

EVS

TEATAJA

Avaldatud 15.06.2026

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite **arvamusküsitlus**

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite **tõlked kommenteerimisel**

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

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01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN IEC 61360-7:2026

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme - Part 7: Data dictionary of cross-domain concepts

This part of the EN IEC 61360 specifies the new data dictionary (domain) "IEC 61360-7 - General items" including its generic concepts. The IEC 61360-7 data dictionary provides concepts (dictionary elements e.g. classes, properties) intended for cross-domain use.

This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

The IEC 61360-7 data dictionary is published in IEC CDD and is available at <https://cdd.iec.ch>.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61360-7:2024; EN IEC 61360-7:2026

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

CWA 18385:2026

SAREF4TESS Ontology Requirements Specification

This CWA defines a semantic framework for modelling, integrating, and optimizing Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems within modern energy ecosystems. It supports data harmonization and semantic interoperability between TES components and energy management systems.

This CWA addresses small to medium-scale TES systems, as applied in building and district-level energy systems. Larger TES installations are outside the main scope, although the semantic framework may be extended in the future. Industrial process heat applications are excluded from the current scope and identified as future work.

NOTE The document provides a state-of-the-art description aligned with the scope of the HYSTORE Horizon Europe project, focusing on the "All-in-One Solution" for latent TES and zeolite-water sorption for TCM TES. This represents a specific initial use case and may not fully cover other PCM and TCM based TES systems. Therefore, the ontology is designed to be extensible, providing future expansion of its abstraction level and domain of application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18385:2026

CWA 18387:2026

Seafood marketing - Recommendations - Consumer and seafood types

This document provides recommendations on how to efficiently communicate with consumers about seafood, and to engage and influence various types of consumers to encourage consumption of sustainable seafood. Seafood as part of a meal also containing non-seafood ingredients, e.g. ready-to-eat meals, is included in this document.

This document excludes:

- food or feed for species other than humans;
- food items with only a small fraction of seafood;
- dietary supplements.

This document does not differentiate between information elements that are mandatory to share (e.g. because of labelling regulations) and information elements that are voluntary. That is partly because the legally required information elements represent a minimum and need to be communicated regardless of any recommendations, and partly because various labelling regulations exist in different domains. The objective of this CWA is to make these recommendations generally relevant and applicable.

This document does not go into detail on how claims made in a marketing campaign might be verified, nor does it recommend communicating information elements that are likely to be perceived as negative by the consumer. The reason is that while verification and the ability to substantiate a claim is important, it is not normally part of a marketing campaign (and neither is the highlighting of information that is unlikely to elicit a positive reaction). An exception to this is certification status that can constitute indirect verification of some claims, and which it may be relevant to communicate in some circumstances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18387:2026

EVS-EN 18167:2026

Quality along the patient pathway for medical imaging in radiology services

This document specifies the requirements for implementation of a quality system along the patient pathway in radiology services. The objective is to ensure high quality delivery of all aspects of the examination safety and patient care.

This document deals with procedures using X-rays, ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging on humans, including diagnostic procedures and interventional radiology as well as remote practices. It also applies, in its principles, to any other technique and modality that would be used in radiology services.

The document covers:

- the different steps of patient care (from the imaging referral, before, during, and after the examination);

- the corresponding human resources and technical-medical requirements;
- quality and risk management.

This document does not apply to radiotherapy and nuclear medicine, nor to equipment and radiation controls which are covered in other standards. This document excludes requirements related to research and education themes.

This document establishes best practices description which constitutes a reference for audits, including clinical audits. Nevertheless, the clinical audits methodology, already defined at the European level, and implemented under the responsibility of each country is excluded from the document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18167:2026

EVS-EN ISO 19011:2026

Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO 19011:2026)

See dokument annab juhiseid juhtimissüsteemi auditeerimise kohta, sh auditeerimise põhimõtete, auditi programmide juhtimise ja juhtimissüsteemi auditite läbiviimise kohta, samuti juhiseid auditi protsessiga hõlmatud isikute kompetentsuse hindamise kohta. Nende isikute hulka kuuluvad auditi programmi juhtiv(ad) isik(ud), audiitorid ja auditirühmad.

See on kohaldatav kõikides organisatsioonides, kus on vaja kavandada ja läbi viia juhtimissüsteemi auditeid või juhtida auditi programmi.

Selle dokumendi kohaldamine muud tüüpi auditites on võimalik, eeldades, et pööratakse erilist tähelepanu vajaliku spetsiifilise kompetentsi kindlakstegemisele ja saavutatavatele eesmärkidele.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19011:2026; EN ISO 19011:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19011:2018

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

CWA 18386:2026

Determination of nucleic acid encapsulation efficiency in Lipid Nanoparticles using fluorometry

This document specifies a standardized analytical protocol for the quantification of RNA and DNA encapsulation efficiency in lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) using a fluorometric method. The method is based on the use of fluorescence dyes that selectively interact with free nucleic acids, enabling a clear distinction between encapsulated and non-encapsulated species. To determine the total nucleic acid content, the LNPs are lysed using a detergent-based treatment, allowing complete release of the encapsulated material for accurate measurement.

The protocol described herein is designed to offer a rapid, sensitive, and reproducible approach for the non-destructive quantification of nucleic acid encapsulation efficiency. It addresses the limitations of traditional techniques such as gel electrophoresis and UV spectroscopy, which may lack sensitivity and specificity.

This document is applicable to the characterization of LNP formulations used for nucleic acid delivery, particularly in research and early development phases. It is intended for use by academic laboratories, biotechnology companies, and pharmaceutical developers working on LNP-based systems for therapeutic applications.

The scope of this document is limited to the analytical determination of encapsulation efficiency by fluorometry. It does not cover aspects related to LNP formulation, physicochemical characterization, in vivo performance, or therapeutic efficacy.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18386:2026

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 18167:2026

Quality along the patient pathway for medical imaging in radiology services

This document specifies the requirements for implementation of a quality system along the patient pathway in radiology services. The objective is to ensure high quality delivery of all aspects of the examination safety and patient care.

This document deals with procedures using X-rays, ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging on humans, including diagnostic procedures and interventional radiology as well as remote practices. It also applies, in its principles, to any other technique and modality that would be used in radiology services.

The document covers:

- the different steps of patient care (from the imaging referral, before, during, and after the examination);
- the corresponding human resources and technical-medical requirements;
- quality and risk management.

This document does not apply to radiotherapy and nuclear medicine, nor to equipment and radiation controls which are covered in other standards. This document excludes requirements related to research and education themes.

This document establishes best practices description which constitutes a reference for audits, including clinical audits. Nevertheless, the clinical audits methodology, already defined at the European level, and implemented under the responsibility of each country is excluded from the document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18167:2026

EVS-EN ISO 12487:2026

Medical electrical equipment - Clinical performance evaluation of clinical thermometers (ISO 12487:2026)

This document specifies the requirements and methods for the clinical investigation of medical electrical (ME) equipment used to measure the body temperature in indirect measurement mode.

This document covers both intermittently and continuously measuring clinical thermometers.

NOTE 1 This document does not apply to clinical thermometers measuring the body temperature in direct measurement mode.

NOTE 2 For clinical thermometers in direct measurement mode determining the technical accuracy in accordance with ISO 80601-2-56:—¹) is considered sufficient.

This document is applicable to clinical thermometers with claimed measurement time shorter than 60 seconds (for methods such as oral or rectal measurement), or shorter than 5 minutes (for methods such as axillary measurement), and which are treated as predictive type thermometers and fall under the scope of this document.

This document specifies additional disclosure requirements.

This document does not apply to the clinical investigation of a screening thermographs for human febrile temperature screening whose laboratory accuracy requirements are described in IEC 80601-2-59.

This document does not apply to pulmonary artery catheter for the determination of cardiac output by thermodilution.

NOTE 3 ISO 80601-2-56:—¹) does include pulmonary artery catheter for the determination of cardiac output by thermodilution.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 12487:2026; EN ISO 12487:2026

EVS-EN ISO 5364:2026

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Oropharyngeal airways (ISO 5364:2026)

This document specifies requirements for oropharyngeal airways.

This document is not applicable to metal oropharyngeal airways, nor to requirements concerning flammability of oropharyngeal airways.

This document is not applicable to supralaryngeal airways, which are covered by ISO 11712[1].

The requirements that are also applicable to other airway devices have been removed from this document as they now appear in the general airway device standard (ISO 18190).

The requirements in this device-specific standard take precedence over any conflicting requirements in the general standard for airway devices (ISO 18190).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5364:2026; EN ISO 5364:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5364:2016

EVS-EN ISO 80369-1:2026

Meditisiinis kasutatavad väikseavalised liitmikud vedelikele ja gaasidele. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 80369-1:2025)

This document specifies general interface requirements for small-bore connectors that form part of a medical device or accessory that conveys liquids or gases to a patient.

This document also identifies the applications for which these small-bore connectors are intended to be used, which include, but are not limited to:

- respiratory;
- enteral;
- limb cuff inflation;
- neural;
- intravascular or hypodermic;
- other use cases utilizing an ISO 80369-7 small-bore connector.

This document provides the methodology to assess non-interconnectable characteristics of small-bore connectors based on their inherent design in order to reduce the risk of misconnections between medical devices or between accessories for different applications as specified in this document as well as those that can be developed under future parts of the ISO and IEC 80369 series.

NOTE Clause A.2 contains guidance or rationale for this Clause.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80369-1:2025; EN ISO 80369-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 80369-1:2018

EVS-EN ISO 9680:2026

Dentistry - Operating lights (ISO 9680:2026)

This document specifies requirements and test methods for operating lights used in dental treatment and intended for illuminating the oral cavity of patients. It also contains specifications on the instructions for use, marking and packaging.

This document applies to operating lights, irrespective of the technology of the light source.

This document excludes auxiliary light sources and those intended for patient contact, e.g. from dental handpieces and dental headlamps, fiberoptic intraoral operating lights and operating lights which are specifically designed for use in oral surgery.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9680:2026; EN ISO 9680:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9680:2021

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN/TR 18325:2026

Rubber materials obtained from EndofLife Tyres – Guidelines for the compliance to CLP and REACH regulations – Granulates and powders

This document provides to ELT recyclers and producers of ELT derived materials an approach to the compliance with the European CPL and REACH regulations.

This document provides a guidance to:

- Identify the relevant hazardous substances expected in ELT derived rubber (granulates and powders),
- Assess the hazardous classification of the material according to the CLP regulation based on the expected concentration range of these substances,
- Support the REACH compliance of the materials.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 18325:2026

CEN/TR 18326:2026

Report on installation scenarios, available test methods and national legislation to be considered for the fire performance classification of roof systems with above roof mounted PV modules

This document reviews installation scenarios, available test methods and national legislations to be considered when determining the external fire performance of roofs with above roof PV systems.

The report also reviews the current partners and approvals in the planning, installation and operation/maintenance of above roof PV installations, together with their current responsibilities.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 18326:2026

EVS-EN 18161:2026

Water quality - Guidance standard on survey and monitoring freshwater mussel populations and their environment

This document provides the information needed to assess the condition over time of a unionid population, and the level of information for assessing whether a plan or project may be detrimental to their future prospects. It provides guidance on methods for survey and monitoring unionid mussel populations and the environmental characteristics important for maintaining populations in favourable condition. The document is based on best practice developed and used by unionid mussel experts in Europe, and describes approaches that individual countries have adopted for survey, data analysis and condition assessment.

Standard methods for restoring populations are not within the scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18161:2026

EVS-EN 18222:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Rakendusliidesed tootepassi olelusringi haldamise ja otsitavuse jaoks Digital Product Passport - Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for the product passport lifecycle management and searchability

This document aims to standardize the specifications for the API of the Digital Product Passport (DPP) as mandated by the ESPR of the European Commission. The purpose of this API is to facilitate the searchability of DPPs, as well as to provide the necessary means for interactions throughout the lifecycle of a product's DPP.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18222:2026

EVS-EN 18223:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Süsteemi koostalitlusvõime Digital Product Passport - System interoperability

The scope of this document includes:

- the semantic description of a product, including its properties where relevant and the semantic aspects to represent the product lifecycle;
- a common information model allowing for the implementation of data dictionary systems;
- metadata models and formats to be used in exchange and representation, allowing for the integration of dictionaries;

- rules on how to systematically use such metadata models when developing product group specific data models and dictionaries;
- technical and organizational interoperability.

This document follows the approach of standard interoperability layers and proposes the following aspects in this regard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18223:2026

EVS-EN IEC 63369-1:2026

Carbon footprint calculation applicable to industrial lithium-ion batteries - Part 1: General requirements and methodology

IEC 63369-1:2026 addresses general requirements and methodology, whereas intended IEC 63369-2 and intended IEC 63369-3 address applications of the methodology and default values of the CFF parameters by geographic area (see Annex B).

This document provides a comprehensive methodology for the calculation of carbon footprint of industrial type Li-ion battery systems from cradle to grave.

Second life and/or usage that was not intended when the battery was put on the market is not taken into account in this document.

This document, along with the other parts of this series, does not apply to batteries for portable, SLI and electric road vehicle traction applications. The definition of the parameters used for the carbon footprint calculation allows for comparability of results for all rechargeable Li-ion chemistries.

Classes of representative products are defined in this document to allow comparison inside each class.

This methodology, based on the data provided by the battery manufacturer, is mainly intended to allow a carbon footprint assessment of several battery solutions over the Cumulated Requested Service (CRS). This assessment can be used in the selection process of the battery purchaser.

The methodology can also be used for a variety of purposes such as battery system development, eco-design and participation in voluntary or mandatory programs.

The methodology in this document is based exclusively on attributional life cycle assessment (LCA).

The carbon footprint calculation of charging equipment and power conversion equipment not necessary for battery functions is not covered in this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63369-1:2026; EN IEC 63369-1:2026

EVS-EN ISO 18090-1:2026

Radiological protection - Characteristics of reference pulsed radiation - Part 1: Photon radiation (ISO 18090-1:2026)

This document is directly applicable to pulsed X-radiation with pulse duration of 0,1 ms up to 10 s. This range covers the whole range used in medical diagnostics at the time of publication. Some specifications can also be applicable for much shorter pulses; one example is the air kerma of one pulse. Such a pulse can be produced, e.g. by X-ray flash units or high-intensity femtosecond-lasers. Other specifications are not applicable for much shorter pulses; one example is the time-dependent behaviour of the air kerma rate. This cannot be measurable for technical reasons as no suitable instrument is available, e.g. for pulses produced by a femtosecond-laser.

This document specifies the characteristics of reference pulsed radiation for calibrating and testing radiation protection dosimeters and dose rate meters with respect to their response to pulsed radiation. At this point, it is only concerned with the characteristics of single pulses. Single pulses are the most difficult for dosimeters to measure. Determining the dose for repeated pulses is easier, but still more difficult than for continuous radiation, i.e. the performance of the dosimeters when measuring repeated pulses lies between these extremes. The radiation characteristics includes the following:

- time-dependent behaviour of the air kerma rate of the pulse;
- time-dependent behaviour of the X-ray tube high voltage during the pulse;
- uniformity of the air kerma rate within a cross-sectional area of the radiation beam;
- air kerma of one radiation pulse;
- air kerma rate of the radiation pulse;
- repetition frequency.

This document does not define new radiation qualities but uses those radiation qualities specified in existing ISO and IEC standards. Instead, this document gives the link between the parameters for pulsed radiation and the parameters for continuous radiation specifying the radiation qualities. It does not specify specific values or series of values for the pulsed radiation field but specifies only those limits for the relevant pulsed radiation parameters that are required for calibrating dosimeters and dose rate meters and for determining their response depending on the said parameters.

The pulse parameters with respect to the phantom-related quantities were determined using conversion coefficients according to ISO 4037 (all parts). This is possible as the radiation qualities specified in existing ISO and IEC standards are used.

A given reference pulsed X-ray facility is characterized by the parameter ranges over which the full specifications and requirements according to this document are met. Therefore, not all reference pulsed X-ray facilities can produce pulses covering the same parameter ranges.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 18090-1:2026; EN ISO 18090-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 18090-1:2019

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN ISO 8743:2026

Fasteners - Grooved pins - Half-length centre grooved (ISO 8743:2026)

This document specifies the characteristics of grooved pins with half-length centre oval grooves (with closed ends), in steel and stainless steel, and with nominal diameter 1 mm to 25 mm.

These grooved pins are designed to fulfil the main following functions:

- relative rotation of the assembled parts, and
- positioning or guiding,

with an easy installation (due to its symmetrical shape) and a high level of pull-out resistance (due to the elastic fit behaviour of the pin).

The general requirements (including functional principles for grooved pins and assembly) are specified in ISO 13669.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8743:2026; EN ISO 8743:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8743:1999

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

CEN ISO/ASTM TR 52958:2026

Additive manufacturing of metals - Powder bed fusion (PBF) - In-situ coaxial photodiode monitoring for lack of fusion flaw detection in PBF-LB (ISO/ASTM TR 52958:2026)

This document provides a workflow comprising experimental procedures and flaw detection algorithms aimed at locating flaws in parts produced during the powder bed fusion-laser-based (PBF-LB) process of metals. It emphasizes the use of coaxial photodiode-based in-situ monitoring and statistical and clustering machine learning algorithms, particularly for detecting lack of fusion-induced flaws. The workflow delineates setting thresholds for statistical detection and determining the number of clusters for machine learning algorithms, utilizing intentional seeded flaws in parts. Validation procedures are provided through computed tomography scanner data. Hardware limitations and considerations for multi-laser processes are addressed, with attention to potential issues.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM TR 52958:2026; CEN ISO/ASTM TR 52958:2026

EVS-EN IEC 61360-7:2026

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme - Part 7: Data dictionary of cross-domain concepts

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This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

The IEC 61360-7 data dictionary is published in IEC CDD and is available at <https://cdd.iec.ch>.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61360-7:2024; EN IEC 61360-7:2026

EVS-EN IEC 62841-3-3:2022/A11:2026

Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning aiatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 3-3: Erinõuded transporditavatele hõõvelpinkidele ja paksushõõvelpinkidele

Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 3-3: Particular requirements for transportable planers and thicknessers

Amendment to EN IEC 62841-3-3:2022

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62841-3-3:2026/A11:2026

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62841-3-3:2026

EVS-EN IEC 62841-3-3:2026

Käeshoitavad elektrimootoriga tööriistad, transporditavad tööriistad ja muru- ning aiatöömashinad. Ohutus. Osa 3-3: Erinõuded transporditavatele hõõvelpinkidele ja paksushõõvelpinkidele

Electric motor-operated hand-held tools, transportable tools and lawn and garden machinery - Safety - Part 3-3: Particular requirements for transportable planers and thicknessers

IEC 62841-3-3:2024 is to be used in conjunction with [IEC 62841-1:2014](#). This document supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 62841-1, so as to convert it into the IEC Standard: Particular requirements for transportable planers and thicknessers.

IEC 62841-1:2014, Clause 1 is applicable, except as follows:

This document applies to transportable planers, thicknessers and combined planers and thicknessers intended for cutting wood and analogous materials with a maximum planing width of 330 mm.

This document does not apply to planers, thicknessers or combined planers and thicknessers other than transportable.

NOTE 101 ISO 19085-7:2019 gives requirements for planers, thicknessers or combined planers and thicknessers other than transportable.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62841-3-3:2024; EN IEC 62841-3-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61029-2-3:2011

EVS-EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024/AC:2026

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-100: Particular requirements for hand-held mains-operated garden blowers, vacuums and blower vacuums

Corrigendum to EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024/AC:2026-06

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

CEN/TS 15502-3-3:2026

Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 3-3: 100 % Hydrogen - Expansion of EN 15502-2-1:2022

Shall be according to EN 15502-2-1:2022+A1:2023, Clause 1 with the following modifications:

Replace:

"This document covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C₁ up to C₍₁₁₎ and the types B₂, B₃ and B₅:"

By:

"This document covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C₁, C₃ up to C₉ and the types B₂, B₃ and B₅:"

b) is replaced by:

b) that use combustible gases of gas group 4Y at the nominal pressure of 20 mbar;

Appliance category	P _n	P _{min}	P _{max}
4th family	20	17	25

k) is not applicable.

Add at the end of the list, after k), following:

l) which are fully premixed appliances equipped with a Pneumatic Gas/Air Ratio controller (PGAR) or an Adaptive Combustion Control Function (ACCF) that are intended to be connected to hydrogen gas grids where the quality of the distributed hydrogen gas is likely expected to stay within a Wobbe index range of 42 to 46 MJ/m³.

Replace in the list following

"This document does not cover all the requirements for:"

ab), ag), ah) and al) by:

ab) appliances that are intended to be connected to gas grids where the quality of the distributed hydrogen gas is likely to vary outside the Wobbe index range of 42 to 46 MJ/m³;

ag) C₍₁₀₎ boilers;

ah) C₍₁₁₎ boilers;

al) Partially premixed appliances equipped with an adaptive combustion control function (ACCF).

and add an) and ao);

an) The conversion from natural gas to hydrogen.

ao) The risk of aeration of the gas supply to the appliance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15502-3-3:2026

CWA 18385:2026

SAREF4TESS Ontology Requirements Specification

This CWA defines a semantic framework for modelling, integrating, and optimizing Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems within modern energy ecosystems. It supports data harmonization and semantic interoperability between TES components and energy management systems.

This CWA addresses small to medium-scale TES systems, as applied in building and district-level energy systems. Larger TES installations are outside the main scope, although the semantic framework may be extended in the future. Industrial process heat applications are excluded from the current scope and identified as future work.

NOTE The document provides a state-of-the-art description aligned with the scope of the Hystore Horizon Europe project, focusing on the “All-in-One Solution” for latent TES and zeolite-water sorption for TCM TES. This represents a specific initial use case and may not fully cover other PCM and TCM based TES systems. Therefore, the ontology is designed to be extensible, providing future expansion of its abstraction level and domain of application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18385:2026

EVS-EN IEC 62397:2026

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Resistance temperature detectors

IEC 62397:2022 describes the requirements for resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) suitable for applications in I&C systems important to safety of nuclear power plants. The requirements of RTDs include design, materials, manufacturing, testing, calibration, procurement, and inspection. RTDs used for safety applications in Nuclear Power Plants can be categorized into direct-immersed and thermowell-mounted RTDs. This standard describes the requirements for the design, material selection, procurement, construction, and testing of resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) used in nuclear power plants (NPPs). These RTDs may be used in both the nuclear safety I&C systems and/or in the non-safety-related instrumentation systems. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2007; it also cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 61224:1993. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62397:2022; EN IEC 62397:2026

EVS-EN IEC 62705:2026

Nuclear facilities - Instrumentation and control important to safety – Radiation monitoring systems (RMS): Characteristics and lifecycle

IEC 62705:2022 gives requirements for the lifecycle management of radiation monitoring systems (RMS) and gives guidance on the application of existing IEC standards covering the design and qualification of systems and equipment. The purpose of this document is to lay down requirements for the lifecycle management of RMSs and give application guidance. This document is intended to be consistent with the latest versions of International Standards dealing with radiation monitors, sampling of radioactive materials, instruments calibration, hardware and software design, classification, and qualification. This document is applicable to RMSs installed in nuclear facilities intended for use during normal operation, anticipated operational occurrences (AOO), design basis accidents (DBA) and design extension conditions (DEC), including severe accidents (SA). This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - modification of the title. - to be consistent with the categorization of the accident condition. - to update the references to new standards published since the first edition. - to update the terms and definitions.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62705:2022; EN IEC 62705:2026

EVS-EN IEC/IEEE 62582-1:2026

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods - Part 1: General

This part of the IEC/IEEE 62582 series contains requirements for application of the other parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 related to specific methods for condition monitoring in electrical equipment important to safety of nuclear power plants. It also includes requirements which are common to all methods. The procedures defined in IEC/IEEE 62582 are intended for detailed condition monitoring.

IEC/IEEE 62582 specifies condition monitoring methods in sufficient detail to enhance the accuracy and repeatability, and provide standard formats for reporting the results. The methods specified are applicable to electrical equipment containing polymeric materials. Some methods are especially designed for the measurement of condition of a limited range of equipment whilst others can be applied to all types of equipment for which the polymeric parts are accessible.

Although the scope of IEC/IEEE 62582 is limited to the application of instrumentation and control systems important to safety, the condition monitoring methods can also be applicable to other components which include polymeric materials.

The different parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 are measurement standards, primarily for use in the management of ageing in initial qualification and after installation. For the technical background of condition monitoring methods, reference is made to other IEC standards, e.g.

IEC 60544-5 [1]. Information on the role of condition monitoring in qualification of electrical equipment important to safety is found in IEC/IEEE 60780-323. General information on management of ageing can be found in IEC 62342 [5] and IEEE 1205 [6].

NOTE A simplified version of the procedures can be appropriate for preliminary assessment of the need for detailed measurements.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC/IEEE 62582-1:2024; EN IEC/IEEE 62582-1:2026

EVS-EN IEC/IEEE 62582-2:2026

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods - Part 2: Indenter measurements

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 contains methods for condition monitoring of organic and polymeric materials in instrumentation and control systems using the indenter measurement technique in the detail necessary to produce accurate and reproducible measurements. It includes the requirements for the selection of samples, the measurement system and measurement conditions, and the reporting of the measurement results.

The different parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 are measurement standards, primarily for use in the management of ageing in initial qualification and after installation. IEC/IEEE 62582-1 includes requirements for the application of the other parts of the IEC/IEEE 62582 series and some elements which are common to all methods. Information on the role of condition monitoring in the qualification of equipment important to safety is found in IEC/IEEE 60780-323.

This document is intended for application to non-energised equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC/IEEE 62582-2:2022; EN IEC/IEEE 62582-2:2026

EVS-EN IEC/IEEE 62582-3:2026

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods - Part 3: Elongation at break

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 contains methods for condition monitoring of organic and polymeric materials in instrumentation and control systems using tensile elongation techniques in the detail necessary to produce accurate and reproducible measurements. This document includes the requirements for selection of samples, the measurement system and conditions, and the reporting of the measurement results.

The different parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 are measurement standards, primarily for use in the management of ageing in initial qualification and after installation. IEC/IEEE 62582-1 includes requirements for the application of the other parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 and some elements which are common to all methods. Information on the role of condition monitoring in qualification of equipment important to safety is found in IEC/IEEE 60780-323.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC/IEEE 62582-3:2024; EN IEC/IEEE 62582-3:2026

EVS-EN IEC/IEEE 62582-4:2026

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods - Part 4: Oxidation induction techniques

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 specifies methods for condition monitoring of organic and polymeric materials in instrumentation and control systems using oxidation induction techniques in the detail necessary to produce accurate and reproducible measurements. It includes the requirements for sample preparation, the measurement system and conditions, and the reporting of the measurement results.

The different parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 are measurement standards, primarily for use in the management of ageing in initial qualification and after installation. IEC/IEEE 62582-1 includes requirements for the application of the other parts of the IEC/IEEE 62582 series and some elements which are common to all methods. Information on the role of condition monitoring in the qualification of equipment important to safety is found in IEC/IEEE 60780-323.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC/IEEE 62582-4:2022; EN IEC/IEEE 62582-4:2026

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CWA 18385:2026

SAREF4TESS Ontology Requirements Specification

This CWA defines a semantic framework for modelling, integrating, and optimizing Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems within modern energy ecosystems. It supports data harmonization and semantic interoperability between TES components and energy management systems.

This CWA addresses small to medium-scale TES systems, as applied in building and district-level energy systems. Larger TES installations are outside the main scope, although the semantic framework may be extended in the future. Industrial process heat applications are excluded from the current scope and identified as future work.

NOTE The document provides a state-of-the-art description aligned with the scope of the Hystore Horizon Europe project, focusing on the "All-in-One Solution" for latent TES and zeolite-water sorption for TCM TES. This represents a specific initial use case and may not fully cover other PCM and TCM based TES systems. Therefore, the ontology is designed to be extensible, providing future expansion of its abstraction level and domain of application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18385:2026

EVS-EN IEC 61936-1:2021/AC:2026

Tugevoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV ja alalispingega üle 1,5 kV.

Osa 1: Vahelduvpinge

Power installations exceeding 1 kV AC and 1,5 kV DC - Part 1: AC (IEC 61936-1:2021)

Standardi EVS-EN IEC 61936-1:2021 parandus

Keel: et

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61936-1:2021

Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61936-1:2021+A11:2026

EVS-EN IEC 62683-1:2026

Switchgear, controlgear and their assemblies for low-voltage - Product data and properties for information exchange - Part 1: Catalogue data

IEC 62683-1:2026 establishes the reference dictionary of the general description of classes of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies based on defined properties. This dictionary is used to facilitate the exchange in electronic format of data describing low voltage switchgear and controlgear, their accessories and their assemblies. This document provides clear and unambiguous definitions of a limited number of properties and classes which are mainly used for presentation, selection and identification of products particularly in electronic catalogues. Each property has an unambiguously defined meaning and name, and where relevant, a defined value list, a defined format, and a defined unit. Manufacturer specific features are not covered. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2017. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition for reflecting the content of the IEC CDD 62683DB which has been updated with the change requests C00073, C00074, C00081, C00087, C00089, C00098, C00100, C00107, C00111, C00116, C00119, C00122, C00146, C00148, C00159, C00167, C00174 and C00135:

a) New device class descriptions: ACC304, ACC305, ACC413, ACC417, ACC503, ACC504, ACC505, ACC512, ACC516, ACC536, ACC537, ACC538, ACC540, ACC541, ACC542, ACC543, ACC544, ACC545, ACC546, ACC547, ACC548.

b) New associated properties.

c) New assembly class structure: ACC101, ACC102, ACC103, ACC104, ACC106, ACC110, ACC111, ACC112, ACC113, ACC114, ACC115, ACC116, ACC117, ACC118, ACC119, ACC120, ACC121, ACC123, ACC124, ACC125, ACC126, ACC127, ACC131, ACC132, ACC133, ACC135, ACC141, ACC142, ACC143, ACC144, ACC145, ACC146, ACC147, ACC148, ACC150, ACC151, ACC152, ACC153, ACC154, ACC155, ACC156, ACC157, ACC158, ACC159, ACC160, ACC161, ACC162, ACC163, ACC164, ACC165, ACC166, ACC167, ACC170, ACC171, ACC172, ACC173, ACC174, ACC175.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62683-1:2026; EN IEC 62683-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62683-1:2017

EVS-EN IEC 63508:2026

CDD database - Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use

IEC 63508:2026 is to describe product classes and properties, representing the miniature circuit-breaker (MCB), to become a part of the IEC 61360-4: IEC Common Data Dictionary (IEC CDD). It includes data required for product selection as well as data required for engineering.

This document intends, as a contribution to the IEC Common Data Dictionary, to be used by catalogue consortia, other database standards and software as a data reference for circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 63508:2026; EN IEC 63508:2026

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60444-11:2026

Measurement of quartz crystal unit parameters - Part 11: Standard method for the determination of the load resonance frequency f_L and the effective load capacitance C_{Leff} using automatic network analyzer techniques and error correction

IEC 60444-11:2026 defines the standard method of measuring load resonance frequency f_L at the nominal value of C_L , and the determination of the effective load capacitance C_{Leff} at the nominal frequency for crystals with the figure of merit $M > 4$.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) key content of withdrawn IEC TR 60444-4 is reproduced as Annex A;

b) some formulae in the first edition have been corrected.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60444-11:2026; EN IEC 60444-11:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60444-11:2010

EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCSs)

This document provides requirements and specific guidance for the safe operation and maintenance of optical fibre communication systems (OFCSs). In these systems, optical power is possibly accessible outside the confines of the transmitting equipment and/or at great distance from the optical source.

This document requires the assessment of hazard level at each accessible location of the OFCS as a replacement for product classification according to IEC 60825-1. It applies to the installed OFCS as an engineered, end-to-end assembly for the generation, transfer and receipt of optical radiation arising from lasers, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or optical amplifiers, in which the transference is by means of optical fibre for communication and/or control purposes.

NOTE 1 Throughout this document, a reference to 'laser' is taken to include LEDs and optical amplifiers.

Individual components and subassemblies that fall under the definition of a laser product are subject to the applicable subclause(s) of IEC 60825-1. This document is applicable to individual components and subassemblies intended to be installed within OFCSs.

This document does not apply to optical fibre systems primarily designed to transmit optical power for applications such as material processing or medical treatment.

In addition to the hazards resulting from laser radiation, OFCSs possibly give rise to other hazards, such as fire.

This document does not address safety issues associated with explosion or fire with respect to OFCSs deployed in explosive atmospheres.

NOTE 2 The hazard presented by optical radiation emerging from a fibre is determined by the wavelength and power emerging from the fibre and also by the optical characteristics of the fibre itself (see Annex A).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60825-2:2026; IEC 60825-2:2021; IEC 60825-2:2021/COR1:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010

EVS-EN IEC 61360-7:2026

Standard data element types with associated classification scheme - Part 7: Data dictionary of cross-domain concepts

This part of the EN IEC 61360 specifies the new data dictionary (domain) "IEC 61360-7 - General items" including its generic concepts. The IEC 61360-7 data dictionary provides concepts (dictionary elements e.g. classes, properties) intended for cross-domain use.

This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

The IEC 61360-7 data dictionary is published in IEC CDD and is available at <https://cdd.iec.ch>.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61360-7:2024; EN IEC 61360-7:2026

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 300 401 V2.2.1:2026

Radio Broadcasting Systems;

Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) to mobile, portable and fixed receivers

The present document establishes a broadcasting standard for the Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) system designed for delivery of high-quality digital audio and video programmes and data services for mobile, portable and fixed reception from terrestrial transmitters in the Very High Frequency (VHF) frequency bands as well as for distribution through cable networks. The DAB system is designed to provide spectrum and power efficient techniques in terrestrial

transmitter network planning, known as the Single Frequency Network (SFN) and the gap-filling technique. The DAB system meets the required sharing criteria with other radiocommunication services.

The present document defines the DAB transmission signal. It includes the coding algorithms for multiplexing of audio and video programmes and data services, channel coding and modulation. Provision is also made for transmission of additional data services which may be programme related or not, within the limit of the total system capacity. The present document provides information on the system configuration which includes information about the ensembles,

services, service components and linking of them.

The present document describes the nominal characteristics of the emitted DAB signal. The aspects related to the receiver design are outside the scope of the present document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ETSI EN 300 401 V2.2.1

EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus

Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCSs)

This document provides requirements and specific guidance for the safe operation and maintenance of optical fibre communication systems (OFCSs). In these systems, optical power is possibly accessible outside the confines of the transmitting equipment and/or at great distance from the optical source.

This document requires the assessment of hazard level at each accessible location of the OFCS as a replacement for product classification according to IEC 60825-1. It applies to the installed OFCS as an engineered, end-to-end assembly for the generation, transfer and receipt of optical radiation arising from lasers, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or optical amplifiers, in which the transference is by means of optical fibre for communication and/or control purposes.

NOTE 1 Throughout this document, a reference to 'laser' is taken to include LEDs and optical amplifiers.

Individual components and subassemblies that fall under the definition of a laser product are subject to the applicable subclause(s) of IEC 60825-1. This document is applicable to individual components and subassemblies intended to be installed within OFCSs.

This document does not apply to optical fibre systems primarily designed to transmit optical power for applications such as material processing or medical treatment.

In addition to the hazards resulting from laser radiation, OFCSs possibly give rise to other hazards, such as fire.

This document does not address safety issues associated with explosion or fire with respect to OFCSs deployed in explosive atmospheres.

NOTE 2 The hazard presented by optical radiation emerging from a fibre is determined by the wavelength and power emerging from the fibre and also by the optical characteristics of the fibre itself (see Annex A).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60825-2:2026; IEC 60825-2:2021; IEC 60825-2:2021/COR1:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010

EVS-EN IEC 61000-6-3:2026

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for equipment in residential locations

IEC 61000-6-3:2026 is applicable only if no relevant dedicated product or product family EMC emission standard has been published. This part of IEC 61000 for emission requirements applies to electrical and electronic equipment intended for use at residential (see 3.1.21) locations. This part of IEC 61000 also applies to electrical and electronic equipment intended for use at other locations that do not fall within the scope of IEC 61000-6-8 or IEC 61000-6-4. The intention is that all equipment used in the residential, commercial and light-industrial locations are covered by IEC 61000-6-3 or IEC 61000-6-8. If there is any doubt the requirements in IEC 61000-6-3 apply. Equipment that has a radio function (3.1.20) are included in the scope of this document. However, the emission requirements in this document are not intended to be applicable to the intentional transmissions from these radio transmitters, their harmonics and their out of band emissions. Not all disturbance phenomena have been included for testing purposes but only those considered relevant for the equipment intended to operate within the locations included within this document.

The objectives of this document are:

- to establish requirements that provide an adequate level of protection of radio reception in the frequency range 9 kHz to 400 GHz;
- to establish requirements that provide an adequate level of protection against conducted and radiated electromagnetic disturbances emitted by equipment in the scope of this document;
- to support the reproducibility of measurement and the repeatability of results.

NOTE 1 In special cases, situations will arise where the levels specified in this document will not offer adequate protection; for example, where a sensitive receiver is used in close proximity to an equipment. In these instances, special mitigation measures can be employed.

NOTE 2 Disturbances generated in fault conditions of equipment are not covered by this document.

NOTE 3 The requirements in this document are more stringent or equivalent to the requirements specified in IEC 61000-6-4 and IEC 61000-6-8.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2020. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) the addition of magnetic field emission requirements, including the measurement of WPT function;
- b) the extension of low-voltage AC mains power requirements to cover the range 9 kHz to 150 kHz;
- c) products with a radio function have been added to the scope;
- d) limits in a FAR for rack mounted equipment have been added.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-6-3:2026; EN IEC 61000-6-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021

EVS-EN IEC 61300-2-33:2026

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-33: Tests - Assembly and disassembly of fibre optic mechanical splices, fibre management systems, protective housings and hardened connectors

IEC 61300-2-33:2026 evaluates the behaviour of a fibre optic mechanical splice, a fibre management system, a protective housing or a hardened connector after being subjected to a specified number of assembly and disassembly operations.

The test procedures described in this document simulate conditions that the component can encounter during its service lifetime to check the following performance characteristics:

- capability of an optical mechanical splice to be reinstalled after being disassembled;
- capability to reintroduce fibre management systems and protective housings, accessing fibres and optical components and making reconfigurations without disturbing transmission in adjacent fibre circuits;
- sealing performance of the protective housing after frequent opening and closing operations;
- sealing performance of the hardened connector after frequent mating and demating operations.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) update of the terms and definitions according to IEC 61753-1:2018 and IEC 61756-1:2019;
- b) update of the test severities according to the new edition of IEC 61753-1:2018;
- c) addition of procedure D to verify the sealing performance after frequent mating and demating of a hardened connector.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-2-33:2026; EN IEC 61300-2-33:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2012

EVS-EN IEC 61753-022-02:2026

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard – Part 022-02: Multimode fibre optic connectors terminated as pigtails and patchcords for category C - Controlled environment

IEC 61753-022-02: 2026 defines the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which multimode fibre optic connectors terminated as a pigtail or patchcord satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the IEC standard category C (controlled environment), as defined in IEC 61753-1. This first edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 61753-022-2 published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) addition of provisions for rectangular ferrule connectors;
- b) additions of terms and definitions;
- c) update of the fibre naming conventions in accordance with IEC 60793-2-10;
- d) update of test severities in accordance with IEC 61753-1;
- e) addition of the torsion test;
- f) reduction of the duration of the fibre/cable retention test on reinforced cables from 120 s to 60 s minimum;
- g) deletion of the static side load test;
- h) update of the flexing of the strain relief test to use the change in attenuation instead of the transient loss;
- i) reduction of the number of mating durability cycles for cylindrical ferrule connectors from 500 cycles to 200 cycles;
- j) addition of the mating durability for rectangular ferrule connectors with 50 cycles;
- k) addition of Annex B for visual examination of the outer cable sheath movement of reinforced cables as an additional requirement for change of temperature, cable retention and flexing of the strain relief tests.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-022-02:2026; EN IEC 61753-022-02:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-022-2:2013

EVS-EN IEC 61753-022-13:2026

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard – Part 022-13: Multimode fibre optic connectors terminated as pigtails and patchcords for category OP+^{HD} - Extended outdoor protected environment with additional heat dissipation

IEC 61753-022-13:2026 defines the minimum initial test and measurement requirements, and severities which multimode fibre optic connectors terminated as a pigtail or a patchcord satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the IEC standard category OP+^{HP} (Extended outdoor protected environment with additional heat dissipation), as defined in IEC 61753-1.

If tests are performed on the connectors terminated as pigtails or patchcords for category OP+^{HP}, and the product pass, the product will be automatically qualified or categorized as meeting the IEC standard for categories OP+, OP, OP^{HD}, C and C^{HD}.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-022-13:2026; EN IEC 61753-022-13:2026

35 INFOTEHNOLOGIA

CEN/TR 17689-1:2026

BAC Control loop components - Quality and performance assessment - Part 1: General framework and procedure

This Technical Report describes and makes transparent the standards set of the Components for BAC Control Loop used for electronic individual zone control equipment.

The CEN numbering shows the coverage of the subject and their relationship.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17689-1:2026

CEN/TS 18098:2026

Guidelines for the onboarding of user personal identification data within European Digital Identity Wallets

This document defines and describes the concept of on-boarding of person identification data (PID) within a Wallet. The scope of this document includes cases where a natural person is the User in control of a Wallet. This includes a natural person who is in control of their own information, as well as natural persons who control information to represent another natural person or a legal person. This document considers a single set of PID attributes linked to a single Wallet Unit. This does not exclude the issuance of multiple PIDs representing the same set of PID attributes, e.g. batch issuance.

It also provides the general workflow, the roles and responsibilities at stake, and links the on-boarding with the Level of Assurance concept underpinning eIDAS [1];

The scope of this document includes cases where a natural person is the User in control of a wallet. This includes a natural person who is in control of their own data as well as natural persons who control data to represent another natural person or legal person.

EXAMPLE If a natural person represents a legal person, the PID provider can issue a "representation PID" in an own Wallet Unit for representation purposes controlled by the natural person Wallet User. The "representation PID" is a kind of attestation which contains PID about the natural person (representative) and about the legal person (representee).

This document is limited to the on-boarding of a unique set of person identification data, complying with the legal provisions of eIDAS [1], in particular (1) issued in accordance with Union or National laws, and (2) conformant with the relevant implementing act [5].

The following aspects are out of scope of this document:

- the on-boarding of person identification data within a Wallet where the User is a legal person;
- other types of on-boarding, such as:
- provisioning of person identification data after revocation, expiration or deletion;
- addition of other Attributes (under the shape of attestations) in accordance with the requirement of Level of Assurance "High" which are not part of the set of person identification data but are part of the legal identity under National's laws;
- management of person identification data (deletion, update, etc.);
- provisioning of person identification data which is not compliant with the relevant implementing act [5];
- provisioning of a partial set of person identification data;
- provisioning of supplemental set(s) of person identification data (multiple PIDs);

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 18098:2026

CLC/TR 50542-3:2026

Railway applications - Driver's cab Train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other Train Systems FIS

The scope of this document is the definition of the functional interface between the TDC and other train systems. These "Other Train Systems" are the train systems interfacing with the TDC excluding the displays (CLC/TR 50542-2), ETCS/STM onboard (Subset-121) and already designed class B ATP systems.

The functional interface deals with data exchanged between the TDC and these train systems as shown in Figure 1.

The TDC is defined in document CLC/TR 50542-1.

(...)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

CWA 18385:2026

SAREF4TESS Ontology Requirements Specification

This CWA defines a semantic framework for modelling, integrating, and optimizing Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems within modern energy ecosystems. It supports data harmonization and semantic interoperability between TES components and energy management systems.

This CWA addresses small to medium-scale TES systems, as applied in building and district-level energy systems. Larger TES installations are outside the main scope, although the semantic framework may be extended in the future. Industrial process heat applications are excluded from the current scope and identified as future work.

NOTE The document provides a state-of-the-art description aligned with the scope of the HYSTORE Horizon Europe project, focusing on the "All-in-One Solution" for latent TES and zeolite-water sorption for TCM TES. This represents a specific initial use case and may not fully cover other PCM and TCM based TES systems. Therefore, the ontology is designed to be extensible, providing future expansion of its abstraction level and domain of application.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18385:2026

EVS-EN 18216:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Andmevahetuse protokollid Digital product passport - Data exchange protocols

This document defines a standard for secure and efficient data exchange protocols and data formats to be used for the digital product passport. Data exchange protocols establish the rules and procedures that systems follow when communicating and exchanging information. Data formats define the structure and presentation of that information so it can be understood and processed correctly by the involved systems. Together, protocols and formats ensure that data can be exchanged in a manner that is secure, interoperable, reliable, and compatible across various platforms and sectors.

This will guarantee that data are human and machine-readable, structured, searchable, and transferable through an open, interoperable network without vendor lock-in.

a) Secure communication:

This document defines protocols that ensure secure and authenticated data exchange between systems, ensuring that data are protected against unauthorised access and, when necessary, only authorized entities can access the information.

b) Interoperability for data exchange:

The protocols and data formats defined in this document support easy integration with existing data exchange systems, ensure compatibility of protocols and formats across various sectors and supporting a wide range of applications and use cases.

c) Ease of use and integration:

Ensure that the identified protocols and formats can be implemented easily, especially for mobile devices, and are user-friendly in order to facilitate widespread adoption.

d) Data integrity:

The protocols and data formats defined in this document ensure the integrity of information linked to physical objects and electronic data throughout the entire value chain, extending to the product's or asset's end-of-life.

e) Documentation and discoverability:

The protocols and formats are available to individuals without specialized knowledge, enabling broader adoption across sectors.

In order to promote interoperability, reduce costs for businesses, and align with existing European regulations and initiatives, this document considers the data exchange protocols and data formats already in use in other legislations. Relevant existing standards are integrated into the development process to ensure consistency and coherence with industry practices and regulatory frameworks.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18216:2026

EVS-EN 18219:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Unikaalsed tunnused Digital product passport - Unique identifiers

This document defines the principles and specifies the requirements and guidelines for unique product identifiers, unique economic operator identifiers, and unique facility identifiers used in digital product passports. It covers the following areas:

- a) global uniqueness;
- b) persistence;
- c) syntax;
- d) granularity;
- e) interoperability;
- f) openness.

This document accommodates unique product identifiers at three granularity levels of specificity: model, batch, or individual item, to support various operational needs.

This document describes identification (ID) schemes that use issuing agencies, self-issuing systems, or a combination of both.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18219:2026

EVS-EN 18220:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Andmekandjad Digital product passport - Data carriers

This document specifies requirements for data carriers used in a digital product passport system. This covers: symbology characteristics, format, error correction codes, encoding methods, printing and production quality, and durability.

This document also specifies requirements on graphical or other indicators for easy recognition of DPP data carriers and the indication on the data carrier placement, machine readability, quality checking, links between physical product and digital representation.

The following aspects are out of scope: architecture and use cases, secure elements and any other cryptographic security features.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18220:2026

EVS-EN 18221:2026

Digitaalne tootepass. Andmesalvestus, arhiveerimine ja andmete järjepidevus Digital product passport - data storage, archiving, and data persistence

This document specifies requirements for data storage, archiving, and data persistence of digital product passports, all based on a decentralized approach. The archiving functionality securely stores historical passport data, preserving a comprehensive record of past information. Persistence ensures that data included in the digital product passport remains available even when the economic operator creating the digital product passport is no longer active.

This document also specifies requirements for the replication between economic operators and back-up operators as well as rules for data lifetime definition.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 18221:2026

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2026

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 1: Introduction and general model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2026)

This document establishes the general concepts and principles of information technology (IT) security evaluation. It specifies the general model of evaluation given in this document, which in its entirety is intended to be used as the basis for evaluation of security properties of IT products.

This document provides an overview of all parts of the ISO/IEC 15408 series. It describes the various parts of the ISO/IEC 15408 series i.e.

- defines the terms and abbreviations used in all parts of the series; establishes the core concept of a Target of Evaluation (TOE);
- describes the evaluation context; and
- describes the audience to which the evaluation criteria is addressed.

Additionally, this document introduces the basic security concepts necessary for the evaluation of IT products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-1:2026; EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2023

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2026

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 2: Security functional components (ISO/IEC 15408-2:2026)

This document specifies requirements for the required structure and content of security functional components for use during a security evaluation. It includes a catalogue of functional components that meet the common security functionality requirements of many IT products.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-2:2026; EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2023

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2026

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 3: Security assurance components (ISO/IEC 15408-3:2026)

This document specifies the security assurance requirements of the ISO/IEC 15408 series. It includes the individual assurance components from which the evaluation assurance levels and other packages contained in ISO/IEC 15408-5 are composed, and the criteria for evaluation of Protection Profiles (PPs), PP-Configurations, PP-Modules and Security Targets (STs).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-3:2026; EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2023

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2026

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities (ISO/IEC 15408-4:2026)

This document specifies requirements and a standardized framework for specifying objective, repeatable and reproducible evaluation methods and evaluation activities.

This document does not specify how to evaluate, adopt, or maintain evaluation methods and evaluation activities. These aspects are a matter for those originating the evaluation methods and evaluation activities in their particular area of interest.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-4:2026; EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2023

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 18045:2026

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Requirements and methodology for IT security evaluation (ISO/IEC 18045:2026)

This document specifies requirements and the minimum actions performed by an evaluator in order to conduct an evaluation using the criteria and evaluation evidence defined in the ISO/IEC 15408 series evaluation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 18045:2026; EN ISO/IEC 18045:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 18045:2023

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 29134:2026

Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for privacy impact assessment (ISO/IEC 29134:2023)

This document gives guidelines for:

- a process on privacy impact assessments, and

- a structure and content of a PIA report.

It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations, including public companies, private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations.

This document is relevant to those involved in designing or implementing projects, including the parties operating data processing systems and services that process PII.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 29134:2023; EN ISO/IEC 29134:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 29134:2020

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

EVS-EN ISO 9202:2026

Jewellery and precious metals - Fineness of precious metal alloys (ISO 9202:2026)

This document specifies a range of fineness of precious metal alloys recommended for use in the field of jewellery.

NOTE There is a possibility that national legal requirements for the designation, marking and stamping of finished articles exist in the respective countries.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9202:2026; EN ISO 9202:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9202:2019

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS

EVS-EN 13856:2026

LPG equipment and accessories - Minimum requirements for the content of the user manual for automotive LPG systems

This document specifies the minimum requirements for the contents of the user manual for Automotive LPG propulsion systems fitted in road vehicles.

This document does not cover the user manual for forklift trucks or other industrial machinery.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13856:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13856:2002

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50542-3:2026

Railway applications - Driver's cab Train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other Train Systems FIS

The scope of this document is the definition of the functional interface between the TDC and other train systems. These "Other Train Systems" are the train systems interfacing with the TDC excluding the displays (CLC/TR 50542-2), ETCS/STM onboard (Subset-121) and already designed class B ATP systems.

The functional interface deals with data exchanged between the TDC and these train systems as shown in Figure 1.

The TDC is defined in document CLC/TR 50542-1.

(...)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

EVS 922:2026

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteefoorid, tee- ja signaalmärgid, signaalide kasutamine Railway applications - Railway signals, track signals and signal signs, using of signals

Selles Eesti standardis määratakse nõuded raudteetaristul kasutatavatele valgusfooridele, signaal- ja teemärkidele ning fooride, signaal- ja teemärkide, käsi- ja helisignaali kasutamise korrad.

Keel: et

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 922:2014

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 15056:2026

Kraanad. Nõuded konteinerite tõsteraamidele Cranes - Requirements for container handling spreaders

This document specifies safety requirements for spreaders used with cranes designed for the purpose of handling freight containers, e.g. those based on ISO 668:2020. The connection between the spreader and the container is by the use of twistlocks that engage into the container's upper corner castings.

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to container handling spreaders, when it is used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

The spreader is interfaced to the crane's control and safety system.

This document does not cover the following types of spreaders:

- hand operated spreaders (without external power supply);
- bottom lift grapple spreaders used for swap bodies and road trailers.

This document does not deal with the lifting of persons.

This document is not applicable to container handling spreaders manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15056:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15056:2006+A1:2009

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14906:2026

Leather - Leather for automotive - Test methods and testing parameters

This document gives guidelines to select the test methods to assess the performance of leather for automotive. This document also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of specimens.

NOTE Regulations on chemical substances in consumer goods might differ from country to country requiring for any given market a special attention to restricted substances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14906:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14906:2012

EVS-EN ISO 11092:2026

Textiles - Physiological effects - Measurement of thermal and water-vapour resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded-hotplate test) (ISO 11092:2026)

This document specifies methods for the measurement of the thermal resistance and water-vapour resistance, under steady-state conditions, of e.g. fabrics, films, coatings, foams and leather, including multilayer assemblies, for use in clothing, quilts, sleeping bags, upholstery and similar textile or textile-like products.

The application of this measurement technique is restricted to a maximum thermal resistance and water-vapour resistance which depend on the dimensions and construction of the apparatus used (e.g. 2 m²·K/W and 700 m²·Pa/W respectively, for the minimum specifications of the equipment referred to in this document).

The test conditions used in this document are not intended to represent specific comfort situations, and performance specifications in relation to physiological comfort are not stated.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11092:2026; EN ISO 11092:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11092:2014

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

CEN ISO/TS 21569-10:2026

Horizontal methods for molecular biomarker analysis - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Part 10: Construct- and event-specific detection methods for genetically modified salmon expressing CS-GHc2 growth hormone (ISO/TS 21569 10:2026)

This document specifies procedures for the detection of a DNA sequence of a construct used to (genetically) enhance the growth of fish commonly found in aquaculture. The genetically modified AquAdvantage Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) carries the construct expressing CS-GHc2 growth hormone and can be detected based on a real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) targeting either the border between the growth hormone coding sequence (CS-GHc2) of *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Chinook salmon) and the antifreeze terminator (T-AFP) of (*Macro-*) *Zoarcis americanus* (ocean pout), i.e. with the construct-specific method, or the border between the Atlantic salmon genomic DNA and the antifreeze promoter (P-AFP) of ocean pout, i.e. with the event-specific method. These methods can be applied to identify the genetically modified (GM) fish or for screening purposes.

This document is applicable for the analysis of DNA extracted from foodstuffs. It can also be suitable for the analysis of DNA extracted from other products such as feedstuffs. The application of these methods requires the extraction of an adequate amount of amplifiable DNA from the relevant matrix.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 21569-10:2026; CEN ISO/TS 21569-10:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21569:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21569:2005/A1:2013

CWA 18387:2026

Seafood marketing - Recommendations - Consumer and seafood types

This document provides recommendations on how to efficiently communicate with consumers about seafood, and to engage and influence various types of consumers to encourage consumption of sustainable seafood. Seafood as part of a meal also containing non-seafood ingredients, e.g. ready-to-eat meals, is included in this document.

This document excludes:

- food or feed for species other than humans;
- food items with only a small fraction of seafood;
- dietary supplements.

This document does not differentiate between information elements that are mandatory to share (e.g. because of labelling regulations) and information elements that are voluntary. That is partly because the legally required information elements represent a minimum and need to be communicated regardless of any recommendations, and partly because various labelling regulations exist in different domains. The objective of this CWA is to make these recommendations generally relevant and applicable.

This document does not go into detail on how claims made in a marketing campaign might be verified, nor does it recommend communicating information elements that are likely to be perceived as negative by the consumer. The reason is that while verification and the ability to substantiate a claim is important, it is not normally part of a marketing campaign (and neither is the highlighting of information that is unlikely to elicit a positive reaction). An exception to this is certification status that can constitute indirect verification of some claims, and which it may be relevant to communicate in some circumstances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18387:2026

EVS-EN ISO 10399:2026

Sensory analysis - Methodology - Duo-trio test (ISO 10399:2026)

This document specifies a procedure for determining whether a perceptible sensory difference or similarity exists between samples of two products. The method is a forced-choice procedure. The method is applicable whether a difference exists in a single sensory attribute or in several attributes.

The method is statistically less efficient than the triangle test (described in ISO 4120) but is easier to perform by the assessors.

The method is applicable even when the nature of the difference is unknown (i.e. it determines neither the size nor the direction of difference between samples, nor is there any indication of the attribute(s) responsible for the difference). The method is applicable only if the products are fairly homogeneous.

The method is effective for:

- a) determining that either:
 1. a perceptible difference results (duo-trio testing for difference); or
 2. a meaningful perceptible difference does not result (duo-trio testing for similarity) when, for example, a change is made in ingredients, processing, packaging, handling or storage;
- b) selecting, training and monitoring assessors.

Two forms of the method are described:

- the constant-reference technique, used when one product is familiar to the assessors (e.g. a sample from regular production);
- the balanced-reference technique, used when one product is not more familiar than the other.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10399:2026; EN ISO 10399:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10399:2018

EVS-EN ISO 21415-2:2026

Wheat and wheat flour - Gluten content - Part 2: Determination of wet gluten and gluten index by mechanical means (ISO 21415-2:2026)

This document specifies a method for determining the content of wet gluten and the gluten index for wheat flours (*Triticum aestivum* L. and *Triticum durum* Desf.) by mechanical means.

This document is directly applicable to flours. It is also applicable to common and durum wheat after grinding, if their particular size distribution meets the specification given in Table B.1.

NOTE This document is related to ICC 137/1[7], ICC 155[8] and AACC Method 38-12.02[9].

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21415-2:2026; EN ISO 21415-2:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21415-2:2015

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

CWA 18386:2026

Determination of nucleic acid encapsulation efficiency in Lipid Nanoparticles using fluorometry

This document specifies a standardized analytical protocol for the quantification of RNA and DNA encapsulation efficiency in lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) using a fluorometric method. The method is based on the use of fluorescence dyes that selectively interact with free nucleic acids, enabling a clear distinction between encapsulated and non-encapsulated species. To determine the total

nucleic acid content, the LNPs are lysed using a detergent-based treatment, allowing complete release of the encapsulated material for accurate measurement.

The protocol described herein is designed to offer a rapid, sensitive, and reproducible approach for the non-destructive quantification of nucleic acid encapsulation efficiency. It addresses the limitations of traditional techniques such as gel electrophoresis and UV spectroscopy, which may lack sensitivity and specificity.

This document is applicable to the characterization of LNP formulations used for nucleic acid delivery, particularly in research and early development phases. It is intended for use by academic laboratories, biotechnology companies, and pharmaceutical developers working on LNP-based systems for therapeutic applications.

The scope of this document is limited to the analytical determination of encapsulation efficiency by fluorometry. It does not cover aspects related to LNP formulation, physicochemical characterization, in vivo performance, or therapeutic efficacy.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CWA 18386:2026

EVS-EN 12485:2026

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Calcium carbonate, high-calcium lime, half-burnt dolomite, magnesium oxide, calcium magnesium carbonate and dolomitic lime - Test methods

This document specifies the methods used for the chemical analyses and the determination of physical properties of calcium carbonate, high-calcium lime, half-burnt dolomite, magnesium oxide, calcium magnesium carbonate and dolomitic lime used to treat water for human consumption.

This document specifies the reference methods and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered to be equivalent.

Any other methods may be used provided they are calibrated, either against the reference methods or against internationally accepted reference materials, in order to demonstrate their equivalence.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12485:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12485:2017

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 1427:2026

Bituumenid ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine. Kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumens and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method

See dokument kirjeldab meetodit bituumenite ja bituumenipõhiste sideainete pehmenemistäpi määramiseks vahemikus 28 °C kuni 150 °C.

Kirjelatud meetod on rakendatav ka bituumenipõhiste sideainetele, mis on saadud bituumenisegudest, näiteks ekstraheerimise teel standardi EN 12697-3 [1] kohaselt.

Hoiatus! Selle dokumendi kasutamine võib hõlmata ohtlikke materjale, toiminguid ja seadmeid. See dokument ei käsitle kõiki selle kasutamisega seotud ohutusprobleeme. Kasutaja vastutab sobivate tööohutus- ja tervisekaitsemeetmete kehtestamise eest ning enne kasutamist tuleb kindlaks teha kehtivate õigusaktidest tulenevate piirangute kohaldatavus.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1427:2015

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 601:2026

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Castings - Chemical composition of castings for use in contact with foodstuff

This document specifies the maximum mass content of alloying elements and impurities in aluminium and aluminium alloy cast materials and articles designed to be in contact with foodstuff. It contains provisions for the demonstration of conformity of products with the present document.

NOTE Materials include ingots and liquid metal. Articles are finished goods.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 601:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 601:2004

EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2026

Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters – Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 14577-3:2026)

This document specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to use for the indirect verification of testing machines for the instrumented indentation test as specified in ISO 14577-2.

Reference materials, where it is necessary to prepare a surface before the test in a manner that removes surface layers are excluded from this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-3:2026; EN ISO 14577-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2015

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14354:2026

Wood-based panels - Wood veneer floor coverings

This document defines terms and specifies requirements and test methods for wood veneer floor coverings for internal use.

This document is not applicable to multilayer parquets according to EN 13489 with a top layer thickness $\geq 2,5$ mm and to modular mechanical locked floor covering (MMF) panels with wear resistant top layer according EN 16511.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14354:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14354:2017

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 15425:2023+A1:2026

Adhesives - One component polyurethane (PUR) for load-bearing timber structures - Classification and performance requirements

This document establishes a classification for one component polyurethane (PUR) adhesives according to their suitability for use in load-bearing timber products in defined climatic exposure conditions, and specifies performance requirements for such adhesives for the factory manufacture or factory-like manufacturing of load-bearing timber products only.

It also classifies "adhesive product lines" where all the products within the line have the same chemical composition except for a different amount of catalyst.

This document only specifies the performance of adhesives for use in an environment corresponding to the defined conditions.

The performance requirements of this document are applicable to the adhesives only, not to the manufactured timber products. This document does not cover the performance of adhesives for on-site gluing (except for factory-like conditions) or the production of wood-based panels, except solid wood panels, or modified and stabilized wood with considerably reduced swelling and shrinkage properties, e.g. acetylated wood, heat treated wood and polymer impregnated wood.

This document is primarily intended for use by adhesive manufacturers and for use in timber products bonded with adhesives, to assess or control the quality of adhesives. The requirements are applicable to the type testing of the adhesives. Production control activities are outside the scope of this document.

Adhesives meeting the requirements of this document are adequate for use in load-bearing timber products, provided that the bonding process has been carried out according to an appropriate product standard.

This document does not address the classification and use of adhesives in combination with the spraying of water before or during the bonding process; see informative Annex C of this document.

This does neither allow nor forbid the use of adhesives in combination with the spraying of water.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15425:2023+A1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15425:2023

EVS-EN 301:2023+A1:2026

Adhesives, phenolic and aminoplastic, for load-bearing timber structures - Classification and performance requirements

This document establishes a classification for phenolic and aminoplastic polycondensation adhesives according to their suitability for use for load-bearing timber products in defined climatic exposure conditions, and specifies performance requirements for such adhesives for the factory manufacture or factory-like manufacturing conditions of load-bearing timber products only.

This document only specifies the performance of an adhesive for use in an environment corresponding to the defined conditions.

The performance requirements of this document are applicable to the adhesive only, not to the manufacturing timber products. This document does not cover the performance of adhesives for on-site gluing (except for factory-like conditions) or the production of wood-based panels, except solid wood panels, or modified and stabilized wood with considerably reduced swelling and shrinkage properties, e.g. acetylated wood, heat treated wood and polymer impregnated wood.

This document is primarily intended for use by adhesive manufacturers and for use in timber products bonded with adhesives, to assess or control the quality of adhesives. The requirements are applicable to the type testing of the adhesives. Production control activities are outside the scope of this document.

Adhesives meeting the requirements of this document are adequate for use in load-bearing timber products, provided that the bonding process has been carried out according to an appropriate product standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301:2023+A1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 301:2023

EVS-EN 302-8:2023+A1:2026

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 8: Static load test of multiple bond line specimens in compression shear

This document specifies a method of determining the ability of adhesive bonds to resist static load. It is applicable to adhesives used in load bearing timber structures.

It is applicable for the following applications:

- a) for assessing the compliance of adhesives according to EN 301, EN 15425, EN 16254, EN 17334 and EN 17418;
- b) for assessing the suitability and quality of adhesives for load-bearing timber structures;
- c) for assessing the effect on the bond strength resulting from constant load at different climate conditions.

This method is intended primarily to obtain performance data for the classification of adhesives for load bearing timber structures according to their suitability for use in defined climatic environments.

This method is not intended to provide data for structural design and does not necessarily represent the performance of the bonded member in service.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302-8:2023+A1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 302-8:2023

EVS-EN 438-9:2026

High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 9: Classification and specifications for alternative core laminates

This document specifies performance requirements for alternative core laminates intended for interior use, the core layer compositions of which are not covered by EN 438-3 [1], EN 438-4 [2], EN 438-5 [3], EN 438-6 [4] and EN 438-8 [5]. The core layer types (coloured core layer and metal reinforced core layer) are specified in this part of the EN 438 series.

NOTE Regarding the test methods relevant to this document, see EN 438-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 438-9:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 438-9:2017

EVS-EN ISO 3451-1:2026

Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 1: General methods (ISO 3451-1:2026)

This document specifies general methods, with suitable test conditions, for the determination of the ash of a range of plastics. The particular conditions chosen can be included in the specifications for the plastic material in question.

Particular conditions applicable to poly(alkylene terephthalate) materials, unplasticized cellulose acetate, polyamides and poly(vinyl chloride) plastics, including some specific filled, glass-fibre-reinforced and flame-retarded materials, are specified in ISO 3451-2, ISO 3451-3, ISO 3451-4 and ISO 3451-5.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-1:2026; EN ISO 3451-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3451-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 877-3:2026

Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation (ISO 877-3:2026)

This document specifies a method for exposing plastics to concentrated solar radiation using reflecting concentrators to accelerate the weathering processes. The purpose is to assess property changes produced after specified stages of such exposures. The reflecting concentrators used in these exposures are sometimes referred to as "Fresnel reflectors" because, in cross-section, the array of mirrors used to concentrate the solar radiation resembles the cross-section of a Fresnel lens.

General guidance concerning the scope of the ISO 877 series is given in ISO 877-1.

NOTE Additional information about solar concentrating exposures, including a partial list of standards in which they are specified, is given in the Bibliography.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 877-3:2026; EN ISO 877-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 877-3:2018

CEN/TS 15502-3-3:2026**Gas-fired central heating boilers - Part 3-3: 100 % Hydrogen - Expansion of EN 15502-2-1:2022**

Shall be according to EN 15502-2-1:2022+A1:2023, Clause 1 with the following modifications:

Replace:

"This document covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C₁ up to C₍₁₁₎ and the types B₂, B₃ and B₅:"

By:

"This document covers gas-fired central heating boilers from the types C₁, C₃ up to C₉ and the types B₂, B₃ and B₅:"

b) is replaced by:

b) that use combustible gases of gas group 4Y at the nominal pressure of 20 mbar;

Appliance category	P _n	P _{min}	P _{max}
4th family	20	17	25

k) is not applicable.

Add at the end of the list, after k), following:

l) which are fully premixed appliances equipped with a Pneumatic Gas/Air Ratio controller (PGAR) or an Adaptive Combustion Control Function (ACCF) that are intended to be connected to hydrogen gas grids where the quality of the distributed hydrogen gas is likely expected to stay within a Wobbe index range of 42 to 46 MJ/m³.

Replace in the list following

"This document does not cover all the requirements for:"

ab), ag), ah) and al) by:

ab) appliances that are intended to be connected to gas grids where the quality of the distributed hydrogen gas is likely to vary outside the Wobbe index range of 42 to 46 MJ/m³;

ag) C₍₁₀₎ boilers;

ah) C₍₁₁₎ boilers;

al) Partially premixed appliances equipped with an adaptive combustion control function (ACCF).

and add an) and ao);

an) The conversion from natural gas to hydrogen.

ao) The risk of aeration of the gas supply to the appliance.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15502-3-3:2026

EVS-EN 1303:2026**Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Lukusüdamikud ja peavõtmesüsteemid (MKS) lukkudele. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid****Building hardware - Cylinders and Master-Key-Systems (MKS) for locks - Requirements and test methods**

See dokument kehtib selliste lukkude südamike ja nende võtmete kohta, mida hoonetes tavaliselt kasutatakse ja mis on konstrueeritud kasutamiseks südamikega, mille maksimaalseks tööpöördemomendiks on 1,5 Nm.

See dokument määrab kindlaks südamike ja nende originaalvõtmete tugevuse, turvalisuse, vastupidavuse, toimivuse ja korrosioonikindluse ning muud nõuded. Samuti määrab see kindlaks südamikud, mis sobivad kasutamiseks lukusüsteemides ja peavõtmesüsteemides (MKS).

See dokument kehtestab ühe kasutuskategooria, kolm vastupidavuse klassi, kaks mehaanilise kodeerimise klassi (üksiksüdamikud ja peavõtmesüsteemid MKS), kolm tulekindluse klassi ja neli korrosioonikindluse klassi, mis kõik põhinevad toimivuskatsetel, samuti kuus võtmega seotud turvalisuse klassi, mis põhinevad projekteerimisnõuetel, ja viis klassi, mis põhinevad rünnakut simuleerivatel toimivuskatsetel.

See dokument sisaldab rahuldava toimimise katseid erinevatel temperatuuridel. See määrab kindlaks lukusüdamikel kasutatavad katsemeetodid ja nende südamikega seotud kaitsemeetmed, mida tootja soovib.

Korrosioonikindlus on täpsustatud standardi EN 1670 nõuete alusel, mis käsitlevad akna- ja uksetarvikute korrosioonikindlust.

Lokusüdamike sobivus tule- või suitsutõkkeuste komplektide jaoks määratakse kindlaks tulekindluse katsetega, mis tehakse lisaks käesolevas dokumendis nõutavatele toimivuskatsetele, vt lisa A.

See dokument ei kehti A- ja B-klassi lukusüdamikega varustatud tulepüsimis- ja suitsutõkkeuste hindamiseks.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1303:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1303:2015

EVS-EN 1427:2026

Bituumenid ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine. Kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumens and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method

See dokument kirjeldab meetodit bituumenite ja bituumenipõhiste sideainete pehmenemistäpi määramiseks vahemikus 28 °C kuni 150 °C.

Kirjeldatud meetod on rakendatav ka bituumenipõhiste sideainetele, mis on saadud bituumenisegudest, näiteks ekstraheerimise teel standardi EN 12697-3 [1] kohaselt.

Hoiatus! Selle dokumendi kasutamine võib hõlmata ohtlikke materjale, toiminguid ja seadmeid. See dokument ei käsitle kõiki selle kasutamise seotud ohutusprobleeme. Kasutaja vastutab sobivate tööohutus- ja tervisekaitsemeetmete kehtestamise eest ning enne kasutamist tuleb kindlaks teha kehtivate õigusaktidest tulenevate piirangute kohaldatavus.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1427:2015

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

CEN/TR 17689-1:2026

BAC Control loop components - Quality and performance assessment - Part 1: General framework and procedure

This Technical Report describes and makes transparent the standards set of the Components for BAC Control Loop used for electronic individual zone control equipment.

The CEN numbering shows the coverage of the subject and their relationship.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 17689-1:2026

EVS-EN 16282-7:2026

Suurköövide varustus. Suurköövide ventilatsiooni komponendid. Osa 7: Paiksete tulekustutussüsteemide paigaldamine ja kasutamine Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens – Part 7: Installation and use of fixed fire extinguishing systems

Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse suurköövide ventilatsioonisüsteemidele, nendega seotud aladele ja muudele ärilisel eesmärgil kasutamiseks ette nähtud toiduaineid töötlevatele seadmetele. Köögid ja nendega seotud alad on eriruumid, kus valmistatakse einet, pestakse ja puhastatakse lauanõusid ja seadmeid, hoitakse toitu ja kus asuvad toidujäätmete alad.

See dokument täpsustab nõudeid ja annab soovitusi hoonete suurköövide projekteerimisel kasutatavate paiksete köögi tulekustutussüsteemide projekteerimiseks, paigaldamiseks, katsetamiseks, hooldamiseks ja ohutuseks. See kehtib nii seadmespetsiifilist kaitset pakkuvate kui ka kattuvate tsoonide kaitset tagavate tulekustutussüsteemide kohta.

Dokument sisaldab juhiseid paiksete tulekustutussüsteemide paigaldamiseks, et kaitsta toiduvalmistamise seadmeid väljatõmbe ventilatsioonisüsteemis tekkivate rasvatulekahjude eest. Dokument sisaldab soovitusi süsteemi komponentide sertifitseerimiseks, samuti süsteemi projekteerimiseks, paigaldamiseks ja hooldamiseks.

MÄRKUS On võimalik, et esinevad kohalikud täiendavad või alternatiivsed nõuded paigaldusele, ülevaatusele, hooldusele ja käitamisele ning seadmetele esitatavad nõuded.

Dokument kehtib köögi ventilatsioonisüsteemide suhtes, välja arvatud koduköövides asuvad süsteemid.

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 16282-7:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16282-7:2017+A1:2021

EVS-EN 688:2026

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for corklinoleum

This document specifies the characteristics of corklinoleum, supplied in roll form.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this document includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN ISO 10874). It also includes requirements for marking.

The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. This document does not apply to such.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 688:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 688:2011

EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele

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

IEC 60730-2-5:2026 applies to automatic electrical burner control systems for the automatic control of burners for oil, gas, coal or other combustibles intended to be used

- for household and similar use;
- in shops, offices, hospitals, farms and commercial and industrial applications;

NOTE 1 Throughout this document, where it can be used unambiguously, the word "system" means "burner control system" and "systems" means "burner control systems".

- 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;

NOTE 2 Throughout this document, the word "equipment" means "appliance and equipment."

EXAMPLE 1 Controls for commercial catering, heating and air-conditioning equipment.

- that are smart enabled controls;

EXAMPLE 2 Remote interfaces/control of burner operations.

- that are AC or DC powered controls 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 are mechanically or electrically operated, 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;
- as well as manual controls when such are electrically and/or mechanically integral with automatic controls.

NOTE 3 Requirements for manually actuated mechanical switches not forming part of an automatic control are contained in IEC 61058-1-1.

This document is applicable

- to a complete burner control system;
- to a separate programming unit;
- to a separate electronic high-voltage ignition source;
- to a separate flame detector, and
- to a separate high-temperature operation (HTO) detector.
- to a burner control system intended to be used in warm air heating appliances (furnaces) where the appliance is equipped with an electromechanical differential pressure control to monitor the difference of the combustion air pressure (Type 2.AL). This pressure control provides a switch as an alternative to one of the two switching elements to directly de-energize the safety relevant terminals.

This document does not apply to thermoelectric flame supervision controls; thermoelectric flame supervision controls are covered by ISO 23551-6:2021.

This document also applies to electrical burner control systems intended exclusively for industrial process applications e.g. those applications covered by ISO TC 244 (ISO 13577 series).

This document applies to controls powered by primary or secondary batteries, requirements for which are contained within the standard.

This document applies to

- the inherent safety of automatic electrical burner control systems, and
- functional safety of automatic electrical burner control systems,
- automatic electrical burner control systems where the performance (for example the effect of EMC phenomena) of the product can impair the overall safety and performance of the controlled system, – the operating values, operating times, and operating sequences where such are associated in, on, or in association with, burners. NOTE 4 Requirements for specific operating values, operating times and operating sequences are given in the standards for appliances and equipment.

This document specifies the requirements for construction, operation and testing of automatic electrical burner control systems used in, on, or in association with an equipment.

This document applies also to systems

- incorporating electronic devices,
- using NTC or PTC thermistors, additional requirements for which are contained in Annex J,
- to the electrical and functional safety of controls capable of receiving and responding to communications signals. The signals can be transmitted to or received from external units, connected wired or wireless, that can or can not be part of the burner control system.

This document does not

- take into account the response value of an automatic action of a control, if such a response value is dependent upon the method of mounting the control in the equipment. Where a response value is of significant purpose for the protection of the user, or surroundings, the value defined in the appropriate equipment standard or as determined by the manufacturer will apply;
- address the integrity of the output signal to the network devices, such as interoperability with other devices unless it has been evaluated as part of the control system.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2026; EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A1:2019

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A2:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/AC:2023

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015+A1+A2:2021

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN ISO 19011:2018

Juhtimissüsteemi auditeerimise juhised Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO 19011:2018)

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 19011:2018; EN ISO 19011:2018

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19011:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 5364:2016

Anesteesia- ja hingamisaparatuur. Suu-kõrikaudsed õhutorud Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Oropharyngeal airways (ISO 5364:2016)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 5364:2016; EN ISO 5364:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5364:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 80369-1:2018

Meditšiinis kasutatavad väikseavalised liitmikud vedelikele ja gaasidele. Osa 1: Üldnõuded Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 80369-1:2018)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 80369-1:2018; EN ISO 80369-1:2018

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 80369-1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9680:2021

Dentistry - Operating lights (ISO 9680:2021)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 9680:2021; EN ISO 9680:2021

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9680:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN ISO/TS 18090-1:2019

Radiological protection - Characteristics of reference pulsed radiation - Part 1: Photon radiation (ISO/TS 18090-1:2015)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 18090-1:2015; CEN ISO/TS 18090-1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18090-1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50636-2-100:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-100: Erinõuded käeshoitavatele võrgupingel töötavatele lehepuhuritele, -koguritele ja imurpuhuritele Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-100: Particular requirements for hand-held mains-operated garden blowers, vacuums and blower vacuums

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-100:2002; EN 50636-2-100:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN ISO 8743:1999

Soontihvtid. Poolpikkuses kesksoontega Grooved pins - Half-length centre grooved

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8743:1997; EN ISO 8743:1997

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8743:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

EVS-EN 61029-2-3:2011

Teisaldatavate elektrimootortööpinkide ohutus. Osa 2-3: Erinõuded hõövel- ja paksuspinkidele Safety of transportable motor-operated electric tools -- Part 2-3: Particular requirements for planers and thicknessers

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61029-2-3:1993 + A1:2001; EN 61029-2-3:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62841-3-3:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60931-3:2001

Mitte-iseparanevat tüüpi paralleel-jõukondensaatorid vahelduvvoolusüsteemidele nimipingega kuni 1 kV. Osa 3: Sisemised sulavkaitsmed Shunt-power capacitors of the non-self-healing type for a.c. systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 Kv - Part 3: Internal fuses

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 931-3:1996; EN 60931-3:1996

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 62683-1:2017

Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Product data and properties for information exchange - Part 1: Catalogue data

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 62683-1:2017; EN 62683-1:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62683-1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60444-11:2010

Measurement of quartz crystal unit parameters - Part 11: Standard method for the determination of the load resonance frequency f_L and the effective load capacitance C_{Leff} using automatic network analyzer techniques and error correction

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60444-11:2010; EN 60444-11:2010

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60444-11:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004; EN 60825-2:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004/A1:2006; EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004/A2:2010; EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60931-3:2001

Mitte-iseparanevat tüüpi paralleel-jõukondensaatorid vahelduvvoolusüsteemidele nimipingega kuni 1 kV. Osa 3: Sisemised sulavkaitsmed Shunt-power capacitors of the non-self-healing type for a.c. systems having a rated voltage up to and including 1 Kv - Part 3: Internal fuses

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 931-3:1996; EN 60931-3:1996
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN IEC 63215-2:2023

Endurance test methods for die attach materials - Part 2: Temperature cycling test method for die attach materials applied to discrete type power electronic devices

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63215-2:2023; EN IEC 63215-2:2023
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004; EN 60825-2:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products -- Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004/A1:2006; EN 60825-2:2004/A1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010

Lasertoodete ohutus. Osa 2: Kiudoptiliste sidesüsteemide ohutus Safety of laser products - Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60825-2:2004/A2:2010; EN 60825-2:2004/A2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60825-2:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61300-2-33:2012

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-33: Tests - Assembly and disassembly of fibre optic mechanical splices, fibre management systems and closures

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61300-2-33:2012; EN 61300-2-33:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61300-2-33:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61753-022-2:2013

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard – Part 022-2: Fibre optic connectors terminated on multimode fibre for category C - Controlled environment (IEC 61753-022-2:2012)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-022-2:2012; EN 61753-022-2:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61753-022-02:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Osa 6-3: Erialased põhistandardid. Emissioonistandard seadmetele olmekeskkondades

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for equipment in residential environments

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-6-3:2020; EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61000-6-3:2026

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021/prA1:2022 (Frag 2)

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN IEC 61000-6-3:2021/prA1:2024

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other train systems FIS

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TR 50542-3:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2023

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 1: Introduction and general model (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-1:2022; EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2023

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 2: Security functional components (ISO/IEC 15408-2:2022)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-2:2022; EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-2:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2023

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 3: Security assurance components (ISO/IEC 15408-3:2022)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-3:2022; EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-3:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2023

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Part 4: Framework for the specification of evaluation methods and activities (ISO/IEC 154084:2022)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15408-4:2022; EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2023
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 15408-4:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 18045:2023

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Evaluation criteria for IT security - Methodology for IT security evaluation (ISO/IEC 18045:2022)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 18045:2022; EN ISO/IEC 18045:2023
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 18045:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO/IEC 29134:2020

Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for privacy impact assessment (ISO/IEC 29134:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 29134:2017; EN ISO/IEC 29134:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 29134:2026
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN ISO/IEC 29134:2020/prA1
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

EVS-EN ISO 9202:2019

Jewellery and precious metals - Fineness of precious metal alloys (ISO 9202:2019)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9202:2019; EN ISO 9202:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9202:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHTUS

EVS-EN 13856:2002

Minimum requirements for the content of the user manual for automotive LPG systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13856:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13856:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50542-3:2016

Railway applications - Driver's cab train Display Controller (TDC) - Part 3: Other train systems FIS

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-3:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TR 50542-3:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS 922:2014

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteefoorid, tee- ja signaalmärgid Railway applications - Railway signals, track signals and warning signs

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 922:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 15056:2006+A1:2009

Kraanad. Nõuded konteinerite tõsteraamidele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST Cranes - Requirements for container handling spreaders CONSOLIDATE TEXT

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15056:2006+A1:2009

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15056:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14906:2012

Leather - Leather for automotive - Test methods and testing parameters

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14906:2012

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14906:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11092:2014

Textiles - Physiological effects - Measurement of thermal and water-vapour resistance under steady-state conditions (sweating guarded-hotplate test) (ISO 11092:2014)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 11092:2014; EN ISO 11092:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11092:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

65 PÖLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 50636-2-100:2014

Majapidamis- ja muud taolised elektriseadmed. Ohutus. Osa 2-100: Erinõuded käeshoitavatele võrgupingel töötavatele lehepuhuritele, -koguritele ja imurpuhuritele Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-100: Particular requirements for hand-held mains-operated garden blowers, vacuums and blower vacuums

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-100:2002; EN 50636-2-100:2014

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62841-4-6:2024

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TR 852:2010

Plastics piping systems for the transport of water intended for human consumption - Migration assessment - Guidance on the interpretation of laboratory derived migration values

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 852:2010

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 601:2004

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Castings - Chemical composition of castings for use in contact with food

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Castings - Chemical composition of castings for use in contact with food

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 601:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 601:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10399:2018

Sensory analysis - Methodology - Duo-trio test (ISO 10399:2017)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 10399:2017; EN ISO 10399:2018

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10399:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21415-2:2015

Wheat and wheat flour - Gluten content - Part 2: Determination of wet gluten and gluten index by mechanical means (ISO 21415-2:2015)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21415-2:2015; EN ISO 21415-2:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21415-2:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21569:2005

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Qualitative nucleic acid based methods

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21569:2005; EN ISO 21569:2005

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN ISO/TS 21569-10:2026

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 21569-1

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21569:2005/A1:2013

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21569:2005/A1:2013

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Qualitative nucleic acid based methods - Amendment 1 (ISO 21569:2005/Amd 1:2013)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 21569:2005/Amd 1:2013; EN ISO 21569:2005/A1:2013

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN ISO/TS 21569-10:2026

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN ISO 21569-1

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12485:2017

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Calcium carbonate, high-calcium lime, half-burnt dolomite, magnesium oxide, calcium magnesium carbonate and dolomitic lime - Test methods

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12485:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12485:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 13856:2002

Minimum requirements for the content of the user manual for automotive LPG systems

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 13856:2002

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13856:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1427:2015

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine. Kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method

Keel: en, et

Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1427:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 601:2004

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Castings - Chemical composition of castings for use in contact with food

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Castings - Chemical composition of castings for use in contact with food

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 601:2004

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 601:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2015

Metallic materials - Instrumented indentation test for hardness and materials parameters – Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 14577-3:2015)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 14577-3:2015; EN ISO 14577-3:2015

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14577-3:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14354:2017

Wood-based panels - Wood veneer floor coverings

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14354:2017

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14354:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

CEN/TR 852:2010

Plastics piping systems for the transport of water intended for human consumption - Migration assessment - Guidance on the interpretation of laboratory derived migration values

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 852:2010

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15425:2023

Adhesives - One component polyurethane (PUR) for load-bearing timber structures - Classification and performance requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 15425:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15425:2023+A1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 301:2023

Adhesives, phenolic and aminoplastic, for load-bearing timber structures - Classification and performance requirements

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 301:2023+A1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 302-8:2023

Adhesives for load-bearing timber structures - Test methods - Part 8: Static load test of multiple bond line specimens in compression shear

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 302-8:2023

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 302-8:2023+A1:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 438-9:2017

High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 9: Classification and specifications for alternative core laminates

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 438-9:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 438-9:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3451-1:2019

Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 1: General methods (ISO 3451-1:2019)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-1:2019; EN ISO 3451-1:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3451-1:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 877-3:2018

Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation (ISO 877-3:2018)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 877-3:2018; EN ISO 877-3:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 877-3:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 1303:2015

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Lukusüdamikud. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid Building hardware - Cylinders for locks - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1303:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1303:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1427:2015

Bituumen ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine. Kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumen and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1427:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1427:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 16282-7:2017+A1:2021

Suurköövide varustus. Suurköövide ventilatsiooni komponendid. Osa 7: Paiksete tulekustutussüsteemide paigaldamine ja kasutamine Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens – Part 7: Installation and use of fixed fire suppression systems

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 16282-7:2017+A1:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16282-7:2026
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013; EN 60730-2-5:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026
Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015+A1+A2:2021
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A1:2019
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A2:2021
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/AC:2023
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A1:2019

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele **Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A1:2017; EN 60730-2-5:2015/A1:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015+A1+A2:2021

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/A2:2021

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele **Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A2:2021; EN 60730-2-5:2015/A2:2021

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Konsolideeritud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015+A1+A2:2021

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/AC:2023

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele **Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013/COR1:2023; EN 60730-2-5:2015/AC:2023-12

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015+A1+A2:2021

Elektrilised automaatjuhtimisseadmed. Osa 2-5: Erinõuded automaatsetele elektrilistele põletijuhtimissüsteemidele **Automatic electrical controls - Part 2-5: Particular requirements for automatic electrical burner control systems (IEC 60730-2-5:2013 , modified + IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A1:2017 + + IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A2:2021)**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60730-2-5:2013; EN 60730-2-5:2015; IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A1:2017; EN 60730-2-5:2015/A1:2019; IEC 60730-2-5:2013/A2:2021; EN 60730-2-5:2015/A2:2021

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60730-2-5:2026

Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60730-2-5:2015/AC:2023

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 688:2011

Elastsed põrandakatted. Korklinoleumi tehnilised andmed **Resilient floor coverings - Specification for corklinoleum**

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 688:2011

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 688:2026

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 huvitatul võimalik tutvuda standardikavanditega, esitada kommentaare ning teha ettepanekuid parandusteks. Eriti on oodatud teave, kui rahvusvahelist või Euroopa standardikavandit ei peaks vastu võtma Eesti standardiks (vastuolu Eesti õigusaktidega, pole Eestis rakendatav jt põhjustel).

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusele oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud alljärgnev informatsioon:

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

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

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

prEN ISO 2553

Welding and allied processes - Symbols for welding - Welded joints (ISO/DIS 2553:2026)

This document defines the rules to be applied for symbolic representation of welded joints on technical drawings. This can include information about the geometry, manufacture, quality and testing of the welds. The principles of this document can also be applied to soldered and brazed joints.

It is recognized that there are two different approaches in the global market to designate the arrow side and other side on drawings. In this document:

- clauses, tables and figures which carry the suffix letter "A" are applicable only to the symbolic representation system based on a dual reference line;
- clauses, tables and figures which carry the suffix letter "B" are applicable only to the symbolic representation system based on a single reference line;
- clauses, tables and figures which do not have the suffix letter "A" or "B" are applicable to both systems.

The symbols shown in this document can be combined with other symbols used on technical drawings, for example to show surface finish requirements.

An alternative designation method is presented which can be used to represent welded joints on drawings by specifying essential design information such as weld dimensions, quality level, etc. The joint preparation and welding process(es) are then determined by the production unit in order to meet the specified requirements.

NOTE Examples given in this document, including dimensions, are illustrative only and are intended to demonstrate the proper application of principles.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2553; prEN ISO 2553

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2553:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

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

prEN 18356-1

Customer Data Access and Portability in the Insurance Sector – Part 1: Semantic interface and data model

Article 20 GDPR and Article 4 and 5 the proposed FIDA Regulation require the data access and portability of customer data. To support this demand CEN/TC 445 will organise the standardisation project with its Working Group 1 in which the following European standardisation deliverable will be developed.

European Standard (EN) for the semantic specification of the interfaces

The scope of this EN for customer (natural or legal person) data access and portability in the insurance sector should be based on the insurance-specific part of the proposed FIDA Regulation and therefore should contain:

- Semantic specifications for the processes to support the data access and portability. These specifications define on the business level the functions and the behaviour for the following process interfaces:
 - Request of the customer to the data holder for an actual transfer of the customer data (Article 4 FIDA).
 - Transfer of the requested customer data from the data holder to the requesting customer (Article 4 FIDA).

- Request of a data user to a data holder for an actual transfer of customer data under a permission of the customer (Article 5 FIDA).

- Transfer of the requested customer data from the data holder to the requesting data user (Article 5 FIDA).

• Semantic specifications for the customer data to be transferred by the above processes. The scope of the customer data will be limited to the insurance-specific part of the FIDA proposal defined in the Article 2 (1) and Article 3 (3) of FIDA. These specifications define on the business level each element of the customer data with identification, name, precise definition, and value type (text, number, amount, quantity, percentage, date, etc.). The composition of these data elements forms a semantic data model for the insurance-specific customer data. The data model will consist of the following parts:

- General data of the policy holder (including address, contact details, profession, payment means, etc.).

- General data of the insurance policy (including policy number, insurance product and coverages, insured period, premium amounts, etc.).

- Data specific to the consumers' insured assets which are collected for the purposes of a demands and needs test.

- Data depending on class of business, such as

- Motor insurance (details about vehicle, usage, drivers),

- Property insurance (details about building, household or other objects),

- Liability insurance (details about insured persons and their activities),

- Accident insurance (details about insured persons and their activities),

- Insurance-based investment products (details about insured persons and the savings, investments, pension rights, etc.).

The EN specifies the processes and the data model on the semantic level in a syntax-neutral format, independent from its representation in a concrete implementation syntax.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 18356-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

prEN 1865-1

Patient handling equipment used in ambulances - Part 1: Specification for general stretcher systems and patient handling equipment

This document specifies minimum requirements for the design and performance of stretchers and other patient handling equipment used in road ambulances for the handling and carrying of patients. It aims to ensure patient safety and minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1865-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1865-1:2010+A1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN 1865-3

Patient handling equipment used in ambulances - Part 3: Heavy duty stretcher

This document specifies minimum requirements for the design and performance of heavy duty stretchers used in road ambulances for the treatment and transportation of patients. It aims to ensure patient safety and minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1865-3

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1865-3:2012+A1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 1865-4

Patient handling equipment used in ambulances - Part 4: Foldable patient transfer chair

This document specifies minimum requirements for the design and performance of foldable patient transfer chairs, which are used for the conveyance of patients to and/or from road ambulances. It aims to ensure patient safety and to minimize the physical effort required by staff operating the equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 1865-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1865-4:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 60601-2-18:2026

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-18: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of endoscopic equipment

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT together with its INTERCONNECTION CONDITIONS and INTERFACE CONDITIONS.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 62D/2302/CDV; prEN IEC 60601-2-18:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-18:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 80601-2-77:2026

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-77: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of robotically assisted surgical equipment

This part of IEC 80601 applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT (RASE) and ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL SYSTEMS (RASS), hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS together with their INTERACTION CONDITIONS and INTERFACE CONDITIONS. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and 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 relevant.

If RASE or RASS, or its ACCESSORIES fall within scope of another particular standard, then the particular standard applies in addition to this standard.

EXAMPLES IEC 60601-2-2[3] for HF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT; IEC 60601-2-18[4] for ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT; IEC 60601-2-22[5] for laser equipment; IEC 60601-2-37[6] for ultrasound equipment; IEC 60601-2-46[7] for operating tables, etc.

Note: ME EQUIPMENT can be used with RASS for intraoperative surgical planning and visualization.

ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS intended to be used for radiotherapy, nuclear medicine and radiation dosimetry (example: IEC 60601-2-68[8]) are excluded from the scope of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 62D/2299/CDV; prEN IEC 80601-2-77:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-77:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-77:2021/A1:2023

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-77:2021+A1:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 80601-2-78:2026

Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-78: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of medical robots for rehabilitation, assessment, compensation or alleviation

Clause 1 of the general standard¹ applies, except as follows:

This part of IEC 80601 applies to the general requirements for BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of medical robots that physically interact with a PATIENT with an IMPAIRMENT to support or perform REHABILITATION, ASSESSMENT, COMPENSATION or ALLEVIATION related to the PATIENT'S MOVEMENT FUNCTIONS, as intended by the MANUFACTURER.

Note: A MOVEMENT FUNCTION is a function consisting of one or more of sensory, neuromusculoskeletal or movement-related body functions that comprise PATIENT motor control.

A RACA ROBOT is defined in this standard as a PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRICAL MEDICAL SYSTEM (PEMS) with a LEVEL OF AUTONOMY greater than zero, comprising an ACTUATED APPLIED PART, intended by its MANUFACTURER to perform REHABILITATION, ASSESSMENT, COMPENSATION or ALLEVIATION

Note 1: a LEVEL OF AUTONOMY of zero is defined as having no AUTONOMY in any of its functions

RACA ROBOTS covered by this particular standard include but are not limited to:

- Exoskeletons or robotic orthoses for upper and lower limbs for ASSESSMENT, REHABILITATION, ALLEVIATION or COMPENSATION
- Robotic end-effectors for upper / lower extremities for ASSESSMENT or REHABILITATION
- Active balance control equipment for ASSESSMENT or REHABILITATION
- Overhead robotic body weight support systems
- Robotic walkers
- Robots intended to alleviate hemiplegic shoulder/ joint pain or spasticity through movement
- Continuous Passive Motion devices with a LEVEL OF AUTONOMY

Note 2: Annex AA lists examples of RACA ROBOT.

Note 3: This particular standard is primarily focused on human beings but, may also be used for animal PATIENTS.

The RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS may be necessary to address specific BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE for animal PATIENTS.

This particular standard does not apply to:

- Devices that support activities of daily living (including active assisted living), but do not directly address PATIENT MOVEMENT FUNCTIONS, such as:

- o electric wheelchairs (use ISO 7176 (all parts)),
- o personal care / service robots (use ISO 13482: 2014), e.g. feeding robots, robotic hoists, robotic bed
- Devices with a LEVEL OF AUTONOMY of zero
- o E.g. Continuous Passive Motion devices with no AUTONOMY
- the following devices which are covered by other standards:
- o external limb prosthetic devices (use ISO 22523: 2006),
- o diagnostic imaging equipment (e.g. MRI, use IEC 60601-2-33: 2022),

¹ The general standard is IEC 60601-1:2005, IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 and IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance.

- o stationary training equipment (ISO 20957 series) e.g. treadmills

If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and 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 relevant.

NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 62D/2304/CDV; prEN IEC 80601-2-78:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-78:2020

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-78:2020/A1:2024

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 80601-2-78:2020+A1:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 7198

Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Vascular prostheses - Tubular vascular grafts and vascular patches (ISO/DIS 7198:2026)

ISO 7198:2016 specifies requirements for the evaluation of vascular prostheses and requirements with respect to nomenclature, design attributes and information supplied by the manufacturer, based upon current medical knowledge. Guidance for the development of in vitro test methods is included in an informative annex to ISO 7198:2016. It can be considered as a supplement to ISO 14630:2012, which specifies general requirements for the performance of non-active surgical implants.

NOTE Due to the variations in the design of implants covered by ISO 7198 :2016 and, in some cases, due to the relatively recent development of some of these implants (e.g. bioabsorbable vascular prostheses, cell based tissue engineered vascular prostheses), acceptable standardized in vitro tests and clinical results are not always available. As further scientific and clinical data become available, appropriate revision of ISO 7198 :2016 will be necessary.

It is applicable to sterile tubular vascular grafts implanted by direct visualization surgical techniques as opposed to fluoroscopic or other non-direct imaging (e.g. computerized tomography or magnetic resonance imaging), intended to replace, bypass, or form shunts between segments of the vascular system in humans and vascular patches intended for repair and reconstruction of the vascular system.

Vascular prostheses that are made of synthetic textile materials and synthetic non-textile materials are within the scope of ISO 7198:2016.

While vascular prostheses that are made wholly or partly of materials of non-viable biological origin, including tissue engineered vascular prostheses are within the scope, ISO 7198:2016 does not address sourcing, harvesting, manufacturing and all testing requirements for biological materials. It is further noted that different regulatory requirements might exist for tissues from human and animal sources.

Compound, coated, composite, and externally reinforced vascular prostheses are within the scope of ISO 7198:2016.

Endovascular prostheses implanted using catheter delivery and non-direct visualization are excluded from the scope of ISO 7198:2016. It includes information on the development of appropriate test methods for graft materials, referenced in ISO 25539-1 for materials used in the construction of endovascular prostheses (i.e. stent-grafts).

NOTE Requirements for endovascular prostheses are specified in ISO 25539-1.

The valve component of valved conduits constructed with a tubular vascular graft component, and the combination of the valved component and the tubular vascular graft component, are excluded from the scope of ISO 7198:2016. It can be helpful in identifying the appropriate evaluation of the tubular vascular graft component of a valved conduit but specific requirements and testing are not described for these devices.

Cardiac and pericardial patches, vascular stents, accessory devices such as anastomotic devices, staplers, tunnelers and sutures, and pledgets are excluded from the scope of ISO 7198:2016.

NOTE Requirements for vascular stents are specified in ISO 25539-2.

Requirements regarding cell seeding are excluded from the scope of ISO 7198:2016. Tissue engineered vascular prostheses that contain or are manufactured using cells present many distinct manufacturing (e.g. aseptic processing, cell seeding, etc.) and testing issues than those produced with synthetic or non-viable biological materials. The in vitro testing requirements that are outlined in ISO 7198:201

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7198; prEN ISO 7198

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7198:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 7551

Dentistry - Endodontic absorbent points (ISO/DIS 7551:2026)

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for sterilized absorbent points used in endodontic procedures. Absorbent points are marketed sterilized or non-sterilized. The requirements apply to absorbent points which have been sterilized once in a manner approved by the manufacturer. This document specifies numerical systems and a colour-coding system for designating the sizes of absorbent points.

Clause 7 specifies the labelling and packaging needed, including the instructions for use. A claim by the manufacturer that the contents of the unopened pack are sterile is the responsibility of the manufacturer (see Table 2). This document does not specify requirements or test methods for sterility.

NOTE 1 Reference to applicable national regulations can be made.

Reference is made to internationally accepted pharmacopoeia.

NOTE 2 National requirements can apply.

Standards on methods of validating sterilization processes are also available: ISO 11137-1, ISO 11137-2 and ISO 11137-3.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7551; prEN ISO 7551

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7551:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 12841:2024/prA1

Personal fall protection equipment - Rope access systems - Rope adjustment devices

This European Standard applies to rope adjustment devices intended for use in rope access systems. It specifies the requirements, test methods, marking and manufacturer's instructions and information.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 12841:2024/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12841:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 50130-4:2026

Alarm systems - Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Immunity requirements

This document specifies immunity requirements for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). It applies to components of the following safety and security systems intended for use in residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments:

- access control systems, for security applications;
- alarm transmission systems ;
- video surveillance systems, for security applications;
- fire detection and fire alarm systems;
- hold-up alarm systems;
- intruder alarm systems;
- social alarm systems.

The document applies to indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50130-4:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011/A1:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62635:2026

Assessment of material recoverability rate of products

IEC 62635 provides a method to calculate the material recyclability rate of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) during the design phase using material recycling rate data based on EoL treatment scenarios. It also provides a method to calculate material recoverability rate based on material recovery rate data. This document sets up criteria and a format to describe the EoL treatment scenarios. Additionally, the method can be also applied for the calculation of recyclability and recoverability of materials of interest such as CRMs.

To achieve the above, this document addresses:

- A default EoL treatment scenario for material recycling and for material recovery,
- Examples of EoL treatment scenarios and the corresponding material recovery and material recycling rates,
- Provisions for product information from manufacturers to EoL treatment operators to improve material recycling and recovery rates,
- Provisions for EoL treatment information from EoL treatment operators to manufacturers to build EoL treatment scenarios.

This document does not address the recovery of products and parts for reuse and product packaging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 111/886/CDV; prEN IEC 62635:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 10704

Water quality - Gross alpha and gross beta activity - Test method using thin source deposit (ISO/DIS 10704:2026)

This document specifies a method for the determination of gross alpha and gross beta activity concentration for alpha- and beta-emitting radionuclides. Gross alpha and gross beta activity measurement is not intended to give an absolute determination of the activity concentration of all alpha and beta emitting radionuclides in a test sample, but is a screening analysis to ensure particular reference levels of specific alpha and beta emitters have not been exceeded. This type of determination is also known as gross alpha and gross beta index. Gross alpha and gross beta analysis is not expected to be as accurate nor as precise as specific radionuclide analysis after radiochemical separations. Maximum beta energies of approximately 0,1 MeV or higher are well measured. It is possible that low energy beta emitters can not be detected (e.g. ^3H , ^{55}Fe , ^{241}Pu) or can only be partially detected (e.g. ^{14}C , ^{35}S , ^{63}Ni , ^{210}Pb , ^{228}Ra). The method covers non-volatile radionuclides, since some gaseous or volatile radionuclides (e.g. radon and radioiodine) can be lost during the source preparation. The method is applicable to test samples of drinking water, rainwater, surface and ground water as well as cooling water, industrial water, domestic and industrial wastewater after proper sampling, sample handling, and test sample preparation (filtration when necessary and taking into account the amount of dissolved material in the water). The method described in this document is applicable in the event of an emergency situation, because the results can be obtained in less than 1 h. Detection limits reached for gross alpha and gross beta are less than 10 Bq/l and 20 Bq/l respectively. The evaporation of 10 ml sample is carried out in 20 min followed by 10 min counting with window-proportional counters. It is the laboratory's responsibility to ensure the suitability of this test method for the water samples tested.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10704; prEN ISO 10704

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10704:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN ISO 19085-4

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 4: Vertical panel circular sawing machines (ISO/DIS 19085-4:2026)

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for manually loaded and unloaded vertical panel circular sawing machines (defined in 3.1) capable of continuous production use, with hand feed or integrated feed, hereinafter referred to also as "machines".

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are also taken into account.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- an integrated feed device;
- a device for scoring;
- an angle cutting device;
- a middle support device;
- programmable end stops for parallel vertical cuts;
- a device for grooving with a milling tool with a cutting width not exceeding 27 mm;
- a panel pusher;
- a panel lowering device;
- stop devices for workpiece during horizontal cuts.

The machines are designed for cutting panels consisting of:

- a) solid wood;
- b) material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2);
- c) composite materials with core consisting, for example, of polyurethane or mineral material laminated with light alloy;
- d) polymer-matrix composite materials and reinforced thermoplastic/thermoset/elastomeric materials;
- e) gypsum boards, gypsum bounded fibreboards;
- f) honeycomb aluminium boards;
- g) matrix engineered mineral boards, silicate boards;
- h) aluminium light alloy plates;
- i) composite boards made from the materials listed above.

This document does not apply to machines

- with pressure beam and saw unit mounted behind the workpiece support,
- where the guide rails on which the saw unit moves vertically are fixed on the machine frame and the horizontal cut can only be made by manually feeding the panel,

- designed to cut in vertical direction only,
- automatically performing two or more cutting cycles in sequence,
- intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere, and
- manufactured prior to the publication of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-4; prEN ISO 19085-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-4:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 19085-8

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 8: Wide belt sanding machines and surface treating machines (ISO/DIS 19085-8:2026)

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for wide belt sanding machines (defined in 3.1) and for surface treating machines (defined in 3.2) capable of continuous production use, altogether referred to as "machines".

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are also taken into account.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- transversal sanding unit;
- cleaning brushing unit;
- satining roller unit;
- disk brushing unit;
- texturing brushing roller unit;
- texturing brushing belt unit;
- cutterblock unit;
- texturing band saw unit;
- spiked roller unit;
- multi blade unit;
- conveyor directly controlled by the machine;
- additional workpiece vacuum clamping device;
- antistatic bar unit.

NOTE 1 An antistatic bar is a device that eliminates electrostatic charges on the workpiece to ease its subsequent cleaning from dust by airflow.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with a laser engraving unit, but the specific hazards of this unit have not been dealt with.

The machines are designed to process workpieces with flat surface and even thickness, in shape of panels or beams or frames, consisting of:

- a) solid wood;
- b) material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2);
- c) gypsum boards, gypsum bounded fibreboards;
- d) composite materials with core consisting of, e.g. polyurethane or mineral material;
- e) composite boards made from the materials listed above;
- f) all materials listed above, already lacquered.

This document does not deal with hazards related to:

- specific devices other than those listed above;
- access through in-feed and out-feed openings of machines with a work piece height capacity greater than 700 mm;
- systems for powered loading or unloading, or both, of the workpiece to or from a single machine;

NOTE 2 Loading the machine manually includes manually placing the workpiece onto a conveyor directly controlled by the machine. Unloading the machine manually includes manually removing the workpiece from a conveyor directly controlled by the machine.

- out-feed workpieces on machines with feed speed higher than 60 m/min;
- interfacing of the machine with any other machine.

This document is not applicable to machines intended for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere and to machines manufactured prior to the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-8; prEN ISO 19085-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-8:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 61621:2026**Dry, solid insulating materials - Resistance test to high-voltage, low-current arc discharges**

This International Standard describes a test method which can provide preliminary differentiation between similar insulating materials, with respect to their resistance to damage when exposed to high-voltage, low-current arc discharges, occurring close to their surfaces.

The discharges cause localized thermal and chemical decomposition and erosion and eventually a conductive path forms across the insulating material. The severity of the test conditions is gradually increased: in the early stages a low-current arc discharge is repeatedly interrupted, whereas in the later stages, the arc current is raised in successive steps.

Because of its convenience and because of the short time required for testing, the test method is applicable for preliminary screening of materials, for detecting the effects of changes in formulation and for quality control testing.

Previous experience with this test, showed acceptable reproducibility with thermoset materials.

Using thermoplastics, some testing laboratories report unacceptably large variation in test results which lead to the recommendation not to use the test for thermoplastics.

NOTE Attempts are being made to reduce the variability of the results of tests on thermoplastics by controlling the electrode pressure and depth of penetration into the material during the test. Without such electrode control, tests on many thermoplastics may not be sufficiently meaningful to be performed.

This test method will not, in general, permit conclusions to be drawn concerning the relative arc resistance rankings of materials which may be subjected to other types of arcs.

The ranking of materials may differ from what is found in wet tracking tests (e.g. IEC 60112:2025, IEC 60587:2022 and IEC 61302:1995) and from their performance in service, where the intensity, recurrence frequency and time of exposure to arc discharges are very different. Nevertheless, a certain correlation with the Inclined-Plane-Test according to IEC 60587:2022 was found within one material group (e.g. silicone elastomers). [1][2]

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 112/722/CDV; prEN IEC 61621:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61621:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62052-11:2026**Electricity metering equipment - General requirements, tests and test conditions – Part 11: Metering equipment**

This part of IEC 62052 specifies requirements and associated tests, with their appropriate conditions for type testing of AC and DC electricity meters. This document details functional, mechanical, electrical and marking requirements, test methods, and test conditions, including immunity to external influences covering electromagnetic and climatic environments.

NOTE 1 For other general requirements, such as safety, dependability, etc., see the relevant IEC 62052 or IEC 62059 standards. For accuracy requirements and other requirements specific to class indices, see the relevant IEC 62053 standards.

This document applies to electricity metering equipment designed to:

- measure and control electrical energy on electrical networks (mains) with nominal voltage up to 1 000 V AC, or 1 500 V DC;

NOTE 2 For AC electricity meters, the voltage mentioned above is the line-to-neutral voltage derived from nominal voltages. See IEC 62052-31:2024, Table 7.

NOTE 3 For meters designed for operation with transducers (i.e. transducer-operated meters), only the metering unit is considered a low voltage device. If the transducers are rated for voltages exceeding 1 000 V AC, or 1 500 V DC, the combination of the metering unit and transducers is not a low voltage device.

- have all functional elements, including add-on modules, enclosed in, or forming a single meter case with exception of displays and transducers;
- operate with integrated display, detached display, or without a display;
- be installed independently or in specified sockets or racks;
- optionally, provide additional functions other than those for measurement of electrical energy.

Meters designed for operation with external transducers may be tested for compliance with this document and the relevant IEC 62053 series documents:

- as directly connected meters, when such meters and their transducers are tested together;
- as transducer-operated meters when such meters are tested without transducers.

NOTE 4 When transducer-operated meters are tested without transducers, the reference measurements may be performed at the input terminals of the meter. This may require, for example, a traceable reference standard meter with inputs compatible with mV or mA level transducer output signals. Another practical way to test transducer operated meters is to perform the reference measurement at the input terminals of calibrated reference transducers. This way, the reference standard meter, and test current sources may be the same as those used for testing of transformer-operated meters. The transformation ratio, metrological characteristics and uncertainty of the reference transducers are known, and their influence can be removed by post-processing the test data. The determination of the appropriate test methodology is left to the expertise of the testing laboratory.

NOTE 5 Modern electricity meters typically contain additional functions such as measurement of voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, power factor, etc.; measurement of power quality parameters; load control functions; delivery, time, test, accounting, and recording functions; data communication interfaces and associated data security functions. The relevant standards for these functions may apply in addition to the requirements of this document. However, the requirements for such functions are outside the scope of this document.

NOTE 6 Product requirements for Power Metering and Monitoring Devices (PMDs) and measurement functions such as voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, etc., are covered in IEC 61557-12:2018 [1]. However, devices compliant with IEC 61557-12:2018 [1] are not intended to be used as billing (revenue) meters unless they are also compliant with this document and one or more relevant particular requirements (accuracy class) standards: IEC 62053-21 edition 3 CDV:2026, IEC 6205322 edition 3 CDV:2026, IEC 62053-24 edition 3 CDV:2026, etc.

NOTE 7 Product requirements for Power Quality Instruments (PQIs) are covered in IEC 62586-1:2017 [2]. Requirements for power quality measurement techniques (functions) are covered in IEC 61000-4-30:2015 [3]. Requirements for testing of the power quality measurement functions are covered in IEC 62586-2.

NOTE 8 The IEC TC13 strives to consider EMC phenomena that may occur in practice in meter installations and to amend its standards to ensure that an appropriate level of electromagnetic compatibility is specified for electricity metering equipment. To this end, IEC TC13 cooperates with the relevant IEC technical committees to characterize electromagnetic phenomena, to define emission limits, immunity levels and immunity verification methods based on which the appropriate test methods and requirements can be developed in the TC13 electricity metering equipment standards.

This document is also applicable to auxiliary input and output circuits, operation indicators, and test outputs of equipment for electrical energy measurement.

NOTE 9 Some examples include pulse inputs and outputs, control inputs and outputs, and energy test outputs.

This document also covers the common aspects of accuracy testing such as reference conditions, repeatability and measurement uncertainty.

This document does not apply to:

- meters for which the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 1 000 V AC, or 1 500 V DC;
- metering systems comprising multiple devices (except transducers) physically remote from one another (i.e. distributed measurement systems);
- portable meters;

NOTE 10 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.

- meters used in rolling stock, vehicles, ships and airplanes; – laboratory and meter test equipment;
- reference standard meters;

NOTE 11 Nominal values, accuracy classes, requirements and test methods for reference standard meters are specified in IEC 62057-1:2023.

- data interfaces to the registers of the meter;
- sockets or racks used for installation of electricity metering equipment;
- any additional functions provided in electrical energy meters.
- electromechanical meters.

NOTE 12 Starting from its 3rd edition, the electromechanical meters are no longer covered this document. However, the requirements and tests for electromechanical meters remain available in the 1st edition of IEC 62053-11:2003 [4], and in IEC 62053-11:2003/AMD1:2016 [5], IEC 62053-11:2003/AMD1:2016/COR1:2018 [6], which use the 1st edition of IEC 62052-11:2003 [7], and IEC 62052-11:2003/AMD1:2016 [8], IEC 62052-11:2003/AMD1:2016/COR1:2018 [9] as a normative references.

This document does not cover measures for the detection and prevention of fraudulent attempts to compromise a meter's performance (tampering).

NOTE 13 Nevertheless, specific tampering detection and prevention requirements, and test methods as relevant for a particular market may be necessary but are neither identified nor prescribed in this document.

NOTE 14 Specifying requirements and test methods for fraud detection and prevention would be counterproductive, as such specifications would provide guidance for potential fraudsters.

NOTE 15 There are many types of meter tampering reported from various markets; therefore, designing meters to detect and prevent all types of tampering could lead to unjustified increase in costs of meter design, verification and validation.

NOTE 16 Billing systems, such as smart metering systems, are capable of detecting irregular consumption patterns and irregular network losses which enable discovery of suspected meter tampering.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 13/1999/CDV; prEN IEC 62052-11:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62052-11:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62052-11:2021/A11:2022

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62052-11:2021/A12:2024

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62052-11:2021+A11:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62053-21:2026

Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 21: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,5, 1 and 2)

This part of IEC 62053 applies only to static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0,5, 1 and 2 for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.

NOTE 1 For other general requirements, such as safety, dependability, etc., see the relevant standards in the IEC 62052 or IEC 62059 series.

This document applies to electricity metering equipment designed to: – measure and control electrical energy on electrical networks (mains) with voltage up to 1 000 V;

NOTE 2 For AC electricity meters, the voltage mentioned above is the line-to-neutral voltage derived from nominal voltages. See IEC 62052-31:2024, Table 7.

- have all functional elements, including add-on modules, enclosed in, or forming a single meter case with exception of indicating displays;
- operate with integrated or detached indicating displays, or without an indicating display;
- be installed in a specified matching socket or rack;
- optionally, provide additional functions other than those for measurement of electrical energy.

Meters designed for operation with external transducers may be tested for compliance with this document:

- as directly connected meters, when such meters and their transducers are tested together;
- as transducer-operated meters when such meters are tested without transducers.

NOTE 3 When transducer-operated meters are tested without transducers, the reference measurements may be

performed at the input terminals of the meter. This may require, for example, a traceable reference standard meter (standard, French: étalon) with inputs compatible with mV or mA level transducer output signals. Another practical way to test transducer-operated meters is to perform the reference measurement at the input terminals of calibrated reference transducers. This way, the reference standard meters, and test current sources may be the same as those used for testing of transformer-operated meters. The transformation ratio, metrological characteristics and uncertainty of the reference transducers are known and their influence can be removed by post-processing the test data. The determination of the appropriate test methodology is left to the expertise of the testing laboratory.

NOTE 4 Modern electricity meters typically contain additional functions such as measurement of voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, power factor, etc.; measurement of power quality parameters; load control functions; delivery, time, test, accounting, recording functions; data communication interfaces and associated data security functions. The relevant standards for these functions may apply in addition to the requirements of this document. However, the requirements for such functions are outside the scope of this document.

NOTE 5 Product requirements for power metering and monitoring devices (PMDs) and measurement functions such as voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, etc., are covered in IEC 61557-12. However, devices compliant with IEC 61557-12 are not intended to be used as billing meters unless they are also compliant with IEC 62052-11:202X and one or more relevant IEC 62053-xx accuracy class standards.

NOTE 6 Product requirements for power quality instruments (PQIs) are covered in IEC 62586-1. Requirements for power quality measurement techniques (functions) are covered in IEC 61000-4-30. Requirements for testing of the power quality measurement functions are covered in IEC 62586-2.

This document does not apply to:

- meters for which the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 1 000 V;
- metering systems comprising multiple devices (except transducers) physically remote from one another;
- portable meters;

NOTE 7 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.

- meters used in rolling stock, vehicles, ships and airplanes;
- laboratory and meter test equipment;
- reference standard meters;
- data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- matching sockets or racks used for installation of electricity metering equipment;
- any additional functions provided in electrical energy meters.

This document does not cover measures for the detection and prevention of fraudulent attempts to compromise a meter's performance (tampering).

NOTE 8 Nevertheless, specific tampering detection and prevention requirements, and test methods, as relevant for a particular market are subject to the agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

NOTE 9 Specifying requirements and test methods for fraud detection and prevention would be counterproductive, as such specifications would provide guidance for potential fraudsters.

NOTE 10 There are many types of meter tampering reported from various markets; therefore, designing meters to detect and prevent all types of tampering could lead to unjustified increase in costs of meter design, verification and validation.

NOTE 11 Billing systems, such as, smart metering systems, are capable of detecting irregular consumption patterns and irregular network losses which enable discovery of suspected meter tampering.

NOTE 12 For transformer-operated meters paired with current transformers (CTs) according to IEC 61869-2:

- the standard CT measuring range is specified from 0,05 In to Imax for accuracy classes 0,1, 0,2, 0,5 and 1 and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,5, 1 and 2 according to this document;
- the special CT measuring range is specified from 0,01 In to Imax for accuracy classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S according to IEC 62053-22;
- combinations of standard CTs and meters of class 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S are subject to an agreement between manufacturers and purchasers.

NOTE 13 This document does not specify emission requirements, these are specified in IEC 62052-11 edition 3 CDV:2026 , 9.3.14.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 13/2001/CDV; prEN IEC 62053-21:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-21:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62053-22:2026

Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 22: Static meters for AC active energy (classes 0,1S, 0,2S and 0,5S)

This part of IEC 62053 applies only to transformer-operated or transducer-operated static watt-hour meters of accuracy classes 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S for the measurement of alternating current electrical active energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.

NOTE 1 For other general requirements, such as safety, dependability, etc., see the relevant standards in the IEC 62052 or IEC 62059 series.

This document applies to electricity metering equipment designed to:

- measure and control electrical energy on electrical networks (mains) with voltage up to 1 000 V AC;

NOTE 2 For AC electricity meters, the voltage mentioned above is the line-to-neutral voltage derived from nominal voltages. See IEC 62052-31:2024, Table 7.

- have all functional elements, including add-on modules, enclosed in, or forming a single meter case with exception of indicating displays;
- operate with integrated or detached indicating displays, or without an indicating display;
- be installed in a specified matching socket or rack;
- optionally, provide additional functions other than those for measurement of electrical energy.

Meters designed for operation with external transducers may be tested for compliance with this document:

- as directly connected meters, when such meters and their transducers are tested together;
- as transducer-operated meters when such meters are tested without transducers.

NOTE 3 When transducer-operated meters are tested without transducers, the reference measurements may be performed at the input terminals of the meter. This may require, for example, a traceable reference standard meter (standard, French: étalon) with inputs compatible with mV or mA level transducer output signals. Another practical way to test transducer-operated meters is to perform the reference measurement at the input terminals of calibrated reference transducers. This way, the reference standard meters, and test current sources may be the same as those used for testing of transformer-operated meters. The transformation ratio, metrological characteristics and uncertainty of the reference transducers are known and their influence can be removed by post-processing the test data. The determination of the appropriate test methodology is left to the expertise of the testing laboratory.

NOTE 4 Modern electricity meters typically contain additional functions such as measurement of voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, power factor, etc.; measurement of power quality parameters; load control functions; delivery, time, test, accounting, recording functions; data communication interfaces and associated data security functions. The relevant standards for these functions may apply in addition to the requirements of this document. However, the requirements for such functions are outside the scope of this document.

NOTE 5 Product requirements for power metering and monitoring devices (PMDs) and measurement functions such as voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, etc., are covered in IEC 61557-12. However, devices compliant with IEC 61557-12 are not intended to be used as billing meters unless they are also compliant with IEC 62052-11 edition 2 CDV:2026 and one or more relevant IEC 62053-xx accuracy class standards.

NOTE 6 Product requirements for power quality instruments (PQIs) are covered in IEC 62586-1. Requirements for power quality measurement techniques (functions) are covered in IEC 61000-4-30. Requirements for testing of the power quality measurement functions are covered in IEC 62586-2.

This document does not apply to:

- meters for which the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 1 000 V AC;
- metering systems comprising multiple devices (except transducers) physically remote from one another; – portable meters;

NOTE 7 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.

- meters used in rolling stock, vehicles, ships and airplanes;
- laboratory and meter test equipment;
- reference standard meters;
- data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- matching sockets or racks used for installation of electricity metering equipment;
- any additional functions provided in electrical energy meters.

This document does not cover measures for the detection and prevention of fraudulent attempts to compromise a meter's performance (tampering).

NOTE 8 Nevertheless, specific tampering detection and prevention requirements, and test methods, as relevant for a particular market are subject to the agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

NOTE 9 Specifying requirements and test methods for fraud detection and prevention would be counterproductive, as such specifications would provide guidance for potential fraudsters.

NOTE 10 There are many types of meter tampering reported from various markets; therefore, designing meters to detect and prevent all types of tampering could lead to unjustified increase in costs of meter design, verification and validation.

NOTE 11 Billing systems, such as, smart metering systems, are capable of detecting irregular consumption patterns and irregular network losses which enable discovery of suspected meter tampering.

NOTE 12 For transformer-operated meters paired with current transformers (CTs) according to IEC 61869-2:

- the standard CT measuring range is specified from $0,05 I_n$ to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,1, 0,2, 0,5 and 1 and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,5, 1 and 2 according to IEC 62053-21;
- the special CT measuring range is specified from $0,01 I_n$ to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S according to this document;
- combinations of standard CTs and meters of class 0,1 S, 0,2 S and 0,5 S are subject to an agreement between manufacturers and purchasers.

NOTE 13 This document does not specify emission requirements, these are specified in IEC 62052-11 edition 2 CDV:2026, 9.3.14.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 13/2002/CDV; prEN IEC 62053-22:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-22:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-22:2021/A11:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-22:2021+A11:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62053-24:2026

Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 24: Static meters for fundamental component reactive energy (classes 0,5S, 1S, 1, 2 and 3)

This part of IEC 62053 applies only to static var-hour meters of accuracy classes 0,5 S, 1 S, 1, 2 and 3 for the measurement of alternating current electrical reactive energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.

Classes 0,5 S and 1 S are only defined for transformer-operated and transducer-operated meters.

This document uses a conventional definition of reactive energy where the reactive power and energy is calculated from the fundamental frequency components of the currents and voltages only (see Clause 3).

NOTE 1 This differs from IEC 62053-23, where reactive power and energy is only defined for sinusoidal signals. In this document reactive power and energy is defined for all periodic signals. Reactive power and energy is defined in this way to achieve proper reproducibility of measurements with meters of different designs. With this definition, reactive power and energy reflects the generally unnecessary current which can be compensated with capacitors rather than the total unnecessary current.

NOTE 2 For other general requirements, such as safety, dependability, etc., see the relevant standards in the IEC 62052 or IEC 62059 series.

This document applies to electricity metering equipment designed to: – measure and control electrical energy on electrical networks (mains) with voltage up to 1 000 V AC;

NOTE 3 For AC electricity meters, the voltage mentioned above is the line-to-neutral voltage derived from nominal voltages. See IEC 62052-31:2024, Table 7.

- have all functional elements, including add-on modules, enclosed in, or forming a single meter case with exception of indicating displays;
- operate with integrated or detached indicating displays, or without an indicating display;
- be installed in a specified matching socket or rack;
- optionally, provide additional functions other than those for measurement of electrical energy.

Meters designed for operation with external transducers may be tested for compliance with this document:

- as directly connected meters, when such meters and their transducers are tested together;
- as transducer-operated meters when such meters are tested without transducers.

NOTE 4 When transducer-operated meters are tested without transducers, the reference measurements may be performed at the input terminals of the meter. This may require, for example, a traceable reference standard meter (standard, French: étalon) with inputs compatible with mV or mA level transducer output signals. Another practical way to test transducer-operated meters is to perform the reference measurement at the input terminals of calibrated reference transducers. This way, the reference standard meters, and test current sources may be the same as those used for testing of transformer-operated meters. The transformation ratio, metrological characteristics and uncertainty of the reference transducers are known and their influence can be removed by post-processing the test data. The determination of the appropriate test methodology is left to the expertise of the testing laboratory.

NOTE 5 Modern electricity meters typically contain additional functions such as measurement of voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, power factor, etc.; measurement of power quality parameters; load control functions; delivery, time, test, accounting, recording functions; data communication interfaces and associated data security functions. The relevant standards for these functions may apply in addition to the requirements of this document. However, the requirements for such functions are outside the scope of this document.

NOTE 6 Product requirements for power metering and monitoring devices (PMDs) and measurement functions such as voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, etc., are covered in IEC 61557-12. However, devices compliant with IEC 61557-12 are not intended to be used as billing meters unless they are also compliant with IEC 62052-11 edition 3 CDV:2026 and one or more relevant IEC 62053-xx accuracy class standards.

NOTE 7 Product requirements for power quality instruments (PQIs) are covered in IEC 62586-1. Requirements for power quality measurement techniques (functions) are covered in IEC 61000-4-30. Requirements for testing of the power quality measurement functions are covered in IEC 62586-2.

This document does not apply to: – meters for which the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 1 000 V AC;

- metering systems comprising multiple devices (except transducers) physically remote from one another;
- portable meters;

NOTE 8 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.

- meters used in rolling stock, vehicles, ships and airplanes;
- laboratory and meter test equipment;
- reference standard meters;
- data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- matching sockets or racks used for installation of electricity metering equipment;
- any additional functions provided in electrical energy meters.

This document does not cover measures for the detection and prevention of fraudulent attempts to compromise a meter's performance (tampering).

NOTE 9 Nevertheless, specific tampering detection and prevention requirements, and test methods, as relevant for a particular market are subject to the agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

NOTE 10 Specifying requirements and test methods for fraud detection and prevention would be counterproductive, as such specifications would provide guidance for potential fraudsters.

NOTE 11 There are many types of meter tampering reported from various markets; therefore, designing meters to detect and prevent all types of tampering could lead to unjustified increase in costs of meter design, verification and validation.

NOTE 12 Billing systems, such as, smart metering systems, are capable of detecting irregular consumption patterns and irregular network losses which enable discovery of suspected meter tampering.

NOTE 13 For transformer-operated meters paired with current transformers (CTs) according to IEC 61869-2:

- the standard CT measuring range is specified from 0,05 In to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,1, 0,2, 0,5 and 1 and these CTs are used for meters of class 2 and 3 according to IEC 62053-23;
- the special CT measuring range is specified from 0,01 In to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,5 S and 1 S according to this document;
- combinations of standard CTs and meters of class 0,5 S and 1 S are subject to an agreement between manufacturers and purchasers.

NOTE 14 This document does not specify emission requirements, these are specified in IEC 62052-11 edition 3 CDV:2026, 9.3.14.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 13/2003/CDV; prEN IEC 62053-24:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021/A11:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021+A11:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EN 17339:2024/prA1

Transportable gas cylinders - Hoop wrapped and fully wrapped carbon composite cylinders and tubes for hydrogen

This document specifies minimum requirements for the materials, design, construction, prototype testing and routine manufacturing inspections of composite gas cylinders and tubes for compressed hydrogen.

NOTE 1 Unless specified in the text, for the purposes of this document, the word "cylinder" includes tubes.

This document applies to

- fully wrapped composite cylinders (Type 3 and Type 4)
- hoop wrapped cylinders (Type 2)

with carbon fibres intended to be permanently mounted in a frame (e.g. bundle or trailer) with a test pressure of not less than 300 bar, with:

- non-metallic liners (for Type 4) or seamless metallic liners (for Type 2 and Type 3),
- a maximum water capacity of 3 000 l
- a maximum working pressure of 1 000 bar.
- the product of working pressure times water capacity ($p \times V$) not exceeding 1 000 000 bar.l.

NOTE 2 A glass fibre protective layer is sometimes applied to the external surface of the cylinder

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 17339:2024/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 17339:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLLOOGIA

prEN ISO 9606

Qualification testing of welders - Fusion welding (ISO/DIS 9606:2026)

This document specifies the requirements for qualification testing of welders for fusion welding of steels, aluminium, copper, nickel, titanium and zirconium.

In this document, the terms "aluminium", "copper", "nickel", "titanium" and "zirconium" refer to the materials and their alloys.

This document provides a set of technical rules for a systematic qualification test of the welder, and enables such qualifications to be uniformly accepted independently of the type of product, location and examiner or examining body.

When qualifying welders, the emphasis is placed on the welder's ability to manually manipulate the electrode, welding torch or welding blowpipe, thereby producing a weld of acceptable quality.

The fusion welding processes referred to in this document include welding processes which are designated as manual or partly mechanized.

This document does not cover fully mechanized and automated welding processes which are covered by ISO 14732.

The principles of this document can be applied to other fusion welding processes.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9606; prEN ISO 9606

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9606-1:2017

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9606-2:2005

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9606-3:1999

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9606-4:1999

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9606-5:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN ISO/ASTM 52954-1

Additive manufacturing - Qualification principles - Part 1: Common failure modes used for process risk mapping (ISO/ASTM DIS 52954-1:2026)

This document identifies common failure modes, which can occur within operations across additive manufacturing (AM) process categories defined in ISO/ASTM 52900. It lists state-of-the-art failure modes, which can lead to risks within AM parts and equipment, as well as providing informative examples of corresponding failure effects and mitigation actions.

This document can be used to aid manufacturers in their risk management. While doing so it supports the implementation of AM as a production method within critical applications and regulated industries. This document helps to address the requirements for risk management set by regulated industries for part and production method compliance.

Technology specific failure modes will be addressed in separate standards, including but not limited to PBF-LB/M, PBF-LB/P, MEX, MJT, BJT, and DED.

This document aims to close the existing gap between general risk management standards, such as ISO 31000 or ISO 14971 (medical), and the know-how gap of existing failure modes of the AM process category and their integrated workflow.

The standard maps risks according to AM processes defined within ISO/ASTM 52920.

This document does not cover environment, health and safety risks and will not measure, assess, or evaluate the risk impact on the AM part to be produced. It does not list the part specific input and output parameters, during the respective process steps. This task is dedicated to the risk management evaluation teams, which usually comprise quality managers and product domain specific experts.

The document enables all part owners and manufacturers to use it for the risk mapping activities, to support subsequent risk assessments, continuous improvement, validation planning, estimation of manufacturing efforts, and conformity audits.

For risk examples that are relevant only to specific AM machinery brands, manufacturers might consider use of the informative annex.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM DIS 52954-1; prEN ISO/ASTM 52954-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO/ASTM 52971

Additive manufacturing - Non-destructive testing and evaluation - Guideline for dimensional measurements based on cone beam X-ray Computed Tomography (ISO/ASTM DIS 52971:2026)

This document specifies guidelines and recommendations to be followed prior to carrying out dimensional measurements on three-dimensional (3D) volumetric X-ray Computed Tomographic (XCT) images of additive manufacturing (AM) series production parts. It is applicable to cone beam XCT systems. However, these guidelines and recommendations can easily be transposed to fan beam XCT systems.

The process to be followed prior to performing dimensional measurement on 3D volumetric XCT images of AM series production parts, in this standard, is divided into two steps:

Step 1: Quantification of an XCT system performance, in terms of image quality and basic dimensional measurement accuracy, with a reference object and eventually a Representative Quality Indicators (RQI), with the specific part (part chosen from the AM series production parts) XCT setting under certain environmental conditions. This step leads to the determination of the image quality, the voxel size and the basic dimensional measurement accuracy of an XCT system;

Step 2: Validation of the XCT system compliance, in terms of dimensional measurement accuracy, with the specific part, with the chosen XCT setting under the specific environmental conditions. This step leads to a simplified determination of the dimensional measurement uncertainty of each measurand of the specific part.

If step 1 does not comply with the set requirements, the XCT system cannot be used for step 2.

This document does not claim to provide a definitive method to determine XCT dimensional measurement accuracy, which, given the complexity of an XCT process, is not yet established. For the same reason, it is addressed to qualified XCT operators with the support of metrology experts.

This document is dedicated to AM series production parts and its aim is to provide a methodology for controlling the geometric specificities associated with AM (internal shapes, lattice structures). It is applicable on parts that are fabricated by any type of AM categories of processes and material provided the X-ray penetration lengths are sufficient to scan the test part.

These prior quantification and validation processes, which allow dimensional measurements to be carry out on 3D volumetric XCT images of AM series production parts, are valid for a specific part geometry in a given material associated with a chosen XCT setting (magnification & XCT acquisition and reconstruction parameters of the specific part) under specific environmental conditions for the measurands specified. The quantification and validation processes are reconsidered when different geometry of the part or material or XCT setting or environmental conditions or measurands are taken into account.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM DIS 52971; prEN ISO/ASTM 52971

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN 50130-4:2026

Alarm systems - Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Immunity requirements

This document specifies immunity requirements for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). It applies to components of the following safety and security systems intended for use in residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments:

- access control systems, for security applications;
- alarm transmission systems ;
- video surveillance systems, for security applications;
- fire detection and fire alarm systems;
- hold-up alarm systems;
- intruder alarm systems;
- social alarm systems.

The document applies to indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50130-4:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011/A1:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011+A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 50206-1:2026

Railway applications - Rolling stock - Pantographs: Characteristics and tests - Part 1: Pantographs for main line vehicles

This document specifies the general assembly characteristics applied to pantographs and their control unit, to enable current collection from the overhead contact line system. It also specifies the tests the pantographs and their control unit need to perform.

This document is not applicable to pantograph dielectric tests performed on the pantograph installed on the vehicle roof. Insulation coordination is covered in EN 50124 1.

This document is not applicable to pantographs used on isolated metros and light rail systems. These pantographs are considered in EN 50206 2.

This document is not applicable to third and fourth rail current collectors used on isolated metros and light rail systems. These pantographs are considered in EN 50702.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50206-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50206-1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 61621:2026

Dry, solid insulating materials - Resistance test to high-voltage, low-current arc discharges

This International Standard describes a test method which can provide preliminary differentiation between similar insulating materials, with respect to their resistance to damage when exposed to high-voltage, low-current arc discharges, occurring close to their surfaces.

The discharges cause localized thermal and chemical decomposition and erosion and eventually a conductive path forms across the insulating material. The severity of the test conditions is gradually increased: in the early stages a low-current arc discharge is repeatedly interrupted, whereas in the later stages, the arc current is raised in successive steps.

Because of its convenience and because of the short time required for testing, the test method is applicable for preliminary screening of materials, for detecting the effects of changes in formulation and for quality control testing.

Previous experience with this test, showed acceptable reproducibility with thermoset materials.

Using thermoplastics, some testing laboratories report unacceptably large variation in test results which lead to the recommendation not to use the test for thermoplastics.

NOTE Attempts are being made to reduce the variability of the results of tests on thermoplastics by controlling the electrode pressure and depth of penetration into the material during the test. Without such electrode control, tests on many thermoplastics may not be sufficiently meaningful to be performed.

This test method will not, in general, permit conclusions to be drawn concerning the relative arc resistance rankings of materials which may be subjected to other types of arcs.

The ranking of materials may differ from what is found in wet tracking tests (e.g. IEC 60112:2025, IEC 60587:2022 and IEC 61302:1995) and from their performance in service, where the intensity, recurrence frequency and time of exposure to arc discharges are very different. Nevertheless, a certain correlation with the Inclined-Plane-Test according to IEC 60587:2022 was found within one material group (e.g. silicone elastomers). [1][2]

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 112/722/CDV; prEN IEC 61621:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61621:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 63044-3:2026

Home and building electronic systems (HBES) and building automation and control systems (BACS) - Part 3: Electrical safety requirements

The IEC 63044 series deals with developing and testing Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS).

This group safety publication is primarily intended to specify the electrical safety requirements for an HBES/BACS network and for the equipment interfaces to an HBES/BACS network under normal and single-fault conditions, unless equivalent or higher requirements are included in the product standard.

It does not apply to interfaces to other networks.

NOTE An example of other networks is a dedicated ICT network covered by IEC 62949.

This document does not cover the electrical safety requirements for the devices connected to the HBES/BACS, that are covered by the applicable product standard, except for the equipment interfaces to an HBES/BACS network.

This document covers the following requirements and compliance criteria:

- protection against hazards from the device;
- protection against overvoltages on the network;
- protection against touch current;
- protection against hazards caused by different types of network;
- protection of the communication wiring against overheating caused by excessive current.

This document is also intended to be used by technical committees in the preparation of product standards for the safety requirements of the equipment interfaces to be connected to an HBES/BACS network, in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 23/1179/CDV; prEN IEC 63044-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63044-3:2018

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63044-3:2018/A1:2025

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63044-3:2018+A1:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 60384-1:2026

Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 60384 is a generic specification and is applicable to fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment.

It establishes standard terms, inspection procedures and methods of test for use in sectional and detail specifications of electronic components for quality assessment or any other purpose.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 40/3302/CDV; prEN IEC 60384-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60384-1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 61076-1:2026

Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 1: Generic specification

This part of IEC 61076 establishes uniform specifications and technical information for connectors. It is applicable to the family of connectors for use in electrical and electronic equipment. It contains, or gives reference to, the terms, definitions, symbols, test schedules and information relating to connectors.

Connectors designed for use at radio frequencies are not covered.

It shall be used in conjunction with IEC GUIDE 109:2003 that advocates the need to minimize the impact of a product on the natural environment throughout the product life cycle.

It is understood that some materials permitted by this specification and in manufacturing and assembly processes may have a negative environmental impact. As technological advances lead to acceptable alternatives for these materials, they shall be eliminated from this specification. Inappropriate manufacturing processes should be replaced by a product design that features easy maintainability and disassembly.

In the event of conflict between this part of IEC 61076 and the sectional product specification, the requirements of the sectional product specification prevail.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 48B/3210/CDV; prEN IEC 61076-1:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61076-1:2006

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61076-1:2006/A1:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 61076-3:2026

Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Product requirements - Part 3: Rectangular connectors - Sectional specification

This part of IEC 61076 establishes uniform specifications and technical information for rectangular connectors. It is applicable to the subfamily of rectangular connectors for use in electrical and electronic equipment and should be used in conjunction with the generic specification IEC 61076-1:2024 for product requirements as the basis for preparation of consistent detail product specifications for rectangular connectors.

NOTE 1 The quality assessment requirements for connectors according to the IEC 61076 series are detailed in IEC 62197-1:2006 [1].

NOTE 2 A detail quality specification, future IEC 62197-3-1XX should be prepared, based on the blank detail quality specification for rectangular connectors, future IEC 62197-3-001:2006 [2], and should be used in conjunction with the detail product specification IEC 61076-3-1XX.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 48B/3211/CDV; prEN IEC 61076-3:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61076-3:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62635:2026

Assessment of material recoverability rate of products

IEC 62635 provides a method to calculate the material recyclability rate of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) during the design phase using material recycling rate data based on EoL treatment scenarios. It also provides a method to calculate material recoverability rate based on material recovery rate data. This document sets up criteria and a format to describe the EoL treatment scenarios. Additionally, the method can be also applied for the calculation of recyclability and recoverability of materials of interest such as CRMs.

To achieve the above, this document addresses:

- A default EoL treatment scenario for material recycling and for material recovery,
- Examples of EoL treatment scenarios and the corresponding material recovery and material recycling rates,
- Provisions for product information from manufacturers to EoL treatment operators to improve material recycling and recovery rates,
- Provisions for EoL treatment information from EoL treatment operators to manufacturers to build EoL treatment scenarios.

This document does not address the recovery of products and parts for reuse and product packaging.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 111/886/CDV; prEN IEC 62635:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 12896-8

Public transport - Reference data model - Part 8: Management information & statistics

Transmodel is composed of 10 parts (see above).

This work item consists in the revision and update of the documentation of the Public transport reference data model – Part 8 (Transmodel – Part 8). The update consists basically of the following types of actions:

a. Simplification of Part 8 based on the revision of Part 1: several functional extensions of Transmodel took place since the last publication of EN12896 (in 2016 and 2019). The functional extensions elaborated until 2019 generated additional common concepts which have already been published in the relevant documents. These additional common concepts are now integrated into Transmodel - Part 1 and thus removed from Part 8.

b. Updates/extensions of Part 8 as a consequence of

- Work presented in TR17370:2019.

This TR provides a list of KPIs calculated using operational raw data.

The action consists here to provide data model extracts, representing the raw data needed for several KPIs (listed in TR17370:2019), The extracted sub-models are based upon the (already existing) "Loggable object model" and will complete the 2 examples published in the current version of Part 8.

c. Ensuring coherence of the Transmodel eco-system. Several updates of Transmodel- Part 8 result from the discussions lead with the OpRa group and intend to ensure coherence with the OpRa Technical Specification.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 12896-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12896-8:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 16986

Electronic fee collection - Interoperable application profiles for information exchange between service provision and toll charging

This document defines an application interface definition by selecting suitable options from the base standard EN ISO 12855:2021. Furthermore, it defines transfer mechanisms and supporting functions to ensure the interoperability between Toll Chargers and Toll Service Providers.

This document covers:

- exchange of information between the central equipment associated with the two roles service provision and toll charging, e.g.:
 - o charging related data (exception lists, toll declarations, billing details, payment claims);
 - o administrative data (trust objects, EFC context data, contact details for enforcement, etc.);
 - o confirmation data.
- transfer mechanisms and supporting functions;
- semantics of data elements;
- restrictions on parameters and their values
- implementation conformance statement proforma, in an Annex, as a basis for assessment of conformity to this document;
- an Interoperability statement proforma, in an Annex, as a basis for assessment of transactional interoperability of two technical implementations;
- a web service definition, in an Annex, for the use of web services as communication technology.

The implementation of the underlying back office systems and their business processes is not covered.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16986

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16986:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 18229-1

AI trustworthiness framework - Part 1: Logging

This document provides terminology, concepts, requirements, and guidance for logging of AI systems.

It is primarily intended for organizations placing on the market or putting into service AI systems and is not specific to any particular sector.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 18229-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN 18235-3

Trusted data transactions - Part 3: Interoperability requirements

This document specifies requirements and guidance for the interoperability of data, data sharing mechanisms, and services within data spaces. It covers requirements, criteria and implementation guidance on:

- dataset content, use restrictions, licences, data collection methodology, data quality and uncertainty, and on machine-readable formats to find, access and use of data;
- data structures, data formats, vocabularies, classification schemes, taxonomies and code lists, and how to describe these elements a publicly available and consistent manner;
- technical means to access the data, such as application programming interfaces, and their terms of use and quality of service to enable automatic access and transmission of data between parties;
- where applicable, the means to enable the interoperability of tools for automating the execution of data sharing contracts.

This document is applicable to all organizations participating in dataspace, regardless of their size or type.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 18235-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO/IEC 27555

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Guidelines on personally identifiable information deletion (ISO/IEC DIS 27555:2026)

This document contains guidelines for developing and establishing policies and procedures for deletion of personally identifiable information (PII) in organizations by specifying:

- a harmonized terminology for PII deletion;
- an approach for defining deletion rules in an efficient way;
- a description of required documentation;
- a broad definition of roles, responsibilities and processes.

This document is intended to be used by organizations where PII is stored or processed.

This document does not address:

- specific legal provision, as given by national law or specified in contracts;
- specific deletion rules for particular clusters of PII that are defined by PII controllers for processing PII;
- deletion mechanisms;
- reliability, security and suitability of deletion mechanisms;
- specific techniques for de-identification of data.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC DIS 27555; prEN ISO/IEC 27555

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 27555:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

53 TÖSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN 14492-1

Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 1: Power driven winches

This document is applicable to the design, information for use, maintenance and testing of power-driven winches for which the prime mover is an electric motor, hydraulic motor, or pneumatic motor. Winches are designed for the movement or manipulation of loads supported on level or inclined planes in situations where risks resulting from a failure of the winding mechanism or pulling medium are mitigated by external measures.

This document is not applicable to devices which handle suspended loads.

Generally, a winch is used without any additional transport movement, except in cases where a winch is used on a stranded vehicle for self-recovery of the vehicle.

Applications of winches covered are for example, but not limited to:

- rope winches;
- belt winches, except steel belts used as pulling media;
- traction winches, including double capstan and traction sheave winches.

These types of winches a) to c) also include the following specific applications:

- vehicle recovery winches;
- winches for boat trailers;
- winches for stationary offshore applications.

NOTE Examples are shown in Annex H.

This document does not apply to:

- power-driven hoists in accordance with EN 14492-2;
- forestry winches in accordance with EN ISO 19472-1;
- winches for seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units;
- winches for the lifting of persons;
- NGL building hoists in accordance with EN 14492-2;
- winches for the handling of hot molten masses.

This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events relevant to power driven winches when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable, identified in Annex A.

This document does not specify additional requirements for hazards related to the use of power driven winches in explosive atmospheres in underground mines.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 14492-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 10519

Rapeseed - Determination of chlorophyll content - Spectrometric method (ISO/DIS 10519:2026)

ISO 10519:2015 specifies a spectrometric method for the determination of the chlorophyll content of rapeseed. It is not applicable to the determination of chlorophyll in oils.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 10519; prEN ISO 10519

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10519:2015

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10519:2015/A1:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

77 METALLURGIA

prEN 485-1

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Sheet, strip and plate - Part 1: Technical conditions for inspection and delivery

This document specifies the technical conditions for inspection and delivery of wrought aluminium and wrought aluminium alloy sheet, strip and plate for general applications. It also includes provisions for ordering and testing.

It applies to products with a thickness over 0,20 mm up to and including 400 mm.

For many special applications of aluminium strip, sheet and plate, specific European Standards exist, where different or additional requirements are formulated and the appropriate alloys and tempers are selected: see Annex A. Most of these special European Standards refer to provisions of this document.

The selection of the relevant special European Standards is under the responsibility of the purchaser.

Specific European Standards are available for applications involving special properties, such as corrosion resistance, toughness, fatigue strength, surface appearance or welding properties.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 485-1

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 485-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 13680

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Corrosion-resistant alloy seamless products for use as casing, tubing, coupling stock and accessory material — Technical delivery conditions

This document specifies the technical delivery conditions for corrosion-resistant alloy seamless products for casing, tubing, coupling stock and accessory material (including coupling stock and accessory material from bar) for two product specification levels:

PSL-1, which is the basis of this document;

PSL-2, which provides additional requirements for a product that is intended to be both corrosion and cracking resistant for the environments and qualification method specified in Annex G and in the ISO 15156 series or NACE MR0175.

This document contains no provisions relating to the connection of individual lengths of pipe. Demonstration of conformance to ISO 15156-3:2020 or NACE MR0175-2021 of material affected by end sizing, connection manufacture or welding operations is outside the scope of this document.

This document contains provisions relating to marking of tubing and casing after threading.

This document is applicable to the following five groups of products:

- a) group 1, which is composed of stainless alloys with a martensitic or martensitic/ferritic structure;
- b) group 2, which is composed of stainless alloys with a ferritic-austenitic structure, such as duplex and super-duplex stainless alloy;
- c) group 3, which is composed of stainless alloys with an austenitic structure (iron base);
- d) group 4, which is composed of nickel-based alloys with an austenitic structure (nickel base);
- e) group 5, which is composed of bar only (Annex F) in age-hardened (AH) nickel-based alloys with austenitic structure.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 13680; prEN ISO 13680

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13680:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 19085-14**Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 14: Four-sided moulding machines**

This document gives the safety requirements and measures for four-sided moulding machines, capable of continuous production use, with a maximum working width of 350 mm and a maximum speed of the integrated workpiece feed of 200 m/min, hereinafter referred to as “machines”, designed to cut solid wood and materials with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2).

It deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer; reasonably foreseeable misuse has been considered too. Also, transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are taken into account.

It is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices / additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- universal spindle;
- glass bead saw unit;
- fixed or movable workpiece support;
- quick tool changing system;
- laser marking unit;
- automatic workpiece returner;
- in-feed hopper;
- loading magazine;
- unloading table.

This document does not deal with any hazards related to:

a) in-feed devices other than in-feed hopper and loading magazine;

NOTE 1 For mechanical in-feed devices which also prevent access to the in-feed opening, see 6.6.4.

b) out-feed devices other than unloading table, except for hazards related to ejection from the machine due to climb cutting;

c) out-feed of workpieces on machines with feed speed higher than 60 m/min;

NOTE 2 Machines with feed speed higher than 60 m/min are usually combined with mechanical unloading and workpiece transfer systems.

d) machines being used in combination with any other machine (as part of a line).

It is not applicable to machines intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere and to machines manufactured prior to its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-14; prEN ISO 19085-14

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-14:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 19085-17**Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 17: Edge banding machines fed by chains (ISO/DIS 19085-17:2026)**

This document gives the safety requirements and measures for edge banding machines fed by chains or belts, with manual loading and unloading and maximum workpiece height capacity of 100 mm, capable of continuous production use, hereinafter referred to as “machines”.

It deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer; reasonably foreseeable misuse has been considered too. Also, transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are taken into account.

The machines are designed to process in one pass one end (single-end machine) or both ends (double-end machine) of panels of:

- materials with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2), even with a core sheet of aluminium light alloy;
- gypsum plaster boards.

Edges to be applied by the machine can be made of:

- paper;
- melamine;
- plastic;
- composite materials;
- aluminium;
- light alloy;
- veneer;
- solid wood.

It is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- hot air banding unit;
- laser banding unit;
- infrared banding unit;
- dynamic processing units;
- sanding belt units;
- milling unit installed out of the integral enclosure at the panel side on single-end machines;
- milling unit installed out of the integral enclosure between machines halves of double-end machines;
- additional fixed or movable workpiece support along the feed;
- additional infeed workpiece support;
- additional outfeed workpiece support;
- in-feed device for transversal loading of panels in single-end machines;
- intermediate workpiece support in double-end machines;
- automatic panel returner in single-end machines;
- automatic tool changing;
- quick tool changing system;
- automatic multiple edges infeed device;
- workpiece heaters.

This document does not deal with any hazards relating to:

- a) systems for loading and unloading of the workpiece to a single machine other than automatic panel returner and infeed and outfeed workpiece supports (e.g. robots);
- b) the combination of a single machine being used with other machines (as part of a line);
- c) workpiece dividing unit installed out of the integral enclosure and/or whose tools protrude out of the integral enclosure;
- d) plasma banding unit.

It is not applicable to machines intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere nor manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-17; prEN ISO 19085-17

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-17:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 19085-4

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 4: Vertical panel circular sawing machines (ISO/DIS 19085-4:2026)

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for manually loaded and unloaded vertical panel circular sawing machines (defined in 3.1) capable of continuous production use, with hand feed or integrated feed, hereinafter referred to also as "machines".

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are also taken into account.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- an integrated feed device;
- a device for scoring;
- an angle cutting device;
- a middle support device;
- programmable end stops for parallel vertical cuts;
- a device for grooving with a milling tool with a cutting width not exceeding 27 mm;
- a panel pusher;
- a panel lowering device;
- stop devices for workpiece during horizontal cuts.

The machines are designed for cutting panels consisting of:

- a) solid wood;
- b) material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2);
- c) composite materials with core consisting, for example, of polyurethane or mineral material laminated with light alloy;
- d) polymer-matrix composite materials and reinforced thermoplastic/thermoset/elastomeric materials;
- e) gypsum boards, gypsum bounded fibreboards;

- f) honeycomb aluminium boards;
- g) matrix engineered mineral boards, silicate boards;
- h) aluminium light alloy plates;
- i) composite boards made from the materials listed above.

This document does not apply to machines

- with pressure beam and saw unit mounted behind the workpiece support,
- where the guide rails on which the saw unit moves vertically are fixed on the machine frame and the horizontal cut can only be made by manually feeding the panel,
- designed to cut in vertical direction only,
- automatically performing two or more cutting cycles in sequence,
- intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere, and
- manufactured prior to the publication of this document.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-4; prEN ISO 19085-4

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-4:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 19085-8

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 8: Wide belt sanding machines and surface treating machines (ISO/DIS 19085-8:2026)

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for wide belt sanding machines (defined in 3.1) and for surface treating machines (defined in 3.2) capable of continuous production use, altogether referred to as "machines".

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as listed in Annex A, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are also taken into account.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- transversal sanding unit;
- cleaning brushing unit;
- satining roller unit;
- disk brushing unit;
- texturing brushing roller unit;
- texturing brushing belt unit;
- cutterblock unit;
- texturing band saw unit;
- spiked roller unit;
- multi blade unit;
- conveyor directly controlled by the machine;
- additional workpiece vacuum clamping device;
- antistatic bar unit.

NOTE 1 An antistatic bar is a device that eliminates electrostatic charges on the workpiece to ease its subsequent cleaning from dust by airflow.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with a laser engraving unit, but the specific hazards of this unit have not been dealt with.

The machines are designed to process workpieces with flat surface and even thickness, in shape of panels or beams or frames, consisting of:

- a) solid wood;
- b) material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2);
- c) gypsum boards, gypsum bounded fibreboards;
- d) composite materials with core consisting of, e.g. polyurethane or mineral material;
- e) composite boards made from the materials listed above;
- f) all materials listed above, already lacquered.

This document does not deal with hazards related to:

- specific devices other than those listed above;
- access through in-feed and out-feed openings of machines with a work piece height capacity greater than 700 mm;
- systems for powered loading or unloading, or both, of the workpiece to or from a single machine;

NOTE 2 Loading the machine manually includes manually placing the workpiece onto a conveyor directly controlled by the machine. Unloading the machine manually includes manually removing the workpiece from a conveyor directly controlled by the machine.

- out-feed workpieces on machines with feed speed higher than 60 m/min;
- interfacing of the machine with any other machine.

This document is not applicable to machines intended for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere and to machines manufactured prior to the date of its publication.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-8; prEN ISO 19085-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19085-8:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

prEN 843-9

Advanced technical ceramics - Mechanical properties of monolithic ceramics at room temperature - Part 9: Test method for the determination of edge-chip resistance

This document specifies two test methods for the determination of the resistance of the edges of brittle ceramic materials to be damaged by chipping.

This document is applicable to homogeneous monolithic ceramics with flat surfaces and straight sharp or chamfered edges.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 843-9

Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 843-9:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 12625-8

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 8: Water-absorption time and water-absorption capacity, basket-immersion test method (ISO/DIS 12625-8:2026)

ISO 12625-8:2010 specifies a basket-immersion test method for the determination of water-absorption time and water-absorption capacity of tissue paper and tissue products.

It is expressly stated that the detection of impurities and contraries in tissue paper and tissue products be applied according to ISO 15755.

For the determination of moisture content in tissue paper and tissue products, ISO 287 is applicable.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12625-8; prEN ISO 12625-8

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12625-8:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN ISO 1924-2

Paper and board - Determination of tensile properties - Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method (20 mm/min) (ISO/DIS 1924-2:2026)

ISO 1924-2:2008 specifies a method for measuring the tensile strength, strain at break and tensile energy absorption of paper and board, using a testing machine operating at a constant rate of elongation (20 mm/min). ISO 1924-2:2008 also specifies equations for calculating the tensile index, the tensile energy absorption index and the modulus of elasticity.

Testing in conformance with ISO 1924-2:2008 always includes the measurement of tensile strength. Measurement or calculation of other properties is subject to agreement between the parties concerned.

ISO 1924-2:2008 is applicable to all papers and boards, including papers with a high strain at break if the results are within the capacity of the testing machine. It also applies to the components of corrugated board but not, however, to corrugated board itself.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 1924-2; prEN ISO 1924-2

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1924-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EN 1991-1-2:2024/prA1

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 1-2: Actions on structures exposed to fire

1.1 Scope of EN 1991 1 2

(1) The methods given in this Eurocode are applicable to buildings and civil engineering works, with a fire load related to the building and its occupancy.

(2) EN 1991 1 2 deals with thermal and mechanical actions on structures exposed to fire. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the fire design Parts of EN 1992 to EN 1996 and EN 1999 which give rules for designing structures for fire resistance.

- (3) EN 1991 1 2 contains thermal actions either nominal or physically based. More data and models for physically based thermal actions are given in annexes.
- (4) EN 1991 1 2 does not cover the assessment of the damage of a structure after a fire.
- (5) EN 1991 1 2 does not cover supplementary requirements concerning, for example:
- the possible installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems;
 - conditions on occupancy of building or fire compartment;
 - the use of approved insulation and coating materials, including their maintenance.

1.2 Assumptions

- (1) In addition to the general assumptions of EN 1990 the following assumptions apply:
- any active and passive fire protection systems taken into account in the design will be adequately maintained;
 - the choice of the relevant design fire scenario is made by appropriate qualified and experienced personnel, or is given by the relevant national regulation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1991-1-2:2024/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1991-1-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1992-1-1:2023/prA1

Eurocode 2 - Design of concrete structures - Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings, bridges and civil engineering structures

1.1 Scope of FprEN 1992-1-1

(1) This document gives the general basis for the design of structures in plain, reinforced and prestressed concrete made with normal weight, lightweight and heavyweight aggregates. It gives specific rules for buildings, bridges and civil engineering structures, including temporary structures; additional requirements specific to bridges are given in Annex K. The rules are valid under temperature conditions between -40 °C and $+100\text{ °C}$ generally. This document complies with the principles and requirements for the safety, serviceability, durability and robustness of structures, the basis of their design and verification that are given in EN 1990.

(2) This document is only concerned with the requirements for resistance, serviceability, durability, robustness and fire resistance of concrete structures. Other requirements, e.g. concerning thermal or sound insulation, are not considered.

(3) This document does not cover:

- resistance to fire (see EN 1992 1 2);
- fastenings in concrete (see EN 1992 4);
- seismic design (see EN 1998 (all parts));
- particular aspects of special types of civil engineering works (such as dams, pressure vessels);
- structures made with no-fines concrete, aerated or cellular concrete, lightweight aggregate concrete with open structure components;
- structures containing steel sections considered in design (see EN 1994 (all parts)) for composite steel and concrete structures;
- structural parts made of concrete with a smallest value of the upper sieve aggregate size $D_{lower} < 8\text{ mm}$ (or if known $D_{max} < 8\text{ mm}$) unless otherwise stated in this Eurocode.

1.2 Assumptions

(1) The assumptions of EN 1990 apply to FprEN 1992-1-1.

(2) It is assumed that the requirements for execution and workmanship given in EN 13670 are complied with.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1992-1-1:2023/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1992-1-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1992-1-2:2023/prA1

Eurocode 2 - Design of concrete structures - Part 1-2: Structural fire design

1.1 Scope of prEN 1992 1 2

(1) This document deals with the design of concrete structures for the accidental situation of fire exposure and is intended to be used in conjunction with prEN 1992 1 1 and EN 1991 1 2. This document identifies differences from, or supplements to, normal temperature design.

(2) This document applies to concrete structures required to fulfil a loadbearing function, separating function or both.

(3) This document gives principles and application rules for the design of structures for specified requirements in respect of the aforementioned functions and the levels of performance.

(4) This document applies to structures, or parts of structures, that are within the scope of prEN 1992 1 1 and are designed accordingly.

(5) The methods given in this document are applicable to normal weight concrete up to strength class C100/115 and lightweight concrete up to strength class LC50/60.

1.2 Assumptions

(1) In addition to the general assumptions of prEN 1990 the following assumptions apply:

- the choice of the relevant design fire scenario is made by appropriate qualified and experienced personnel or is given by the relevant national regulation;
- any fire protection measure taken into account in the design will be adequately maintained.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1992-1-2:2023/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1992-1-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1993-1-10:2025/prA1

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-10: Material toughness and through-thickness properties

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-1-10

(1) EN 1993-1-10 specifies rules for the selection of steel grades and qualities related to fracture toughness to avoid brittle fracture.

NOTE Steel quality is also known as (Charpy) subgrade.

(2) EN 1993-1-10 specifies rules to specify through thickness properties for welded elements to reduce the risk of lamellar tearing.

(3) EN 1993-1-10 specifies additional toughness requirements for specific cases to ensure upper shelf toughness in relation to design ultimate resistance in tension and seismic design.

(4) EN 1993-1-10 specifies rules for structural steels as listed in EN 1993-1-1. This document applies to steel grades S235 to S700.

(5) EN 1993-1-10 specifies rules that apply to the selection of parent material only.

(6) EN 1993-1-10 specifies rules that apply to steel materials covered by EN 1993-1-1:2022, 5.1(3), provided that each individual piece of steel is tested in accordance with the requirements of EN 1993 1 1:2022, 5.2.1 and EN 1090-2:2018+A1:2024, 5.1.

(7) This document does not apply to material salvaged from existing steelwork subjected to fatigue or fire.

1.2 Assumptions

(1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 (all parts) and the other relevant parts of EN 1993-1 (all parts) apply.

(2) The design methods given in EN 1993-1-10 are applicable if:

- the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090-2 or EN 1090-4, 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.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1993-1-10:2025/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1993-1-10

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1993-1-13:2024/prA1

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-13: Beams with large web openings

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-1-13

1.1.1 General

(1) This document gives supplementary provisions that extend the application of EN 1993-1-1 and EN 1993-1-5 to the design of rolled and welded steel sections with various shapes of web openings. The following cases are considered:

- rolled or welded beams with single or widely spaced web openings;
- rolled or welded beams with closely spaced web openings;
- cellular beams with circular openings made by cutting and re-welding two parts of steel sections that may be different in dimensions;
- beams with hexagonal and sinusoidal openings made by cutting and re-welding two parts of steel sections that may be different in dimensions.

(2) This document applies to uniform members with I or H profiles, which are symmetric about the weak axis. It does not apply to non-prismatic or curved beams although the same principles can apply.

(3) This document applies to steel beams with web openings that are subjected to sagging (positive) or to hogging (negative) bending moments.

(4) This document covers the verification of the resistance at the openings and their effects on the global behaviour of the beam, including lateral torsional buckling.

(5) Alternative methods are presented for beams with circular openings and with sinusoidal openings in which the forces and resistances are calculated by increments around or along the openings and which are suitable for computer methods.

(6) This document applies to web slenderness, hw/tw , not exceeding 121ϵ . The local checks at and between adjacent openings apply to web slenderness up to this limit. The material parameter ϵ is defined in EN 1993-1-1:2022, 5.2.5 (2).

NOTE The limit of 121ϵ is the limit of a Class 4 web for a steel section with equal flanges. It is used as a convenient limit for the application of this document, including mono-symmetric sections.

(7) This document does not cover fatigue. In case of fatigue, EN 1993-1-9 applies.

- (8) This document does not cover fire design. For the design in case of fire, EN 1993-1-2 applies.
(9) This document does not cover the buckling verification of members with web openings under axial force.

1.1.2 Shapes of web openings

- (1) The different shapes of web openings that are considered in this document are shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 - Different shapes of web openings in steel beams

1.1.3 Stiffened openings

- (1) This document also covers openings in the web of beams that are reinforced by longitudinal stiffeners and/or transverse stiffeners on one or both sides of the web, see Figure 1.2.

NOTE The National Annex can give rules for alternative types of stiffener.

Figure 1.2 - Stiffening of openings in beam webs

1.2 Assumptions

- (1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, the EN 1991 series and EN 1993-1-1 apply.

- (2) The design methods given in EN 1993-1-13 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 the EN 1993 series, or in the relevant material and product specifications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1993-1-13:2024/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1993-1-13

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1993-1-4:2025/prA1

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

1.1 Scope of prEN 1993-1-4

This document provides supplementary rules for the structural design of steel structures that extend and modify the application of EN 1993-1-1, EN 1993-1-3, EN 1993-1-5 and EN 1993-1-8 to austenitic, duplex (austenitic-ferritic) and ferritic stainless steels.

NOTE 1 Austenitic-ferritic stainless steels are commonly known as duplex stainless steels. The term duplex stainless steel is used in this document.

NOTE 2 Information on the durability of stainless steels is given in Annex A.

NOTE 3 The execution of stainless steel structures is covered in EN 1090-2 and EN 1090-4.

1.2 Assumptions

Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 (all parts), EN 1993-1-1, EN 1993-1-3, EN 1993-1-5 and EN 1993-1-8 apply.

The design methods given in prEN 1993-1-4 are applicable if

- the execution quality is as specified in EN 1090-2 and EN 1090-4, and
- the construction materials and products used are as specified in EN 1993-1-1, EN 1993-1-3, EN 1993 1-5 and EN 1993-1-8, or in the relevant material and product specifications.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1993-1-4:2025/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1993-1-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

EN 1993-1-9:2025/prA1

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 1-9: Fatigue

1.1 Scope of EN 1993-1-9

- (1) EN 1993-1-9 gives design methods for the verification of the fatigue design situation of steel structures.

NOTE Steel structures consist of members and their joints. Each member and joint can be represented as a constructional detail or as several of the latter.

(2) Design methods other than the stress-based methods, such as the notch strain method or fracture mechanics methods, are not covered by EN 1993-1-9.

(3) EN 1993-1-9 only applies to structures made of all grades of structural steels and products within the scope of EN 1993-1 (all parts), in accordance with the provisions noted in the detail category tables or annexes.

(4) EN 1993-1-9 only applies to structures where execution conforms to EN 1090-2.

NOTE Supplementary execution requirements are indicated in the detail category tables.

(5) EN 1993-1-9 applies to structures operating under normal atmospheric conditions and with sufficient corrosion protection and regular maintenance. The effect of seawater corrosion is not covered.

(6) EN 1993-1-9 applies to structures with hot dip galvanizing in accordance with the provisions noted in the detail category tables or annexes.

(7) Microstructural damage from high temperature (> 150°C) that occurs during the design service life is not covered.

(8) EN 1993-1-9 gives guidance of how to consider post-fabrication treatments that are intended to improve the fatigue resistance of constructional details.

1.2 Assumptions

(1) Unless specifically stated, EN 1990, EN 1991 (all parts) and EN 1993 1 (all parts) apply.

(2) The design methods given in EN 1993-1-9 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 on EN 1993 (all parts), or in the relevant material and product specifications.

(3) The design methods of EN 1993-1-9 are generally derived from fatigue tests on constructional details with large scale specimens that include effects of geometrical and structural imperfections from material production and execution (e.g. the effects of tolerances and residual stresses from welding).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1993-1-9:2025/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1993-1-9

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

prEN IEC 62053-24:2026

Electricity metering equipment - Particular requirements - Part 24: Static meters for fundamental component reactive energy (classes 0,5S, 1S, 1, 2 and 3)

This part of IEC 62053 applies only to static var-hour meters of accuracy classes 0,5 S, 1 S, 1, 2 and 3 for the measurement of alternating current electrical reactive energy in 50 Hz or 60 Hz networks and it applies to their type tests only.

Classes 0,5 S and 1 S are only defined for transformer-operated and transducer-operated meters.

This document uses a conventional definition of reactive energy where the reactive power and energy is calculated from the fundamental frequency components of the currents and voltages only (see Clause 3).

NOTE 1 This differs from IEC 62053-23, where reactive power and energy is only defined for sinusoidal signals. In this document reactive power and energy is defined for all periodic signals. Reactive power and energy is defined in this way to achieve proper reproducibility of measurements with meters of different designs. With this definition, reactive power and energy reflects the generally unnecessary current which can be compensated with capacitors rather than the total unnecessary current.

NOTE 2 For other general requirements, such as safety, dependability, etc., see the relevant standards in the IEC 62052 or IEC 62059 series.

This document applies to electricity metering equipment designed to: – measure and control electrical energy on electrical networks (mains) with voltage up to 1 000 V AC;

NOTE 3 For AC electricity meters, the voltage mentioned above is the line-to-neutral voltage derived from nominal voltages. See IEC 62052-31:2024, Table 7.

– have all functional elements, including add-on modules, enclosed in, or forming a single meter case with exception of indicating displays;

– operate with integrated or detached indicating displays, or without an indicating display;

– be installed in a specified matching socket or rack;

– optionally, provide additional functions other than those for measurement of electrical energy.

Meters designed for operation with external transducers may be tested for compliance with this document:

– as directly connected meters, when such meters and their transducers are tested together;

– as transducer-operated meters when such meters are tested without transducers.

NOTE 4 When transducer-operated meters are tested without transducers, the reference measurements may be performed at the input terminals of the meter. This may require, for example, a traceable reference standard meter (standard, French: étalon) with inputs compatible with mV or mA level transducer output signals. Another practical way to test transducer-operated meters is to perform the reference measurement at the input terminals of calibrated reference transducers. This way, the reference standard meters, and test current sources may be the same as those used for testing of transformer-operated meters. The transformation ratio, metrological characteristics and uncertainty of the reference transducers are known and their influence can be removed by post-processing the test data. The determination of the appropriate test methodology is left to the expertise of the testing laboratory.

NOTE 5 Modern electricity meters typically contain additional functions such as measurement of voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, power factor, etc.; measurement of power quality parameters; load control functions; delivery, time, test, accounting, recording functions; data communication interfaces and associated data security functions. The relevant standards for these functions may apply in addition to the requirements of this document. However, the requirements for such functions are outside the scope of this document.

NOTE 6 Product requirements for power metering and monitoring devices (PMDs) and measurement functions such as voltage magnitude, current magnitude, power, frequency, etc., are covered in IEC 61557-12. However, devices compliant with IEC 61557-12 are not intended to be used as billing meters unless they are also compliant with IEC 62052-11 edition 3 CDV:2026 and one or more relevant IEC 62053-xx accuracy class standards.

NOTE 7 Product requirements for power quality instruments (PQIs) are covered in IEC 62586-1. Requirements for power quality measurement techniques (functions) are covered in IEC 61000-4-30. Requirements for testing of the power quality measurement functions are covered in IEC 62586-2.

This document does not apply to: – meters for which the voltage line-to-neutral derived from nominal voltages exceeds 1 000 V AC;

– metering systems comprising multiple devices (except transducers) physically remote from one another;

– portable meters;

NOTE 8 Portable meters are meters that are not permanently connected.

- meters used in rolling stock, vehicles, ships and airplanes;
- laboratory and meter test equipment;
- reference standard meters;
- data interfaces to the register of the meter;
- matching sockets or racks used for installation of electricity metering equipment;
- any additional functions provided in electrical energy meters.

This document does not cover measures for the detection and prevention of fraudulent attempts to compromise a meter's performance (tampering).

NOTE 9 Nevertheless, specific tampering detection and prevention requirements, and test methods, as relevant for a particular market are subject to the agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

NOTE 10 Specifying requirements and test methods for fraud detection and prevention would be counterproductive, as such specifications would provide guidance for potential fraudsters.

NOTE 11 There are many types of meter tampering reported from various markets; therefore, designing meters to detect and prevent all types of tampering could lead to unjustified increase in costs of meter design, verification and validation.

NOTE 12 Billing systems, such as, smart metering systems, are capable of detecting irregular consumption patterns and irregular network losses which enable discovery of suspected meter tampering.

NOTE 13 For transformer-operated meters paired with current transformers (CTs) according to IEC 61869-2:

- the standard CT measuring range is specified from 0,05 In to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,1, 0,2, 0,5 and 1 and these CTs are used for meters of class 2 and 3 according to IEC 62053-23;
- the special CT measuring range is specified from 0,01 In to I_{max} for accuracy classes 0,2 S and 0,5 S and these CTs are used for meters of class 0,5 S and 1 S according to this document;
- combinations of standard CTs and meters of class 0,5 S and 1 S are subject to an agreement between manufacturers and purchasers.

NOTE 14 This document does not specify emission requirements, these are specified in IEC 62052-11 edition 3 CDV:2026, 9.3.14.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: 13/2003/CDV; prEN IEC 62053-24:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021/A11:2021

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62053-24:2021+A11:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

93 RAJATISED

EN 1991-2:2023/prA1

Eurocode 1 - Actions on structures - Part 2: Traffic loads on bridges and other civil engineering works

(1) This document defines imposed loads (models and representative values) associated with road traffic, pedestrian actions and rail traffic which include, when relevant, dynamic effects and centrifugal, braking and acceleration actions and actions for accidental design situations.

(2) Imposed loads defined in this document are applicable for the design of new bridges, including piers, abutments, upstand walls, wing walls and flank walls, noise barriers, canopies etc., and their foundations. Where appropriate, the loads can also be considered as a basis for assessment or modification of existing structures in combination with complementary conditions if necessary.

(3) The load models and values given in this document are also applicable for the design of retaining walls adjacent to roads and railway lines and the design of earthworks subject to road or rail traffic actions. This document also provides applicability conditions for specific load models.

(4) This document is intended to be used with prEN 1990, the other parts of the EN 1991 series and the EN 1992 series to EN 1999 series for the design of structures.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 1991-2:2023/prA1

Muudab dokumenti: prEVS-EN 1991-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial griddles and griddle grills, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-38:2021; prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-38:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-38:2003/A1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-38:2003/A11:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-38:2003/A2:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-38:2003/AC:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026/prA1:2026](#)

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

This standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial griddles and griddle grills, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. These appliances are not intended for household and similar purposes. They are used for commercial processing of food in areas not open to the public, for example in kitchens of restaurants, canteens, hospitals and in commercial enterprises such as bakeries and butcheries. The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-38:2021/AMD1:2025; prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026/prA1:2026
Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026/prAA:2026](#)

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-38: Particular requirements for commercial electric griddles and griddle grills

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The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026/prAA:2026
Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026
Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-38:2026/prA1:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026](#)

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and commercial enterprises such as bakeries, butcheries, etc.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-42:2021; prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003/A1:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003/A11:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003/A12:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003/A2:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-42:2003/AC:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026/prA1:2026](#)

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and commercial enterprises such as bakeries, butcheries, etc

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EC 60335-2-42:2021/AMD1:2025; prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026/prA1:2026
Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026/prAA:2026](#)

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens, steam cookers and steam-convection ovens

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial forced convection ovens, steam cookers, steam-convection ovens and, exclusive of any other use, steam generators, not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and commercial enterprises such as bakeries, butcheries, etc

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026/prAA:2026

Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026

Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-42:2026/prA1:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026](#)

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

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial hot cupboards not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. Hot cupboards with heated tops, heated display cases, heated crockery dispensers and heated shelves and tables are also within the scope of this standard. The appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and similar commercial enterprises.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-49:2021; prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003/A1:2008

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003/A11:2012

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003/A12:2024

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

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60335-2-49:2003/AC:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026/prA1:2026](#)

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

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial hot cupboards not intended for household use. The rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. Hot cupboards with heated tops, heated display cases, heated crockery dispensers and heated shelves and tables are also within the scope of this standard. The appliances within the scope of this standard are typically used in restaurants, canteens, hospitals and similar commercial enterprises.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: IEC 60335-2-49:2021/AMD1:2025; prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026/prA1:2026

Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

[prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026/prAA:2026](#)

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

This European Standard deals with the safety of electrically operated commercial appliances for keeping food and crockery warm, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances connected between one phase and neutral, and 480 V for other appliances. They are used for commercial purposes, processing of food, also in areas open to the public, for example in kitchens of restaurants, canteens, hospitals and in commercial enterprises, such as bakeries and butcheries.

The electrical part of appliances making use of other forms of energy is also within the scope of this standard.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026/prAA:2026

Muudab dokumenti: prEN IEC 60335-2-49:2026

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.08.2026

TÖLKED 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 kommenteerimisportaalil: <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 17928-1:2024

Gaasitaristu. Sisestusjaamad. Osa 1: Üldnõuded

Käesolev dokument sätestab funktsionaalsed nõuded jaamadele, mis on ette nähtud biometaani, asendusmaagaasi (SNG) ja vesiniku sisestamiseks gaasi ülekande- ja jaotusvõrkudesse, mida käitatakse gaasidega (maagaas, biometaan, SNG, vesinik, gaasisegud) vastavalt Euroopa tehnilistele eeskirjadele, mis tagavad süsteemide koostalitlusvõime.

Joonis 1 kirjeldab üldist lähenemisviisi, hõlmates kõiki asjakohaseid funktsioone, mida saab paigaldada erinevates konfiguratsioonides. Vesiniku sisestamist käsitletakse eraldi standardis EN 17928-3:2024.

Käesolev dokument kehtib samuti taasjuhtimisjaamadele, mis suunavad nimetatud gaase tagasi ülesvoolu gaasivarustusvõrkudesse; vt joonis 2.

Käesolev dokument kajastab koostamise hetkel kehtivat uusimat teadus- ja tehnikataset.

Käesolevat dokumenti ei kohaldata süstepunktide suhtes, mis olid töös enne selle dokumendi avaldamist.

Käesolev dokument sätestab gaasitaristu ühised põhilused. Selle dokumendi kasutajatelt eeldatakse teadlikkust, et CEN-i liikmesriikides võivad kehtida üksikasjalikumad rahvuslikud standardid ja/või tegevusjuhendid. Dokument on mõeldud kasutamiseks koos nende rahvuslike standardite ja/või tegevusjuhenditega, mis käsitlevad eespool nimetatud põhiluseid.

Juhul kui rahvuslikus seadusandluses või regulatsioonides kehtivad käesolevast dokumendist erinevad või täiendavad nõuded, selgitab neid tingimusi CEN/TR 13737 (kõik osad).

CEN/TR 13737 (kõik osad) esitab:

- liikmesriigis kehtivad õigusaktid/regulatsioonid;
- vajaduse korral rangemad rahvuslikud nõuded;
- rahvusliku kontaktpunkti uusima teabe saamiseks.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: EN 17928-1:2024

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

EVS-EN ISO 22300:2025

Turvalisus ja kerksus — sõnavara

See dokument määratleb turvalisuse ja kerksuse teemadega seotud terminid.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO 22300:2025; EN ISO 22300:2025

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN 10346

Pidevas kuumsukelprotsessis pinnatud lehtterastooted külmvormimiseks. Tehnilised tarnetingimused

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded pidevas kuumsukelprotsessis pinnatud toodetele, mis on valmistatud külmvormimiseks mõeldud madala süsinikusaldusega terasest, konstruktsiooniterastest ja kõrge tingliku voolavuspiiriga külmvormimisterastest, mis on kaetud tsingi (Z), tsink-rauasulami (ZF), tsink-alumiiniumsulami (ZA), alumiinium-tsingisulami (AZ), tsink-magneesiumsulami (ZM), alumiinium-ränisulami (AS) või alumiiniumiga (A), ning pidevas kuumsukelprotsessis pinnatud toodetele, mis on valmistatud külmvormimiseks mõeldud mitmefaasilistest terastest, mis on kaetud tsingi (Z), tsink-rauasulami (ZF), tsink-alumiiniumsulami (ZA) või tsink-magneesiumsulamiga (ZM) paksustevahemikus $0,20 \text{ mm} \leq t \leq 6,5 \text{ mm}$.

Päringu ja tellimuse esitamise ajal kokkulepitud viisil on see dokument kohaldatav pidevas kuumsukelprotsessis pinnatud lehttoodetele, mille laiendatud kehtivusvahemik on määratletud paksustele $t < 0,20 \text{ mm}$ koos kokkulepitud mehaaniliste omaduste ja katseproovide, katte nakkuvuse ja pinnatingimuste nõuetega. See dokument on kohaldatav igas laiuses ribadele ja neist lõigatud lehtedele (laius $\geq 600 \text{ mm}$) ning lõigatud pikkustele (laius $< 600 \text{ mm}$).

MÄRKUS Käesolevas dokumendis käsitletud tooteid kasutatakse olukordades, kus kõige olulisemad tegurid on külmvormitavus, suur tugevus, määratletud minimaalne voolavuspiir ja/või korrosioonikindlus. Toote korrosioonikindlus sõltub katte tüübist ja paksusest, seega ka selle massist (vt ka jaotis 7.3.2). Käesolevas dokumendis käsitletud tooteid saab kasutada standardis EN 10169 määratletud orgaanilise kattega lehttoodete alusmaterjalina ehituses ja üldtehnilistes rakendustes.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN 10346

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN ISO 14021

Keskkonnateatiseid ja -programmid toodetele. Isedeklareeritavad keskkonnaväited

Käesolev dokument kehtestab põhimõtted, täpsustab nõuded ja annab juhised toodetega seotud isedeklareeritavate keskkonnaväidete ning nendega seotud keskkonnateatiste programmide kohta, hõlmates samuti väiteid, mis on seotud sotsiaalsete ja majanduslike aspektidega, mida mõjutavad keskkonnatingimused või toote keskkonnaalane tulemuslikkus.

Käesolev dokument määratleb valitud mõisted, mida kasutatakse tavapäraselt isedeklareeritavate keskkonnaväidete puhul, ning sätestab nende kasutamise tingimused, samuti kirjeldab dokumentatsiooni ja meetodikaid, mis on vajalikud isedeklareeritavate keskkonnaväidete hindamiseks.

Käesolev dokument on kohaldatav isedeklareeritavatele keskkonnaväidetele, mis esinevad valdavalt sõnalises vormis, kuid võivad olla ka sümbolite või graafiliste elementide kujul toote- või pakendimärgistel või esineda tootega seotud kirjanduses, tehnilistes bülletäänides, reklaamis ja teavitustegevuses, sealhulgas digiplatvormidel.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14021; ISO/DIS 14021:2025

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

prEN ISO 14025

Keskkonnateatiseid ja programmid toodetele. Toote keskkonnadeklaratsioonid (EPDd)

1.1 Käesolev dokument määratleb toote keskkonnadeklaratsioonide (EPD) programmide ja nendega seotud EPD-de põhimõtted ja nõuded ning annab juhised nende rakendamiseks. Käesolev dokument spetsifitseerib standardite ISO 14040 ja ISO 14044 kohase olelusringi hindamise (LCA) kasutamise EPD-de koostamisel.

1.2 Käesolev dokument on kohaldatav EPD programmidele ja nendega seotud EPD-dele, mille eesmärk on käsitleda toodete potentsiaalseid keskkonnamõjusid ja keskkonnaaspekte ning mis võivad jätkusuutliku arengu toetamiseks hõlmata ka seotud sotsiaalseid ja majanduslikke aspekte.

MÄRKUS 1 Käesolev dokument ei käsitle sotsiaalseid ega majanduslikke olelusringi hindamise (LCA) näitajaid.

MÄRKUS 2 Toodetega seotud sotsiaalseid ja majanduslikke aspekte võib vajaduse ja olemasolu korral esitada täiendava jätkusuutlikkusega seotud teabena.

1.3 Käesolev dokument esitab nõuded ja juhised toodete potentsiaalsete keskkonnamõjude ja keskkonnaaspektide edastamiseks EPD sihtrühmale.

1.4 Käesolev dokument ei käsitle valdkonnaspetsiifilisi sätteid, mida käsitletakse teistes ISO dokumentides. Eeldatakse, et teiste ISO dokumentide EPD-sid käsitlevad valdkonnaspetsiifilised sätted põhinevad ja neid kasutatakse käesoleva dokumendi põhimõtetel, nõuetel ja juhistel.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14025; ISO/DIS 14025:2025

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS

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

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

EVS-EN 588-1:1999

Kiudbetoonist kanalisatsiooni- ja drenaazitorud. Osa 1: Torud, ühendused ja liitmikud iseveolsete süsteemide jaoks

Fibre-cement pipes for sewer and drains - Part 1: Pipes, joints and fittings for gravity systems

Käesolev standardi EN 588 osa 1 määrab kindlaks nõuded kiudtsementtorude, -ühenduste ja -liitmike jaoks, mis on sobivad kasutamiseks atmosfäärirõhu all töötavates iseveolsetes süsteemides ja ette nähtud kanalisatsiooni ja drenaazide jaoks. See standard on rakendatav ainult sagedamini kasutatavate liitmike korral, s.o ristide, kolmikute ja põlvede korral. Standard määratleb üldise koostise, liigituse, geomeetrilised, mehaanikalised ja füüsikalised karakteristikud, tehnilistele nõuetele vastavuse testid, tüübitestid ja kvaliteedi kontrolli. Standardile EN 512 vastavaid kiudtsementtorusid ja -ühendusi on võimalik kasutada lisaurimise järel vastavalt survekeskkonnas kanalisatsioonitorustikus.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 588-1:1996

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

EVS-EN 588-2:2002

Kiudbetoonist drenaazi- ja kanalisatsioonitorud. Osa 2: Kaevud ja kontrollkaevud

Fibre cement pipes for drains and sewers - Part 2: Manholes and inspection chambers

This Standard gives specifications for asbestos free fibre-cement manholes and inspection chambers for use in buried drains and sewers with gravity flow at atmospheric pressure. Products covered by this standard include prefabricated elements in fibre-cement as well as prefabricated complete manholes and inspection chambers. It specifies definitions, descriptions, composition, general appearance and finish, geometrical characteristics, mechanical characteristics, acceptance tests, type tests and quality control requirements.

NOTE: Complete manholes or prefabricated elements can also be used for other purposes such as pumping stations, items of drainage, items for sewage treatment or sewage disposal, when corresponding additional requirements according to the relevant European standards are fulfilled.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 588-2:2001

Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 14.07.2026

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 12255-7:2026

Wastewater treatment plants - Part 7: Biological fixed-film reactors

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 08.2026

EN ISO 9000:2026

Quality management - Fundamentals and vocabulary (ISO 9000:2026)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 09.2026

AVALDATUD EESTIKEELSE STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetusslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Näiteks standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis ei muutu.

EVS-EN IEC 61936-1:2021/AC:2026

Tugevvoolupaigaldised nimivahelduvpingega üle 1 kV ja alalispingega üle 1,5 kV.

Osa 1: Vahelduvpinge

Power installations exceeding 1 kV AC and 1,5 kV DC - Part 1: AC (IEC 61936-1:2021)

UUED EESTIKEELSESD 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 922:2026

Raudteealased rakendused. Raudteefoorid, tee- ja signaalmärgid, signaalide kasutamine Railway applications - Railway signals, track signals and signal signs, using of signals

Selles Eesti standardis määratakse nõuded raudteetaristul kasutatavatele valgusfooridele, signaal- ja teemärkidele ning fooride, signaal- ja teemärkide, käsi- ja helisignaali kasutamise korrad.

EVS-EN 1303:2026

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Lukusüdamikud ja peavõtmesüsteemid (MKS) lukkudele. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

Building hardware - Cylinders and Master-Key-Systems (MKS) for locks - Requirements and test methods

See dokument kehtib selliste lukkude südamike ja nende võtmete kohta, mida hoonetes tavaliselt kasutatakse ja mis on konstrueeritud kasutamiseks südamikega, mille maksimaalseks tööpöördemomendiks on 1,5 Nm.

See dokument määrab kindlaks südamike ja nende originaalvõtmete tugevuse, turvalisuse, vastupidavuse, toimivuse ja korrosioonikindluse ning muud nõuded. Samuti määrab see kindlaks südamikud, mis sobivad kasutamiseks lukusüsteemides ja peavõtmesüsteemides (MKS).

See dokument kehtestab ühe kasutuskategooria, kolm vastupidavuse klassi, kaks mehaanilise kodeerimise klassi (üksiksüdamikud ja peavõtmesüsteemid MKS), kolm tulekindluse klassi ja neli korrosioonikindluse klassi, mis kõik põhinevad toimivuskatsetel, samuti kuus võtmega seotud turvalisuse klassi, mis põhinevad projekteerimisnõuetel, ja viis klassi, mis põhinevad rünnakut simuleerivatel toimivuskatsetel.

See dokument sisaldab rahuldava toimimise katseid erinevatel temperatuuridel. See määrab kindlaks lukusüdamikel kasutatavad katsemeetodid ja nende südamikega seotud kaitsemeetmed, mida tootja soovib.

Korrosioonikindlus on täpsustatud standardi EN 1670 nõuete alusel, mis käsitlevad akna- ja uksetarvikute korrosioonikindlust.

Lukusüdamike sobivus tule- või suitsutõkkeuste komplektide jaoks määratakse kindlaks tulekindluse katsetega, mis tehakse lisaks käesolevas dokumendis nõutavatele toimivuskatsetele, vt lisa A.

See dokument ei kehti A- ja B-klassi lukusüdamikega varustatud tulepüsimis- ja suitsutõkkeuste hindamiseks.

EVS-EN 1427:2026

Bituumenid ja bituumensideained. Pehmenemistäpi määramine. Kuuli-rõnga meetod Bitumens and bituminous binders - Determination of the softening point - Ring and Ball method

See dokument kirjeldab meetodit bituumenite ja bituumenipõhiste sideainete pehmenemistäpi määramiseks vahemikus 28 °C kuni 150 °C.

Kirjeldatud meetod on rakendatav ka bituumenipõhiste sideainetele, mis on saadud bituumenisegudest, näiteks ekstraheerimise teel standardi EN 12697-3 [1] kohaselt.

Hoiatus! Selle dokumendi kasutamine võib hõlmata ohtlikke materjale, toiminguid ja seadmeid. See dokument ei käsitle kõiki selle kasutamisega seotud ohutusprobleeme. Kasutaja vastutab sobivate tööohutus- ja tervisekaitsemeetmete kehtestamise eest ning enne kasutamist tuleb kindlaks teha kehtivate õigusaktidest tulenevate piirangute kohaldatavus.

EVS-EN 16282-7:2026

Suurköövide varustus. Suurköövide ventilatsiooni komponendid. Osa 7: Paiksete tulekustutussüsteemide paigaldamine ja kasutamine Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens – Part 7: Installation and use of fixed fire extinguishing systems

Seda dokumenti kohaldatakse suurköövide ventilatsioonisüsteemidele, nendega seotud aladele ja muudele ärilisel eesmärgil kasutamiseks ette nähtud toiduaineid töötlevatele seadmetele. Köögid ja nendega seotud alad on eriruumid, kus valmistatakse einet, pestakse ja puhastatakse lauanõusid ja seadmeid, hoitakse toitu ja kus asuvad toidujäätmete alad.

See dokument täpsustab nõudeid ja annab soovitusi hoonete suurköövide projekteerimisel kasutatavate paiksete köögi tulekustutussüsteemide projekteerimiseks, paigaldamiseks, katsetamiseks, hooldamiseks ja ohutuseks. See kehtib nii seadmespetsiifilist kaitset pakkuvate kui ka kattuvate tsoonide kaitset tagavate tulekustutussüsteemide kohta.

Dokument sisaldab juhiseid paiksete tulekustutussüsteemide paigaldamiseks, et kaitsta toiduvalmistamise seadmeid väljatõmbe ventilatsioonisüsteemis tekkivate rasvatulekahjude eest. Dokument sisaldab soovitusi süsteemi komponentide sertifitseerimiseks, samuti süsteemi projekteerimiseks, paigaldamiseks ja hooldamiseks.

MÄRKUS On võimalik, et esinevad kohalikud täiendavad või alternatiivsed nõuded paigaldusele, ülevaatusele, hooldusele ja käitamisele ning seadmetele esitatavad nõuded.

Dokument kehtib köögi ventilatsioonisüsteemide suhtes, välja arvatud koduköövides asuvad süsteemid.

EVS-EN 17990:2025

Hoonete soojusisolatsioon ja energiatõhusus. Meetod liimlintide ja liimmassidega teostatud liidete vastupidavuse määramiseks õhutihedate kihtide loomisel sisekeskkonnale iseloomulikes kliimatingimustes

Thermal insulation and energy economy in buildings - Method to determine the durability of bondings with adhesive tapes and adhesive masses for the establishment of airtight layers under climatic conditions representative for indoor environments

See dokument määrab kindlaks meetodid liimmaterjalide (nt liimlindid ja liimmassid) abil valmistatud liidete vastupidavuse määramiseks õhutihedate kihtide loomiseks sisekeskkonda iseloomustavates kliimatingimustes, mis põhinevad katsemeetoditel vananemisega ja ilma vananemiseta.

Selles dokumendis esitatud meetodid nõuavad vähemalt 120 päeva vanandamist ja seetõttu ei sobi need lühiajaliseks hindamiseks ega ole rakendatavad välikatseteks. See dokument ei hõlma välise ilmastiku või UV-kiirguse katsemeetodeid, isegi kui need võivad ehitusfaasis aset leida.

Eristatakse järgmisi tüüpilisi rakendusi:

- painduvate õhutiheduskihtide ülekatte liimimine;
- painduvate õhutiheduskihtide liimimine ehitustoodete ja läbiviikude külge;
- õhutiheduskihtide rajamine lehtmaterjalide ja liimlintidega.

See dokument ei kehti järgmiste katsemeetodite kohta:

- eelpressitud tihenduslindid ja tihendusprofiilid, mis kindlustatakse mehaanilise kinnitusega;
- butüülpõhised liimlindid või liimmassid;
- liimmasside või täitesüsteemidega puitplaatide või kipsplaatide ühenduskohad;
- bituumenmembraanid või bituumenmembraanide liimimine ehitustoodete külge;
- isekleepuvate membraanide liimimine;
- rullidelt keritavad liimmassid. Rullidelt saadavad liimmassid on kõvenenud viskoelastsed liimmassid, mida kasutatakse samal rakendusosal kui liimmasse.

Nakkuvust ei käsitleta. See ei võimalda teha järeldusi liimi vastupidavuse kohta.

EVS-EN ISO 10318-1:2026

Geosünteedid. Osa 1: Sõnavara

Geosynthetics - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO 10318-1:2026)

See Eesti standard määratleb geosünteedika funktsioonide, toodete ja omadustega seotud terminid ning geosünteedikat käsitlevates rahvusvahelistes standardites kasutatavad terminid.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

Selles jaotises avaldame infot Eesti standardite eesti- ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade muutmise kohta ja ingliskeelsete pealkirjade tõlkimise kohta.

Lisainformatsioon või ettepanekud standardipealkirjade ebatäpsustest enquiry@evs.ee.

UUED EESTIKEELSESED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 17990:2025	Thermal insulation and energy economy in buildings - Method to determine the durability of bondings with adhesive tapes and adhesive masses for the establishment of airtight layers under climatic conditions representative for indoor environments	Hoonete soojusisolatsioon ja energiatõhusus. Meetod liimlintide ja liimmassidega teostatud liidete vastupidavuse määramiseks õhutihedate kihtide loomisel sisekeskkonnale iseloomulikes kliimatingimustes
EVS-EN ISO 10318-1:2026	Geosynthetics - Part 1: Vocabulary (ISO 10318-1:2026)	Geosünteedid. Osa 1: Sõnavara