applies to wastewater lagooning processes treating municipal wastewater from combined or separate sewage systems and when used as a tertiary treatment. NOTE Lagoon systems are especially suitable for the treatment of wastewater where large flow variations occur (e.g. arising from surface water connections in the collection system). They are also especially suitable where large load variations occur (e.g. arising from fluctuating seasonal or industrial flows).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-5:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12255-5:2000

EVS-EN 45545-3:2024

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Tulekindluse nõuded tuletõkkebarjääridele
Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 3: Fire resistance requirements for fire barriers

This document specifies the fire resistance requirements and testing methods for fire barriers for railway vehicles. The objective of the measures and requirements, specified in this document, is to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a developing fire on board. Use of a Fire Containment and Control System, where permitted as an alternative to a fire barrier, is not in the scope of this document. It is not within the scope of this document to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 45545-3:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

EVS-EN 813:2024

Kukkumisvastased isikukaitsevahendid. Istumisrakmed
Personal fall protection equipment - Sit harnesses

This European Standard specifies requirements, testing, marking and manufacturer’s instructions and information for sit harnesses to be used in restraint, work positioning and rope access systems, where a low point of attachment is required. Sit harnesses are not suitable to be used for fall arrest purposes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 813:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 813:2008

EVS-EN IEC 62819:2023/AC:2024

Pingealune töö. Silma-, näo- ja pea kaitsevahendid elektrikaare mõjude eest. Toimivusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Live working - Eye, face and head protectors against the effects of electric arc - Performance requirements and test methods

Corrigendum to EN IEC 62819:2023

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62819:2023/AC:2024-03; IEC 62819:2022/COR1:2024
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62819:2023

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-ISO 5725-3:2024

Mõõtmismeetodite ja tulemuste mõõtetäpsus (mõõteõigsus ja korduvustäpsus). Osa 3: Muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsus ja alternatiivsed võimalused koostööuuringuteks
Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results - Part 3: Intermediate precision and alternative designs for collaborative studies (ISO 5725-3:2023, identical)

See dokument esitab a) Valiku alternatiivseid eksperimentaalseid mooduseid mõõteõigsust ja korduvustäpsust iseloomustavate suuruste määramiseks. Sealhulgas esitatakse korratavuse ja korduvuse näitajad ning valik tugimõõtemeetodi muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajaid, mis sisaldavad ülevaate tingimustest, millistel nende kasutamine on vajalik või kasulik ja juhised saadud hinnangute tõlgendamiseks ja kasutamiseks. b) Spetsiifilise ülesehituse ja arvutustega läbitöötatud näited. Iga dokumendis käsitletav alternatiivne ülesehitus on mõeldud lahendamaks ühte (või mitut) alljärgnevat küsimust: a) arutelu muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate definitsioonide mõju üle; b) juhised muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate interpreteerimiseks ja rakendamiseks; c) korratavuse, korduvuse ja valiku muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse näitajate määramine; d) parendatud1) korratavuse ja teiste korduvustäpsuse näitajate määramine; e) valimi keskmise hinnangu parendamine; f) organisatsioonisiseste korduvuse standardhälvete ulatuse määramine; g) teiste korduvustäpsuse komponentide, nagu näiteks operaatorist tuleneva hajuvuse, määramine; h) korduvustäpsuse hinnangute usaldusväärsuse määramine; i) osalevate laborite minimaalse arvu vähendamine korduvustäpsuse hinnangute usaldusväärsuse optimeerimise abil; j) moonutatud korduvuse hinnangute vältimine (jaotatud tasemetega ülesehitus); k) moonutatud korratavuse hinnangute vältimine (võttes arvesse materjali heterogeensust). Tihti on meetodit, mille korduvustäpsust hinnatakse koostööuuringu raames, hinnatud eelnevalt üksiku labori valideerimisuuringus, mille on läbi viinud meetodi loonud labor. Asjakohased tegurid muutuvtingimustel korduvustäpsuse hindamiseks on selle üksikut laborit hõlmava uuringu käigus eelnevalt määratletud. 1) Võimaldab osalevate laborite arvu vähendada.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5725-3:2023
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 5725-3:2002

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN IEC 60068-2-86:2024

Environmental testing - Part 2-86: Tests - Test Fx: Vibration - Multi-exciter and multi-axis method

IEC 60068-2-86:2024 provides a test procedure for use with multi-exciter and multi-axis vibration test systems. The vibration test is intended for general application to components, equipment, and other products, hereinafter referred to as "specimens", subjected to dynamic environments that could arise during an equipment life cycle. Although this document is mainly intended for vibration testing, the procedure is also applied to certain types of shock and transient tests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60068-2-86:2024; EN IEC 60068-2-86:2024

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN ISO 8233:2024

Thermoplastics valves - Torque - Test method (ISO 8233:2024)

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the opening, closing and running torque of thermoplastics valves. This document is applicable to all types of manually operable thermoplastics valves, with or without actuator, intended to be used for the transport of fluids. NOTE 1 Examples of valve types tested with this method are in ISO 4437-4, ISO 16135, ISO 16136, ISO 16138, ISO 16139, ISO 16486-4, ISO 21787, EN 1555-4[13] and EN 12201-4 [14]. This document does not specify the relationship between the torque and its possible increase after prolonged use of the valve under a specific working condition or wear/chemical aggression of the materials. NOTE 2 Concerning the chemical aggression of the materials, a collection of data is reported in ISO/TR 10358 concerning the endurance test necessary to confirm the ability of hand-operated plastics valves to withstand prolonged use with repeated opening and closing operations. Further information is provided in ISO 8659.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8233:2024; EN ISO 8233:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 28233:1999

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 3834-6:2024

Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials - Part 6: Guidelines on implementing ISO 3834 series (ISO 3834-6:2024)

This document gives guidelines for the implementation of requirements given in the other parts of the ISO 3834 series. It is intended to help users select the appropriate part of the ISO 3834 series. It is expected that users will already be familiar with the ISO 3834 series as a whole. This document does not provide additional requirements to those in ISO 3834-1 to ISO 3834-5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3834-6:2024; EN ISO 3834-6:2024
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TR 3834-6:2007

EVS-EN ISO 9692-2:2024

Welding and allied processes - Joint preparation - Part 2: Submerged arc welding of steels (ISO 9692-2:2024)

This part of ISO 9692 applies to types of joint preparation for submerged arc welding with one wire electrode (process 121 according to ISO 4063) on steel. This part of ISO 9692 covers only the welding positions PA and PB according to ISO 6947. In case PC is used, special preparation will be necessary. It applies to fully penetrated welds. For partly penetrated welds, types of joint preparation, shapes and dimensions may differ from the listed proposals if they are specified in the relevant application standard or agreed by parties concerned. If the root is welded by a different arc welding process (see ISO 40631, the joint preparation according to ISO 9692 should be taken into account.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 9692-2:2024; ISO 9692-2:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9692-2:1999

EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2024

Additive manufacturing of metals - Finished part properties - Orientation and location dependence of mechanical properties for metal parts (ISO/ASTM 52909:2024)

This document covers supplementary guidelines for evaluation of mechanical properties including static/quasi-static and dynamic testing of metals made by additive manufacturing (AM) to provide guidance toward reporting when results from testing of as-built specimen or specimen cut out from AM parts made by this technique or both. This document is provided to leverage already existing standards. Guidelines are provided for mechanical properties measurements and reporting for additively manufactured metallic specimen as well as those cut out from AM parts. This document does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. This document expands upon the nomenclature of ISO/ASTM 52900 and principles of ISO 17295 and extends them specifically to metal additive manufacturing. The application of this document is primarily intended to provide guidance on orientation designations in cases where meaningful orientation/direction for AM cannot be obtained from available test methods.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM 52909:2024; EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2022

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 10251:2024

Magnetic materials - Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip

This European Standard is intended to define the test methods used for the determination of the following geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip: — edge wave (wave factor); — residual curvature; — edge camber; — deviation from the shearing line due to internal stresses; — burr height of cut edges. This European Standard applies to electrical steel sheet and strip intended for the construction of magnetic circuits and corresponding to Clauses B2, C21 and C22 of IEC 60404-1:2000.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10251:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10251:2015

EVS-EN 50719:2024

Connecting terminal flags for bushings from 250 A to 4 000 A for insulating liquid filled transformers

This document is applicable to vertical connecting terminal flags for insulated bushings with rated currents from 250 A to 4 000 A and frequencies from 15 Hz to 60 Hz for liquid immersed equipment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50719:2024

EVS-EN 60061-3:2001+A47:2013/A60:2024

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

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

Amendment to EN 60061-3:1993

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60061-3:1969/AMD60:2024; EN 60061-3:1993/A60:2024
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60061-3:2001+A47:2013

EVS-EN IEC 60034-30-3:2024

Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-3: Efficiency classes of high voltage AC motors (IE-code)

IEC 60034-30-3:2024 specifies efficiency classes for fixed-speed three-phase high-voltage cage induction motors in accordance with IEC 60034-1 that - have a rated voltage exceeding 1 000 V, but not exceeding 11 kV; - have a rated power from 200 kW to 2 000 kW; This document provides the global harmonization of energy-efficiency classes of three-phase cage induction motors with rated voltage above 1 000 V that are rated for direct online starting and fixed-speed operation at a 50 Hz or 60 Hz supply with sinusoidal voltage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60034-30-3:2024; EN IEC 60034-30-3:2024

EVS-EN IEC 62819:2023/AC:2024

Pingealune töö. Silma-, näo- ja pea kaitsevahendid elektrikaare mõjude eest. Toimivusnõuded ja katsemeetodid

Live working - Eye, face and head protectors against the effects of electric arc - Performance requirements and test methods

Corrigendum to EN IEC 62819:2023

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62819:2023/AC:2024-03; IEC 62819:2022/COR1:2024
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62819:2023

EVS-EN IEC 63403-1:2024

Horticultural lighting - LED packages for horticultural lighting - Part 1: Specification sheet

IEC 63403-1:2024 specifies the requirements for specification sheets relating to LED packages designed for horticultural lighting purposes. LED packages designed for horticultural lighting purposes in this document can be designed for emission of white light or emission of optical radiation at specified wavelengths. LED packages for horticultural lighting purposes are usually designed into LED modules or luminaires. This document does not contain compliance criteria, which can be affected by module or luminaire design, and are assumed to be plant species and growth stage dependent.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63403-1:2024; EN IEC 63403-1:2024

EVS-EN IEC 63403-2:2024

Horticultural lighting - LED packages for horticultural lighting - Part 2: Binning

IEC 63403-2:2024 specifies the binning method for LED packages for horticultural lighting.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63403-2:2024; EN IEC 63403-2:2024

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60939-3:2024

Passive filter units for electromagnetic interference suppression - Part 3: Passive filter units for which safety tests are appropriate

IEC 60939-3:2024 covers passive filters used to attenuate unwanted radio-frequency signals (such as noise or interference) generated from electromagnetic sources. Both single and multi-channel filters within one enclosure or which are built on a printed circuit board forming a compact entity are included within the scope of this document. This document applies to passive filter units for electromagnetic interference suppression for which safety tests are appropriate. This implies that filters specified according to this document will either be connected to mains supplies, when compliance with the mandatory tests of Table B.1 is necessary, or used in other circuit positions where the equipment specification specifies that some or all of these safety tests are required. This document applies to passive filter units, which will be connected to an AC mains or other supply (DC or AC) with a nominal voltage not exceeding 1 000 V AC, with a nominal frequency not exceeding 400 Hz, or 1 500 V DC. Note: For AC use, IEC 60384-14 applies to capacitors which will be connected to AC mains with a nominal frequency not exceeding 100 Hz. This document covers appliance filters (US) but does not cover facility filters, cord-connected filters or direct plug-in filters. These other filters will be covered by another sectional specification. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) separated clauses for safety and performance tests; b) added note for use of multiple X capacitors bridging basic insulation in 3 phase filters; c) characteristics and conditions to substitute X and Y capacitors are now described in a separate

Subclause 4.1; d) creepage and clearance tables updated and in line with the latest editions of IEC 60938-2 and IEC 60664-1; e) allowing voltage measurement for inductance measurements (7.3); f) added requirements for marking depending on remaining energy after disconnection; g) added content of CTL DSH 2044:2016 for temperature test of IEC filters; h) added note about temperature rise required specimens for safety testing; i) changed index of capacitors in Annex A to avoid confusion between index name and capacitor class; j) moved tests from group 1A to 2. Now, samples in group 1A need to be submitted without potting; k) revision of all parts of the document has taken place based on the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2021, and harmonization with other similar kinds of documents. Annex X contains all cross-references of changes in clause/subclause numbers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60939-3:2024; EN IEC 60939-3:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60939-3:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2018

EVS-EN IEC 63203-402-2:2024

Wearable electronic devices and technologies - Part 402-2: Performance Measurement of Fitness Wearables - Step Counting

IEC 63203-402-2:2024 specifies test methods for measuring and evaluating the performance, reliability, and accuracy of the step counting feature in any wearable device that can count steps (e.g. activity and fitness trackers, smart bands, smart shoes, and smart insoles). These standard test methods exclude the evaluation of data associated with travel distance or calorie consumption.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63203-402-2:2024; EN IEC 63203-402-2:2024

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60794-1-311:2024

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-311: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Cable element test methods - Tensile strength and elongation test for cable elements, Method G11A

IEC 60794-1-311:2024 describes test procedures to be used in establishing uniform requirements of optical fibre cable elements for the mechanical property – tensile strength and elongation at break. This document applies to optical fibre cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, and to cables having a combination of both optical fibres and electrical conductors. Throughout the document, the wording "optical cable" can also include optical fibre units, microduct fibre units, etc. This document partially cancels and replaces IEC 60794-1-23:2019. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 60794-1-23:2019: a) The information about dumb-bells is removed because this is not used for testing cable elements; b) the parameters strain at yield and E modulus are added in 5.7.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-1-311:2024; EN IEC 60794-1-311:2024

EVS-EN IEC 60794-1-312:2024

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-312: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Cable element test methods - Elongation test for buffer tubes at low temperature, Method G11B

IEC 60794-1-312: 2024 describes test procedures to be used in establishing uniform requirements of optical fibre cable elements for the mechanical property – tensile strength and elongation at low temperature. This document applies to optical fibre cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, and to cables having a combination of both optical fibres and electrical conductors. Throughout the document, the wording "optical cable" can also include optical fibre units, microduct fibre units, etc. This document partially cancels and replaces method G11B of IEC 60794-1-23:2019. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 60794-1-23:2019: a) alignment of the title with the content of the method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-1-312:2024; EN IEC 60794-1-312:2024

EVS-EN IEC 60794-2-23:2024

Optical fibre cables - Part 2-23: Indoor cables - Detail specification for multi-fibre cables for use in MPO connector terminated cable assemblies

IEC 60794-2-23: 2024 is a detail specification and specifies indoor multi-fibre cables for use in MPO (multi-fibre push on) connector terminated cable assemblies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-2-23:2024; EN IEC 60794-2-23:2024

EVS-EN IEC 61970-302:2024

Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) - Part 302: Common information model (CIM) dynamics

IEC 61970-302:2024 specifies a Dynamics package which contains part of the CIM to support the exchange of models between software applications that perform analysis of the steady-state stability (small-signal stability) or transient stability of a power system as defined by IEEE / CIGRE, Definition and classification of power system stability IEEE/CIGRE joint task force on stability

terms and definitions. The model descriptions in this document provide specifications for each type of dynamic model as well as the information that needs to be included in dynamic case exchanges between planning/study applications. The scope of the CIM Dynamics package specified in this document includes: • standard models: a simplified approach to describing dynamic models, where models representing dynamic behaviour of elements of the power system are contained in predefined libraries of classes which are interconnected in a standard manner. Only the names of the selected elements of the models along with their attributes are needed to describe dynamic behaviour. • proprietary user-defined models: an approach providing users the ability to define the parameters of a dynamic behaviour model representing a vendor or user proprietary device where an explicit description of the model is not provided by this document. The same libraries and standard interconnections are used for both proprietary user-defined models and standard models. The behavioural details of the model are not documented in this document, only the model parameters. • A model to enable exchange of models' descriptions. This approach can be used to describe user defined and standard models. • A model to enable exchange of simulation results. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2018. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) The majority of issues detected in IEC 61970-302:2018 are addressed; b) IEEE 421.5-2016 on Excitation systems is fully covered; c) The IEEE turbine report from 2013 was considered and as a result a number of gas, steam and hydro turbines/governors are added; d) IEC 61400-27-1:2020 on wind turbines is fully incorporated; e) WECC Inverter-Based Resource (IBR) models, Hybrid STATCOM models and storage models are added; f) The user defined models are enhanced with a model which enables modelling of detailed dynamic model; g) A model to enable exchange of simulation results is added; h) The work on the HVDC models is not complete. The HVDC dynamics models are a complex domain in which there are no models that are approved or widely recognised on international level, i.e. there are only project-based models. At this stage IEC 61970-302:2022 only specifies some general classes. However, it is recognised that better coverage of HVDC will require a further edition of this document; i) Models from IEEE 1547-2018 "IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces" are added. j) Statements have been added to certain figures, tables, schemas, and enumerations throughout the document that indicate that they are reproduced with the permission of the UCA International User Group (UCAIug). These items are derived from the CIM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61970-302:2024; EN IEC 61970-302:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61970-302:2018

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024

Electronic fee collection - Localization augmentation communication for autonomous systems (ISO 13141:2024)

This document establishes requirements for short-range communication for the purposes of augmenting the localization in autonomous electronic fee collection (EFC) systems. Localization augmentation serves to inform on-board equipment (OBE) about geographical location and the identification of a charge object. This document specifies the provision of location and heading information and security means to protect against the manipulation of the OBE with false RSE. The localization augmentation communication (LAC) takes place between an OBE in a vehicle and fixed RSE. This document is applicable to OBE in an autonomous mode of operation. This document specifies attributes and functions for the purpose of localization augmentation, by making use of the dedicated short-range communications (DSRC) communication services provided by DSRC Layer 7, and makes these LAC attributes and functions available to the LAC applications at the RSE and the OBE. Attributes and functions are specified on the level of application data units (ADUs; see Figure 1). As depicted in Figure 1, this document is applicable to: — the application interface definition between OBE and RSE; — the interface to the DSRC application layer, as specified in ISO 15628 and EN 12834; — the use of the DSRC stack. The LAC is suitable for a range of short-range communication media. This document provides specific definitions regarding the CEN-DSRC stack as specified in EN 15509. Annexes C, D, E and H provide for the use of the Italian DSRC as specified in ETSI/ES 200 674-1, ISO CALM IR ARIB DSRC and WAVE DSRC. This document contains a protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma in Annex B and transaction examples in Annex F. Annex G highlights how to use this document for the European Electronic Toll Service (EETS). Test specifications are not within the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2024; EN ISO 13141:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15421:2024

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code master test specifications (ISO/IEC 15421:2010)

ISO/IEC 15421:2010 specifies the requirements and test methods for physical and related attributes of a bar code master. It covers all forms of bar code master, irrespective of the mode of origination of the initial image, intended for reproduction by conventional printing processes. ISO/IEC 15421:2010 does not cover processes in which there is no master, such as computer to plate (CTP).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15421:2010; EN ISO/IEC 15421:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15421:2002

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems - Part 1: General (ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024)

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for bodies providing audit and certification of an information security management system (ISMS), in addition to the requirements contained within ISO/IEC 17021-1. The requirements contained in this document are demonstrated in terms of competence and reliability by bodies providing ISMS certification. The guidance contained in this document provides additional interpretation of these requirements for bodies providing ISMS certification. NOTE This document can be used as a criteria document for accreditation, peer assessment or other audit processes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024; EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 17921:2024

Natural gas fuelling stations - LNG unloading connector

This document specifies a harmonized unloading connector for LNG road tanker at LNG fuelling stations. This document is also applicable to LNG RID applications. While LNG is also transported by rail, European regulations are organized through the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID). The same configuration as defined by this document, can be utilized. This document includes requirements for (at least): - functional description of the LNG unloading receptacle and LNG unloading nozzle; - technical layout description of the LNG unloading receptacle. The technical layout description of the LNG unloading nozzle is not part of this document. The basic functional requirement of the LNG unloading connector are as follows: - to prevent leakage of methane during operation and in particular during disconnecting; - easy handling, no spillage and purging with nitrogen during disconnecting. The loading connector between the LNG road tanker and the LNG terminal is not covered by this document. See Figure 1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17921:2024

EVS-EN 17922:2024

Natural gas fuelling stations - LNG unloading stop system

This document specifies the minimum safety interface requirement for the unloading stop system between the LNG road tanker and LNG fuelling station. This document consists of two main topics: - functional description of the unloading stop system; - technical layout description of the unloading stop system.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17922:2024

EVS-EN IEC 63281-2-1:2024

E-Transporters - Part 2-1: Safety requirements and test methods for personal e-Transporters

IEC 63281-2-1:2024 specifies safety requirements and test methods for personal e-Transporters. This document is applicable to electrically powered personal e-Transporters (PeTs) which are used in private and public areas, where the speed control and/or the steering control is electric/electronic. The PeT can have provisions for transport of cargo and can be for private or commercial (including sharing service) use. This document is not applicable for electric vehicles (EVs), such as electrically power assisted cycles (EPACs), e-bikes, mopeds, motorcycles and passenger cars. This document does not apply to: - PeTs that are considered as toys; - PeTs that are intended for competition; - PeTs that are intended for medical care; - PeTs that have a rated voltage of more than 100 V DC or 240 V AC; - PeTs without an on-board driving operator.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63281-2-1:2024; EN IEC 63281-2-1:2024

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 45545-3:2024

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Tulekindluse nõuded tuletõkkebarjääridele
Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 3: Fire resistance requirements for fire barriers

This document specifies the fire resistance requirements and testing methods for fire barriers for railway vehicles. The objective of the measures and requirements, specified in this document, is to protect passengers and staff in railway vehicles in the event of a developing fire on board. Use of a Fire Containment and Control System, where permitted as an alternative to a fire barrier, is not in the scope of this document. It is not within the scope of this document to describe measures that ensure the preservation of the railway vehicles in the event of a fire.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 45545-3:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2939:2024

Aerospace series - Screw, 100° countersunk head, offset cruciform recess, threaded to head, in heat resisting steel FE-PA92HT (A286) - Classification: 900 MPa (at ambient temperature)/650 °C

This document specifies the characteristics of screws with 100° countersunk head, offset cruciform recess, threaded to head, in FE-PA92HT, for aerospace applications. Classification: 900 MPa /650 °C .

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2939:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2939:2000

EVS-EN 9102:2024

Aerospace series - Quality systems - First article inspection requirements

1.1 General This document establishes the requirements for performing and documenting FAI. It is emphasized the requirements specified in this document are complementary (not alternative) to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. 1.2 Purpose The primary purpose of FAI is to verify and validate product realization processes are capable of producing characteristics that meet engineering and design requirements. A well-planned and executed FAI by a multi-disciplinary team (e.g. members from responsible functions) provides objective evidence the manufacturer's processes can produce compliant product; having effectively understood and incorporated the associated requirements. NOTE A FAI is not a product acceptance document. While interrelated, FAI and product acceptance are separate activities. The focus of FAI is verification of production processes via assessment of product. FAI and supporting documentation do not provide assurance regarding conformance for product acceptance purposes; neither does the lack of a FAI necessarily imply product is nonconforming to engineering and design requirements. FAI will: - provide confidence, through objective evidence, the product realization processes are capable of producing conforming product; - demonstrate the manufacturers and processors of the product have an understanding of the associated requirements; - provide assurance of product conformance at the start of production and after changes, as outlined in this document. A FAI is intended to: - mitigate risks associated with production startup and process changes; - reduce future escapes; - help ensure product safety; - improve quality, delivery, and customer satisfaction; - reduce costs and production delays associated with product nonconformances; - identify product realization processes not capable of producing conforming characteristics and initiate and/or validate associated corrective actions. 1.3 Application This document applies to organizations and their suppliers responsible for product realization processes that produce the design characteristics of the product. The organization shall flow down the requirements of this document to suppliers who produce design characteristics. This document also applies to suppliers performing special process(es). A certificate of conformance (CoC) provided by processors attests to satisfying the requirements. External suppliers providing special process(es) can satisfy this document's requirements by either: - documenting the design characteristics and associated results on a first article inspection report (FAIR); or - documenting the design characteristics and associated results on a detailed CoC. This document applies to assemblies, sub-assemblies, and detail parts including castings, forgings, and modifications to standard catalogue or commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) items. Each of these items have a separate FAI. Unless contractually required, this document does not apply to: - development and prototype parts that are not considered as part of the first production run; - procured standard catalogue item, COTS, or deliverable software. When these items are included in an assembly, they shall be documented in the index of part numbers in an assembly FAIR. 1.4 Informative If there is a conflict between the requirements of this document, and customer or applicable statutory/regulatory requirements, the latter takes precedence. In this document, the following verbal forms are used: - "shall" indicates a requirement; - "should" indicates a recommendation; - "may" indicates a permission; - "can" indicates a possibility or a capability. Information marked as "NOTE" is for guidance in understanding or clarifying the associated requirement .

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9102:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9102:2015

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

CEN/TS 17471:2024

Cranes - Loader cranes - Interface between loader cranes and work platforms

This document specifies technical requirements for the interface of the basic machinery within the scope of EN 12999 equipped to allow the use of an assigned type of work platform as interchangeable equipment where the combination of the basic machinery and the work platform as interchangeable equipment is within the scope of EN 280-1. The basic machinery covered by this document is designed to be installed on a road vehicle with load carrying capability. The combination of the basic machinery and the work platform as interchangeable equipment covered by this document belongs to Group B Type 1 class as in the scope of EN 280-1. The basic machinery covered by this document allows two modes of operation: - the “CRANE” mode of operation, for the use of the basic machinery as a loader crane within the scope of EN 12999; - the “MEWP” mode of operation, for the use of the work platform with the basic machinery as within the scope of EN 280-1. This document covers hazards related to switching between “CRANE” and “MEWP” mode as described above and covers the specific hazards related with the combination and the assembly of the work platform as interchangeable equipment with the basic machinery (see Annex A). This document does not address hazards which may occur: a) when using work platform not assembled with the lifting machinery but simply lifted by the machinery (e.g. suspended from the hook of the crane); b) when using attachments not intended for the lifting of persons.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 17471:2024

EVS-EN 13557:2024

Kraanad. Juhtimisseadmed ja juhtimispunktid
Cranes - Control devices and control stations

This document specifies health and safety design requirements for control devices and control stations and their operating positions for all types of cranes. Specific requirements for particular types of cranes are given in the appropriate European Standard for the particular crane type (see Annex B). This document does not deal with noise hazards because these are dealt with in safety standards for specific types of cranes. It also does not address the design of the cabin with regard to its sound insulation properties. This document covers specific hazards which could occur during the use of control devices and control stations. It does not cover hazards which could occur during transport, construction, modification, de-commissioning, or disposal. The hazards covered by this document are identified in Annex A. This document is not applicable to cranes manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13557:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13557:2004+A2:2008

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 105-B04:2024
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B04:2024)

This document specifies a method intended for determining the effect on the colour of textiles of all kinds, except loose fibres, to the action of weather as determined by exposure to simulated weathering conditions in a test chamber equipped with a xenon arc lamp. This document focuses on textiles (such as apparel) where the main evaluation criterium is the colour fastness. This method can be used to determine if a textile is sensitive to the combined effect of light and water. NOTE 1 General information on colour fastness to light is given in Annex A. NOTE 2 ISO 105-B10 provides guidance on testing textiles or technical textiles, which are permanently exposed to an outdoor environment and/or require mechanical testing (such as tensile strength determination).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-B04:2024; EN ISO 105-B04:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 105-B04:2000

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 17925:2024
Soil improvers and growing media - Determination of temperature-time profiles during composting and digestion

This document specifies methods for determining temperature-time profiles during composting and anaerobic digestion for the production of compost and digestate. The process monitoring is an organized check and recording of the temperature during a specific time of the composting and anaerobic digestion process. This document only applies to composting and anaerobic digestion. This document is intended to be used by manufacturers and enforcement agencies for the purpose of manufacturing control. The requirements of this document can differ from national legal requirements for the production process of compost and digestate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17925:2024

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 17921:2024
Natural gas fuelling stations - LNG unloading connector

This document specifies a harmonized unloading connector for LNG road tanker at LNG fuelling stations. This document is also applicable to LNG RID applications. While LNG is also transported by rail, European regulations are organized through the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID). The same configuration as defined by this document, can be utilized. This document includes requirements for (at least): - functional description of the LNG unloading receptacle and LNG unloading nozzle; - technical layout description of the LNG unloading receptacle. The technical layout description of the LNG unloading nozzle is not part of this document. The basic functional requirement of the LNG unloading connector are as follows: - to prevent leakage of methane during operation and in particular during disconnecting; - easy handling, no spillage and purging with nitrogen during disconnecting. The loading connector between the LNG road tanker and the LNG terminal is not covered by this document. See Figure 1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17921:2024

EVS-EN 17922:2024
Natural gas fuelling stations - LNG unloading stop system

This document specifies the minimum safety interface requirement for the unloading stop system between the LNG road tanker and LNG fuelling station. This document consists of two main topics: - functional description of the unloading stop system; - technical layout description of the unloading stop system.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17922:2024

EVS-EN 589:2024

Automotive fuels - LPG - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered automotive LPG (commonly known as low pressure gas or liquefied petroleum gas). This document is applicable to automotive LPG for use in LPG engine vehicles designed to run on automotive LPG. NOTE For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms “% (m/m)” and “% (V/V)” are used to represent respectively the mass fraction, μ, and the volume fraction, φ. WARNING - Attention is drawn to the risk of fire and explosion when handling LPG and to the hazard to health arising through inhalation of excessive amounts of LPG. LPG is a highly volatile hydrocarbon liquid which is normally stored under pressure. If the pressure is released large volumes of gas will be produced which form flammable mixtures with air over the range of approximately 2 % (V/V) to 10 % (V/V). This European Standard involves the sampling, handling and testing of LPG. Naked flames, unprotected electrical equipment electrostatic hazards etc. are sources of ignition for LPG. LPG in liquid form can cause cold burns to the skin. National health and safety regulations can apply. LPG is heavier than air and accumulates in cavities. There is a danger of suffocation when inhaling high concentrations of LPG. CAUTION - One of the tests described in this document involves the operator inhaling a mixture of air and LPG vapour. Particular attention is drawn to the cautionary statement provided in A.1, where this method is referred to.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 589:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 589:2018+A1:2022

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10251:2024

Magnetic materials - Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip

This European Standard is intended to define the test methods used for the determination of the following geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip: — edge wave (wave factor); — residual curvature; — edge camber; — deviation from the shearing line due to internal stresses; — burr height of cut edges. This European Standard applies to electrical steel sheet and strip intended for the construction of magnetic circuits and corresponding to Clauses B2, C21 and C22 of IEC 60404-1:2000.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10251:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10251:2015

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 622-4:2024

Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 4: Requirements for softboards

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 622-4:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 622-4:2019

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

CEN/TS 19100-4:2024

Design of glass structures - Part 4: Glass selection relating to the risk of human injury - Guidance for specification

(1) This document provides guidance for the development or improvement of rules deemed to help with the choosing of appropriate glazing for protection against injuries and falling, hereafter called "the Specifications". The Specifications to be written or revised can be a national regulation, a national standard, recommendations from a professional association, requirements for a particular project, etc. (2) This document deals with the choice of the mode of breakage (see 5.2) with regard to the safety of people against: - the risk of injury in the event of a collision with a glazed element, e.g. a partition, - the risk of falling through or over a glazed element, e.g. a balustrade, and - the risk of accidental falling of glass fragments on people not having caused the breakage, e.g. an overhead glazing. (3) These risks can be evaluated in the function of a normal use of the building or construction work. This includes use by the elderly, children and people with disabilities, but excludes deliberate risk taking. It presupposes a rational and responsible behaviour of the users or, in case of children, of those responsible for supervising them. (4) The information contained in this document can be used to define minimum glass configuration. It does not exempt from the verification according to CEN/TS 19100-1 and CEN/TS 19100-2 and where appropriate CEN/TS 19100-3. (5) Safety against burglary, vandalism, bullet attack, explosion, exposition to fire and seismic actions are not covered in this document. Preventing these risks needs further appropriate requirements. (6) This document does not apply to the following glass products: - glass blocks and paver units; - channel-shaped glass. (7) It also does not apply to the following applications: - escalators and moving walkway; - lifts; - accesses to machinery; - animal enclosures and aquariums; - greenhouses and agricultural installations; - temporary scaffolds.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 19100-4:2024

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 22007-1:2024

Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 1: General principles (ISO 22007-1:2024)

This document describes the background to methods for the determination of the thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity of polymeric materials. Different techniques are available for these measurements and some can be better suited than others for a particular type, state and form of material. This document provides a broad overview of these techniques. Standards specific to these techniques, as referenced in this document, are used to carry out the actual test method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-1:2024; EN ISO 22007-1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22007-1:2017

EVS-EN ISO 3451-4:2024

Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 4: Polyamides (ISO 3451-4:2024)

This document specifies methods for determination of the ash of polyamides, both filled and unfilled. It follows the general procedures given in ISO 3451-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-4:2024; EN ISO 3451-4:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3451-4:2001

EVS-EN ISO 8233:2024

Thermoplastics valves - Torque - Test method (ISO 8233:2024)

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the opening, closing and running torque of thermoplastics valves. This document is applicable to all types of manually operable thermoplastics valves, with or without actuator, intended to be used for the transport of fluids. NOTE 1 Examples of valve types tested with this method are in ISO 4437-4, ISO 16135, ISO 16136, ISO 16138, ISO 16139, ISO 16486-4, ISO 21787, EN 1555-4[13] and EN 12201-4 [14]. This document does not specify the relationship between the torque and its possible increase after prolonged use of the valve under a specific working condition or wear/chemical aggression of the materials. NOTE 2 Concerning the chemical aggression of the materials, a collection of data is reported in ISO/TR 10358 concerning the endurance test necessary to confirm the ability of hand-operated plastics valves to withstand prolonged use with repeated opening and closing operations. Further information is provided in ISO 8659.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8233:2024; EN ISO 8233:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 28233:1999

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TS 18020:2024

Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Sampling and quantitative determination of asbestos in construction products

This document summarizes methods for sampling, sample preparation and identification of asbestos in construction products. This document specifies appropriate sample preparation procedures for the quantitative analysis of the asbestos mass fraction in natural, manufactured or recycled large mineral aggregates and construction products of fine mineral particle size materials. This document describes the identification of asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM) and dispersion staining, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with energy dispersive X-ray analysis or transmission electron microscopy (TEM) with energy dispersive X-ray and electron diffraction analysis. NOTE This document is intended for microscopists familiar with polarized light, transmission electron- and scanning electron microscopy methods and the other analytical techniques specified (see ISO 10312, ISO 13794, ISO 14966, [McCrone et al., 1984], [Su et al., 1995]). It is not the intention of this document to provide instructions on basic analytical techniques.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 18020:2024

CEN/TS 19100-4:2024

Design of glass structures - Part 4: Glass selection relating to the risk of human injury - Guidance for specification

(1) This document provides guidance for the development or improvement of rules deemed to help with the choosing of appropriate glazing for protection against injuries and falling, hereafter called "the Specifications". The Specifications to be written or revised can be a national regulation, a national standard, recommendations from a professional association, requirements for a particular project, etc. (2) This document deals with the choice of the mode of breakage (see 5.2) with regard to the safety of people against: - the risk of injury in the event of a collision with a glazed element, e.g. a partition, - the risk of falling through or over a glazed element, e.g. a balustrade, and - the risk of accidental falling of glass fragments on people not having caused the breakage, e.g. an overhead glazing. (3) These risks can be evaluated in the function of a normal use of the building or construction work. This includes use by the elderly, children and people with disabilities, but excludes deliberate risk taking. It presupposes a rational and responsible behaviour of the users or, in case of children, of those responsible for supervising them. (4) The information contained

in this document can be used to define minimum glass configuration. It does not exempt from the verification according to CEN/TS 19100-1 and CEN/TS 19100-2 and where appropriate CEN/TS 19100-3. (5) Safety against burglary, vandalism, bullet attack, explosion, exposition to fire and seismic actions are not covered in this document. Preventing these risks needs further appropriate requirements. (6) This document does not apply to the following glass products: - glass blocks and paver units; - channel-shaped glass. (7) It also does not apply to the following applications: - escalators and moving walkway; - lifts; - accesses to machinery; - animal enclosures and aquariums; - greenhouses and agricultural installations; - temporary scaffolds.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 19100-4:2024

EVS-EN 15091:2024
Sanitary tapware - Electronic opening and closing sanitary tapware

The purpose of this document is to specify requirements for marking, identification, leaktightness, electrical and operational safety and mechanical resistance for sanitary tapware with opening and closing controlled electronically. The conditions of use for the supply system type are specified in Table 2: [Table 2] Annex B lists possible consequences of using a product outside its recommended operating range. [Figure 1] [Figure 2]

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15091:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15091:2013

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 13863-5:2024
Concrete pavements - Part 5: Determination of the bond stress of dowels to be used in concrete pavements

This document specifies a method for the determination of the bond stress of dowels in concrete pavements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13863-5:2024

EVS-EN 13863-6:2024
Concrete pavements - Part 6: Test method for the determination of the tensile strength of concrete on cylindrical discs

This document specifies a method for the determination of the tensile strength on cylindrical discs of concrete using cylindrical discs as test specimens, which can be separately manufactured or cut from cores of the finished concrete pavement.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13863-6:2024

EVS-EN 16941-1:2024
On-site non-potable water systems - Part 1: Systems for the use of rainwater

This document specifies the requirements and gives recommendations for the design, sizing, installation, identification, commissioning and maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems for the use of rainwater on-site as non-potable water. This document also specifies the minimum requirements for these systems. Excluded from the scope of this document are - the use as drinking water and for food preparation, - the use for personal hygiene purposes, - attenuation and - infiltration. NOTE Conformity with the document does not exempt from compliance with the obligations arising from local or national regulations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16941-1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16941-1:2018

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 15186:2024
Furniture - Assessment of the surface resistance to scratching

This document specifies a method for the assessment of the surface resistance to different kinds of visible scratches. It relates to the rigid surfaces of all finished products, regardless of their material. It does not apply to finishes on leather and fabrics. Method A is suitable for all types of surface coatings and coverings except for melamine faced boards (according to EN 14322) and HPL (according to EN 438 1). It simulates measurable penetrating and/or deforming scratches. Method B is suitable for all types of surfaces. It simulates first visible traces (e.g. scratches, marks) that can also be a change in the gloss. The test is intended to be carried out on a part of finished furniture. It can, however, be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test. It is essential that the test be carried out on unused surfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15186:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15186:2012

TAASKEHTESTATUD STANDARD

Allnimetatud standardid olid ekslikult tühistatud 01.12.2023.

29.180 Trafod. Reaktorid

EVS-EN 61558-2-16:2010

Pingele kuni 1100 V ettenähtud transformaatorite, reaktorite, energiavarustusüksuste ja muude taoliste seadmete ohutus. Osa 2-16: Erinõuded ja katsetusviisid lülitatavatele energiavarustusüksustele ja nende jaoks ettenähtud trafodele.

This part of IEC 61558 deals with the safety of switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-16:2009; EN 61558-2-16:2009

EVS-EN 61558-2-16:2010/A1:2013

Pingele kuni 1100 V ettenähtud transformaatorite, reaktorite, energiavarustusüksuste ja muude taoliste seadmete ohutus. Osa 2-16: Erinõuded ja katsetusviisid lülitatavatele energiavarustusüksustele ja nende jaoks ettenähtud trafodele.

This part of IEC 61558 deals with the safety of switch mode power supply units and transformers for switch mode power supply units. Transformers incorporating electronic circuits are also covered by this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61558-2-16:2009/A1:2013; EN 61558-2-16:2009/A1:2013

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN 9102:2015
Aerospace series - Quality systems - First article inspection requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9102:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 9102:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015
Electronic fee collection - Localisation augmentation communication for autonomous systems (ISO 13141:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2015; EN ISO 13141:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017
Electronic fee collection - Localisation augmentation communication for autonomous systems - Amendment 1 (ISO 13141:2015/Amd 1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2015/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020
Information technology - Security techniques - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems (ISO/IEC 27006:2015, including Amd 1:2020)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27006:2015; EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020; ISO/IEC 27006:2015/Amd 1:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO 5725-3:2002
Mõõtmismeetodite ja tulemuste mõõtetäpsus (tõeline väärtus ja täpsus). Osa 3: Standardse mõõtemeetodi kordustäpsuse vahemõõtmised
Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results - Part 3: Intermediate measures of the precision of a standard measurement method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5725-3:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 5725-3:2024
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO 5725-3:2002/AC:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 12255-12:2003
Wastewater treatment plants - Part 12: Control and automation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-12:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12255-12:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12255-3:2001
Wastewater treatment plants - Part 3: Preliminary treatment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-3:2000+AC:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12255-3:2024
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12255-3:2001/AC:2013
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12255-5:2000
Wastewater treatment plants - Part 5: Lagooning processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-5:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12255-5:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 45545-3:2013
Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Nõuded tuletõkkebarjääride ja vaheseinte tulekindlusele
Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 3: Fire resistance requirements for fire barriers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 45545-3:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 45545-3:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 813:2008
Kukkumisvastased isikukaitsevahendid. Istumisrakmed
Personal fall protection equipment - Sit harnesses

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 813:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 813:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 28233:1999
Termoplastventiilid. Jõumoment. Katsemeetodid
Thermoplastics valves - Torque - Test method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8233:1988; EN 28233:1990
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8233:2024
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 8233 arhiiv
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN ISO/TR 3834-6:2007
Keevituse kvaliteedinõuded metallide sulakeevitusel. Osa 6: Juhised ISO 3834 juurutamisel
Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials - Part 6: Guidelines on implementing ISO 3834

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TR 3834-6:2007; CEN ISO/TR 3834-6:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3834-6:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9692-2:1999
Welding and allied processes - Joint preparation - Part 2: Submerged arc welding of steels (ISO 9692-2:1998)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9692-2:1998; EN ISO 9692-2:1998+AC:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9692-2:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2022

Additive manufacturing - Finished part properties - Orientation and location dependence of mechanical properties for metal powder bed fusion (ISO/ASTM 52909:2022)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM 52909:2022; EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/ASTM 52909:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 10251:2015

Magnetic materials - Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10251:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10251:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60939-3:2015

Passive filter units for electromagnetic interference suppression - Part 3: Passive filter units for which safety tests are appropriate

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60939-3:2015; EN 60939-3:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60939-3:2024
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2016
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2018
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2016

Passive filter units for electromagnetic interference suppression - Part 3: Passive filter units for which safety tests are appropriate

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60939-3:2015/COR1:2016; EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2016-04
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60939-3:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2018

Passive filter units for electromagnetic interference suppression - Part 3: Passive filter units for which safety tests are appropriate

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60939-3:2015/COR2:2018; EN 60939-3:2015/AC:2018-08
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60939-3:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 61970-302:2018

Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) - Part 302: Common information model (CIM) dynamics

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61970-302:2018; EN IEC 61970-302:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61970-302:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015

Electronic fee collection - Localisation augmentation communication for autonomous systems (ISO 13141:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2015; EN ISO 13141:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017

Electronic fee collection - Localisation augmentation communication for autonomous systems - Amendment 1 (ISO 13141:2015/Amd 1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13141:2015/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 13141:2015/A1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13141:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15421:2002

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code master test specifications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15421:2000; EN ISO/IEC 15421:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15421:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020

Information technology - Security techniques - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems (ISO/IEC 27006:2015, including Amd 1:2020)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27006:2015; EN ISO/IEC 27006:2020; ISO/IEC 27006:2015/Amd 1:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27006-1:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 45545-3:2013

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteeveeremi tuleohutus. Osa 3: Nõuded tuletõkkebarjääride ja vaheseinte tulekindlusele
Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles - Part 3: Fire resistance requirements for fire barriers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 45545-3:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 45545-3:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2939:2000

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Peani keermestatud ja külgkaldega ristsüvendiga, 100° peitpeakruvid, kuumuskindlast terasest FE-PA92HT (A286). Klassifikatsioon: 900 MPa (ümbritseva keskkonna temperatuuril)/650 °C
Aerospace series - Screws, 100° countersunk head, offset cruciform recess, threaded to head, in heat resisting steel FE-PA92HT (A286) - Classification: 900 MPa (at ambient temperature)/650 °C

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2939:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2939:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 9102:2015

Aerospace series - Quality systems - First article inspection requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9102:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 9102:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 13557:2004+A2:2008

Kraanad. Juhtimispidemed ja juhtimiskoht KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Cranes - Controls and control stations CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13557:2003+A2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13557:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 105-B04:2000

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa B04: Värvipüsivus tehisilmastiku toimele: Katse ksenoonkaarlambiga
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B04: Colour fastness to artificial weathering: Xenon arc fading lamp test

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-B04:1994; EN ISO 105-B04:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 105-B04:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 589:2018+A1:2022

Mootorikütused. Vedelgaas. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Automotive fuels - LPG - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 589:2018+A1:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 589:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 10251:2015

Magnetic materials - Methods of determination of the geometrical characteristics of electrical steel sheet and strip

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 10251:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 10251:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 622-4:2019

Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 4: Requirements for softboards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 622-4:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 622-4:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 22007-1:2017

Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 1: General principles (ISO 22007-1:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-1:2017; EN ISO 22007-1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22007-1:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3451-4:2001
Plastid. Tuhasisalduse määramine. Osa 4: Polüamiidid
Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 4: Polyamides

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-4:1998; EN ISO 3451-4:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3451-4:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 15091:2013
Sanitary tapware - Electronic opening and closing sanitary tapware

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15091:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15091:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN 16941-1:2018
Lokaalsed tehnilise vee süsteemid. Osa 1: Sademevee kasutussüsteemid
On-site non-potable water systems - Part 1: Systems for the use of rainwater

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 16941-1:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16941-1:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 15186:2012
Mööbel. Pinna kraapekindluse määramine
Furniture - Assessment of the surface resistance to scratching

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15186:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15186:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

Selleks, et tagada standardite vastuvõtmine, järgides konsensuse põhimõtteid, peab standardite vastuvõtmisele eelnema standardikavandite avalik arvamusküsitlus, milleks ettenähtud perioodi jooksul (üldjuhul 60 päeva) on asjast huvitatuil võimalik tutvuda standardikavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks. Eriti on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusel oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud alljärgnev informatsioon:
• tähis;
• pealkiri;
• käsitlusala;
• keel (en = inglise; et = eesti);
• Euroopa või rahvusvahelise alusdokumendi tähis, selle olemasolul;
• asendusseos, selle olemasolul;
• arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg.

Kavanditega saab tutvuda ja kommentaare esitada Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskuse veebilehel asuvas kommenteerimisportaalis: https://www.evs.ee/kommenteerimisportaal/

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

prEN 14383-1

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

This document is the terminology part of a series for the “Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design”. For some specific terms used in the other parts of the EN 14383-series, it provides equivalent terms in three languages, as well as definitions. This document uses the crime type definitions of the ICCS, see 1 2 (including the coding in numbers). In your national context you may prefer national definitions. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017 [4]; see in CEN/TS 14383-2:2022, Annex A

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14383-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14383-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEVS 807

Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldus ja korrashoid
Management and Maintenance of Facilities

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016/A1:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016/A2:2022
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016+A1:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016+A1+A2:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

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

prEVS 807

Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldus ja korrashoid
Management and Maintenance of Facilities

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016/A1:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016/A2:2022
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016+A1:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2016+A1+A2:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EN ISO 11199-2:2021/prA1

Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms - Requirements and test methods - Part 2: Rollators - Amendment 1: Eliminate brake requirements in 6.5 Structure requirements (ISO 11199 2:2021/DAM 1:2024)

This document specifies requirements and test methods of rollators being used as assistive products for walking with wheels, manipulated by both arms, without accessories, unless specified in the particular test procedure. This document also gives requirements relating to safety, ergonomics, performance and information supplied by the manufacturer including marking and labelling. The requirements and tests are based on every-day use of rollators as assistive products for walking for a maximum user mass as specified by the manufacturer. This document includes rollators specified for a user mass of no less than 35 kg. This document is not applicable to rollators with horizontal forearm supports, classified as walking tables, for which ISO 11199-3 is applicable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11199-2:2021/DAmd 1; EN ISO 11199-2:2021/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11199-2:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 6877

Dentistry - Endodontic obturating materials (ISO/DIS 6877:2024)

This document establishes the specifications for the dimensions of various endodontic obturating materials including preformed metal, preformed polymeric-coated metal, polymeric points, thermoplastic obturating material or combinations of the above, suitable for use in the obturation of the root canal system. This document also specifies numerical systems and a colour-coding system for designating the sizes of preformed endodontic obturating points. Dental endodontic obturating points are marketed sterilized or non-sterilized. This document covers the physical attributes expected of such products as supplied. Sterility is not included in this document, and any claim that the product is sterile is the responsibility of the manufacturer (see Table 3). Clause 7 specifies the labelling needed, including the instructions for use. This document does not apply to instruments or apparatus used in conjunction with thermoplastic obturating materials (obturating material that deform with heat). This document is not applicable to materials for support of a coronal restoration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 6877; prEN ISO 6877
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6877:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 7405

Dentistry - Evaluation of biocompatibility of medical devices used in dentistry (ISO/DIS 7405:2024)

This document specifies test methods for the evaluation of biological effects of medical devices used in dentistry. It includes testing of pharmacological agents that are an integral part of the device under test. This document does not cover testing of materials and devices that do not come into direct or indirect contact with the patient's body.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7405; prEN ISO 7405
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7405:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 15522-2:2023/prA1

Oil spill identification - Petroleum and petroleum related products - Part 2: Analytical method and interpretation of results based on GC-FID and GC-low resolution-MS analyses

This document specifies a method to identify and compare the compositional characteristics of oil samples. Specifically, it describes the detailed analytical and data processing methods for identifying the characteristics of spill samples and establishing their correlation to suspected source oils. Even when samples or data from suspected sources are not available for comparison, establishing the specific nature (e.g. refined petroleum, crude oil, waste oil, etc.) of the spilled oil still helps to constrain the possible source(s). This methodology is restricted to petroleum related products containing a significant proportion of hydrocarbon-components with a boiling point above 150 °C. Examples are: crude oils, higher boiling condensates, diesel oils, residual bunker or heavy fuel oils, lubricants, and mixtures of bilge and sludge samples, as well as distillate fuels and blends. While the specific analytical methods are perhaps not appropriate for lower boiling oils (e.g. kerosene, jet fuel, or gasoline), the general concepts described in this methodology, i.e. statistical comparison of weathering-resistant diagnostic ratios, are applicable in spills involving these kinds of oils. Paraffin based products (e.g. waxes, etc.) are outside the scope of this method because too many compounds are removed during the production process [37]. However, the method can be used to identify the type of product involved. Although not directly intended for identifying oil recovered from groundwater, vegetation, wildlife/tissues, soil, or sediment matrices, they are not precluded. However, caution is needed as extractable compounds can be present in these matrices that alter and/or contribute additional compounds compared to the source sample. If unrecognized, the contribution from the matrix can lead to false “non-matches”. It is therefore advisable to analyse background sample(s) of the matrix that appear unoiled. When analysing “non-oil” matrices additional sample preparation (e.g. clean-up) is often required prior to analysis and the extent to which the matrix affects the correlation achieved is to be considered. Whether the method is applicable for a specific matrix depends upon the oil concentration compared to the “matrix concentration”. In matrices containing high concentrations of oil, a positive match can still be concluded. In matrices containing lower concentrations of oil, a false “non-match” or an “inconclusive match” can result from matrix effects. Evaluation of possible matrix effects is beyond the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 14383-1

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

This document is the terminology part of a series for the “Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design”. For some specific terms used in the other parts of the EN 14383-series, it provides equivalent terms in three languages, as well as definitions. This document uses the crime type definitions of the ICCS, see 1 2 (including the coding in numbers). In your national context you may prefer national definitions. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017 [4]; see in CEN/TS 14383-2:2022, Annex A

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14383-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14383-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1994-1-2

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and concrete structures - Part 1-2: Structural fire design

(1) EN 1994-1-2 gives rules for the design of steel-concrete composite structures for the accidental design situation of fire exposure. It only identifies differences from, or supplements to, rules for normal temperature design. (2) EN 1994-1-2 only applies to structures, or parts of structures, that are within the scope of EN1994-1-1 and are designed accordingly.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1994-1-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005/A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005/AC:2008

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005+NA:2008+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 62933-5-2:2024

Electrical energy storage (EES) systems - Part 5-2: Safety requirements for grid-integrated EES systems - Electrochemical-based systems

This part of IEC 62933 primarily describes safety aspects for people and, where appropriate, safety matters related to the surroundings and living beings for grid-connected energy storage systems where an electrochemical storage subsystem is used. This safety standard is applicable to the entire life cycle of BESS (from design to end of service life management). This document provides further safety provisions that arise due to the use of an electrochemical storage subsystem (e.g. battery system) in EES systems that are beyond the general safety considerations described in IEC 62933-5-1(Future). This document specifies the safety requirements of an “electrochemical” energy storage system as a "system" to reduce the risk of harm or damage caused by the hazards of an electrochemical energy storage system due to interactions between the subsystems as presently understood.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 120/353/CDV; prEN IEC 62933-5-2:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62933-5-2:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 18589-2

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Soil - Part 2: Guidance for the selection of the sampling strategy, sampling and pre-treatment of samples (ISO 18589-2:2022)

This document specifies the general requirements, based on ISO 11074 and ISO/IEC 17025, for all steps in the planning (desk study and area reconnaissance) of the sampling and the preparation of samples for testing. It includes the selection of the sampling strategy, the outline of the sampling plan, the presentation of general sampling methods and equipment, as well as the methodology of the pre-treatment of samples adapted to the measurements of the activity of radionuclides in soil including granular materials of mineral origin which contain NORM or artificial radionuclides, such as sludge, sediment, construction debris, solid waste of different type and materials from technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (mining, coal combustion, phosphate fertilizer production etc.).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18589-2:2022; prEN ISO 18589-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 20044

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: aerosol particles - Test method using sampling by filter media (ISO 20044:2022)

This document provides guidance for — the sampling process of the aerosol particles in the air using filter media. This document takes into account the specific behaviour of aerosol particles in ambient air. — Two methods for sampling procedures with subsequent or simultaneous measurement: — the determination of the activity concentration of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles in the air knowing the activity deposited in the filter; — the operating use of continuous air monitoring devices used for real time measurement. This document describes the test method to determine activity concentrations of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles after air sampling passing through a filter media designed to trap aerosol particles. The method can be used for any type of environmental study or monitoring. This document does not cover the details of measurement test techniques (gamma spectroscopy, global alpha and beta counting, liquid scintillation, alpha spectrometry) used to determine the activity deposited in the media filter, which are either based on existing standards or internal methods developed by the laboratory in charge of those measurements. Also, this document does not cover the variability of the aerosol particle sizes as given by the composition of the dust contained in ambient air. This document does not address to sampling of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles in the effluent air of nuclear facilities [see ISO 2889:2021].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20044:2022; prEN ISO 20044

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 23588

Radiological protection - General requirements for proficiency tests for in vivo radiobioassay (ISO 23588:2023)

This document specifies general requirements for proficiency tests that are offered to in vivo bioassay measurement facilities operating a whole-body counter (WBC) or partial body counter (PBC) for monitoring of persons. This document covers proficiency tests that involve only the quantification of radionuclides and tests that require the identification of radionuclides and their activity. This document does not define specific requirements on administrative aspects of proficiency testing, such as shipping and finance, that may be the subject of national or international regulation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 23588:2023; prEN ISO 23588

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 9271

Decontamination of radioactively contaminated surfaces - Testing of decontamination agents for textiles (ISO 9271:2023)

This document applies to the testing of the decontamination of textiles, which are contaminated by radioactive materials. The test method describes the technique to assess the efficiency of decontamination agents (see ISO 7503-1 and ISO 7503-3). This document applies to the testing of detergents, which may be used in aqueous solutions for the purpose of cleaning radioactively contaminated textiles. The radionuclides used in this test are those commonly found in the nuclear industry (60Co and 137Cs or 134Cs) in aqueous form. The test can also be adapted for use with other radionuclides and other chemical forms, depending on the customer requirements, if the solutions are chemically stable and do not damage the test specimen. The test method is not suitable if the radionuclide emits low energy gamma rays, like 55Fe, or low energy beta or alpha particles that are readily attenuated in the textile fabrics, or if the nuclide has a chemical or isotopic interaction with the detergent used in the method (e.g. tritium which could be in several chemical forms). The test method does not apply to the testing of the ability of detergents to remove non-radioactive dirt.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9271:2023; prEN ISO 9271

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN ISO 18589-2

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Soil - Part 2: Guidance for the selection of the sampling strategy, sampling and pre-treatment of samples (ISO 18589-2:2022)

This document specifies the general requirements, based on ISO 11074 and ISO/IEC 17025, for all steps in the planning (desk study and area reconnaissance) of the sampling and the preparation of samples for testing. It includes the selection of the sampling strategy, the outline of the sampling plan, the presentation of general sampling methods and equipment, as well as the methodology of the pre-treatment of samples adapted to the measurements of the activity of radionuclides in soil including granular materials of mineral origin which contain NORM or artificial radionuclides, such as sludge, sediment, construction debris, solid waste of different type and materials from technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive materials (mining, coal combustion, phosphate fertilizer production etc.).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18589-2:2022; prEN ISO 18589-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 20044

Measurement of radioactivity in the environment - Air: aerosol particles - Test method using sampling by filter media (ISO 20044:2022)

This document provides guidance for — the sampling process of the aerosol particles in the air using filter media. This document takes into account the specific behaviour of aerosol particles in ambient air. — Two methods for sampling procedures with subsequent or simultaneous measurement: — the determination of the activity concentration of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles in the air knowing the activity deposited in the filter; — the operating use of continuous air monitoring devices used for real time measurement. This document describes the test method to determine activity concentrations of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles after air sampling passing through a filter media designed to trap aerosol particles. The method can be used for any type of environmental study or monitoring. This document does not cover the details of measurement test techniques (gamma spectroscopy, global alpha and beta counting, liquid scintillation, alpha spectrometry) used to determine the activity deposited in the media filter, which are either based on existing standards or internal methods developed by the laboratory in charge of those measurements. Also, this document does not cover the variability of the aerosol particle sizes as given by the composition of the dust contained in ambient air. This document does not address to sampling of radionuclides bound to aerosol particles in the effluent air of nuclear facilities [see ISO 2889:2021].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20044:2022; prEN ISO 20044

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 20045

Measurement of the radioactivity in the environment - Air: tritium - Test method using bubbler sampling (ISO 20045:2023)

This document describes a test method to determine the activity concentration of atmospheric tritium by trapping tritium in air by bubbling through a water solution. The formulae are given for a sampling system with four bubblers. They can also be applied to trapping systems with only one trapping module consisting of two bubblers if only tritiated water vapour (HTO) is in the atmosphere to be sampled. This document does not cover laboratory test sample results, in becquerel per litre of trapping solution, according to ISO 9698 or ISO 13168. The test method detection limit result is between 0,2 Bq·m-3 and 0,5 Bq·m-3 when the sampling duration is about one week.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20045:2023; prEN ISO 20045

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 8529-3

Neutron reference radiation fields - Part 3: Calibration of area and personal dosemeters and determination of their response as a function of neutron energy and angle of incidence (ISO 8529-3:2023, including corrected version 2023-09)

This document provides guidance for those who calibrate protection-level dosemeters and doserate meters for area and individual monitoring with reference neutron radiation fields. This includes the determination of the response as a function of neutron energy and angle of incidence. The operational quantities recommended in ICRU Report 51 are considered. In addition to the description of procedures, this document includes appropriate definitions and conversion coefficients and provides guidance on the statement of measurement uncertainties.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8529-3:2023; prEN ISO 8529-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN ISO 19675

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Specification for a calibration block for phased array testing (PAUT) (ISO 19675:2017)

The document specifies requirements for the dimensions, material and manufacture of a steel block for calibrating ultrasonic test equipment used in ultrasonic testing with the phased array technique

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19675:2017; prEN ISO 19675

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 1993-4-2

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 4-2: Tanks

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-4-2 (1) EN 1993-4-2 provides rules for structural design of vertical cylindrical, conical and pedestal above-ground steel tanks for the storage of liquid and liquified gas products. (2) EN 1993-4-2 is applicable to the design for resistance of cylindrical walls and flat bottoms constructed using unstiffened plates. The design of conical and dome roofs as shell structures (unsupported) or as supported on a structural framework (supported) are also covered. (3) EN 1993-4-2 is only applicable to the requirements for resistance and structural stability of steel tanks. (4) EN 1993-4-2 only covers steel tank structures in Tank Groups 1, 2 and 3, as defined in this document. NOTE Tank Group 4 is not defined in this standard (see 3.1.41). (5) This document is applicable to tanks within the following dimensional limits (see EN 1991-4): Tank aspect ratio hS/d < 10 Tank total height hS < 70 m Tank diameter d < 100 m (6) This standard includes suitable rules for the design of tanks intended to store solids suspended in a liquid, where the appropriate global density of the mixture is used. NOTE Tanks used for the separation of mineral particles of different density fall into this category. (7) EN 1993-4-2 does not apply to the following: a) tanks with gross capacity less than 5 m3 (5 000 l); b) dished-end tanks that have a diameter less than 5 m; c) tanks with characteristic internal pressures above the liquid surface greater than 50 kPa (500 mbar) (see pressure equipment directive); d) design metal temperatures outside the ranges defined in Clause 5, with −50 °C being the lowest temperature for the application of this document; e) tanks of rectangular and other non-circular planforms; f) tanks exposed to fire; g) floating roofs and floating covers; h) ancillary structures such as stairways, platforms, nozzles, piping and access doors. (8) This document does not cover a) the special requirements for seismic design of tanks, b) the design of a supporting structure, c) the design of ancillary structures such as stairways, platforms, pipe racks and ladders, d) the design of an aluminium roof structure on a steel tank, e) reinforced concrete foundations for steel tanks, f) the design of a conical hopper, g) the design of a transition junction between the base of a cylindrical shell wall and a conical hopper, h) the design of a supporting ring girder in an elevated tank. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, the EN 1991 series and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in this document apply if: - the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090-2, and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of the EN 1993 series, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) This standard applies to axisymmetric structures, but includes the effects of unsymmetrical actions (e.g. wind), and unsymmetrically supported tanks (e.g. on discrete supports). (4) EN 1993-4-2 is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1990, with EN 1991-4, with the other Parts of EN 1991, with EN 1993-1-6 and EN 1993-4-1, with the other Parts of EN 1993, with EN 1992 and with the other Parts of EN 1994 to EN 1999 relevant to the design of tanks. Matters that are already covered in those documents are not repeated. (5) Numerical values for partial factors and other reliability parameters are recommended as basic values that provide an acceptable level of reliability. They have been selected assuming that an appropriate level of workmanship and quality management applies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-4-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/A1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/NA:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007+A1:2017+NA:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN IEC 62541-15:2024
OPC Unified Architecture - Part 15: Safety

This document describes a safety communication layer (services and a protocol) for the exchange of safety data using IEC 62541 mechanisms. It identifies the principles for functional safety communications defined in IEC 61784 3 that are relevant for this safety communication layer. This safety communication layer is intended for implementation in safety devices only. NOTE 1 This document targets controller-to-controller communication. However, easy expandability to other use-cases (e.g. OPC UA field level communication) has already been considered in the design of this document. NOTE 2 This document does not cover electrical safety and intrinsic safety aspects. Electrical safety relates to hazards such as electrical shock. Intrinsic safety relates to hazards associated with potentially explosive atmospheres. This document defines mechanisms for the transmission of safety-relevant messages among participants within a network using OPC UA technology in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61508 series and IEC 61784-3 for functional safety. These mechanisms may be used in various industrial applications such as process control, manufacturing, automation, and machinery. This document provides guidelines for both developers and assessors of compliant devices and systems. NOTE 3 The resulting SIL claim of a system depends on the implementation of this document within the system – implementation of this document in a standard device is not sufficient to qualify it as a safety device.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 65C/1292/CDV; prEN IEC 62541-15:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO/ASTM 52940
Additive manufacturing of ceramics - Feedstock materials - Characterization of ceramic slurry in vat photopolymerization (ISO/ASTM DIS 52940:2024)

This standard specifies the characterization of ceramic slurry for use as feedstock in vat photopolymerization additive manufacturing (AM) process. The characterization includes the composition and properties of the slurry, such as solids content, dynamic viscosity, particle size distribution, chemical composition, and solid dispersion stability. This standard also provides available methods about sampling and preparing slurry samples for testing. This standard does not deal with safety aspects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM DIS 52940; prEN ISO/ASTM 52940

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN 18060
Road vehicles - Rechargeable batteries with internal energy storage - Performance of alkali-Ion (Li-Ion, Na-Ion), Pb, NiMH and combined chemistries EV modules and batteries

The standard shall describe the necessary steps and conditions for the measurement of the parameters, which are relevant for rechargeable batteries with internal energy storage used for road vehicles. The parameters shall reflect current industry practice for the applications based on existing international standards. The standard shall consider the most appropriate metric based on application and the objective of the metric to enable comparison of electrical performance between different models/products on the market. It shall in particular take into account the following: - rated capacity (in Ah); - rated power (in W); - internal resistance (in Ω); - energy round trip efficiency (in %). The measurement tests of the standard shall be relevant for batteries, battery packs, and battery modules intended for the following applications: - motor vehicles, including M and N categories referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council with traction battery; - L-category vehicles referred to in Article 2 of Regulation EU 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with traction battery of more than 25kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18060

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 60079-19:2024
Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation

This part of IEC 60079 applies to service facilities and covers only those factors related to overhaul, repair or reclamation of Ex Equipment specifically designed for hazardous areas, where the hazard is caused by explosive atmospheres. Ex Equipment may be overhauled, repaired or reclaimed to mitigate deficiencies identified during operation inspection and maintenance: NOTE 1 Service facilities can include users, manufacturers and third party repairers It does not include: • advice on cable and wiring systems which can require a renewal when the equipment is re-installed; • Type of Protection “m”; • Ex Components; • Requirements for manufacturers who overhaul and repair equipment which they have manufactured, NOTE 2 Manufactures who overhaul and repair equipment which they have manufactured might want to take into consideration the principles in this document with respect to marking and user records for the user’s verification records.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 31J/363/CDV; prEN IEC 60079-19:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60079-19:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 62271-201:2024

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 201: AC solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV

This part of IEC 62271 is applicable to prefabricated solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear assemblies designed for: – alternating current; – rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV; – service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz; – indoor installation; – areas limited to authorized personnel; The assembly can include air-insulated and/or fluid-filled compartments. For components installed in a solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear, this document supplements or even replaces in some cases, the requirements as stated by the individual product standards. The list of components which may be inside the solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear is not limited to the ones explicitly cited in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 17C/928/CDV; prEN IEC 62271-201:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62271-201:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Management of distributed energy storage systems based on electrically chargeable vehicles (ECV-DESS) - Part 1: Definitions, requirements and use cases

IEC 63382 specifies the management of Distributed Energy Storage Systems, composed of Electrically Chargeable Vehicle batteries (ECV-DESS), which are managed by an Aggregator/Flexibility Operator (FO) and which are capable of performing Vehicle-to-V1G, V2G and V2X functions. This part 1 addresses the ECV-DESS use cases and architecture. The Distribution System Operator (DSO) determines what distribution grid services are required or optional for distributed energy Resources (DER) to meet, and the Aggregator/FO establishes the technical and business requirements for the EVs to provide those grid services. These grid services can be provided by the Charging Station Operator (CSO) for the EVs connected in the charging station and/or by the individual EV User via their EV permissions and settings. IEC 63382 describes the technical characteristics and requirements of ECV-DESS, including: • EV charging stations configurations, comprised of several AC-EVSEs and/or DC-EVSEs. • Individual EVs connected to grid via an EVSE and managed by an Aggregator/FO. This document also describes the technical requirements of ECV-DESS, the Use Cases, the information exchange between the EV Charging Station Operator (CSO) and the Aggregator/FO, including both technical and business data, the communication protocols, and the conformance tests. It covers many aspects associated to the operation of ECV-DESS, including: • Privacy issues consequent to GDPR application (General Data Protection Regulation). • Cybersecurity issues. • Grid Code requirements, as set in national guidelines, to include ancillary services, mandatory functions and remunerated services. • Grid functions associated to V2G operation, including new services, as fast reserve for frequency regulation. • Authentication/authorisation/transactions relative to charging sessions, including roaming, pricing and metering information. • Management of energy transfers and reporting, including information interchange, related to power/energy exchange, contractual data, metering data. • Demand Response, as smart charging (V1G). It makes a distinction between mandatory functions and market driven services, taking into account the functions which are embedded in the FW control of DER smart inverters.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 69/941/CDV; prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 62276:2024

Single crystal wafers for surface acoustic wave (SAW) device applications - Specifications and measuring methods

This document applies to the manufacture of synthetic quartz, lithium niobate (LN), lithium tantalate (LT), lithium tetraborate (LBO), and lanthanum gallium silicate (LGS) single crystal wafers intended for use as substrates in the manufacture of surface acoustic wave (SAW) filters and resonators.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 49/1454/CDV; prEN IEC 62276:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62276:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

33 SIDETEHNIKA

prEN 319 102-1 V1.4.0

Electronic Signatures and Trust Infrastructures (ESI); Procedures for Creation and Validation of AdES Digital Signatures; Part 1: Creation and Validation

The present document specifies procedures for: • the creation of AdES digital signatures (specified in ETSI EN 319 122-1, ETSI EN 319 132-1, ETSI EN 319 142-1 respectively); • establishing whether an AdES digital signature is technically valid; whenever the AdES digital signature is based on public key cryptography and supported by Public Key Certificates (PKCs). To improve readability of the present document, AdES digital signatures are meant when the term signature is being used. NOTE 1: Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 defines the terms electronic signature, advanced electronic signature, electronic seals and advanced electronic seal. These signatures and seals are usually created using digital signature technology. The present document aims at supporting the Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 for creation and validation of advanced electronic signatures and seals when they are implemented as AdES digital signatures. The present document introduces general principles, objects and functions relevant

when creating or validating signatures based on signature creation and validation constraints and defines general classes of signatures that allow for verifiability over long periods. The following aspects are considered to be out of scope: • generation and distribution of Signature Creation Data (keys, etc.), and the selection and use of cryptographic algorithms; • format, syntax or encoding of data objects involved, specifically format or encoding for documents to be signed or signatures created; and • the legal interpretation of any signature, especially the legal validity of a signature. NOTE 2: The signature creation and validation procedures specified in the present document provide several options and possibilities. The selection of these options is driven by a signature creation policy, a signature augmentation policy or a signature validation policy respectively. Note that legal requirements can be provided through specific policies, e.g. in the context of qualified electronic signatures as defined in the Regulation (EU) 910/2014.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 319 102-1 V1.4.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Management of distributed energy storage systems based on electrically chargeable vehicles (ECV-DESS) - Part 1: Definitions, requirements and use cases

IEC 63382 specifies the management of Distributed Energy Storage Systems, composed of Electrically Chargeable Vehicle batteries (ECV-DESS), which are managed by an Aggregator/Flexibility Operator (FO) and which are capable of performing Vehicle-to-V1G, V2G and V2X functions. This part 1 addresses the ECV-DESS use cases and architecture. The Distribution System Operator (DSO) determines what distribution grid services are required or optional for distributed energy Resources (DER) to meet, and the Aggregator/FO establishes the technical and business requirements for the EVs to provide those grid services. These grid services can be provided by the Charging Station Operator (CSO) for the EVs connected in the charging station and/or by the individual EV User via their EV permissions and settings. IEC 63382 describes the technical characteristics and requirements of ECV-DESS, including: • EV charging stations configurations, comprised of several AC-EVSEs and/or DC-EVSEs. • Individual EVs connected to grid via an EVSE and managed by an Aggregator/FO. This document also describes the technical requirements of ECV-DESS, the Use Cases, the information exchange between the EV Charging Station Operator (CSO) and the Aggregator/FO, including both technical and business data, the communication protocols, and the conformance tests. It covers many aspects associated to the operation of ECV-DESS, including: • Privacy issues consequent to GDPR application (General Data Protection Regulation). • Cybersecurity issues. • Grid Code requirements, as set in national guidelines, to include ancillary services, mandatory functions and remunerated services. • Grid functions associated to V2G operation, including new services, as fast reserve for frequency regulation. • Authentication/authorisation/transactions relative to charging sessions, including roaming, pricing and metering information. • Management of energy transfers and reporting, including information interchange, related to power/energy exchange, contractual data, metering data. • Demand Response, as smart charging (V1G). It makes a distinction between mandatory functions and market driven services, taking into account the functions which are embedded in the FW control of DER smart inverters.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 69/941/CDV; prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 17015-2

Electronic Public Procurement - Catalogue - Part 2: Transactions

This document describes the transaction information requirements of the transactions used in the basic collaborations described in EN 17015-1 Electronic Public Procurement – Catalogue – Choreographies. For each transaction there is an overview, the transaction business requirements and the transaction information requirements model containing definitions of terms, usage descriptions and cardinality of the information elements. The document describes the following transactions: 1) Catalogue; 2) Catalogue Response 3) Pre-award Catalogue Request 4) Pre-award Catalogue 5) Shopping Cart How to claim compliance to a transaction is described in paragraph 6. How to claim conformance to a transaction is described in paragraph 6.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17015-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 62541-15:2024

OPC Unified Architecture - Part 15: Safety

This document describes a safety communication layer (services and a protocol) for the exchange of safety data using IEC 62541 mechanisms. It identifies the principles for functional safety communications defined in IEC 61784 3 that are relevant for this safety communication layer. This safety communication layer is intended for implementation in safety devices only. NOTE 1 This document targets controller-to-controller communication. However, easy expandability to other use-cases (e.g. OPC UA field level communication) has already been considered in the design of this document. NOTE 2 This document does not cover electrical safety and intrinsic safety aspects. Electrical safety relates to hazards such as electrical shock. Intrinsic safety relates to hazards associated with potentially explosive atmospheres. This document defines mechanisms for the transmission of safety-relevant messages among participants within a network using OPC UA technology in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61508 series and IEC 61784-3 for functional safety. These mechanisms may be used in various industrial applications such as process control, manufacturing, automation, and machinery. This document provides guidelines for both developers and assessors of compliant devices and systems. NOTE 3 The resulting SIL claim of a system depends on the implementation of this document within the system – implementation of this document in a standard device is not sufficient to qualify it as a safety device.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 65C/1292/CDV; prEN IEC 62541-15:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 11073-10421

Health informatics - Device interoperability - Part 10421: Personal Health Device Communication - Device Specialization- Peak expiratory flow monitor (peak flow) (ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10421:2024)

Within the context of the ISO/IEEE 11073 family of standards for device communication, a normative definition of communication is established in ISO/IEEE 11073-10421:2012 between personal telehealth peak expiratory flow monitor devices and compute engines (e.g. cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, and set top boxes) in a manner that enables plug-and-play interoperability. Appropriate portions of existing standards are leveraged, including ISO/IEEE 11073 terminology, information models, application profile standards, and transport standards. The use of specific term codes, formats, and behaviors is specified in telehealth environments restricting optionality in base frameworks in favor of interoperability. A common core of communication functionality is defined for personal telehealth peak expiratory flow monitor devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10421; prEN ISO 11073-10421
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11073-10421:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

prEN 1493

Vehicle lifts

This document is applicable to stationary and mobile vehicle lifts, which are not intended to lift persons but which are designed to raise vehicles totally, for the purpose of examining and working on or under the vehicles whilst in a raised position. The vehicle lift may consist of one or more lifting units. Power supply to the vehicle lift by internal combustion engines is not considered. The floor or ground supporting the vehicle lift in use is assumed to be horizontal. This document does not exclude a person from entering a lifted vehicle on wheel supporting lifts, e.g. for special works or for periodical technical inspection, and vehicle lifts for rail-bound vehicles. This document does not contain requirements for hazards which may arise on vehicle lifts where the carrying device can be tilted. NOTE Noise does not play a role in vehicle lifts in the majority of cases and is therefore not considered in this document. This document does not apply to: - vehicle lifts movable when loaded; - equipment for power driven parking of motor vehicles (see EN 14010:2003+A1:2009). This document is applicable to vehicle lifts which are manufactured six months after the date of its publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1493
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1493:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 18060

Road vehicles - Rechargeable batteries with internal energy storage - Performance of alkali-Ion (Li-Ion, Na-Ion), Pb, NiMH and combined chemistries EV modules and batteries

The standard shall describe the necessary steps and conditions for the measurement of the parameters, which are relevant for rechargeable batteries with internal energy storage used for road vehicles. The parameters shall reflect current industry practice for the applications based on existing international standards. The standard shall consider the most appropriate metric based on application and the objective of the metric to enable comparison of electrical performance between different models/products on the market. It shall in particular take into account the following: - rated capacity (in Ah); - rated power (in W); - internal resistance (in Ω); - energy round trip efficiency (in %). The measurement tests of the standard shall be relevant for batteries, battery packs, and battery modules intended for the following applications: - motor vehicles, including M and N categories referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council with traction battery; - L-category vehicles referred to in Article 2 of Regulation EU 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with traction battery of more than 25kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18060

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 18061

Road vehicles -- Electrically propelled vehicles -- Steps, conditions and protocols for the safe repair and re-use of modules and batteries originally designed for EV applications

The standard shall describe the necessary steps, conditions and protocols for the safe repair and re-use of batteries, battery packs, and modules originally designed for electro-mobility applications. This standard includes an informative annex on Guidance on design and assembly techniques facilitating the maintenance, repair, reuse of batteries originally designed for EV applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18061

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Management of distributed energy storage systems based on electrically chargeable vehicles (ECV-DESS) - Part 1: Definitions, requirements and use cases

IEC 63382 specifies the management of Distributed Energy Storage Systems, composed of Electrically Chargeable Vehicle batteries (ECV-DESS), which are managed by an Aggregator/Flexibility Operator (FO) and which are capable of performing Vehicle-to-V1G, V2G and V2X functions. This part 1 addresses the ECV-DESS use cases and architecture. The Distribution System Operator (DSO) determines what distribution grid services are required or optional for distributed energy Resources (DER) to meet, and the Aggregator/FO establishes the technical and business requirements for the EVs to provide those grid services. These grid services can be provided by the Charging Station Operator (CSO) for the EVs connected in the charging station and/or by the individual EV User via their EV permissions and settings. IEC 63382 describes the technical characteristics and requirements of ECV-DESS, including: • EV charging stations configurations, comprised of several AC-EVSEs and/or DC-EVSEs. • Individual EVs connected to grid via an EVSE and managed by an Aggregator/FO. This document also describes the technical requirements of ECV-DESS, the Use Cases, the information exchange between the EV Charging Station Operator (CSO) and the Aggregator/FO, including both technical and business data, the communication protocols, and the conformance tests. It covers many aspects associated to the operation of ECV-DESS, including: • Privacy issues consequent to GDPR application (General Data Protection Regulation). • Cybersecurity issues. • Grid Code requirements, as set in national guidelines, to include ancillary services, mandatory functions and remunerated services. • Grid functions associated to V2G operation, including new services, as fast reserve for frequency regulation. • Authentication/authorisation/transactions relative to charging sessions, including roaming, pricing and metering information. • Management of energy transfers and reporting, including information interchange, related to power/energy exchange, contractual data, metering data. • Demand Response, as smart charging (V1G). It makes a distinction between mandatory functions and market driven services, taking into account the functions which are embedded in the FW control of DER smart inverters.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 69/941/CDV; prEN IEC 63382-1:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

prEN 3639

Aerospace series - Heat-resisting alloy X6NiCrTiMoV26-15 (1.4980) - Softened and cold worked - Wires for forged fasteners - D ≤ 15 mm - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa

This document specifies the requirements relating to: Heat-resisting alloy X6NiCrTiMoV26-15 (1.4980) Softened and cold worked Wires for forged fasteners D ≤ 15 mm 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa for aerospace applications. W.nr: 1.4980. ASD-STAN designation: FE-PA2601.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3639
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3639:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 3646-004

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, bayonet coupling, operating temperature 175 °C continuous - Part 004: Receptacle, jam-nut mounting - Product standard

This document specifies the characteristics of the jam-nut mounted receptacles of the family of bayonet coupling circular connectors, intended for use in an operating temperature range of -65 °C to 175 °C or 200 °C continuous. This document applies to models specified in Table 4. For contact, filler plugs and rear accessories associated with this receptacle see EN 3646-002. For plugs and protective covers, see EN 3646-008 and EN 3646-009 respectively.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3646-004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3646-004:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4533-001

Aerospace series - Fibre optic systems - Handbook - Part 001: Termination methods and tools

1.1 General This document examines the termination of optical fibre cables used in aerospace applications. Termination is the act of installing an optical terminus onto the end of a buffered fibre or fibre optic cable. It encompasses several sequential procedures or practices. Although termini have specific termination procedures, many share common elements and these are discussed in this document. Termination is required to form an optical link between any two network or system components or to join fibre optic links together. The fibre optic terminus features a precision ferrule with a tight tolerance central bore hole to accommodate the optical fibre (suitably bonded in place and highly polished). Accurate alignment with another (mating) terminus is provided within the interconnect (or connector) alignment mechanism. As well as single fibre ferrules, it is noted that multi-fibre ferrules exist (e.g. the MT ferrule), and these are also discussed in this document. Another technology used to connect 2 fibres is the expanded beam. 2 ball lenses are used to expand, collimate and then refocus the light from and to fibres. Contacts are not mated together. It helps reducing the wear between 2 contacts and allows more mating cycles. This technology is less sensitive to misalignments and dust. Losses are remaining more stable than butt joint contact even if the nominal loss is higher. NOTE Current terminology in the aerospace fibre optics community refers to an optical terminus or termini. The term optical contact can be seen in some documents and has a similar meaning. However, the term contact is now generally reserved for electrical interconnection pins. The optical terminus (or termini) is housed within an interconnect (connector is an equivalent term).

Interconnects can be single-way or multi-way. The interconnect or connector will generally house the alignment mechanism for the optical termini (usually a precision split-C sleeve made of ceramic or metal). It is important that the reader is aware of these different terms. An optical link can be classified as a length of fibre optic cable terminated at both ends with fibre optic termini. The optical link provides the transmission line between any two components via the optical termini which are typically housed within an interconnecting device (typically a connector) with tight tolerancing within the alignment mechanisms to ensure a low loss light transmission. This document explains the need for high integrity terminations, provides insight into component selection issues and suggests best practice when terminating fibres into termini for high integrity applications. A detailed review of the termination process can be found in Clause 4 of this document and is organized in line with the sequence of a typical termination procedure. The vast number of cable constructions and connectors available make defining a single termination instruction that is applicable to all combinations very difficult. Therefore, this handbook concentrates on the common features of most termination practices and defining best practice for current to near future applications of fibre optics on aircraft. This has limited the studies within this part to currently available 'avionic' silica fibre cables and adhesive filled butt-coupled type connectors. Many of the principles described, however, would still be applicable for other termination techniques. Other types of termination are considered further in EN 4533-004. It is noted that the adhesive based pot-and-polish process is applicable to the majority of single-way fibre optic interconnects connectors and termini for multi-way interconnects and connectors. They share this commonality. 1.2 Need for high-integrity terminations In order to implement a fibre optic based system on an aircraft, it is vital to ensure that all the constituent elements of the system will continue to operate, to specification, over the life of the system...

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4533-001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4533-001:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4533-002

Aerospace series - Fibre optic systems - Handbook - Part 002: Test and measurement

This document examines the requirements to enable accurate measurement of fibre optic links from start of life and during the life cycle of the system from installation and through-service. This document explains the issues associated with optical link measurement and provides techniques to address these issues. This document discusses the measurement of key parameters associated with the passive layer (i.e. transmission of light through an optical harness). This document does not discuss systems tests, e.g. bit error rates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4533-002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4533-002:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4533-003

Aerospace series - Fibre optic systems - Handbook - Part 003: Looming and installation practices

This handbook considers the best practices during initial design and how the practices chosen affect through life support of the installation. Looming and installation practices are a critical aspect of any aircraft electrical/avionics installation. In order to provide a reliable and efficient system, it is important that the fibre optic installation is designed for reliability and maintainability. This document provides technical advice and assistance to designers and engineers on the incorporation of fibre optic harnesses into an airframe, while, wherever possible, maintaining maximum compliance with current aircraft electrical harness procedures. All topics that are related to the installation of optical cables are addressed in EN 3197. These rules are applicable for fibre optic cables and connectors defined by EN specifications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4533-003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4533-003:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-001

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 001: Plates, sheets and strips

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat-resisting (cobalt, nickel and iron-based alloys) alloy plates, sheets and strips. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-001:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-002

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 002: Bars and sections

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat-resisting alloy bars and sections. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-002:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-003

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 003: Tubes

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat resisting alloy tube. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-003:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-004

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 004: Wires

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat resisting alloy wire. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-004
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-004:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-005

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 005: Forging stocks

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat-resisting alloy forging stock. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-005:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-006

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 006: Pre-production and production forgings

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of pre-production and production forgings in steel and heat-resisting alloys.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-006:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 4700-007

Aerospace series - Steel and heat-resisting alloys - Wrought products - Technical specification - Part 007: Remelting stocks

This document specifies the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of steel and heat resisting alloy remelting stock. It is presupposed to be applied when referred to and in conjunction with the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4700-007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4700-007:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN 1493
Vehicle lifts

This document is applicable to stationary and mobile vehicle lifts, which are not intended to lift persons but which are designed to raise vehicles totally, for the purpose of examining and working on or under the vehicles whilst in a raised position. The vehicle lift may consist of one or more lifting units. Power supply to the vehicle lift by internal combustion engines is not considered. The floor or ground supporting the vehicle lift in use is assumed to be horizontal. This document does not exclude a person from entering a lifted vehicle on wheel supporting lifts, e.g. for special works or for periodical technical inspection, and vehicle lifts for rail-bound vehicles. This document does not contain requirements for hazards which may arise on vehicle lifts where the carrying device can be tilted. NOTE Noise does not play a role in vehicle lifts in the majority of cases and is therefore not considered in this document. This document does not apply to: - vehicle lifts movable when loaded; - equipment for power driven parking of motor vehicles (see EN 14010:2003+A1:2009). This document is applicable to vehicle lifts which are manufactured six months after the date of its publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1493
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1493:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-3
Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 3: Actions induced by cranes and machines

(1) EN 1991-3 defines actions imposed by cranes and other machines including dynamic effects, if relevant, for the structural design of crane or machine supporting structures. (2) EN 1991-3 provides guidance on crane classification in terms of dynamic factors and fatigue actions. (3) EN 1991-3 applies to supporting structures of − bridge, gantry and wall cranes travelling on fixed runways; − fixed machines that cause a harmonic dynamic loading on fixed supporting structures. (4) The principles provided in EN 1991-3 can be applied also to determine actions on supporting structures of cranes other than those referred to in (3). (5) EN 1991-3 does not provide partial factors for actions. NOTE For partial factors for actions, see Annex A.5 to EN 1990:2023+prA1:2024. (6) EN 1991-3 does not provide actions or provisions for the design of cranes and machines.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006/AC:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006+NA:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-6
Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 6: Crane supporting structures

1.1 Scope of prEN 1993-6 (1) EN 1993-6 provides rules for structural design of crane supporting structures. (2) EN 1993-6 is applicable to crane supporting structures, especially to indoor and outdoor overhead crane runway beams, of: a) overhead travelling cranes, either: - top-mounted cranes; - underslung cranes; b) monorail hoist blocks. NOTE The principles of the design rules can be applied to supporting structures of other types of cranes making due allowance for differences in the crane-induced actions, if exist. For example, the design rules for supporting structures of the cranes listed in (2) assume that the horizontal crane loads occur randomly scattered along the runways in general. This assumption does not apply to other cranes such as travelling wall jib cranes. (3) EN 1993-6 does not apply to the tracks and suspensions of light crane systems conforming with EN 16851, see Figure 1.1. NOTE The standardized tracks and suspensions of light crane systems are considered as parts of the crane. Figure 1.1 - Light crane system (4) Additional rules are given for ancillary runway items including crane rails, structural end stops, surge connectors and surge girders and for runway supporting structures. (5) EN 1993 6 does not apply to cranes and all other moving parts. NOTE Provisions for cranes are given in EN 13001 series. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993-6 are applicable if - the execution quality and tolerances are as specified in EN 1090-2, and; - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of EN 1993, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) Following interfaces between hoisting device and its supporting structure are assumed: a) the top of crane rail for top-mounted cranes; b) the top of flange on which the crane or hoist block operates for underslung cranes and monorail hoist blocks; c) the support points as shown in Figure 1.1 for light crane systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 23649

Chemicals for the leather tanning industry - Determination of cyclosiloxanes in waterproofing fatliquors (ISO/DIS 23649:2024)

This document specifies a method for the determination of cyclosiloxanes in chemicals used in the tanning industry

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 23649; prEN ISO 23649

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

prEN 1993-4-1

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 4-1: Silos

1.1 Scope of EN 1993 4 1 (1) prEN 1993 4 1 provides rules for the structural design of steel silos of circular or rectangular plan-form, being free-standing (on ground) or supported on a structural framework (elevated). (2) prEN 1993 4 1 is applicable to silos constructed from isotropic rolled plates that are stiffened or unstiffened, from corrugated sheeting that is stiffened or unstiffened and from flat or corrugated plates assembled into box structures of different geometries. It applies to vertical walls, hoppers, roof structures, transition junctions and support structures. (3) prEN 1993 4 1 does not apply to storage vessels for silage and haylage, or to the storage of materials that are not free-flowing (see EN 1991 4). This Part 4-1 also does not cover: - resistance to fire; - cylindrical silos with internal subdivisions; - internal structures within a single silo (except for internal ties, as defined in 12.5); - silos with capacity less than 100 kN (10 tonnes); - hoppers that are supported on a structural framework; - cases where special measures are necessary to limit the consequences of accidents. (4) This document is applicable to silos within the following dimensional limits (see EN 1991-4): - Silo aspect ratio hb/dc < 10 - Silo total height hb < 70 m - Silo equivalent diameter dc < 60 m NOTE These dimensional limitations are more limited than those of EN 1991-4 which also applies to silos constructed from other materials. (5) Where this standard applies to circular planform silos, the geometric form is restricted to axisymmetric structures, but unsymmetrical actions on them and supports that induce forces in the silo structure that are not axisymmetric are included. (6) This part is concerned only with the requirements for resistance and stability of steel silos. For other requirements (such as operational safety, functional performance, fabrication and erection, quality control, details like man-holes, flanges, filling devices, outlet gates and feeders, etc.), see other relevant standards and information. (7) This part is concerned with both isolated silo structures and silos that are connected to others to form a battery of silos, but throughout this document the term silo refers to a single cell within a battery. (8) Provisions relating to special requirements of seismic design are provided in EN 1998 4, which complements or adapts the provisions of Eurocode 3 specifically for this purpose. (9) The structural design of supporting structures for the silo are dealt with in EN 1993 1 1. The supporting structure is deemed to consist of all structural elements beneath the bottom flange of the lowest ring of the silo (see Figure 1.1), though information on some forms of support structure is given in Clause 8 of this document. (10) Foundations in reinforced concrete for steel silos are dealt with in EN 1992 (all parts) and EN 1997 (all parts). 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, the provisions of EN 1990, EN 1991 (all parts) and EN 1993 1 (all parts) apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993 4 1 are applicable if: - the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090 2, and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of EN 1993 (all parts), or in the relevant material and product specifications. Figure 1.1 - Terminology used in silo structures ...

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-4-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/A1:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/NA:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007+A1+NA:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 18363-3

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of fatty-acid-bound chloropropanediols (MCPDs) and glycidol by GC/MS - Part 3: Method using acid transesterification and measurement for 2-MCPD, 3-MCPD and glycidol (ISO/FDIS 18363-3:2024)

ISO 18363 specifies a procedure for the simultaneous determination of 2-MCPD esters (bound 2-MCPD), 3-MCPD esters (bound 3-MCPD) and glycidyl esters (bound glycidol) in a single assay, based on acid catalysed ester cleavage and derivatization of cleaved (free) analytes with phenylboronic acid (PBA) prior to GC/MS analysis. ISO 18363-3 is applicable to solid and liquid fats and oils. For all three analytes the limit of quantification (LOQ) is 0,1 mg/kg and the limit of detection (LOD) is 0,03 mg/kg.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 18363-3; prEN ISO 18363-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18363-3:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 1018
Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Calcium carbonate

This document is applicable to calcium carbonate used for treatment of water intended for human consumption. It describes the characteristics of calcium carbonate and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for calcium carbonate. It gives information on its use in water treatment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1018:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

prEN 1009-6
Machines for mechanical processing of minerals and similar solid materials - Safety - Part 6: Specific requirements for mobile machinery

This document, together with EN 1009-1:201X, specifies safety requirements and verification for the design and construction of mobile machinery for crushing, screening, feeding, conveying minerals and by-products: (cement, lime, gypsum. sand, gravel, industrial minerals, metaliferous ore, and hard and soft rock aggregates, coal) and by-products (slag and ashes, production and demolition waste) in construction and industry. In addition, this document specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. The requirements of this document are complementary to the common requirements formulated in EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5. This part does not repeat the requirements from EN 1009-1, but adds or replaces them. When requirements of this document are different from those which are stated in EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5 the requirements of this document takes precedence over the requirements of EN 1009-1 for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this document. This document, together with EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5 deals with all the identified significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to machinery for cleaning, recycling, mud treatment when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer associated with the whole lifetime of the machine (see Annex A). This document does not cover: — design relating to road traffic regulations (e.g. lighting, dimensions, speed limit plate); — hazards arising from the use of the machines in potentially explosive atmospheres as well as from processing of explosive materials and risks related to electromagnetic compatibility; NOTE For travelling on public roads, national traffic regulations apply (e.g. braking, steering, lighting, towing etc.) until harmonised requirements are available. This European Standard is not applicable to mobile machines, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1009-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EN 15522-2:2023/prA1
Oil spill identification - Petroleum and petroleum related products - Part 2: Analytical method and interpretation of results based on GC-FID and GC-low resolution-MS analyses

This document specifies a method to identify and compare the compositional characteristics of oil samples. Specifically, it describes the detailed analytical and data processing methods for identifying the characteristics of spill samples and establishing their correlation to suspected source oils. Even when samples or data from suspected sources are not available for comparison, establishing the specific nature (e.g. refined petroleum, crude oil, waste oil, etc.) of the spilled oil still helps to constrain the possible source(s). This methodology is restricted to petroleum related products containing a significant proportion of hydrocarbon-components with a boiling point above 150 °C. Examples are: crude oils, higher boiling condensates, diesel oils, residual bunker or heavy fuel oils, lubricants, and mixtures of bilge and sludge samples, as well as distillate fuels and blends. While the specific analytical methods are perhaps not appropriate for lower boiling oils (e.g. kerosene, jet fuel, or gasoline), the general concepts described in this methodology, i.e. statistical comparison of weathering-resistant diagnostic ratios, are applicable in spills involving these kinds of oils. Paraffin based products (e.g. waxes, etc.) are outside the scope of this method because too many compounds are removed during the production process [37]. However, the method can be used to identify the type of product involved. Although not directly intended for identifying oil recovered from groundwater, vegetation, wildlife/tissues, soil, or sediment matrices, they are not precluded. However, caution is needed as extractable compounds can be present in these matrices that alter and/or contribute additional compounds compared to the source sample. If unrecognized, the contribution from the matrix can lead to false “non-matches”. It is therefore advisable to analyse background sample(s) of the matrix that appear unoiled. When analysing “non-oil” matrices additional sample preparation (e.g. clean-up) is often required prior to analysis and the extent to which the matrix affects the correlation achieved is to be considered. Whether the method is applicable for a specific matrix depends upon the oil concentration compared to the “matrix concentration”. In matrices containing high concentrations of oil, a positive match can still be concluded. In matrices containing lower concentrations of oil, a false “non-match” or an “inconclusive match” can result from matrix effects. Evaluation of possible matrix effects is beyond the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 12747

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy - Pipeline transportation systems - Recommended practice for pipeline life extension (ISO/DIS 12747:2024)

ISO/TS 12747:2011 gives guidance to follow, as a minimum, in order to assess the feasibility of extending the service life of a pipeline system, as defined in ISO 13623, beyond its specified design life. ISO/TS 12747:2011 applies to rigid metallic pipelines. Pump stations, compressor stations, pressure-reduction stations and depots are not specifically addressed in ISO/TS 12747:2011. ISO/TS 12747:2011 is not applicable to the following: flexible pipelines; pipelines constructed from other materials, such as glass reinforced plastics; umbilicals; topsides equipment; and structures and structural components. ISO/TS 12747:2011 is limited to life extension, which is an example of a change to the original design. Other changes, such as MAOP up-ratings, are excluded. The assessment methodology is applicable to other changes to the design at the discretion of the user.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12747; prEN ISO 12747
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 12747:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 18070

Performance of wood adhesives at high temperatures and fire. Test methods, evaluation and classification.

This document specifies a test method for comparing the compression shear strength of adhesive bonds and solid wood at 180 °C and a second elevated temperature. The maximum load of the test pieces after exposure to 180 °C and a specific elevated temperature for a specified duration of time is evaluated. It is applicable to adhesives used in load bearing timber structures and to other wood adhesives. This method is intended primarily to obtain data for the performance of wood adhesives at high temperatures. The result of this method (temperature class) can be used to classify the adhesive with respect to its performance in fire.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18070

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

prEN 13042-3

Machines and plants for the manufacture, treatment and processing of hollow glass - Safety requirements - Part 3: IS machines

This document specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from significant hazards during setting, operation, troubleshooting, and maintenance of an IS machine as a glass forming machine. This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations, or hazardous events, except for commissioning, installation, dismantling, and disposal, when it is used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. It applies to the design and construction of IS machines, including the gob distributor and machine conveyor. This document does not deal with gob feeders (see EN 13042 1:2007+A1:2009) and handling machines for feeding (see EN 13042 2:2004+A1:2009) which are self standing machines used for the delivery of portions of melted glass to hollow glass forming machines like glass presses (see EN 13042 5:2003+A1:2009). This document is not applicable to the machinery or machinery components manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13042-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13042-3:2007+A1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 18070

Performance of wood adhesives at high temperatures and fire. Test methods, evaluation and classification.

This document specifies a test method for comparing the compression shear strength of adhesive bonds and solid wood at 180 °C and a second elevated temperature. The maximum load of the test pieces after exposure to 180 °C and a specific elevated temperature for a specified duration of time is evaluated. It is applicable to adhesives used in load bearing timber structures and to other wood adhesives. This method is intended primarily to obtain data for the performance of wood adhesives at high temperatures. The result of this method (temperature class) can be used to classify the adhesive with respect to its performance in fire.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18070

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 29862

Self adhesive tapes - Determination of peel adhesion properties (ISO/DIS 29862:2024)

This document specifies a series of methods for the determination of peel adhesion properties of self adhesives tapes. This document contains: — Method 1: Self adhesive tapes ? Measurement of peel adhesion from stainless steel at an angle of 180°; — Method 2: Self adhesive tapes ? Measurement of peel adhesion from its own backing at an angle of 180°; — Method 3: Self adhesive tapes ? Measurement of peel adhesion of double sided and transfer tapes at an angle 180°; — Method 4: Self adhesive tapes ? Measurement of adhesion of the liner to an adhesive tape at an angle of 180°. Annexes A and B specify further variations in the testing protocol according to specific conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 29862; prEN ISO 29862
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 29862:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 7012-1

Paints and varnishes - Determination of preservatives in water-dilutable coating materials - Part 1: Determination of in-can free formaldehyde (ISO/DIS 7012-1:2024)

The method describes the quantitative determination of the concentration of in-can free formaldehyde in water-dilutable coating materials. Note: The standard can also be applied for polymer dispersions. The determination method for in-can free formaldehyde can be only of limited suitability for pigmented systems, as the inherent coloration of the material may have an influence on the detection method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7012-1; prEN ISO 7012-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 7012-2

Paints and varnishes - Determination of preservatives in water-dilutable coating materials - Part 2: Determination of in-can total formaldehyde (ISO/DIS 7012-2:2024)

The method describes the quantitative determination of the in-can total formaldehyde content in water-dilutable coating materials. Main sources of formaldehyde are preservatives. NOTE: The standard is also applicable for polymer dispersions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7012-2; prEN ISO 7012-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 7012-3

Paints and varnishes - Determination of preservatives in water-dilutable coating materials - Part 3: Determination of in-can isothiazolinones with LC/UV and LC-MS-MS (ISO/DIS 7012-3:2024)

This document specifies the apparatus and analytical method for determining the content of in-can isothiazolinone preservatives in water-dilutable coating materials or related products. Note The document is also applicable for polymer dispersions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7012-3; prEN ISO 7012-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 14501:2021/prA1

Blinds and shutters - Thermal and visual comfort - Performance characteristics and classification

This document applies to the whole range of shutters, awnings and blinds defined in EN 12216, described as solar protection devices in this document. It specifies the corresponding properties and classifications: - relating to thermal comfort: - the solar factor (total solar energy transmittance); - the secondary heat transfer factor; - the direct solar transmittance; - relating to visual comfort: - the darkening performance; - the night privacy; - the visual contact with the outside; - the glare control; - the daylight utilization; - the rendering of colours. NOTE For other purposes, more detailed methods using different parameters can be used. Some of the characteristics (e.g. gtot) are not applicable when solar protection devices are not parallel to the glazing (e.g. folding-arm awnings). This document is not applicable to the solar protection devices using fluorescent materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14501:2021/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14501:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

EN 1990:2023/prA1

Eurocode - Basis of structural and geotechnical design - Part 1: New structures

(1) This document establishes principles and requirements for the safety, serviceability, robustness and durability of structures, including geotechnical structures, appropriate to the consequences of failure. (2) This document is also applicable for existing structures NOTE Additional provisions are given in prEN 1990-2. (3) This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the other Eurocodes for buildings and civil engineering works, including temporary structures. (4) This document describes the basis for structural and geotechnical verification according to the limit state principle. (5) The verification methods in this document are based primarily on the partial factor method. NOTE 1 Alternative methods are given in the other Eurocodes for specific applications. NOTE 2 The Annexes to this document also provide general guidance concerning the use of alternative methods. (6) This document is also applicable for structures where materials or actions outside the scope of EN 1991 (all parts) to EN 1999 (all parts) are involved. NOTE In this case, additional or amended provisions can be necessary.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1990:2023/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1990

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1009-6

Machines for mechanical processing of minerals and similar solid materials - Safety - Part 6: Specific requirements for mobile machinery

This document, together with EN 1009-1:201X, specifies safety requirements and verification for the design and construction of mobile machinery for crushing, screening, feeding, conveying minerals and by-products: (cement, lime, gypsum. sand, gravel, industrial minerals, metaliferous ore, and hard and soft rock aggregates, coal) and by-products (slag and ashes, production and demolition waste) in construction and industry. In addition, this document specifies the type of information on safe working practices (including residual risks) to be provided by the manufacturer. The requirements of this document are complementary to the common requirements formulated in EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5. This part does not repeat the requirements from EN 1009-1, but adds or replaces them. When requirements of this document are different from those which are stated in EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5 the requirements of this document takes precedence over the requirements of EN 1009-1 for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this document. This document, together with EN 1009-1, EN 1009-2, EN 1009-3, EN 1009-4, EN 1009-5 deals with all the identified significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to machinery for cleaning, recycling, mud treatment when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer associated with the whole lifetime of the machine (see Annex A). This document does not cover: — design relating to road traffic regulations (e.g. lighting, dimensions, speed limit plate); — hazards arising from the use of the machines in potentially explosive atmospheres as well as from processing of explosive materials and risks related to electromagnetic compatibility; NOTE For travelling on public roads, national traffic regulations apply (e.g. braking, steering, lighting, towing etc.) until harmonised requirements are available. This European Standard is not applicable to mobile machines, which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1009-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN 14383-1

Crime prevention through building design, urban planning and city maintenance - Part 1: Vocabulary

This document is the terminology part of a series for the “Prevention of crime by urban planning and building design”. For some specific terms used in the other parts of the EN 14383-series, it provides equivalent terms in three languages, as well as definitions. This document uses the crime type definitions of the ICCS, see 1 2 (including the coding in numbers). In your national context you may prefer national definitions. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, UN 2015 and EU 2017 [4]; see in CEN/TS 14383-2:2022, Annex A

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14383-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14383-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 17671

Heating systems and water-based cooling systems in buildings - Design for water-based cooling systems

This document specifies design criteria for closed water-based cooling systems in buildings. The requirements aim at achieving a proper technical quality level and maintaining the desired thermal indoor climate with minimum energy consumption. Systems for dissipating process heat from industrial processes, for example, are not covered by this document. This document does not amend product standards or product installation requirements. The document covers cooling systems of the following type (see Figure 1): 1) devices for the water-based heat rejection of the chilling system; 2) devices for chilling and storage of chilled water; 3) devices for the distribution of chilled water; 4) devices for the absorption of heat (“cooling emission”); 5) control devices; 6) safety devices. Figure 1 - Schematic example of a water-based cooling system The design of such systems is described in this document. Additional safety aspects for water-based cooling systems with local operating temperatures ≤ 0 °C are not covered by this document. The other clauses of this document are still valid for systems with local operating temperatures ≤ 0 °C. This document does not cover the chilling system itself, but only the parts of the chilling system which are an integral part of the cooling system, including determination of the design performance. Furthermore, this document does not cover: - the requirements for

installation or instructions for operation, maintenance and use; - the design of the system components (e.g. recooler, chilling system, coolers, pipes, safety devices etc.).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17671

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1990-2

Eurocode - Basis of structural and geotechnical design - Part 2: Assessment of existing structures

(1) This document provides provisions for the assessment of existing structures, including geotechnical structures, and the general principles for interventions, to be used in conjunction with prEN 1990-1. NOTE This document is based on the general requirements and principles of structural reliability provided in prEN 1990-1. (2) Unless otherwise specified, prEN 1990-1 applies. (3) This document covers general principles regarding actions for assessment, complementing EN 1991 (all parts). NOTE Provisions for seismic actions due to earthquake are provided in EN 1998-3. (4) This document does not cover the design of new structural parts that will be integrated into an existing structure. NOTE For the design of new structural parts, see prEN 1990-1. (5) This document does not provide: — specific rules for initiation of assessment; — specific rules on how to undertake interventions that may be carried out as a result of an assessment; — material-specific technical provisions for existing structures; — provisions for seismic assessment and retrofitting of existing structures. NOTE For provisions for seismic assessment and retrofitting of existing structures, see EN 1998-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1990-2
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 17440:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-1-4

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 1-4: Wind actions

EN 1991-1-4 gives principles and rules for the determination of natural wind actions for the structural design of building and civil engineering works for each of the loaded areas under consideration. This includes the whole structure or parts of the structure or elements attached to the structure, e.g. components, cladding units and their fixings, safety and noise barriers. This part is applicable to: - buildings and civil engineering works with heights up to 300m; - bridges having no span greater than 200m. This part is intended to predict characteristic wind actions on land-based structures, their components and appendages. This part is also applicable to structures less than 1km offshore from the main coastline. For offshore structures more than 1km from the main coastline, the terrain effects defined in this part do not apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-1-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-4/NA:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-4:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-4:2005/A1:2010+A1:2010/NA:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-4:2005/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-1-6

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 1-6: Actions during execution

1.1 Scope of prEN 1991-1-6 (1) prEN 1991-1-6 provides guidance and general rules on the determination of actions relevant for the design of buildings and civil engineering works, including geotechnical structures, for their execution stage. NOTE Actions for design during execution include those that only arise from execution activities and act during execution, termed construction actions (for example personnel and hand tools, auxiliary structures, equipment and elements used during execution), and others that are present during the service life of the completed structure (for example self-weight, wind, etc.) but which can act differently and/or have different values during execution. (2) prEN 1991-1-6 provides guidance and general rules for the determination of actions for the design of auxiliary structures, elements and equipment used during execution in case they are designed to the Eurocodes and not to other European Standards. NOTE Other European Standards (e.g. EN 12810, EN 12811, EN 12812) provide specific rules for certain types of auxiliary structures, equipment and elements used during execution. (3) prEN 1991-1-6 gives rules for buildings and bridges during execution to supplement the provisions in EN 1990. NOTE For combination rules for execution, see EN 1990. 1.2 Assumptions (1) The general assumptions given in EN 1990 apply. (2) The application of this document follows the limit state principle and is based on the partial factor method, unless explicitly prescribed differently. (3) The verification of buildings and civil engineering structures in transient design situations is undertaken in accordance with the Eurocodes, accounting for the interaction with any auxiliary structures, elements and/or equipment. (4) When using European product standards covering auxiliary structures, equipment and elements used during execution, it is assumed that the design basis, design requirements and, if provided, the safety and operational design limits specified in these product standards are taken into account. (5) Adequate planning, documentation, communication, control and supervision are provided during execution, involving all relevant parties. NOTE Execution of a structure can involve interaction between several parties from diverse engineering fields, responsible for the design, fabrication, transportation and execution of different subsystems used during the execution of a structure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-1-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-6:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-6:2005/AC:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-1-6:2005+NA:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-1-8

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 1-8: Actions from waves and currents on coastal structures

EN 1991-1-8 gives principles and rules to determine the values of wave and current actions on structures and civil engineering works in the coastal zone/area. This document describes the principles of defining the design sea conditions, including design water level variability for structures in the coastal area. This document describes the design principles of determining actions from waves and currents of the following types in the coastal structures zone: — fixed structures: — cylindrical structures; — suspended decks; — sub sea pipelines; — breakwaters: — mound breakwaters; — vertical face breakwaters; — composite breakwaters; — wave screens; — floating breakwaters; — coastal embankments: — revetments; — seawalls; — permanent moored floating structures. For floating structures additional guidance would normally be needed for: — floating platforms related to oil and gas production or processing; — floating platforms for renewable energy production. The scope of this document is outside flood risk management structures like dykes or levees. The document does not include provisions for selection of breakwater layouts (i.e design of harbours), layout of structures to manage sediment transport, scour and beach stability.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-1-8

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-3

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 3: Actions induced by cranes and machines

(1) EN 1991-3 defines actions imposed by cranes and other machines including dynamic effects, if relevant, for the structural design of crane or machine supporting structures. (2) EN 1991-3 provides guidance on crane classification in terms of dynamic factors and fatigue actions. (3) EN 1991-3 applies to supporting structures of − bridge, gantry and wall cranes travelling on fixed runways; − fixed machines that cause a harmonic dynamic loading on fixed supporting structures. (4) The principles provided in EN 1991-3 can be applied also to determine actions on supporting structures of cranes other than those referred to in (3). (5) EN 1991-3 does not provide partial factors for actions. NOTE For partial factors for actions, see Annex A.5 to EN 1990:2023+prA1:2024. (6) EN 1991-3 does not provide actions or provisions for the design of cranes and machines.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006/AC:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-3:2006+NA:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1991-4

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 4: Silos and tanks

1.1 Scope of EN 19914 (1) EN 1991-4 provides guidance for calculating actions for the structural design of silos and tanks. NOTE 1 Silos are used for the storage of particulate solids: tanks are used for the storage of liquids. NOTE 2 For limitations on rules for silos given in this document, see 1.3. NOTE 3 For limitations on rules for tanks given in this document, see 1.4. (2) EN 1991 4 includes some provisions for actions on silo and tank structures that are not only associated with the stored solids or liquids (e.g. the effects of thermal differentials) but substantially affected by them. NOTE Liquid loads on tanks are very precisely defined. Many loads on silos are not known with great precision. This standard provides guidance for many practical situations for which very limited certain knowledge is available, and the information is derived from the limited experimental and analytical information available, coupled with conclusions drawn from failure investigations. The information is not based on a sound statistical treatment of experimental data. (3) EN 1991 4 is intended for use with concrete, steel, aluminium, timber and FRP storage structures. NOTE FRP is the standard acronym for fibre reinforced polymer materials. (4) EN 1991 4 may be used for the structural assessment of existing construction, in developing the design of repairs and alterations or for assessing changes of use. NOTE Where the structural appraisal of an existing structure is being considered, reference can be made to the National Annex and to the client concerning the relevance of the current standard. 1.2 Assumptions (1) The assumptions of EN 1990 apply. (2) EN 1991 4 is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1990, with the other parts of EN 1991, EN 1992, EN 1993, EN 1995, EN 1997, EN 1998 and EN 1999 where relevant to the design of silos and tanks. 1.3 Limitations on silos 1.3.1 Geometrical limitations (1) The following geometrical limitations apply to the design rules for silos covered by this document: - the silo here defined is either an isolated structure or can be part of a battery of silos. For a silo battery, the term silo is used throughout this standard to refer to a single cell within the battery; - the silo planform cross-section shapes are limited to those shown in Figure 1.1c. NOTE 1 Minor variations to these shapes can be accepted provided the structural consequences of the resulting changes in pressure are expected to be considered. Further information concerning planform cross-section geometries is given in 7; NOTE 2 Further information concerning planform cross-section geometries is given in Clause 7. - the relevant overall height of the silo hb (Figure 1.1a) is measured from the level of the equivalent surface of the stored solid (see 3.2.17) when the silo is filled to its maximum capacity, down to the apex of the cone of the hopper or to the flat base where there is no hopper; NOTE For the evaluation of ho to calculate hb, see (2). - the effective diameter dc of the silo should be determined as indicated in Figure 1.1c; - the following dimensional limitations on the overall height hb and aspect ratio hb/dc apply (see Figure 1.1): hb/dc < 10 (1.1) hb < 100 m (1.2) dc < 60 m (1.3) - the structural transition lies in a single horizontal plane (see Figure 1.1a); - the relevant cylindrical section height of the silo hc (Figure 1.1a) should be measured from the level of the equivalent surface of the stored solid (see 3.2.17) when the silo is filled to its maximum capacity, down to the structural transition (see Figure 1.1a) or to the flat base where there is no hopper; (2) For a symmetrically filled circular silo of diameter dc, h0 should be determined as: (1.4) and for a symmetrically filled rectangular silo of characteristic dimension dc, h0 should be determined as: (1.5) where: ...

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1991-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-4/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-4:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-4:2006/AC:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1991-4:2006+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-1-11

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-11: Tension components

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-1-11 (1) EN 1993-1-11 provides rules for structural design of tension components made of steel, in addition to other parts of EN 1993, for use in structures made of steel or other materials such as concrete, steel-concrete composite and timber. (2) EN 1993-1-11 covers the resistance, serviceability and durability of steel tension elements. (3) The following items/aspects are outside the scope of EN 1993-1-11: - pre- or post-tensioned systems in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 and EN 1992-2; - reinforcing steel as part of a concrete structure in accordance with EN 1992-1-1; - tension components in piling; - detailed design of terminations. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993-1-11 are applicable if: - execution quality is according to EN 1090-2; and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of the EN 1993 series, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) EN 1993-1-11 is used in conjunction with ENs, EADs and ETAs for tension components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-1-11
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11/NA:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006+NA:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006+NA:2010/AC:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-2

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 2: Bridges

(1) EN 1993-2 provides a general basis for the structural design of steel bridges and steel parts of composite bridges. It gives provisions that supplement, modify or supersede the equivalent provisions given in the various parts of EN 1993-1. (2) The design criteria for composite bridges are covered in EN 1994-2. (3) The design of high strength cables and related parts are included in EN 1993-1-11. (4) This European Standard is concerned only with the resistance, serviceability and durability of bridge structures. Other aspects of design are not considered. (5) For the execution of steel bridge structures, EN 1090 should be taken into account. NOTE: As long as EN 1090 is not yet available a provisional guidance is given in Annex C. (6) Execution is covered to the extent that is necessary to indicate the quality of the construction materials and products that should be used and the standard of workmanship needed to comply with the assumptions of the design rules. (7) Special requirements of seismic design are not covered. Reference should be made to the requirements given in EN 1998, which complements and modifies the rules of EN 1993-2 specifically for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006+NA:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-3

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 3: Towers, masts and chimneys

(1) This document provides rules for structural design of towers, masts and chimney structures, that fall into any of the following classifications, with the exceptions given in (3), (4) and (5). (2) This document is applicable to: a) self-supporting towers and guyed masts with or without attachments. The shafts of towers and masts can be of lattice type or of circular or polygonal cross-section. b) chimney structures of circular cross-section that are cantilevered, supported at intermediate levels or guyed. NOTE 1 The structures are mainly exposed to wind loading. NOTE 2 For overhead transmission line towers see also the EN 50341 series. (3) This document does not apply to: a) polygonal and circular lighting columns covered by the EN 40 series; NOTE The EN 40 series specifies the requirements and dimensions for lighting columns and it applies to post top columns not exceeding 20 m height and to post top lanterns and columns with brackets not exceeding 18 m height for side entry lanterns. b) wind turbine towers (see the EN 61400 series) c) overhead line towers covered by the EN 50341 series. (4) This document does not cover special provisions for seismic design, which are given in the EN 1998 series. (5) Special measures that might be necessary to limit the consequences of accidents are not covered in this document. For resistance to fire, see EN 1993-1-2. (6) Provisions for the guys of guyed structures are given in EN 1993-1-11 and supplemented in this document. (7) For provisions concerning aspects such as chemical attack, thermo-dynamical performance or thermal insulation of chimneys see EN 13084 1. For the design of liners see EN 13084-6. NOTE 1 Foundations are covered in the EN 1997 series. See also EN 13084-1. NOTE 2 Wind loads and procedures for the wind response of structures are specified in EN 1991-1-4. Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 (relevant parts) and EN 1993-1 (relevant parts) apply. (2) The design methods given in this document are applicable if - the execution quality is as specified in Annex E and EN 1090-2 and for the execution of chimneys, also in EN 13084-6, and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of the EN 1993 series or, for materials other than steel, in the relevant material and product specifications. NOTE Execution is covered in this document to the extent that is necessary to indicate the quality of the construction materials and products and the standard of workmanship on site needed to comply with the assumptions of the design rules.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-1/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-1:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-1:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-1:2006+NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-2/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-2:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-3-2:2006+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-4-1

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 4-1: Silos

1.1 Scope of EN 1993 4 1 (1) prEN 1993 4 1 provides rules for the structural design of steel silos of circular or rectangular plan-form, being free-standing (on ground) or supported on a structural framework (elevated). (2) prEN 1993 4 1 is applicable to silos constructed from isotropic rolled plates that are stiffened or unstiffened, from corrugated sheeting that is stiffened or unstiffened and from flat or corrugated plates assembled into box structures of different geometries. It applies to vertical walls, hoppers, roof structures, transition junctions and support structures. (3) prEN 1993 4 1 does not apply to storage vessels for silage and haylage, or to the storage of materials that are not free-flowing (see EN 1991 4). This Part 4-1 also does not cover: - resistance to fire; - cylindrical silos with internal subdivisions; - internal structures within a single silo (except for internal ties, as defined in 12.5); - silos with capacity less than 100 kN (10 tonnes); - hoppers that are supported on a structural framework; - cases where special measures are necessary to limit the consequences of accidents. (4) This document is applicable to silos within the following dimensional limits (see EN 1991-4): - Silo aspect ratio hb/dc < 10 - Silo total height hb < 70 m - Silo equivalent diameter dc < 60 m NOTE These dimensional limitations are more limited than those of EN 1991-4 which also applies to silos constructed from other materials. (5) Where this standard applies to circular planform silos, the geometric form is restricted to axisymmetric structures, but unsymmetrical actions on them and supports that induce forces in the silo structure that are not axisymmetric are included. (6) This part is concerned only with the requirements for resistance and stability of steel silos. For other requirements (such as operational safety, functional performance, fabrication and erection, quality control, details like man-holes, flanges, filling devices, outlet gates and feeders, etc.), see other relevant standards and information. (7) This part is concerned with both isolated silo structures and silos that are connected to others to form a battery of silos, but throughout this document the term silo refers to a single cell within a battery. (8) Provisions relating to special requirements of seismic design are provided in EN 1998 4, which complements or adapts the provisions of Eurocode 3 specifically for this purpose. (9) The structural design of supporting structures for the silo are dealt with in EN 1993 1 1. The supporting structure is deemed to consist of all structural elements beneath the bottom flange of the lowest ring of the silo (see Figure 1.1), though information on some forms of support structure is given in Clause 8 of this document. (10) Foundations in reinforced concrete for steel silos are dealt with in EN 1992 (all parts) and EN 1997 (all parts). 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, the provisions of EN 1990, EN 1991 (all parts) and EN 1993 1 (all parts) apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993 4 1 are applicable if: - the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090 2, and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of EN 1993 (all parts), or in the relevant material and product specifications. Figure 1.1 - Terminology used in silo structures ...

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-4-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/A1:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007/NA:2018
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-1:2007+A1+NA:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-4-2

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 4-2: Tanks

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-4-2 (1) EN 1993-4-2 provides rules for structural design of vertical cylindrical, conical and pedestal above-ground steel tanks for the storage of liquid and liquified gas products. (2) EN 1993-4-2 is applicable to the design for resistance of cylindrical walls and flat bottoms constructed using unstiffened plates. The design of conical and dome roofs as shell structures (unsupported) or as supported on a structural framework (supported) are also covered. (3) EN 1993-4-2 is only applicable to the requirements for resistance and structural stability of steel tanks. (4) EN 1993-4-2 only covers steel tank structures in Tank Groups 1, 2 and 3, as defined in this document. NOTE Tank Group 4 is not defined in this standard (see 3.1.41). (5) This document is applicable to tanks within the following dimensional limits (see EN 1991-4): Tank aspect ratio hS/d < 10 Tank total height hS < 70 m Tank diameter d < 100 m (6) This standard includes suitable rules for the design of tanks intended to store solids suspended in a liquid, where the appropriate global density of the mixture is used. NOTE Tanks used for the separation of mineral particles of different density fall into this category. (7) EN 1993-4-2 does not apply to the following: a) tanks with gross capacity less than 5 m3 (5 000 l); b) dished-end tanks that have a diameter less than 5 m; c) tanks with characteristic internal pressures above the liquid surface greater than 50 kPa (500 mbar) (see pressure equipment directive); d) design metal temperatures outside the ranges defined in Clause 5, with −50 °C being the lowest temperature for the application of this document; e) tanks of rectangular and other non-circular planforms; f) tanks exposed to fire; g) floating roofs and floating covers; h) ancillary structures such as stairways, platforms, nozzles, piping and access doors. (8) This document does not cover a) the special requirements for seismic design of tanks, b) the design of a supporting structure, c) the design of ancillary structures such as stairways, platforms, pipe racks and ladders, d) the design of an aluminium roof structure on a steel tank, e) reinforced concrete foundations for steel tanks, f) the design of a conical hopper, g) the design of a transition junction between the base of a cylindrical shell wall and a conical hopper, h) the design of a supporting ring girder in an elevated tank. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, the EN 1991 series and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in this document apply if: - the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090-2, and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of the EN 1993 series, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) This standard applies to axisymmetric structures, but

includes the effects of unsymmetrical actions (e.g. wind), and unsymmetrically supported tanks (e.g. on discrete supports). (4) EN 1993-4-2 is intended to be used in conjunction with EN 1990, with EN 1991-4, with the other Parts of EN 1991, with EN 1993-1-6 and EN 1993-4-1, with the other Parts of EN 1993, with EN 1992 and with the other Parts of EN 1994 to EN 1999 relevant to the design of tanks. Matters that are already covered in those documents are not repeated. (5) Numerical values for partial factors and other reliability parameters are recommended as basic values that provide an acceptable level of reliability. They have been selected assuming that an appropriate level of workmanship and quality management applies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-4-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/A1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007/NA:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-4-2:2007+A1:2017+NA:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-6

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 6: Crane supporting structures

1.1 Scope of prEN 1993-6 (1) EN 1993-6 provides rules for structural design of crane supporting structures. (2) EN 1993-6 is applicable to crane supporting structures, especially to indoor and outdoor overhead crane runway beams, of: a) overhead travelling cranes, either: - top-mounted cranes; - underslung cranes; b) monorail hoist blocks. NOTE The principles of the design rules can be applied to supporting structures of other types of cranes making due allowance for differences in the crane-induced actions, if exist. For example, the design rules for supporting structures of the cranes listed in (2) assume that the horizontal crane loads occur randomly scattered along the runways in general. This assumption does not apply to other cranes such as travelling wall jib cranes. (3) EN 1993-6 does not apply to the tracks and suspensions of light crane systems conforming with EN 16851, see Figure 1.1. NOTE The standardized tracks and suspensions of light crane systems are considered as parts of the crane. Figure 1.1 - Light crane system (4) Additional rules are given for ancillary runway items including crane rails, structural end stops, surge connectors and surge girders and for runway supporting structures. (5) EN 1993 6 does not apply to cranes and all other moving parts. NOTE Provisions for cranes are given in EN 13001 series. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993-6 are applicable if - the execution quality and tolerances are as specified in EN 1090-2, and; - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of EN 1993, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) Following interfaces between hoisting device and its supporting structure are assumed: a) the top of crane rail for top-mounted cranes; b) the top of flange on which the crane or hoist block operates for underslung cranes and monorail hoist blocks; c) the support points as shown in Figure 1.1 for light crane systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-6:2007+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1994-1-1

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and concrete structures - Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings

EN 1994-1-1 gives basic rules for the design of steel-concrete composite structures and supplementary provisions specific to buildings. NOTE Specific rules for bridges are given in EN 1994-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1994-1-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-1/NA:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-1:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-1:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-1:2006+NA:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1994-1-2

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and concrete structures - Part 1-2: Structural fire design

(1) EN 1994-1-2 gives rules for the design of steel-concrete composite structures for the accidental design situation of fire exposure. It only identifies differences from, or supplements to, rules for normal temperature design. (2) EN 1994-1-2 only applies to structures, or parts of structures, that are within the scope of EN1994-1-1 and are designed accordingly.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1994-1-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005/A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005/AC:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-1-2:2005+NA:2008+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1994-2

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and concrete structures - Part 2: Bridges

EN 1994-2 gives design rules for steel-concrete composite bridges or members of bridges, supplementary to the general rules given in EN 1994-1-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1994-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005/AC:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 16757-4

Data structures for electronic product catalogues for building services - Part 4: Dictionary structures for product catalogue (ISO/DIS 16757-4:2024)

The focus of ISO 16757 is the support of manufacturers to provide their product data in electronic product catalogues. The standard - ISO 16757 Part 4: Dictionaries for product catalogues – describes which data structures are required in a dictionary to support the exchange of product data from manufacturers to designers of building services systems. Basis for this specification are the standards ISO 12006-3 and ISO 23386. In the scope of this standard are the following elements: - The definition of roles of ISO 12006-3 subjects that are needed to describe the concepts used in current product catalogue dictionaries. These roles include the following: o Product classes to represent product groups with similar property sets o Blocks that represent reusable and multiply used set of properties o System classes that represent the systems into which a product may be installed and provide the system properties which determine the values of dependent product properties o Port classes that allow the product independent description of different kinds of ports which can be used for the definition of product classes or blocks o Catalogue classes that describe the meta data of a catalogue o Tagging classes that allow the tagging of properties to distinguish property roles in the product description - A requirement model capturing the necessary structures to describe these roles - A mapping to the dictionary model of ISO 12006-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16757-4; prEN ISO 16757-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN ISO 16757-5

Data structures for electronic product catalogues for building services - Part 5: Product catalogue exchange format (ISO/DIS 16757-5:2024)

The focus of ISO 16757 is the support of manufacturers to provide their product data in electronic product catalogues. This part of the standard – ISO 16757 Part 5: Product catalogue exchange format - describes how product catalogue data is exchanged as IFC format according to ISO 16739-1 from manufacturers to designers of building services systems. With ISO 16739-1 (IFC), an open language exists for the creation, transfer and maintenance of design models. prEN 17549-1 and prEN 17549-2 define the data exchange of scalable product properties within IFC. These standards provide a Model View Definition (MVD), a subset of ISO 16739-1 from an information technology perspective. It focuses on core classes and relies on external data dictionaries to describe business semantics. This document completes the description of the IFC-based data exchange format for manufacturer catalogues by describing how to model: • Catalogue metadata • Product classes • Constraints for parametric data • Product accessory structures • Constraints for assembling composable products and accessories • Reusable and multiply used data blocks • Product properties as defined in the related library • Static product properties • Dynamic computable properties • Geometric data of product spaces • Geometric data of product symbols • Geometric data of product shape • Geometric data of product ports • Article numbers • Etc. This document focuses only on the format of the data exchanged and not on how to process it. This document is aimed at both software manufacturers for the construction sector and professionals in the sector who use their software.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16757-5; prEN ISO 16757-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEVS 908-1

Hoone piirdetarindi soojusläbivuse arvutusjuhend. Osa 1: Välisõhuga kontaktis olev läbipaistmatu piire
Guidance for calculation of thermal transmittance of building envelope. Part 1: Opaque building envelope in contact with outdoor-air

Selles Eesti standardis antakse juhised materjalide soojuserijuhtivuste ja välisõhuga kontaktis olevate läbipaistmatute piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutuseks. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu uksed, aknad ja muud avatäited või tarindid, mille kaudu toimub soojusülekanne pinnasesse, ning tarindid, mis on projekteeritud õhku läbilaskvaks. Materjalide soojuserijuhtivuse deklareeritud ja arvutusväärtuste määramise meetodid kehtivad arvutuslikel keskkonnatemperatuuridel vahemikus –30 °C kuni +60 °C. Soojuserijuhtivuse temperatuuri- ja niiskusepõhised teisendustegurid kehtivad keskmistel temperatuuridel vahemikus 0 °C kuni 30 °C. Piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutusmeetod põhineb materjalide ja toodete soojuserijuhtivuse või soojustakistuse arvutusväärtusel. Meetodit saab rakendada selliste tarindite ja tarindiosade puhul, mis koosnevad soojuslikult homogeensetest

kihtidest (mille seas võivad olla õhkvahed) või soojuslikult mittehomogeensetest kihtidest (välja arvatud juhtumid, kus soojustuskihis on oluline külmasild).

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 908-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEVS 941

Ehitustööde üldised kvaliteedinõuded. Kütte ja jahutussüsteemid
General quality requirements for construction works. Heating and cooling systems.

Selles Eesti standardis määratakse üldised tehnilised ja kvaliteedi nõuded Eesti Vabariigis ehitatavatele ja rekonstrueeritavatele kütte- ja jahutussüsteemidele.

Keel: et

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

93 RAJATISED

prEN 1993-1-11

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-11: Tension components

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-1-11 (1) EN 1993-1-11 provides rules for structural design of tension components made of steel, in addition to other parts of EN 1993, for use in structures made of steel or other materials such as concrete, steel-concrete composite and timber. (2) EN 1993-1-11 covers the resistance, serviceability and durability of steel tension elements. (3) The following items/aspects are outside the scope of EN 1993-1-11: - pre- or post-tensioned systems in accordance with EN 1992-1-1 and EN 1992-2; - reinforcing steel as part of a concrete structure in accordance with EN 1992-1-1; - tension components in piling; - detailed design of terminations. 1.2 Assumptions (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 and the EN 1993-1 series apply. (2) The design methods given in EN 1993-1-11 are applicable if: - execution quality is according to EN 1090-2; and - the construction materials and products used are as specified in the relevant parts of the EN 1993 series, or in the relevant material and product specifications. (3) EN 1993-1-11 is used in conjunction with ENs, EADs and ETAs for tension components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-1-11
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11/NA:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006+NA:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-1-11:2006+NA:2010/AC:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1993-2

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 2: Bridges

(1) EN 1993-2 provides a general basis for the structural design of steel bridges and steel parts of composite bridges. It gives provisions that supplement, modify or supersede the equivalent provisions given in the various parts of EN 1993-1. (2) The design criteria for composite bridges are covered in EN 1994-2. (3) The design of high strength cables and related parts are included in EN 1993-1-11. (4) This European Standard is concerned only with the resistance, serviceability and durability of bridge structures. Other aspects of design are not considered. (5) For the execution of steel bridge structures, EN 1090 should be taken into account. NOTE: As long as EN 1090 is not yet available a provisional guidance is given in Annex C. (6) Execution is covered to the extent that is necessary to indicate the quality of the construction materials and products that should be used and the standard of workmanship needed to comply with the assumptions of the design rules. (7) Special requirements of seismic design are not covered. Reference should be made to the requirements given in EN 1998, which complements and modifies the rules of EN 1993-2 specifically for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2/NA:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1993-2:2006+NA:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 1994-2

Eurocode 4 - Design of composite steel and concrete structures - Part 2: Bridges

EN 1994-2 gives design rules for steel-concrete composite bridges or members of bridges, supplementary to the general rules given in EN 1994-1-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1994-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2/NA:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005/AC:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1994-2:2005+NA:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 13451-3:2022/prA1

Swimming pool equipment - Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air based water leisure features installed in pools for public use

This document specifies safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets for water/air and water/air based leisure features involving water movement, in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451-1. The requirements of this specific standard take priority over those in EN 13451-1. This part of EN 13451 is applicable to swimming pool equipment installed in pools for public use designed for: - the introduction and/or extraction of water for treatment or leisure purposes; - the introduction of air for leisure purposes; - water leisure features involving the movement of water. NOTE The above items are identified with the general term devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13451-3:2022/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13451-3:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021/prA2

Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

This document specifies requirements and test methods for the migration of aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, boron, cadmium, Chromium (III), Chromium (VI), cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, strontium, tin, organic tin and zinc from toy materials and from parts of toys. Packaging materials are not considered to be part of the toy unless they have intended play value. NOTE 1 See the European Commission guidance document no. 12 on the application of the Directive on the safety of toys - packaging [2]. The standard contains requirements for the migration of certain elements from the following categories of toy materials: - Category I: Dry, brittle, powder like or pliable materials; - Category II: Liquid or sticky materials; - Category III: Scraped-off materials. The requirements of this document do not apply to toys or parts of toys which, due to their accessibility, function, volume or mass, clearly exclude any hazard due to sucking, licking or swallowing or prolonged skin contact when the toy or part of toy is used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this document, for the following toys and parts of toys the likelihood of sucking, licking or swallowing toys is considered significant (see H.2 and H.3): - All toys intended to be put in the mouth or to the mouth, cosmetics toys and writing instruments categorized as toys can be considered to be sucked, licked or swallowed; - All the accessible parts and components of toys intended for children up to 6 years of age can be considered to come into contact with the mouth. The likelihood of mouth contact with parts of toys intended for older children is not considered significant in most cases (see H.2).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021/prA2
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN 18039

Mountaineering equipment - Autobelay devices for recreational use - Safety requirements and test methods

This document specifies requirements, test methods, marking and information to be supplied for autobelay devices, intended to protect against falls during recreational use in a climbing structure. An autobelay device is a movable personal fall protection system for single person use. This document does not specify requirements for descender devices or retractable fall arresters that are used for descending/climbing in mountaineering, rescue, rope access, fall arrest or work positioning systems. NOTE 1 A climbing structure is e.g. a ropes course, a climbing gym. NOTE 2 An autobelay device which enables the user to belay and descent himself and which conforms to this document is personal protective equipment (PPE). NOTE 3 For mountaineering standards, see Annex D.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18039

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 60730-2-6:2024

Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for automatic electrical pressure sensing controls including mechanical requirements

Replacement: This document applies to automatic electrical pressure sensing controls - for use in, on, or in association with equipment for household appliance and similar use; NOTE 1 Throughout this document, the word "equipment" means "appliance and equipment" and „controls“ means „pressure sensing controls”. - for building automation within the scope of ISO 16484 series and IEC 63044 series (HBES/BACS); EXAMPLE 1 Independently mounted automatic electrical pressure sensing controls, controls in smart grid systems and controls for building automation systems within the scope of ISO 16484-2. - for equipment that is used by the public, such as equipment intended to be used in shops, offices, hospitals, farms and commercial and industrial applications; EXAMPLE 2 automatic electrical pressure sensing controls for commercial catering, heating and air-conditioning equipment. - that are smart enabled automatic electrical pressure sensing controls; EXAMPLE 3 Smart grid automatic electrical pressure sensing controls, remote interfaces/control of energy-consuming equipment including computer or smart phone. - that are AC or DC powered controls with a rated voltage not exceeding 690 V AC or 600 V DC where the DC source is provided by primary or secondary batteries; - used in, on, or in association with equipment that use electricity, gas, oil, solid fuel, solar thermal

energy, etc, or a combination thereof; - utilized as part of a control system or controls which are mechanically integral with multifunctional controls having non-electrical outputs; - using NTC or PTC thermistors and to discrete thermistors, requirements for which are contained in Annex J; - that are mechanically or electrically operated, responsive to or controlling a pressure or vacuum; - as well as manual controls when such are electrically and/or mechanically integral with automatic controls. NOTE 2 Requirements for manually actuated mechanical switches not forming part of an automatic control are contained in IEC 61058-1-1. This standard is also applicable to individual pressure sensing controls utilized as part of a control system or pressure sensing controls which are mechanically integral with multi-functional controls having non-electrical outputs. This standard is also applicable to pressure sensing controls for appliances within the scope of IEC 60335-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 72/1409/CDV; prEN IEC 60730-2-6:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-6:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-6:2016/A1:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

prEN IEC 60730-2-8:2024

Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-8: Particular requirements for electrically operated water valves, including mechanical requirements

Replacement: This document applies to electrically operated water valves • for use in, on, or in association with equipment for household appliance and similar use; NOTE 1 Throughout this document, the word "equipment" means "appliance and equipment" and "control" means "electrically operated water valve". EXAMPLE 1 Electrically operated water valves for appliances within the scope of IEC 60335. • for building automation within the scope of ISO 16484 series and IEC 63044 series (HBES/BACS); EXAMPLE 1 Independently mounted water valves, controls in smart grid systems and controls for building automation systems within the scope of ISO 16484-2. • for equipment that is used by the public, such as equipment intended to be used in shops, offices, hospitals, farms and commercial and industrial applications; EXAMPLE 2 Electrically operated water valves for commercial catering, heating and air-conditioning equipment. • that are smart enabled electrically operated water valves; EXAMPLE 3 Smart grid control, remote interfaces/control of energy-consuming equipment including computer or smart phone. • that are AC or DC powered electrically operated water valves with a rated voltage not exceeding 690 V AC or 600 V DC; • used in, on, or in association with equipment that use electricity, gas, oil, solid fuel, solar thermal energy, etc., or a combination thereof; • utilized as part of a control system or controls which are mechanically integral with multifunctional controls having non-electrical outputs; • using NTC or PTC thermistors and to discrete thermistors, requirements for which are contained in Annex J; • that responsive to or controlling such characteristics as temperature, pressure, passage of time, humidity, light, electrostatic effects, flow, or liquid level, current, voltage, acceleration, or combinations thereof; • actuators and to valve bodies which are designed to be fitted to each other. • as well as manual controls when such are electrically and/or mechanically integral with automatic controls. NOTE 2 Requirements for manually actuated mechanical switches not forming part of an automatic control are contained in IEC 61058-1-1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 72/1411/CDV; prEN IEC 60730-2-8:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-8:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-8:2020/A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.05.2024

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

Allpool on toodud teave kommenteerimisetappi jõudnud eesti keelde tõlgitavate Euroopa või rahvusvaheliste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide kohta ja inglise keelde tõlgitavate algupäraste Eesti standardite ja dokumentide kohta.

Tõlkekavanditega saab tutvuda ja kommentaare esitada Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskuse veebilehel asuvas kommenteerimisportaalis: https://www.evs.ee/kommenteerimisportaal/

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

EVS-EN 12255-11:2023

Reoveepuhastid. Osa 11: Nõutavad üldandmed

See Euroopa standard määratleb andmed, mis on vajalikud reoveepuhasti või selle osade kavandamiseks, projekteerimiseks, hankeks, toimivusgarantiideks, ehitamiseks, käivitamiseks ja vastavuskatsetuse tegemiseks. See dokument annab tavade kohta põhiteavet ega püüa täpselt kirjeldada kõiki olemasolevaid tavasid.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12255-11:2023

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS-EN 17124:2022

Vesinikkütus. Toote spetsifikatsioon ja kvaliteedi tagamine vesiniku tankimispunktides gaasilise vesiniku tankimiseks. Prootonvahetusmembraaniga (PEM) kütuseelement ja selle rakendused sõidukites

See dokument määrab kindlaks tankimisjaamades väljastatava vesinikkütuse kvaliteediomadused prootonvahetusmembraaniga (PEM) kütuseelemendiga sõidukisüsteemides kasutatava ja vastavad kvaliteedi tagamise kaalutlused vesinikkütuse ühtluse tagamiseks.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 17124:2022

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS-EN 50525-1:2011/A1:2022

Juhtmed ja kaablid. Tugevvoolujuhtmed ja -kaablid nimipingega kuni 450/750 V (U0/U). Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Standardi EVS-EN 50525-1:2011 muudatus.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 50525-1:2011/A1:2022

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS-EN IEC 60079-0:2018/A11:2024

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 0: Seadmed. Üldnõuded

Standardi EVS-EN IEC 60079-0:2018 muudatus.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60079-0:2018/A11:2024; IEC 60079-0:2017/ISH1:2019; IEC 60079-0:2017/ISH2:2019

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS-EN IEC 61439-7:2023

Madalpingelised aparaadikoosted. Osa 7: Eriotstarbelised koosted näiteks sadamate, kämpingute, laadaplatside või elektrisõidukite laadimisjaamade jaoks

Standardi IEC 61439-1:2020 esimene peatükk kehtib järgmiste eranditega. Asendus: Käesolev standardi IEC 61439 osa määratleb mitmete rakendusalade nagu sadamad, kämpingud, laadaplatsid ja elektrisõidukite laadimisjaamad, koostete erinõuded järgmiselt: • koosted, mille nimipinge vahelduvvoolu korral ei ületa 1000 V või alalisvoolu puhul 1500 V; • elektrienergia genereerimise, edastamise, jaotamise ja muundamisega ning elektritarvitite juhtimisega seotud koosted; • tavaisikute poolt käitatavad (nt elektriseadmete külge- ja lahtiühendamine) koosted; • koosted, mis on ette nähtud paigaldamiseks ja kasutamiseks laadaplatsidel, sadamates, kämpingutes ja muudes sarnastes üldsusele juurdepääsetavates kohtades, sh ajutised paigaldised; • elektrisõidukite laadimisjaamades (AEVCS) 3. ja 4. laadimisviisi („Mode 3“ ja „Mode 4“) rakendamiseks ettenähtud koosted. Need on kavandatud hõlmama toimeid ja lisanõudeid elektrisõidukite juhtivuslikele laadimissüsteemidele standardi IEC 61851-1:2017 kohaselt. MÄRKUS 1 Kogu selles dokumendis on kasutatud sadamate ja neile sarnaste paikade (AMHS), kämpingute ja neile sarnaste paikade (ACCS), laadaplatside ja muude sarnaste avalike paikade (AMPS) ja laadimisjaamade (AEVCS) madalpingeliste aparaadikoostete kohta termineid AMHS (vt 3.1.701), ACCS (vt 3.1.702), AMPS (vt 3.1.703) ja ˜AEVCS (vt 3.1.704)™. Nende kõigi kohta ühiselt on kasutatud terminit koosted. See dokument ei kehti koostete kohta, mis on ette nähtud paigaldamiseks laevadele, paatmajadele, lõbusõidulaevadele ja sarnastele laevadele. Lülitusaparaatide ja komponentide õigeks valikuks on rakendatavad järgmised standardid: • IEC 60364-7-709 (AMHS) võir • IEC 60364-7-708 (ACCS) või • IEC 60364-7-740 (AMPS) või • IEC 60364-7-722 (AEVCS). See dokument kehtib kõigi koostete kohta, hoolimata sellest, kas need on

projekteeritud, toodetud ja kontrollitud ühekaupa või masstoodanguna ja on sealjuures täielikult standarditud. Tootmist ja/või kokkupanekut võib teostada ka muul viisil kui algse tootja poolt (vt standardi IEC 61439-1:2020 jaotis 3.10.1). See dokument ei kehti üksikseadmete ja tervikkomponentide, nagu kaitselülitite, sulavkaitsmetega ühitatud lülitite, elektroonikaseadmete kohta, mida käsitlevad vastavad tootestandardid. MÄRKUS 2 Kui elektriseadmed on ühendatud avaliku madalpinge elektrivõrguga ja varustatud arvestiga jaotusvõrgu ettevõttega elektritoite eest arveldamiseks, tuleb rakendada asjakohaseid riiklikke nõudeid, kui need on olemas. See dokument ei rakendu majapidamistarvikute kestadele ja ümbristele ega ka muudes sarnastes kohtkindlates elektripaigaldistes, mis on määratletud standardis IEC 60670-24.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61439-7:2022; EN IEC 61439-7:2023

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN 12209

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Mehaanilised lukukorpused ja vasturauad. Omadused ja katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks töökindluse, tugevuse, turvalisuse ja toimimise nõuded ning katsemeetodid mehaaniliste lukukorpuste ja nende vasturaudade kasutamiseks: a) hoonete ustel; b) tule- ja suitsutõkkeustel koos uksesulgemisseadmetega, võimaldamaks selliste uste kindla sulgemise ning isesulgumise tulekahju korral, ja c) lukustatavatel tuletõkkeustel, et tagada ukseploki (kui terviku) tulepüsivuseks vajalik terviklikkus. See Euroopa standard hõlmab lukukorpused ja nende vasturauad, mis on kas tervikuna ühe tootja toodetud ja turule viidud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud koostisosadest kokku pandud ja mis on kavandatud koos kasutamiseks. See standard määratleb eri keskkonna- ja turvalisustingimustes kasutamiseks kavandatud mehaanilised lukukorpused ja lukustussüsteemid, tehes seega klassifitseerimissüsteemi tingimata tarvilikuks. See Euroopa standard ei määratle mitmepunktilukukorpusi ja nende vasturaudu, mis on kindlaks määratud standardikavandis prEN 15685. See Euroopa standard määratleb turvalisuse tagamiseks nõutud mõõtmed ja omadused. Spetsiifiliste tuletõkke- ja/või suitsutõkkeuste tuletõkestusvõime hindamine jääb selle Euroopa standardi käsitlusalast välja.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12209

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN 13282-3

Hüdrauliline teesideaine. Osa 3: Toimivuse püsivuse hindamine ja tõendamine

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks hüdrauliliste teesideainete toimivuse püsivuse hindamise ja kontrollimise (AVCP) skeemi, sealhulgas tehase tootmisohje vastavuse sertifitseerimise. See dokument sisaldab tehnilisi eeskirju tehase tootmisohjele, tootmisettevõttes võetud proovide katsetamisele (isekontrolli katsetamine), hüdraulilise teesideaine toimivuse hindamisele, tootmisettevõtte esmasele kontrollile ja tehase tootmisojhele ning tehase tootmisohje jätkuvale järelevalvele ja hindamisele. Tehnilises aruandes CEN/TR 14245 [3] antud juhised sisaldavad teavet selle dokumendi rakendamiseks. MÄRKUS Selle dokumendi kontekstis kasutatud termin „ehitustoode“ viitab hüdraulilisele teesideainele.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13282-3

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN 17892

Vee kvaliteet. Perfluoritud ühendite (PFAS-ide summa) määramine joogivees. Vedelikkromatograafia-massispektromeetria (LC/MS) meetodil.

See dokument määrab kindlaks meetodi valitud per- ja polüfluoroalküülainete (PFAS) lahustunud fraktsiooni määramiseks filtreerimata joogivees, kasutades vedelikkromatograafia-tandem-massispektromeetriat (LC-MS/MS). Meetodi rakendatavust teist tüüpi vee puhul, nagu magevesi (nt põhjavesi, pinnavesi) või puhastatud reovesi, saab iga üksikjuhtumi puhul eraldi valideerida. Iga sihtühendi puhul kvantiseeritakse koos nii hargnenud ahelaga isomeerid kui ka vastavad hargnemata ahelaga isomeerid. Selle meetodiga määratud valitud ainete kogum esindab mitmesuguseid PFAS-e. See meetod on valideeritud Tabelis 1 nimetatud analüütide jaoks. Selles tabelis toodud loendit saab muuta sõltuvalt meetodi eesmärgist ja fookusest. Selle meetodi madalam rakendusvahemik võib varieeruda sõltuvalt kasutatava aparatuuri tundlikkusest ja proovide maatriksist. Paljude ainete puhul, mille suhtes see dokument kehtib, on võimalik saavutada määramispiir (LOQ) 1 ng/l. Suureruumalalise otsesüsti kasutamine, nagu kirjeldatud meetodi osas A, või SPE, nagu kirjeldatud meetodi osas B, võimaldab madalamaid LOQ-sid. Analüütilised piirangud võivad esineda lühikese ahelaga PFAS-ide või PFAS-ide puhul, mille süsinikuahelas on rohkem kui kümme süsinikuaatomit. Tegelikud LOQ-d võivad sõltuda ka üksikute laborite saavutatud tühinäidu väärtustest. MÄRKUS See dokument võimaldab analüüsida neid 20 PFAS-i, mis on loetletud EL joogivee direktiivi EL 2020/2184 [4] III lisa B osa punktis 3, et jälgida PFAS-i summa parameetrilist piirväärtust 0,10 µg/l. Lisaks saab selle dokumendi abil analüüsida ka nende PFAS-ainete alternatiive ja asendajaid.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17892

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN ISO 12185

Toornafta, naftasaadused ja samaväärsed tooted - Tiheduse määramine - Labori tihedusmõõtur ostsilleeruva U-toru sensoriga

Dokument määratleb meetodi toornafta ja samaväärsete toodete, mida saab katsetemperatuuril ja rõhul käsitada ühefaasiliste vedelikena, tiheduse määramise ostsilleeruva U-toruga tihedusmõõturi abi vahemikus 600 kg/m3 kuni 1 100 kg/m3. See dokument kehtib mis tahes aururõhuga vedelike kohta seni, kuni rakendatakse ettevaatusabinõusid, et tagada nende püsimine ühes faasis.

Kergemate komponentide kadumine põhjustab tiheduse muutumise nii proovi käitlemisel kui ka tiheduse määramise ajal. See meetod ei ole ette nähtud kasutamiseks sisseehitatud tihedusmõõturitega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12185; prEN ISO 12185

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEN ISO 7519

Toote tehniline dokumentatsioon (TTD) – Ehitusdokumentatsioon – Üld- ja koostejooniste koostamise üldpõhimõtted

Käesolev dokument kehtestab peamiselt ehituse ja arhitektuuri üld-ja koostejooniste üldised esituspõhimõtted.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7519; prEN ISO 7519

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEVS-EN ISO 4172

Toote tehniline dokumentatsioon (TTD) – Ehitusdokumentatsioon – Joonised monteeritavate konstruktsioonide koostamiseks

Käesolev dokument määrab kindlaks ehitusjooniste koostamise üldnõuded, mis on ette nähtud ehitiste ja rajatiste monteeritavate valmistoodete kokkupanemiseks töömaal.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 4172:2024; ISO 4172:2024

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

prEVS-ISO 5725-1

Mõõtmismeetodite ja tulemuste mõõtetäpsus (mõõteõigsus ja korduvustäpsus). Osa 1: Üldpõhimõtted ja mõisted

1.1 See dokument — tutvustab mõõtemeetodi või tulemuse hindamiseks vajalikke tingimusi, piiranguid ja ressursse või tulemus; — määratleb organisatsioonilise kava uuringu abil tõesuse ja korduvustäpsuse andmete saamiseks; — annab ISO 5725 (kõikide osade) jaoks vajalikud määratlused, statistilise mudeli ja põhimõtted; — ei ole kohaldatav pädevuskatsetele või etalonaine tootmisele, millel on oma standardid (vastavalt ISO 13528 ja juhend ISO Guide 35). 1.2 See dokument käsitleb eranditult mõõtemeetodeid, mis annavad tulemusi pidevas skaalas ja annavad katsetulemusena ühe väärtuse, kuigi see üksik väärtus võib olla vaatluste kogumi arvutuse tulemus. See määratleb väärtused, mis kirjeldavad kvantitatiivselt mõõtemeetodi võimet anda tõene tulemus (tõesus) või korrata antud tulemust (korduvustäpsus). See viitab, et täpselt identset objekti mõõdetakse täpselt samal viisil ja et mõõteprotsess on kontrolli all. Seda dokumenti võib kasutada väga paljude katseobjektide, sealhulgas gaasi, vedelike, pulbrite ja tahkete esemete puhul, mis on toodetud või looduslikult esinevad, eeldusel, et arvesse võetakse mis tahes katseobjekti heterogeensus. See dokument ei sisalda arvutusmeetodeid, mida on kirjeldatud teistes osades.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5725-1:2023

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

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

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

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

prEVS 847-1

Veevärk. Osa 1: Veehaarded
Waterworks - Part 1: Water Intakes

Standard kehtib veevärgi, sh ühis- või eraveevärgi veehaaretele ning on ette nähtud kasutamiseks veevärgi veeallika, tüübi ja asukoha valikul, veehaarde põhisõlmede projekteerimisel ja seadmete valikul ning veeallika ja veehaarde sanitaarkaitsealade projekteerimisel.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 847-1:2014
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: MTÜ Eesti Veevarustuse ja Kanalisatsiooni Inseneride Selts

STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS

Algupärase Eesti standardi ülevaatus toimub üldjuhul iga viie aasta järel ning selle eesmärk on kontrollida standardi tehnilist taset, vastavust aja nõuetele, vastavust kehtivatele õigusaktidele, kooskõla rahvusvaheliste või Euroopa standarditega jne.

Ülevaatuse tulemusena jäetakse standard kehtima, algatatakse standardi muudatuse või uustöötluse koostamine, tühistatakse standard või asendatakse see ülevõetava Euroopa või rahvusvahelise standardiga.

PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

EVS 886-1:2005

Lõhnaainete hajumine atmosfääris. Osa 1: Põhialused
Dispersion of odorants in the atmosphere. Part 1: Fundamentals (VDI 3788-1:2000)

Standard kirjeldab analüütiliste ja numbriliste mudelite nõudeid, lähenemisviisi ja rakendamise piire, vajalikke sisendmuutujaid ja saadavaid tulemusi lõhnaainete hajumise arvutamisel. Samuti annab standard mudeli kvaliteedi hindamise eesmärgil vajalikud kontrolli ja otstarbekohasuse kriteeriumid. Lõhnaainete hajumise füüsikalist modelleerimist tuulekanalis selles standardisarjas ei käsitleta.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS 887-1:2005

Lõhnade mõju ja selle hindamine. Osa 1: Lõhnahäiringu psühhomeetriline hindamine. Küsimustikud
Effects and assessment of odours. Part 1: Psychometric assessment of odour annoyance. Questionaries (VDI 3883-1:1997)

Standard kirjeldab intensiivselt lõhnavatest ainetest põhjustatud juba esineva või esineda võiva lõhnahäiringu uurimismeetodeid. Igas uuritavas piirkonnas valitakse vastavalt konkreetse uuringu eesmärkidele minimaalne arv leibkondi (üks küsitletav isik leibkonna kohta). Saadud tulemuste alusel peaks olema võimalik välja selgitada parameetrid mis sensoorsel teel tajutavate keskkonnaärritajate põhjal võimaldaksid häiringut identifitseerida ja kvantifitseerida.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

EVS 887-2:2005

Lõhnade mõju ja selle hindamine. Osa 2: Häirivate omaduste väljaselgitamine küsitluse teel
Effects and assessment of odours. Part 2: Determination of annoyance parameters by questioning (VDI 3883-2:1993)

Standard kirjeldab elanikkonna küsitlemise meetodit mistahes lõhnahäiringu mõõtmiseks. See kujutab endast kohalike elanike korduvat küsitlemist nende lõhnaaistingu kohta teatud ajahetkedel ja nende poolt häiringu taseme kohta antud hinnangut. Pikemate perioodide põhjal saadud tulemusi kasutatakse lõhnaainete poolt põhjustatud lõhnahäiringu koguseliseks hindamiseks.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 30.04.2024

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 758:2009

Metroloogia. Terminid ja määratlused
Metrology - Terms and definitions

Käesolev Eesti standard käsitleb metroloogiaalaseid termineid, esitab nende määratlused ning näidete ja märkuste abil annab juhiseid terminite kasutamiseks. Standardis on üldiselt esitatud üks termin ja mõne eesti- ja võõrkeelse termini rööpvormid. Standardis on toodud teatmelistena terminite vasted inglise (en), prantsuse (fr), saksa (de) ja vene (ru) keeles. Standard on varustatud eesti-, inglis-, prantsus-, saksa- ja venekeelsete terminite tähestikregistriga. Standard annab aluse ühiseks arusaamiseks metroloogiast, niihästi täppis- kui rakendusteadustes, meditsiinis, hariduses ja kõikjal mujal, kus tegeletakse mõõtmisega, olenemata mõõtetulemuse mõõtemääramatusest ja kasutusalast. Standardis määratletud terminid on mõeldud kasutamiseks ka riigiasutustes, ettevõtetes, akrediteerimisasutustes, ametites ja kutseühingutes.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 38 otsus 09.02.2024 2-8.2/52, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 15.02.2024 EVS Teatajas, pikendamisküsitluse tagasiside koond 26.03.2024 2-5/10

EVS 912:2019

Mitteautomaatkaalud. Taatlusmetoodika
Non-automatic weighing instruments. Verification procedure

See Eesti standard käsitleb rahvusvaheliste normdokumentide nõuetele vastavate ja Eestis taatluskohustust omavate mitteautomaatkaalude taatlemist, sätestades taatlusprotseduuri ning vastavusotsuse tegemise põhimõtted. Standardiga kehtestatav taatlusmetoodika on kasutatav direktiivide 2014/31/EL ja 2009/23/EÜ kohase vastavushindamise läbinud või Eesti riigisisest tüübikinnitust omavate täpsusklassi II, III ja IIII (vt tabel 1) mitteautomaatkaalude riigisisesel taatlusel nii labori-, sise- kui ka välistingimustes. Mitteautomaatkaalude täpsusklassid ja nende tähised on esitatud tabelis 1. Lihtsuse mõttes ei sisalda klassi märkimisviisi rakendus selles standardis ümber arvu olevat ovaali.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 38 otsus 09.02.2024 2-8.2/52, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 15.02.2024 EVS Teatajas

EVS 913:2019

Kütusetankurid. Taatlusmetoodika
Fuel dispensers. Verification procedure

See Eesti standard käsitleb rahvusvaheliste normdokumentide nõuetele vastavate ja Eestis taatluskohustust omavate kütusetankurite taatlemist nende kasutuskohas. Standard sätestab taatlusprotseduuri ning vastavusotsuse tegemise põhimõtted kooskõlas asjakohaste rahvusvaheliste normdokumentidega. Standardis esitatud metoodika objektiks on vedelate naftasaaduste väljastatava koguse mõõtevahendite direktiivi 2014/32/EL, 2004/22/EÜ või dokumendi OIML R 117-1:2007 nõuete alusel valmistatud 0,5 täpsusklassiga kütusetankurite (v.a veeldatud gaaside tankurid) riigisisene taatlus.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 38 otsus 09.02.2024 2-8.2/52, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 15.02.2024 EVS Teatajas

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardite ja CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mille on Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusele kättesaadavaks teinud Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid, ja mille Eesti standardina avaldamiseks on vajalik täiendav ettevalmistusaeg. Selliste teadete avaldamine võib olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samal ajal nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

Igal kuul uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist. Lisateave standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

EN 1991-1-2:2024
Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures – Part 1-2: Actions on structures exposed to fire

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 09.2027

EN 1993-1-2:2024
Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures - Part 1-2: General rules - Structural fire design

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 09.2027

EN ISO 15610:2024
Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Qualification based on tested welding consumables (ISO 15610:2024)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 05.2024

EN ISO 4172:2024
Technical product documentation (TPD) - Construction documentation - Drawings for the assembly of prefabricated structures (ISO 4172:2024)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 05.2024

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN 12255-3:2024

Reoveepuhastid. Osa 3: Eelpuhastus
Wastewater treatment plants - Part 3: Preliminary treatment

See standard määratleb reovee eelpuhastuse projekteerimise põhimõtted ja toimivusnõuded reoveepuhastitele, milles on kasutusel võred sõelaava suurusega 50 µm ja üle selle, ning mis teenindavad enam kui 50 ie. Samuti hõlmab see liivaeemaldust ja rasvaeraldust. MÄRKUS 1 Mikrovõrede kohta, mille sõelaava suurus jääb alla 50 mikroni, vt standardit EN 12255-16. MÄRKUS 2 Standardi esmane kasutusala on reoveepuhastid, mis on projekteeritud olme- ja munitsipaalreovee puhastamiseks. Siiski on selles sisalduvat teavet võimalik kasutada ka kaubandusliku ja tööstusliku tegevuse käigus tekkiva reovee eelpuhastuse ning ühisvoolse kanalisatsiooni ülevoolude puhul. Dokumenti kohaldatakse koos standarditega EN 12255-1 ja EN 12255-10.

EVS-EN 1725:2023

Mööbel. Voodid. Nõuded ohutusele, tugevusele ja vastupidavusele
Furniture - Beds - Requirements for safety, strength and durability

See dokument määrab kindlaks ohutuse, tugevuse ja vastupidavuse nõuded igat tüüpi täielikult kokkupandud vooditele, mida täiskasvanud kasutavad koduses ja koduvälises keskkonnas, sealhulgas nende komponentidele, nagu voodiraamid, voodipõhjad, madratsid ja kattemadratsid (kui need moodustavad terviku koos madratsiga) ning ka madratsid ja kattemadratsid, kui need tarnitakse koos voodipõhjaga. Testid põhinevad kuni 110 kg kaaluvatel kasutajatel. See ei kehti klappvoodite kohta, välja arvatud magamisfunktsioonid. See ei kehti narivoodite, kõrgete voodite ja haiglavoodite kohta, kus kehtivad eraldi standardid, samuti vesi- ja õhkvooditele. Lisanõuded võivad kehtida toodetele, millel on lisafunktsioonid, nt panipaigad, diivanvoodid ja lahtikäivad diivanvoodid. Vastupidavuskatse, jaotis 6.6.1, katse 11, kehtib ainult elektriliselt juhitavate voodite kohta. See ei sisalda nõudeid vastupidavusele vananemisele, lagunemisele, süttivusele ja elektriohutusele. Lisa A (normlisa) täpsustab katsemeetodid sõrmede kinnijäämisele. Lisa B (teatmelisa) esitab põhjenduse.

EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016/A1:2021

Keskkonnamärgised ja -teatised. Isedeklareeritavad keskkonnaväited (II tüüpi keskkonnamärgistamine). Muudatus 1: Süsiniku jalajälg, süsinikneutraalne
Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) - Amendment 1: Carbon footprint, carbon neutral (ISO 14021:2016/Amd 1:2021)

Muudatus standardile EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016.

EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016+A1:2021

Keskkonnamärgised ja -teatised. Isedeklareeritavad keskkonnaväited (II tüüpi keskkonnamärgistamine)
Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) (ISO 14021:2016 + ISO 14021:2016/Amd 1:2021)

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks isedeklareeritud keskkonnaväidete, sh seletuste, sümbolite ja graafika nõuded toodete puhul. Lisaks kirjeldab standard keskkonnaväidetes üldiselt kasutatavaid mõisteid ja määratleb nende kasutuse. Samuti kirjeldab see rahvusvaheline standard isedeklareeritavate keskkonnaväidete üldist hindamis- ja tõendamismetoodikat ning selle standardi valitud väidete eri hindamis- ja tõendamismeetodeid. See rahvusvaheline standard ei välista, asenda ega muuda mingil viisil seadusjärgselt nõutavat keskkonnateavet, -nõudeid või -märgistamist või mis tahes muid kohaldatavaid õiguslikke nõudeid.

EVS-EN ISO 4136:2022

Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Ristsuunalised tõmbekatsed
Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Transverse tensile test (ISO 4136:2022)

See dokument sätestab teimikute suurused ja põkk-keevisliite ristsuunaliste tõmbekatsete läbiviimise korra tõmbetugevuse ja purunemise asukoha määramiseks. See dokument kehtib mis tahes kujuga metalsetest materjalidest mis tahes sulakeevitusprotsessiga saadud põkkliidetele.

EVS-EN ISO 5173:2023

Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Paindekatse
Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Bend tests (ISO 5173:2023)

See dokument määrab meetodi põkkõmblustest, plakeeritud põkkõmblustest (edasi jaotatud plakeeritud plaatide õmblusteks ja plakeeritud õmblusteks) ja põkkõmbluseta plakeeritud kihist võetud katsekehade juure, pealispinna ja külje põikpaindekatsetamiseks, et paljastada defektid katsekeha pinnal või pinna lähedal, mis on paindekatse ja/või plastsuse hindamise ajal tõmbe all. See annab ka katsekeha mõõtmed. Lisaks täpsustab see dokument meetodid, mida tuleb kasutada keevisliidete kopeeriga põikpaindekatsete asemel, kui põhimaterjalide, termomõjutsoonide ja/või keevismetalli füüsikalistes ja

mehaanilistes omadustes on painde suhtes oluline erinevus. See dokument kehtib metallmaterjalide toodete kõikidele vormidele, mille keevisliited on valmistatud mis tahes keevitusprotsessiga.

EVS-EN ISO 9016:2022

Metalsete materjalide keevisliidete purustav katsetamine. Löökpaindekatsed. Katsekehade asukoht, soone asend ja uurimine

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Impact tests - Test specimen location, notch orientation and examination (ISO 9016:2022)

See dokument määratleb meetodi, mida peamiselt kasutada katsekehade asukoha ja soone asendi kirjeldamisel keevitatud põkkliidete lööpaindekatsetamisel ja protokollimisel. See dokument kohaldub metalsetest materjalidest kõikide tooteliikide löökpaindekatsetamisele, mis on valmistatud mis tahes sula- ja survekeevitusprotsessiga. Seda kasutatakse koos standardisarjaga ISO 148 ja see sisaldab katsekehade tähistuse ja lisaprotokollimise nõudeid.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 1725:2023	Furniture - Beds - Requirements for safety, strength and durability	Mööbel. Voodid. Nõuded ohutusele, tugevusele ja vastupidavusele
EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016/A1:2021	Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) - Amendment 1: Carbon footprint, carbon neutral (ISO 14021:2016/Amd 1:2021)	Keskkonnamärgised ja -teatised. Isedeklareeritavad keskkonnaväited (II tüüpi keskkonnamärgistamine). Muudatus 1: Süsiniku jalajälg, süsinikneutraalne
EVS-EN ISO 4136:2022	Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Transverse tensile test (ISO 4136:2022)	Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Ristsuunalised tõmbekatsed
EVS-EN ISO 5173:2023	Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Bend tests (ISO 5173:2023)	Metalsete materjalide keevisõmbluste purustav katsetamine. Paindekatse
EVS-EN ISO 9016:2022	Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Impact tests - Test specimen location, notch orientation and examination (ISO 9016:2022)	Metalsete materjalide keevisliidete purustav katsetamine. Löökpaindekatsed. Katsekehade asukoht, soone asend ja uurimine