EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

Avaldatud 16.08.2017

EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

Uued harmoneeritud standardid

Standardipealkirjade muutmine

Uued eestikeelsed standardid

ISSN 1406-0698

Ilmub alates 1993. aastast

SISUKORD

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EVS-EN ISO 18295-1:2017

Customer contact centres - Part 1: Requirements for customer contact centres (ISO 18295-1:2017)

ISO 18295-1:2017 specifies service requirements for customer contact centres (CCC). It specifies a framework for any CCC that aims to assist in providing clients and customers with services that continuously and proactively meet or exceed their needs. ISO 18295-1:2017 is applicable to both in-house (captive) and outsourced (third party operator) CCCs of all sizes, across all sectors and all interaction channels, including inbound and outbound. It specifies performance metrics (KPIs) as and where required.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18295-1:2017; EN ISO 18295-1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15838:2010

EVS-EN ISO 18295-2:2017

Customer contact centres - Part 2: Requirements for clients using the services of customer contact centres (ISO 18295-2:2017)

ISO 18295-2:2017 specifies requirements for organizations using the services of customer contact centres (CCC). It aims to ensure that customer expectations are consistently met through the provision and management of appropriate arrangements with CCCs meeting the requirements of ISO 18295- 1. ISO 18295-2:2017 is applicable to clients using CCCs of all sizes, across all sectors including in-house (captive) centres and outsourced (third party operator) centres, across multiple contact channels, including voice and non-voice media.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18295-2:2017; EN ISO 18295-2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15838:2010

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 11608-7:2017

Nõelinfusiooni süsteemid meditsiiniliseks kasutamiseks. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 7: Nägemispuudega inimestele mõeldud rakendused
Needle-based injection systems for medical use - Requirements and test methods - Part 7: Accessibility for persons with visual impairment (ISO 11608-7:2016)

ISO 11608-7:2016 specifies particular requirements to make needle-based drug delivery systems or NIS (needle-based injection system) accessible for persons with visual impairments. It applies to devices intended for patient or caregiver administration of medicinal products to humans. It covers requirements to allow for safe and correct handling of the NIS, including labelling, packaging, and instructions for use. It also includes requirements for training programs, if applicable. It covers requirements for NIS that are claimed to be appropriate for use by persons with visual impairments. It does not address requirements for use of sharps containers by persons with visual impairments. Although specifically intended to apply to needle-based injection systems within the ISO 11608 series, ISO 11608-7:2016 can be applied to NIS outside the ISO 11608 series as well, if they might be used by persons with visual impairments. It is written to address the needs of persons with all levels of visual limitations, including low, moderate, or severe visual impairment; legal, functional, or total blindness; and colour vision deficiencies. Therefore, ISO 11608-7:2016 includes the requirement to provide information in visual formats that can be perceived and understood by people with moderate visual impairment and in non-visual formats (e.g. tactile or auditory) that can be perceived and understood by people with no useful vision. For simplicity's sake, this range is described in ISO 11608-7:2016 as addressing the needs of individuals with moderate visual impairment or blindness.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11608-7:2016; EN ISO 11608-7:2017

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CLC/TS 50136-9:2017

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet Protocol (IP)

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms and faults, as well as communications monitoring, between a Supervised Premises Transceiver and a Receiving Centre Transceiver using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data. These include Ethernet, xDSL, GPRS, WiFi, UMTS and WIMAX. The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50136-1 and EN 50136-1-5. The performance characteristics of the supervised premises equipment should comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms including, but not limited to, fire, intrusion, access control and social alarms. Compliance with this Technical Specification is voluntary.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50136-9:2017

Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

CLC/TS 50625-3-3:2017

Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-3: Specification for de-pollution - WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays

Clause 1 of CLC/TS 50625-3-1:2015 is replaced with the following: This European Technical Specification is intended to be used in conjunction with CLC/TS 50625-3-1 Collection, logistics and treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 1: General treatment requirements, EN 50625 1, Collection, logistics and Treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 2-2: Treatment requirements for WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays, EN 50625-2-2 and Collection, logistics and treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-1: Specification for de-pollution - General, CLC/TS 50625-3-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50625-3-3:2017

CLC/TS 50625-5:2017

Collection, logistics & Treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 5: Specification for the final treatment of WEEE fractions - Copper and precious metals

This Technical Specification addresses the processes regarding the recycling of copper and/or precious metals contained in WEEE and fractions of WEEE. NOTE 1 For the treatment of WEEE EN 50625-1 applies. This Technical Specification relates to the chemical and metallurgical processes used for the recycling of copper and/or precious metals contained in WEEE and fractions of WEEE, thereby differentiating it from manual/mechanical processing (see Annex A). All chemical and metallurgical processes are included up and until the output materials will be used for their original purpose or for other purposes or will be finally disposed of. NOTE 2 The main precious metals concerned are gold, silver, and palladium. NOTE 3 The majority of the WEEE volumes that are processed by final treatment operators consists of fractions of WEEE (e.g. circuit boards) containing copper and/or precious metals, however there may be whole small WEEE that can be treated directly in final treatment (e.g. USB sticks). NOTE 4 Chemical and metallurgical processes are processes in which a chemical reaction takes place for example: pyrolysis, smelting, refining, solvent extraction, ion exchange, leaching/dissolution in water acids or base, precipitation, cementation, pressure leaching. They differ from mechanical / physical processes such as sorting and separation based on physical properties (e.g. density, magnetism, colour) and size reduction processes such as shredding and grinding. NOTE 5 In general, these final treatment facilities are covered by the IED 2010/75/EU, e.g. copper smelters or refiners.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50625-5:2017

EVS-EN 61577-2:2017

Radiation protection instrumentation - Radon and radon decay product measuring instruments - Part 2: Specific requirements for 222Rn and 220Rn measuring instruments

This part of IEC 61577 describes the specific requirements for instruments measuring the activity concentration of airborne 222Rn and 220Rn outdoors, in dwellings, and in workplaces including underground mines. This standard applies practically to all types of electronic measuring instruments that are based on either spot or continuous measurements. The activity concentration can be measured by pumping or by diffusing the air containing 222Rn and/or 220Rn into the sensitive volume of the detection unit or at a particular moment by taking an air sample (grab sampling).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61577-2:2014; EN 61577-2:2017

EVS-EN ISO 14644-13:2017

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 13: Cleaning of surfaces to achieve defined levels of cleanliness in terms of particle and chemical classifications (ISO 14644-13:2017)

ISO 14644-13:2017 gives guidelines for cleaning to a specified degree on cleanroom surfaces, surfaces of equipment in a cleanroom and surfaces of materials in a cleanroom. Under consideration are all surfaces (external or internal) that are of interest. It provides guidance on the assessment of cleaning methods for achieving the required surface cleanliness by particle concentration (SCP) and surface cleanliness by chemical concentration (SCC) classes and which techniques should be considered to achieve these specified levels. The appropriateness of cleaning techniques will make reference to the cleanliness classes and associated test methods found in ISO 14644-9 and ISO 14644-10. The following matters of general guidance will be provided: - expected surface cleanliness levels; - suitability of cleaning methods; - compatibility of surfaces with the cleaning technique; - assessment of cleaning appropriateness. The following will be excluded from this document: - classification of cleaning methods; - product produced within a cleanroom; - specific surface-related cleaning methods; - detailed description of cleaning mechanisms, methods and procedures of various cleaning methods; - detailed material characteristics; - description of damage mechanisms by cleaning processes and time-dependent effects; - references to interactive bonding forces between contaminants and surfaces or generation processes that are usually time-dependent and process-dependent; - other characteristics of particles such as electrostatic charge, ionic charges, etc.; - chemical reactions between molecular contaminants and surfaces; - microbiological aspects of surface cleanliness; - radioactive aspects of contamination; - health and safety considerations; - environmental aspects such as waste disposal, emissions, etc.; - selection and use of statistical methods.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14644-13:2017; EN ISO 14644-13:2017

EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010/A1:2017

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 2: Wrenches, nutrunners and screwdrivers - Amendment 1: Changes in annex C - Brake device (ISO 28927-2:2009/Amd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 28927-2:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-2:2009/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 28927-2:2009/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13445-3:2016+A2:2016

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 3: Design

This Part of this European Standard specifies requirements for the design of unfired pressure vessels covered by EN 13445-1:2009 and constructed of steels in accordance with EN 13445-2:2009. EN 13445-5:2009, Annex C specifies requirements for the design of access and inspection openings, closing mechanisms and special locking elements. NOTE This Part applies to design of vessels before putting into service. It may be used for in service calculation or analysis subject to appropriate adjustment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-3:2014 V04
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-3:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-3:2016/A2:2016

EVS-EN ISO 14246:2014/A1:2017

Gas cylinders - Cylinder valves - Manufacturing tests and examinations - Amendment 1 (ISO 14246:2014/Amd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 14246:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14246:2014/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 14246:2014/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14246:2014

EVS-EN ISO 17879:2017

Gas cylinders - Self-closing cylinder valves - Specification and type testing (ISO 17879:2017)

ISO 17879:2017 specifies the design, type testing, marking and manufacturing tests and examinations requirements for self-closing cylinder valves intended to be fitted to refillable transportable gas cylinders which convey compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. NOTE 1 The main applications for such self-closing cylinder valves are in the calibration gas and beverage industries. ISO 17879:2017 covers the function of a self-closing cylinder valve as a closure. NOTE 2 Requirements for standard cylinder valves are given in ISO 10297. Requirements for quick-release cylinder valves are given in ISO 17871. ISO 17879:2017 is not applicable to self-closing cylinder valves for cryogenic equipment, for portable fire extinguishers, or for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). NOTE 3 Requirements for valves for cryogenic vessels are specified in ISO 21011 and at a regional level, for example, in EN 1626. Requirements for valves for portable fire extinguishers at a regional level are specified, for example, in EN 3 series. Requirements for self-closing LPG cylinder valves are specified in ISO 14245. NOTE 4 Additional requirements for pressure-relief devices might be specified in international/regional regulations/standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17879:2017; EN ISO 17879:2017

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 3875:2017

Aerospace series - Metallic materials, Filler metal for brazing - Technical specification

This European Standard defines the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of all forms of filler metal for brazing for aerospace applications. It shall be applied when referred to in the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3875:2017

EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010/A1:2017

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 2: Wrenches, nutrunners and screwdrivers - Amendment 1: Changes in annex C - Brake device (ISO 28927-2:2009/Amd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 28927-2:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 28927-2:2009/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 28927-2:2009/A1:2017

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 28927-2:2010

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN ISO 14903:2017

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Qualification of tightness of components and joints (ISO 14903:2017)

ISO 14903:2017 provides the qualification procedure for type approval of the tightness of hermetically sealed and closed components, joints and parts used in refrigerating systems and heat pumps as described in relevant parts of ISO 5149. The sealed and closed components, joints and parts concerned are, in particular, fittings, bursting discs, flanged or fitted assemblies. The tightness of flexible piping made from non-metallic materials is dealt with in ISO 13971. Metal flexible piping are covered by this document. The requirements contained in this document are applicable to joints of maximum DN 50 and components of internal volume of maximum 5 l and maximum weight of 50 kg. ISO 14903:2017 is intended to characterize their tightness stresses met during their operations, following the fitting procedure specified by the manufacturer, and to specify the minimal list of necessary information to be provided by the supplier of a component to the person in charge of carrying out this procedure. It specifies the level of tightness of the component, as a whole, and its assembly as specified by its manufacturer. It applies to the hermetically sealed and closed components, joints and parts used in the refrigerating installations, including those with seals, whatever their material and their design are. ISO 14903:2017 specifies additional requirements for mechanical joints that can be recognized as hermetically sealed joints.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14903:2017; EN ISO 14903:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16084:2011

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60317-0-10:2017

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 0-10: General requirements - Polyester glass-fibre wound fused, unvarnished, or resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire

IEC 60317-0-10:2017 specifies the general requirements of polyester glass-fibre wound fused, unvarnished, or resin or varnish impregnated bare, grade 1 or grade 2 or enamelled round copper winding wires. The range of nominal conductor dimensions is given in Table 1, Table 2, Table A.1 and Table A.2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-0-10:2017; EN 60317-0-10:2017

EVS-EN 60317-70:2017

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 70: Polyester glass-fibre wound fused, unvarnished or resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire, temperature index 155

IEC 60317-70:2017 specifies requirements of polyester glass-fibre wound fused, unvarnished or resin or varnish impregnated, bare or grade 1 or grade 2 enamelled round copper winding wires, temperature index 155. The impregnating agent can be, for instance, epoxy, polyester, or polyesterimide resin based. NOTE - For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified. Keywords: insulated wires used for windings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-70:2017; EN 60317-70:2017

EVS-EN 60317-71:2017

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 71: Polyester glass-fibre wound fused and resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire, temperature index 180

IEC 60317-71:2017 specifies requirements of polyester glass-fibre wound fused resin or varnish impregnated bare, grade 1 or grade 2 enamelled round copper winding wire, temperature index 180. The impregnating agent can be, for instance, epoxy, polyester, or polyesterimide resin based. NOTE For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-71:2017; EN 60317-71:2017

EVS-EN 60317-72:2017

Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 72: Polyester glass-fibre wound fused, silicone resin or varnish impregnated, bare or enamelled round copper wire, temperature index 200

IEC 60317-72:2017 specifies requirements of polyester glass-fibre wound fused, silicone resin or varnish impregnated bare, grade 1 or grade 2 enamelled round copper winding wire, temperature index 200. The impregnating agent is a silicone containing resin or varnish. NOTE - For this type of wire, the heat shock test is inappropriate and therefore a heat shock temperature cannot be

established. Consequently, a class based on the requirements for temperature index and heat shock temperature cannot be specified.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60317-72:2017; EN 60317-72:2017

EVS-EN 60838-1:2017/A1:2017

Mitmesugused lambipesad. Osa 1: Üldnõuded ja katsetused
Miscellaneous lampholders - Part 1: General requirements and tests

Amendment for EN 60838-1:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60838-1:2016/A1:2017; EN 60838-1:2017/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60838-1:2017

31 ELEKTROONIKA

CLC/TS 50625-3-3:2017

Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-3: Specification for de-pollution - WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays

Clause 1 of CLC/TS 50625-3-1:2015 is replaced with the following: This European Technical Specification is intended to be used in conjunction with CLC/TS 50625-3-1 Collection, logistics and treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 1: General treatment requirements, EN 50625 1, Collection, logistics and Treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 2-2: Treatment requirements for WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays, EN 50625-2-2 and Collection, logistics and treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-1: Specification for de-pollution - General, CLC/TS 50625-3-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50625-3-3:2017

EVS-EN 61189-5-503:2017

Test methods for electrical materials, printed board and other interconnection structures and assemblies - Part 5-503: General test method for materials and assemblies - Conductive anodic filaments (CAF) testing of circuit boards

IEC 61189-5-503:2017(E) specifies the conductive anodic filament (hereafter referred to as CAF) and specifies not only the steady-state temperature and humidity test, but also a temperature-humidity cyclic test and an unsaturated pressurized vapour test (HAST).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61189-5-503:2017; EN 61189-5-503:2017

EVS-EN 61587-6:2017

Mechanical structures for electrical and electronic equipment - Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 series - Part 6: Security aspects for indoor cabinets

IEC 61587-6:2017(E) specifies security aspects and security performance levels of indoor cabinets in accordance with IEC 60917 and IEC 60297. This document intends to clarify the relationship between the installation conditions and the security requirements for indoor cabinets, and to provide the required performances and test methods on mechanical components related with security provisions for indoor cabinets which are in accordance with IEC 60297 series and IEC 60917 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61587-6:2017; EN 61587-6:2017

33 SIDETEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50136-9:2017

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet Protocol (IP)

This Technical Specification specifies a protocol for point-to-point transmission of alarms and faults, as well as communications monitoring, between a Supervised Premises Transceiver and a Receiving Centre Transceiver using the Internet protocol (IP). The protocol is intended for use over any network that supports the transmission of IP data. These include Ethernet, xDSL, GPRS, WiFi, UMTS and WIMAX. The system performance characteristics for alarm transmission are specified in EN 50136-1 and EN 50136-1-5. The performance characteristics of the supervised premises equipment should comply with the requirements of its associated alarm system standard and shall apply for transmission of all types of alarms including, but not limited to, fire, intrusion, access control and social alarms. Compliance with this Technical Specification is voluntary.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50136-9:2017
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

EVS-EN 300 472 V1.4.1:2017

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for conveying ITU-R System B Teletext in DVB bitstreams

The present document specifies the method by which ITU-R System B Teletext (Recommendation ITU-R BT.653 [3]), also known as EBU Teletext (see ETSI EN 300 706 [4]), may be carried in DVB bitstreams. This transport mechanism is intended to satisfy the following requirements: • to support the transcoding of the Teletext data into the Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) of analogue video. The transcoded signal should be compatible with existing TV receivers with Teletext decoders; • the maximum data rate for each Teletext service is equivalent to 16 lines per field so that the service is always suitable for transcoding into the VBI; • the transmission mechanism should be capable of transmitting subtitles with accurate timing with respect to the video (i.e. to within or near frame accuracy). A more general data transport mechanism for conveying new types of data services is outside the scope of the present document, but the transport syntax specified here can also be adapted for other data.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 472 V1.4.1

EVS-EN 301 908-13 V11.1.2:2017

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel; Osa 13: (E-UTRA) kasutajaseadmed (UE)

IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 13: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE)

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type: • User Equipment for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA). This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in tables from 1-1 through 1-5. Table 1-1: E-UTRA UE operating bands E-UTRA Band Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands 1 Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3 Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7 Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 8 Transmit 880 MHz to 915 MHz Receive 925 MHz to 960 MHz 20 Transmit 832 MHz to 862 MHz Receive 791 MHz to 821 MHz 22 Transmit 3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz Receive 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz 28 Transmit 703 MHz to 748 MHz Receive 758 MHz to 803 MHz 32 (note) Transmit N/A Receive 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz 33 Transmit and Receive 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz 34 Transmit and Receive 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz 38 Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz 40 Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 42 Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 43 Transmit and Receive 3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz NOTE: Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Pcell. Table 1-2: E-UTRA UE Intra-band contiguous CA operating bands E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band Direction of UE transmission E-UTRA operating bands CA_1 1 Transmit 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz Receive 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz CA_3 3 Transmit 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz Receive 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_7 7 Transmit 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz Receive 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_38 38 Transmit and Receive 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz CA_40 40 Transmit and Receive 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz CA_42 42 Transmit and Receive 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz Table 1-3: E-UTRA UE Inter-band CA operating bands (two bands) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band UL operating band DL operating band BS receive/UE transmit BS transmit/UE receive FUL_low - FUL_high FDL_low - FDL_high CA_1-3 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_1-7 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_1-8 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 8 880 MHz to 915 MHz 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_1-20 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_1-42 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 42 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz CA_3-7 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_3-8 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 8 880 MHz to 915 MHz 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_3-20 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_3-28 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 28 703 MHz to 748 MHz 758 MHz to 803 MHz CA_3-42 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 42 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz CA_7-20 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_7-28 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 28 703 MHz to 748 MHz 758 MHz to 803 MHz CA_8-20 8 880 MHz to 915 MHz 925 MHz to 960 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_8-40 8 880 MHz to 915 MHz 925 MHz to 960 MHz 40 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz 2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz CA_20-32 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz 32 N/A 1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz Table 1-4: E-UTRA UE Inter-band CA operating bands (three bands) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band UL operating band DL operating band BS receive/UE transmit BS transmit/UE receive FUL_low - FUL_high FDL_low - FDL_high CA_1-3-8 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 8 880 MHz to 915 MHz 925 MHz to 960 MHz CA_1-3-20 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_1-7-20 1 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz CA_3-7-20 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz 20 832 MHz to 862 MHz 791 MHz to 821 MHz Table 1-5: Intra-band non-contiguous CA operating bands (with two sub-blocks) E-UTRA CA Band E-UTRA Band Uplink (UL) operating band Downlink (DL) operating band BS receive/UE transmit BS transmit/UE receive FUL_low - FUL_high FDL_low - FDL_high CA_3-3 3 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz CA_7-7 7 2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz CA_42-42 42 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz 3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz The present document covers requirements for E-UTRA FDD and E-UTRA TDD User Equipment from 3GPP™ Releases 8, 9, 10 and 11 defined in ETSI TS 136 101 [3]. This includes the requirements for E-UTRA UE operating bands and E-UTRA CA operating bands from 3GPP™ Release 12 defined in ETSI TS 136 101 [i.13]. NOTE: For Band 20: For user equipment designed to be mobile or nomadic, the requirements in the present document measured at the antenna port also show conformity to the corresponding requirement defined as TRP (total radiated power), as described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU [i.6], ECC Decision (09)03 [i.7] and CEPT Report 30 [i.8]. For user equipment designed to be fixed or installed, the present document does not address the requirements described in Commission Decision 2010/267/EU [i.6], ECC Decision (09)03 [i.7] and CEPT Report 30 [i.8]. The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-13 V11.1.2

EVS-EN 302 017 V2.1.1:2017

Amplituudmodulatsiooniga (AM) raadioringhäälingusüsteemi raadiosaateseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel
Transmitting equipment for the Amplitude Modulated (AM) sound broadcasting service; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for transmitter equipment for broadcast sound services using the Double Side Band amplitude modulated sound broadcasting service operating in the LF, MF and HF bands. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 017 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 302 018 V2.1.1:2017

Sagedusmoduleeritud (FM) raadioringhäälingusaatjad; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel
Transmitting equipment for the Frequency Modulated (FM) sound broadcasting service; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for transmitter equipment for broadcast sound services using the frequency modulated sound broadcasting service operating in the frequency range 68 MHz to 108 MHz. The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 018 V2.1.1

EVS-EN 303 146-4 V1.1.2:2017

Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Mobile Device (MD) information models and protocols; Part 4: Radio Programming Interface (RPI)

The scope of the present document is to define the Radio Programming Interface (RPI) for mobile device reconfiguration. The work is based on the Use Cases defined in ETSI TR 102 944 [i.1], on the system requirements defined in ETSI EN 302 969 [1] and on the radio reconfiguration related architecture for mobile devices defined in ETSI EN 303 095 [i.2]. Furthermore, the present document complements the mobile device information models and protocols related to the Multiradio Interface ETSI EN 303 146-1 [i.3], to the Reconfigurable Radio Frequency Interface ETSI EN 303 146-2 [i.4] and to the Unified Radio Application Interface ETSI EN 303 146-3 [i.5].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 146-4 V1.1.2

EVS-EN 303 423 V1.1.1:2017

Keskkonnatehnika (EE); Olme- ja bürootarbelised elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmed; Ühendusseadmete tarbitava võimsuse mõõtmine võrguühendusega ooteseisundis; Harmoneeritud standard EL määrusega 801/2013 täiendatud EK määruse 1275/2008 mõõtemeetodi alusel
Environmental Engineering (EE); Electrical and electronic household and office equipment; Measurement of networked standby power consumption of Interconnecting equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the measurement method for EC Regulation 1275/2008 amended by EU Regulation 801/2013

1.1 Equipment in the scope of the present document The present document specifies methods of measurement of electrical power consumption in networked standby and the reporting of the results for network interconnecting equipment. Example of interconnecting equipment are in Annex B. Power consumption in standby (other than networked standby) is covered by CENELEC EN 50564 [1], including the input voltage range. The present document also provides a method to test power management and whether it is possible to deactivate wireless network connection(s). The present document applies to electrical products with a rated input voltage of 230 V a.c. for single phase products and 400 V a.c. for three phase products. The present document is produced under the mandate M/544 and can be used to demonstrate compliance to the EU regulation 801/2013 [i.2]. NOTE 1: The EU regulation 801/2013 [i.2] applies to equipment designed for use with a nominal voltage rating of 250 V and below. NOTE 2: EU regulation 801/2013 [i.2] does not apply to electrical and electronic household and office equipment placed on the market with a low voltage external power supply to work as intended. NOTE 3: "Low voltage external power supply" is the definition provided in EU regulation 278/2009 [i.3]. NOTE 4: The measurement of energy consumption and performance of equipment during intended use are generally specified in product standards and are not covered by the present document. NOTE 5: Where the present document is referenced by more specific standards or procedures, these should define and name the relevant conditions to which this test procedure is applied. 1.2 Equipment not in the scope of the present document The present document does not apply to the measurement of electrical power consumption in networked standby for edge equipment. The edge equipment is a networked equipment that can be connected to a network and interact with that network or other devices and that does not have, as its primary function, the passing of network traffic to provide a network. Edge equipment are covered in CENELEC EN 50643 [i.8].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 423 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 61000-4-11:2004/A1:2017

Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus (EMÜ). Osa 4-11: Katse- ja mõõtetehnikad. Pinglohkude, lühiajaliste katkestuste ja pingemuutuste taluvuse katsed
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests

Amendment for EN 61000-4-11:2004

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61000-4-11:2004/A1:2017; EN 61000-4-11:2004/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-11:2004

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 50657:2017

Raudteealased rakendused. Veeremil kasutatavad rakendused. Veeremil kasutatav tarkvara, v.a. juhtimis- ja kontrollimisotstarbelised rakendused
Railways Applications - Rolling stock applications - Software on Board Rolling Stock

1.1 This European Standard specifies the process and technical requirements for the development of software for programmable electronic systems for use in rolling stock applications. Outside the scope of this standard is software that: -is part of signalling equipment (CENELEC sub-committee SC9XA applications) installed on board trains, or -does not contribute to, and is segregated from Rolling Stock operational functions. 1.2 This European Standard is applicable exclusively to software and the interaction between software and the system of which it is part. 1.3 Entry intentionally left empty 1.4 This European Standard applies to safety-related as well as non-safety-related software, including for example: -application programming, -operating systems, -support tools, -firmware. Application programming comprises high level programming, low level programming and special purpose programming (for example: programmable logic controller ladder logic). 1.5 This European Standard also addresses the use of pre-existing software and tools. Such software may be used, if the specific requirements in 7.3.4.7 and 6.5.4.16 on pre-existing software and for tools in 6.7 are fulfilled. 1.6 Software developed according to a valid version of EN 50128 is considered as compliant to this standard. Software previously developed in accordance with any version of EN 50128 is also considered as compliant and not subject to the requirements on pre-existing software. SIL1-SIL4 software developed under EN 50657 also complies with EN 50128:2011. 1.7 This European Standard considers that modern application design often makes use of software that is suitable as a basis for various applications. Such software is then configured by application data for producing the executable software for the application. This European Standard applies to such software. In addition, specific requirements for application data will be given. 1.8 Entry intentionally left empty 1.9 This European Standard is not intended to be retrospective. It therefore applies primarily to new developments and only applies in its entirety to existing systems if these are subjected to major modifications. For minor changes, only 9.2 applies. However, application of this European Standard during upgrades and maintenance of existing software is recommended. 1.10 The relevant sections of this software standard are also applicable to programmable components (e.g. FPGA and CPLD), in addition to the applicable hardware standard (e.g. EN 50129, EN 50155, EN 61508 2). However, requirements of this software standard that are already covered by the applicable hardware standard do not need to be re-addressed. When it is possible to exhaustively test the programmable logic for all possible inputs and internal logic states, this European Standard does not apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50657:2017

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16186-2:2017

Railway applications - Driver's cab - Part 2: Integration of displays, controls and indicators

This European Standard is applicable for Electrical Multiple Units (EMU), Diesel Multiple Units (DMU), Railcars, Locomotives, Driving Trailers (Driving Coaches). NOTE 1 This European Standard applies to rolling stock in the scope of the Directive 2008/57/EC [1]. This part of EN 16186 applies to driver's desks installed on the left, on the right, or in a central position in the driver’s cab. NOTE 2 For OTMs, see EN 14033-1 [5] and EN 15746-1 [6]. This European Standard gives design rules and guidance in order to ensure proper visibility, luminance and contrast of screens, controls and indicators in the cab in all operating conditions (day, night, natural or artificial incidental lighting). It covers four aspects: - necessary characteristics of the displays, controls and indicators in order to ensure proper visibility: range of luminance and contrast, and possibility of adjustment of perceived brightness; - rules for positioning of the displays, keyboards, controls and indicators in the cab and on the driver’s desk: position, angle of visibility, etc. with consideration of the normal driving position and of the working environment (windscreen, natural or artificial lighting in the cab, unwanted glare and reflections, etc.); - necessary characteristics and rules for positioning of microphone and loudspeaker; - design of symbols.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16186-2:2017

EVS-EN 50153:2014/A1:2017

Raudteealased rakendused. Veerem. Elektriohuga seotud kaitsemeetmed
Railway applications - Rolling stock - Protective provisions relating to electrical hazards

This European Standard defines requirements to be applied in the design and manufacture of electrical installations and equipment to be used on rolling stock to protect persons from electric shocks. This European Standard is applicable to rolling stock of rail transport systems, road transport systems, if they are powered by an external supply (e.g. trolley buses), magnetically levitated transport systems and to the electrical equipment installed in these systems. This European Standard does not apply to: - mine railways in mines, - crane installations, moving platforms and similar transport systems on rails, - funicular railways, temporary constructions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50153:2014/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50153:2014

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN ISO 10088:2017

Väikelaevad. Püsipaigaldusega toitesüsteem mootorile
Small craft - Permanently installed fuel systems (ISO 10088:2013)

ISO 10088:2013 specifies the requirements for the design, materials, construction, installation and testing of permanently installed fuel systems as installed for internal combustion engines. It applies to all parts of permanently installed diesel and petrol fuel systems as installed, from the fuel fill opening to the point of connection with the propulsion or auxiliary engine(s) on inboard- and outboard-powered small craft of up to 24 m hull length. Requirements for the design, materials, construction and testing of permanently installed fixed fuel tanks are given in ISO 21487.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10088:2013; EN ISO 10088:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10088:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10133:2017

Väikelaevad. Elektrisüsteemid. Väikepinge alalisvoolupaigaldised
Small craft - Electrical systems - Extra-low-voltage d.c. installations (ISO 10133:2012)

ISO 10133:2012 establishes the requirements for the design, construction and installation of extra-low-voltage direct current (d.c.) electrical systems which operate at nominal potentials of 50 V d.c. or less on small craft of hull length up to 24 m. Conductors that are part of an outboard engine assembly and that do not extend beyond the outboard engine manufacturer's supplied cowling are not included. Additional information to be included in the owner's manual is listed in an annex.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10133:2012; EN ISO 10133:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10133:2012

EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2017

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 3: Laevad, mille kere pikkus on väiksem kui 6 m
Small craft - Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization - Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m (ISO 12217-3:2015)

ISO 12217-3:2015 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft susceptible to swamping are also encompassed. The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using ISO 12217-3:2015 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load. ISO 12217-3:2015 is applicable to boats of hull length less than 6 m, whether propelled by human or mechanical power, except habitable sailing multihulls. Boats of hull length less than 6 m which are fitted with a full deck and quick-draining cockpit(s) complying with ISO 11812 may alternatively be assessed using ISO 12217- 1 or ISO 12217- 2 (for non-sailing and sailing boats, respectively), in which case higher design categories may be assigned. In relation to habitable multihulls, ISO 12217-3:2015 includes assessment of susceptibility to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation. ISO 12217-3:2015 excludes: inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of ISO 12217; personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft; aquatic toys; canoes and kayaks; gondolas and pedalos; sailing surfboards; surfboards, including powered surfboards; hydrofoils, foil stabilized boats and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and submersibles. NOTE Displacement mode means that the boat is only supported by hydrostatic forces. ISO 12217-3:2015 does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12217-3:2015; EN ISO 12217-3:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2015

EVS-EN ISO 8665:2017

Small craft - Marine propulsion reciprocating internal combustion engines - Power measurements and declarations (ISO 8665:2006)

ISO 8665:2006 specifies the requirements additional to ISO 15550 for determining the power of reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engines when presented for documenting and checking of the declared (rated) power published by the manufacturer. ISO 8665:2006 applies to engines used for propulsion of recreational craft and other small craft of up to 24 m hull length. ISO 8665:2006 is to be used in conjunction with ISO 15550.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 8665:2006; EN ISO 8665:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8665:2006

EVS-EN ISO 8847:2017

Small craft - Steering gear - Cable and pulley systems (ISO 8847:2004)

ISO 8847:2004 specifies the minimum level of requirements for operation, construction and installation of cable and pulley steering systems on sailing craft of hull length up to 24 m , with or without an auxiliary engine. ISO 8847:2004 sets requirements for the design and construction of all components of a steering system from the wheel to, and including, the steering arm. It applies only to cable and pulley steering systems, whether for pedestal or bulkhead types. The design and specifications for the rudder shaft and rudder blade are within the province of the naval architect and are assumed to be appropriate to the size and speed of the boat.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8847:2004; EN ISO 8847:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8847:2004

EVS-EN ISO 9097:2017

Väikelaevad. Elektriventilaatorid
Small craft - Electric fans (ISO 9097:1991)

Specifies requirements and describes test methods for measuring the airflow of fans intended for use in engine compartments and similar spaces. Applies to fans rated for less than 50 V (d.c.).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9097:1991; EN ISO 9097:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999/A1:2001

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2004-7:2017

Aerospace series - Test methods for aluminium and aluminium alloy products - Part 7: Reference blocks for the calibration of measuring equipment used in the determination of electrical conductivity of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys

This European Standard defines different types of electrical conductivity reference blocks, to be used for the calibration of eddy current conductivity measuring equipment, their method of production and calibration. It is to be used in conjunction with EN 2004-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2004-7:2017

EVS-EN 2034:2017

Aerospace series - Round steel bars drawn and/or descaled - Dimensions - Tolerance h 11

This European Standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances and physical constants of drawn and/or descaled round steel bars used in aerospace construction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2034:2017

EVS-EN 2036:2017

Aerospace series - Round steel bars ground - Dimensions - Tolerance h 8

This European Standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances and physical constants of ground round steel bars used in aerospace construction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2036:2017

EVS-EN 2040:2017

Aerospace series - Rectangular steel bars rolled - Dimensions - Tolerance js 16

This European Standard specifies the dimensions, tolerances and physical constants of rolled rectangular steel bars, used in aerospace construction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2040:2017

EVS-EN 2053:2017

Aerospace series - U-section aluminium alloy folded profiles - Dimensions

This European Standard specifies the dimensions and physical constants of U-section aluminium alloy folded profiles used in aerospace construction.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 2053:2017

EVS-EN 2267-009:2017

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 009: DRA family, single and multicore assembly - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of electrical lightweight wires DRA family for use in the on-board 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) AC electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between 65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant in sizes AWG 26 to 14 (115/200 V AC). In addition, these cables may be suitable for use at 230/400 V AC in pressurised zones only when installed to take account of possible short circuit effects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2267-009:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2267-009:2013

EVS-EN 2267-010:2017

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 010: DR family, single UV laser printable - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of UV laser printable electrical lightweight wires DR family for use in the on-board 115 V (phase to neutral) or 200 V (phase to phase) AC electrical systems of aircraft at operating temperatures between 65 °C and 260 °C. These cables are demonstrated to be arc resistant in sizes AWG 26 to 14 (115/200 V AC). In addition, these cables may be suitable for use at 230/400 V AC in pressurised zones only when installed to take account of possible short circuit effects. It shall also be possible to mark these cables by qualified compatible marking. These markings shall satisfy the requirements of EN 3838.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2267-010:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2267-010:2014

EVS-EN 3451:2017

Aerospace series - Titanium TI-P99002 - Not heat treated - Grade 2 forging stock, for annealed forgings - a or D ≤ 300 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Titanium TI-P99002. Not heat treated. Grade 2 forging stock, for annealed forgings a or D ≤ 300 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3451:2017

EVS-EN 3875:2017

Aerospace series - Metallic materials, Filler metal for brazing - Technical specification

This European Standard defines the requirements for the ordering, manufacture, testing, inspection and delivery of all forms of filler metal for brazing for aerospace applications. It shall be applied when referred to in the EN material standard unless otherwise specified on the drawing, order or inspection schedule.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3875:2017

EVS-EN 4652-220:2017

Aerospace series - Connectors, coaxial, radio frequency - Part 220: Type 2, TNC interface - Crimp version - Straight plug - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of screwed on coupling (TNC interface) coaxial straight plugs − 50 ohms. These connectors are foreseen for light weight coaxial cables; so, appropriate sealing have to be achieved.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4652-220:2017

EVS-EN 6059-503:2017

Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protection sleeves - Test methods - Part 503: Temperature rise due to rated current injected on the sleeve

This European Standard specifies a method of assessing the behaviour and temperature increase of EMI protection sleeves or conduits when subject to permanent and/or fault currents in the shielding of the conduit or sleeve material and their effect on the cables within the cable sleeve. It shall be used together with EN 3475 100.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 6059-503:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 6059-503:2012

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 15510:2017

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, cobalt, molybdenum and lead by ICP-AES

This European Standard specifies the inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) method for the determination of the elements calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, cobalt, molybdenum and lead. The elements calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, cobalt, molybdenum and lead are extracted either in feeds mainly consisting of organic matter after dry ashing and dissolving in hydrochloric acid or in feeds mainly consisting of inorganic matter after wet digestion with hydrochloric acid. For the determination of extractable lead in minerals and feeds containing phyllosilicates (e.g. kaolinite clay) wet digestion with nitric acid should be used. The method was successfully tested for: - calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, cobalt and molybdenum in the following animal feeding stuffs: 2 complete feeds (pig feed, sheep feed), 1 feed material (phosphate), 1 mineral premixture and 2 complementary feeds (2 mineral feeds), - lead in 2 feed materials (phosphate, CaCO3), 2 feed additives (Bentonite, CuSO4), 1 complementary feed (mineral feed) The method detection limit for each element is dependent on the sample matrix and the instrument. The method is not applicable for the determination of a low concentration of elements. The limit of quantification should be 3 mg/kg or lower. This method also applies for the determination in products with high element content (>5 %). For this purpose the accuracy of the method has to be checked individually. NOTE 1 EN 15621 uses the pressure digestion mode, therefore lower results may be obtained with the described method in this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15510:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15510:2007

EVS-EN 15550:2017

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of cadmium and lead by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry (GF-AAS) after pressure digestion

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the elements cadmium and lead in animal feeding stuffs by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry (GF-AAS) after pressure digestion. The method was successfully tested in the range of 0,015 to 5,65 mg/kg for Cd and 0,18 to 40,3 mg/kg for lead in 11 animal feeds: 2 complete feeds (pig feed, sheep feed), 2 complementary feeds (2 mineral feeds), 1 mineral premixture, 4 feed materials (MgO, 2 phosphates, CaCO3) and 2 feed additives (CuSO4, bentonite). For the determination of extractable lead in minerals and feeds, containing phyllosilicates (e.g. kaolinite clay) wet digestion with nitric acid should be used. The method limit of quantification for each element is dependent on the sample matrix as well as the instrument. For cadmium a limit of quantification of 0,05 mg/kg should normally be obtained while for lead, a limit of quantification of 0,5 mg/kg should be obtained.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15550:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15550:2007

EVS-EN 15621:2017

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Determination of calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulphur, iron, zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt after pressure digestion by ICP-AES

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the elements calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulphur, iron, zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt in animal feeding stuffs by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) after pressure digestion. The method was fully statistically tested and evaluated for the elements calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulphur, iron, zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt within the following 11 animal feeds: 2 complete feeds (pig feed, sheep feed), 3 complementary feeds (3 mineral feeds), 1 mineral premixture, 3 feed materials (MgO, phosphate, CaCO3) and 2 feed additives (CuSO4, bentonite). For potassium and sulphur the HORRAT values were mostly higher than 2. Therefore, for these elements the method is more applicable as a screening method and not for confirmatory purposes. Other elements like molybdenum, lead, cadmium, arsenic were not fully statistically tested and evaluated within 11 animal feeding stuff samples because these elements did not occur in concentrations higher than the limit of quantification in most of these samples. A single laboratory validation is therefore necessary for the use of this multi element method for these elements. For the determination of extractable lead in minerals and feeds, containing phyllosilicates (e.g. kaolinite clay) wet digestion with nitric acid should be used. The method limit of quantification for each element is dependent on the sample matrix as well as on the instrument. The method is not applicable for determination of low concentrations of elements. A limit of quantification of 1 mg/kg should normally be obtained. NOTE 1 This method can also be used for the determination in products with high content (> 5 %) of the element to be measured, but for this purpose the accuracy of the method has to be checked individually. NOTE 2 Results of this European Standard EN 15621 may be higher than of EN 15510 because EN 15621 is using pressure digestion mode.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15621:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15621:2012

EVS-EN 16939:2017

Animal feeding stuffs: Methods of sampling and analysis - Detection of tylosin, spiramycin and virginiamycin - Thin Layer Chromatography and bioautography

The method makes it possible to detect and identify spiramycin, tylosin and virginiamycin in animal feeding stuffs (feed raw materials of mainly plant origin and compound feeds) excluding mineral feeds and premixtures. The limit of detection is about 2 mg/kg for spiramycin, 1 mg/kg for tylosin and 1 mg/kg for virginiamycin. In some milk replacers, it can be slightly higher than 1 mg/kg for virginiamycin. Reported limits of detection are probably little overestimated but were fully validated during the collaborative study (see Annex B). In each laboratory, each day of analysis, spiked blank samples at 1 mg/kg for spiramycin and virginiamycin and at 0,5 mg/kg for tylosin are analysed for checking lower detection limits (see 9.2 and 9.3). These lower limits of detection are achievable, but should be established with an in-house validation first. Some other antibiotics can interfere in the detection of these 3 specific macrolide antibiotics. The known interferences are specified in Annex A of the method. That method should be used as a qualitative screening and/or a post-screening method (after microbiological plate test, for example). The follow-up of the antibiotics presence may be done by other analytical technics (LC and/or LC-MS technics) ([4], [10]). For confirmatory purposes, LCMS is required.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16939:2017

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15984:2017

Petroleum industry and products - Determination of composition of refinery heating gas and calculation of carbon content and calorific value - Gas chromatography method

This draft European Standard defines a gas chromatographic analysis for the determination of the composition of fuel gases, as used in refinery heating gas. These results are used to calculate the carbon content and the lower calorific value. With this gas chromatographic analysis, an overall of 23 refinery heating gas components are determined in concentrations as typically found in refineries (see Table 1 for further details). Water is not analyzed. The results represent dry gases. NOTE 1 Depending on the equipment used, there is a possibility to determine higher hydrocarbons as well. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this draft European Standard, the terms "% (V/V)" is used to represent the volume fraction (φ). IMPORTANT - This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15984:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15984:2011

EVS-EN 1601:2017

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of organic oxygenate compounds and total organically bound oxygen content in unleaded petrol - Method by gas chromatography (O-FID)

This European Standard specifies a gas chromatographic method for the quantitative determination, in unleaded petrol having a final boiling point not greater than 220 °C, of individual organic oxygenate compounds in the range 0,17 % (m/m) to 15 % (m/m) in a direct analysis (without dilution), and total organically bound oxygen up to 3,9 % (m/m). For samples for which one of the oxygenate compounds content is higher than 15 % (m/m), a procedure with a dilution of the sample before the analysis is given. NOTE 1 The conversion from percent mass to percent volume is done using the calculation mentioned in 8.3 and 9.5.3. NOTE 2 Precision data are not available for an oxygenate compound content higher than 15 % (m/m); see Introduction. NOTE 3 For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent respectively the mass fraction, μ, respectively the volume fraction, φ. WARNING - The use of this European Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this European Standard to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of the standard, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1601:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1601:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1601:2014/AC:2014

EVS-EN 16934:2017

Automotive fuels and fat and oil derivates - Determination of steryl glycosides in fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) - Method by GC-MS with prior purification by SPE

This European Standard describes a procedure for the determination of steryl glycosides (SG) contents in fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) in a range between 20 mg/kg and 38 mg/kg. NOTE Steryl glycosides (SG) are mainly present in vegetable oils. WARNING - The use of this standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this standard to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of the standard, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16934:2017

EVS-EN 16997:2017

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of the sulfur content in Ethanol (E85) automotive fuel- Wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometric method

This European Standard specifies a wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (WDXRF) test method for the determination of the sulfur content in ethanol (E85) automotive fuel [3], containing ethanol between 50 % (V/V) and 85 % (V/V), from 5 mg/kg to 20

mg/kg, using instruments with either monochromatic or polychromatic excitation. NOTE 1 Sulfur contents higher than 20 mg/kg can be determined after sample dilution with an appropriate solvent. However, the precision was not established for diluted samples. NOTE 2 For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent the mass fraction (μ) and the volume fraction (φ) of a material respectively. WARNING - The use of this Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this standard to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of the standard, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16997:2017

EVS-EN ISO 21809-5:2017

Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 5: External concrete coatings (ISO 21809-5:2017)

ISO 21809-5:2017 specifies the requirements for qualification, application, testing and handling of materials required for the application of reinforced concrete coating externally to either bare pipe or pre-coated pipe for use in pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623. The external application of concrete is primarily used for the negative buoyancy of pipes used in buried or submerged pipeline systems and/or for the mechanical protection of the pipe and its pre-coating. ISO 21809-5:2017 is applicable to concrete thicknesses of 25 mm or greater.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21809-5:2017; EN ISO 21809-5:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21809-5:2010

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN ISO 4496:2017

Metallic powders - Determination of acid-insoluble content in iron, copper, tin and bronze powders (ISO 4496:2017)

ISO 4496:2017 specifies methods for determining, in iron, copper, tin and bronze powders, the approximate content of non-metallic materials which are insoluble in the ordinary mineral acids. The insoluble matter referred to is generally considered to be acid-insoluble silica and silicates, carbides, alumina, clays or other refractory oxides which are either present in the raw material from which the powders are manufactured or introduced during the manufacturing process.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4496:2017; EN ISO 4496:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 24496:2000

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 22007-4:2017

Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 4: Laser flash method (ISO 22007-4:2017)

ISO 22007-4:2017 specifies a method for the determination of the thermal diffusivity of a thin solid disc of plastics in the thickness direction by the laser flash method. This method is based upon the measurement of the temperature rise at the rear face of the thin-disc specimen produced by a short energy pulse on the front face. The method can be used for homogeneous solid plastics as well as composites having an isotropic or orthotropic structure. In general, it covers materials having a thermal diffusivity, α, in the range 1 × 10−7 m2· s−1 < α < 1 × 10−4 m2· s−1. Measurements can be carried out in gaseous and vacuum environments over a temperature range from −100 °C to +400 °C. NOTE For inhomogeneous specimens, the measured values can be specimen thickness dependent.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-4:2017; EN ISO 22007-4:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22007-4:2012

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 1111:2017

Sanitary Tapware - Thermostatic Mixing Valves (PN 10) - General Technical Specification

This European Standard specifies general construction, performance and material requirements for PN 10 thermostatic mixing valves (TMV) and includes test methods for the verification of mixed water temperature performance at the point of use below 45 °C. This does not exclude the selection of higher temperatures where available. When these devices are used to provide anti-scald protection for children, elderly and disabled persons the mixed water temperature needs to be set at a suitable bathing temperature (body temperature approximately 38 °C) as children are at risk to scalding at lower temperatures than adults. This does not obviate the need for supervision of young children during bathing. It applies to valves intended for use on sanitary appliances in kitchens, washrooms (incl. all rooms with sanitary tapware, e.g. toilets and cloakrooms) and bath rooms operating under the conditions specified in Table 1. This standard allows TMVs to supply a single outlet or a small number of outlets in a "domestic" application (e.g. one valve controlling a shower, bath, basin and/or bidet), excluding valves specifically designed for supplying a large number of outlets (i.e. for institutional use). The tests described are type tests (laboratory tests) and not quality control tests carried out during manufacture. Table 1 - Conditions of use

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1111:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1111:2001

EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2017

Akende, uste ja luukide soojuslik toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutus. Osa 1: Üldosa
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General (ISO 10077-1:2017)

See dokument spetsifitseerib klaasingutest, pimepaneelidest ja raamidest koosnevate, luukidega või luukideta akende ja uste soojusläbivuse arvutamise meetodi. See dokument käsitleb: — eri klaasingutüüpe (klaasist või plastmassist, ühe- või mitmekordsed klaasingud; madala emissiooniteguriga pinnakattega või ilma, mille vaheruum on täidetud õhu või teiste gaasidega); — akende ja uste pimepaneele; — eri raamitüüpe (puust, plastist, metallist koos külmatõkkega või ilma, metallraamid metallist kinnititega (nagu nt neetühendustega), või mis tahes muude materjalide kombinatsioonidest); ja — rakendatavuse korral, eri tüüpi suletavate luukide või väliste ruloode kasutamisest tulenevat lisasoojustakistust, mis oleneb nende luukide õhuläbilaskvusest. Katuseakende ja teiste eenduvate akende soojusläbivust võib arvutada selle dokumendi kohaselt, eeldusel et raamide soojusläbivus määratakse mõõtmise või numbrilise arvutuse teel. Klaasingu, raamide ja luukide standardväärtused on antud lisades. Arvutustes ei võeta arvesse külmasildade mõju valtsides ega akna- ja ukseraamide ning hoonekesta vahelistes vuukides. Arvutustes ei võeta arvesse järgmisi tegureid: — päikesekiirguse mõju (vt standardeid M2-8); — õhuläbilaskvusest põhjustatud soojusülekannet (vt standardeid M2-6); — kondensaadisisaldust; — paarisraamiga ja kaheraamiliste akende ventileeritavaid õhuruume; ja — ärkliakende raamistust. Standard ei rakendu: — rippfassaadidele ja teistele kandvatele klaasingutele (vt standardeid M2-5); ja — tööstus-, kommerts- ja garaažiustele. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-1:2017; EN ISO 10077-1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC2:2009

EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2017

Akende, uste ja luukide soojuslik toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutus. Osa 2: Raamide numbriline arvutusmeetod
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames (ISO 10077-2:2017)

See dokument spetsifitseerib arvutusmeetodi ja esitab sisendandmed raamiprofiilide soojusläbivuse ja raamide ning klaasingu või teiste täitepaneelide ühenduste joonsoojusläbivuse (pikkusepõhise soojusläbivuse) arvutamiseks. Meetodit võib kasutada ka luukide soojustakistuse ja rulookarpide ja nendega sarnaste elementide (nt žalusiide) soojustehniliste omaduste hindamiseks. See dokument esitab ka kriteeriumid arvutustes kasutatavate numbriliste meetodite hindamiseks. See dokument ei hõlma päikesekiirguse, õhulekkest põhjustatud soojusülekande või kolmemõõtmelise soojusülekande (nt metallist punktliidete) mõju. Samuti ei käsitleta raamide ja ehituskonstruktsioonide vaheliste külmasildade mõju. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-2:2017; EN ISO 10077-2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012

EVS-EN ISO 10211:2017

Külmasillad hoones. Soojusvoolud ja pinnatemperatuurid. Detailsed arvutused
Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations (ISO 10211:2017)

See dokument sätestab piirdetarindite liitekohtade ja soojustuse katkestuse kolme- ja kahemõõtmelised geomeetrilised mudelid, mida kasutatakse selleks, et arvutada: — soojusvoolu, mille põhjal hinnatakse hoone või selle osa üldist soojuskadu; — tarindi sisepinna minimaalseid temperatuure niiskusprobleemide riski hindamiseks. Standardi tehnilised nõuded hõlmavad arvutusmudeli geomeetrilisi ääretingimusi ja alajaotusi, soojuslikke ääretingimusi ning kasutatavaid soojuslikke suurusi ja nende omavahelisi seoseid. Selle dokumendi koostamisel on lähtutud järgmistest eeldustest: — kõik füüsikalised omadused on temperatuurist sõltumatud; — piirdetarindis puuduvad soojusallikad. Seda rahvusvahelist standardit on muu hulgas võimalik kasutada joon- ja punktsoojusläbivuse ja pinnatemperatuuriindeksi tuletamiseks. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10211:2017; EN ISO 10211:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10211:2008

EVS-EN ISO 13370:2017

Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Soojuslevi pinnasesse. Arvutusmeetodid
Thermal performance of buildings - Heat transfer via the ground - Calculation methods (ISO 13370:2017)

Selles dokumendis on esitatud arvutusmeetodid pinnasega soojuslikus kontaktis olevate piirdetarindite, kaasa arvatud pinnasel asuvate põrandate, välisõhu kohal asuvate põrandate ja keldrite, soojuserikao ja soojusvoolu arvutamiseks. See hõlmab

piirdetarinded või nende osi, mis asuvad maapinnast madalamal: — pinnasel ja välisõhu kohal asuvate põrandate ning kütmata keldrite puhul põranda pealispinna tasandil; MÄRKUS 1 Teatud puhkudel määravad välismõõtmesüsteemid sisepinna piiriks põrandaplaadi aluspinna. — köetavate keldrite puhul maapinna välisel tasandil. See dokument sisaldab soojuslevi arvutust püsivates tingimustes (aasta keskmine soojusvool) ja arvestatud on ka aastaste perioodiliste temperatuurimuutustega (soojusvoolude hooajalised erinevused aasta keskmise väärtuse suhtes). Nimetatud hooajaliste erinevuste arvutamine toimub kuude lõikes ja kui lisas D antud dünaamiline simulatsiooniprogramm välja arvata, ei hõlma see dokument lühemaid ajavahemikke. MÄRKUS 2 Tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13370:2017; EN ISO 13370:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13370:2008

EVS-EN ISO 6946:2017

Hoonete piirdetarindid ja komponendid. Soojustakistus ja soojusläbivus. Arvutusmeetodid
Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation methods (ISO 6946:2017)

Standardis on esitatud meetod hoone piirdetarindite ja komponentide soojustakistuse ja soojusläbivuse arvutamiseks. Standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu uksed, aknad ja muud klaaspinnad, rippfassaadid ega komponendid, mille kaudu toimub soojusülekanne pinnasesse, või komponendid, mis on mõeldud õhku läbilaskvateks. Arvutusmeetod põhineb materjalide ja toodete arvutuslikul soojuserijuhtivusel või soojustakistusel nende materjalide ja toodete asjakohase kasutamise puhul. Meetodit saab kasutada selliste piirdetarindite ja komponentide puhul, mis koosnevad soojuslikult homogeensetest kihtidest (mis võivad sisaldada ka õhkvahesid). Standard annab ka ligikaudse meetodi, mida võib kasutada soojuslikult mittehomogeensete kihtide puhul, kaasa arvatud metallkinnitite mõju, mille leidmiseks kasutatakse lisas F toodud parandustegurit. Muud juhud, kus tegemist on soojustuses paikneva metallkülmasillaga, jäävad standardi käsitlusalast välja. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6946:2017; EN ISO 6946:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6946:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6946:2008/AC:2011

93 RAJATISED

CEN/TS 12697-51:2017

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 51: Surface shear strength test

This Technical Specification describes a test method for measuring the surface shear strength for airfield surface courses, which is a measure of the robustness of asphalt surface courses against shearing. The surface shear strength will depend on the depth of the surface course together with the properties of the surface course material. The binder course material and any bonding agent applied between the two layers may have an influence on the test result for, in particular, ultra-thin surface course. NOTE The test was designed for use on airfield runways and taxiways.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 12697-51:2017

EVS-EN 16432-2:2017

Raudteealased rakendused. Ballastita pealisehitus. Osa 2: Konstruktsioon, allsüsteemid ja komponendid
Railway applications - Ballastless track systems - Part 2: System design, subsystems and components

This part of FprEN 16432 specifies system and subsystem design and component configuration for ballastless track system. The system and subsystem design requirements are assigned from the general requirements of FprEN 16432-1:2016. Where applicable, existing subsystem or component requirements from other standards are to be referenced.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16432-2:2017

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 1069-2:2017

Water slides - Part 2: Instructions

This European Standard is applicable to water slides as defined in EN 1069-1:2017, 3.3. This European Standard establishes the instructions for use, operation and maintenance as well as the documentation and commissioning of water slides.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1069-2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1069-2:2010

EVS-EN 13553:2017

Resilient floor coverings - Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings for use in special wet areas - Specification

This European standard specifies the minimum additional characteristics which are necessary for: - polyvinyl chloride floor coverings in roll form according to EN ISO 10581 or EN ISO 10582, - polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with foam backing in roll form to EN 651, - polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with particle based enhanced slip resistance in roll form to EN 13845 to be installed satisfactorily in special wet areas to form a watertight installation with a long life. It specifies two categories (A and B) for use on different substrates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13553:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13553:2015

EVS-EN 13845:2017

Resilient floor coverings - Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with particle based enhanced slip resistance - Specification

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of floor coverings with sustainable enhanced slip resistant characteristics under specified conditions based on polyvinyl chloride and modifications thereof, supplied in either tile or roll form. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this European Standard includes a classification system (see EN ISO 10874) based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service. In addition, this European Standard details the requirements for the information to be included on the packaging labels. The slip measurements are made in a laboratory on ex-factory floor covering surfaces only. The method described is suitable for testing on wet surfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13845:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13845:2005

EVS-EN 565:2017

Mägironimisvarustus. Lint. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Mountaineering equipment - Tape - Safety requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for tape supplied on drums or in separate lengths, for use in mountaineering including climbing.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 565:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 565:2007

EVS-EN ISO 11378-2:2002/A1:2017

Textile floor coverings - Laboratory soiling tests - Part 2: Drum test - Amendment 1 (ISO 11378-2:2001/Amd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 11378-2:2001.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11378-2:2001/Amd 1:2017; EN ISO 11378-2:2001/A1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11378-2:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

CEN/TR 14142-2:2011
Postal Services - Address databases - Part 2: Element mapping conventions, template design considerations, address templates and rendition instructions

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 14142-2:2011
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15838:2010
Customer Contact Centres - Requirements for service provision

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15838:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18295-1:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18295-2:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

EVS-EN 50536:2011
Protection against lightning - Thunderstorm warning systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50536:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50536:2011/A1:2012
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 50536:2011/AC:2011
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50536:2011/A1:2012
Protection against lightning - Thunderstorm warning systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50536:2011/A1:2012
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50536:2011/AC:2011
Protection against lightning - Thunderstorm warning systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50536:2011/AC:2011
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CLC/TS 50136-9:2013
Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet protocol

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50136-9:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50136-9:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13445-3:2016
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 3: Design

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-3:2014 V03
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-3:2016+A2:2016
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA12

Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA13:2017
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA3
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA4
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA6
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 13445-3:2014/prA7
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-3:2016/A2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13445-3:2016/A2:2016

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 3: Kavandamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 3: Design

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-3:2014/A2:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-3:2016+A2:2016
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999

Väikelaevad. Elektriventilaatorid
Small craft - Electric fans

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9097:1991; EN ISO 9097:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:2017
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999/A1:2001
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999/A1:2001

Väikelaevad. Elektriventilaatorid. MUUDATUS
Small craft - Electric fans - AMENDMENT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9097:1991; EN ISO 9097:1994/A1:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 16084:2011

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Qualification of tightness of components and joints

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16084:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14903:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50468:2009

Resistibility requirements to overvoltages and overcurrentsdue to lightning for equipment having telecommunication ports

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50468:2009
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50136-9:2013

Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 9: Requirements for common protocol for alarm transmission using the Internet protocol

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50136-9:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50136-9:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN ISO 10088:2013

Väikelaevad. Püsipaigaldusega toitesüsteem mootorile (ISO 10088:2013)
Small craft - Permanently installed fuel systems (ISO 10088:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10088:2013; EN ISO 10088:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10088:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10133:2012

Väikelaevad. Elektrisüsteemid. Väikepinge alalisvoolupaigaldised (ISO 10133:2012)
Small craft - Electrical systems - Extra-low-voltage d.c. installations (ISO 10133:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10133:2012; EN ISO 10133:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10133:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2015

Väikelaevad. Stabiilsuse ja ujuvuse hindamine ja klassifitseerimine. Osa 3: Laevad, mille kere pikkus on väiksem kui 6 m
Small craft - Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization - Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m (ISO 12217-3:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12217-3:2015; EN ISO 12217-3:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12217-3:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8665:2006

Väikelaevad. Paiskajamid ja süsteemid. Võimsuse mõõtmine ja avaldamine
Small craft - Marine propulsion reciprocating internal combustion engines - Power measurements and declarations

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8665:2006; EN ISO 8665:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8665:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 8847:2004

Väikelaevad. Rooliseade. Trossi- ja plokisüsteemid
Small craft - Steering gear - Wire rope and pulley systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8847:2004; EN ISO 8847:2004; EN ISO 8847:2004/AC:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8847:2017
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8847:2004/AC:2013
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999

Väikelaevad. Elektriventilaatorid
Small craft - Electric fans

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9097:1991; EN ISO 9097:1994
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:2017
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999/A1:2001
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9097:1999/A1:2001

Väikelaevad. Elektriventilaatorid. MUUDATUS
Small craft - Electric fans - AMENDMENT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9097:1991; EN ISO 9097:1994/A1:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9097:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2267-009:2013
Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 009: DRA family, single and multicore assembly - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2267-009:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2267-009:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 2267-010:2014
Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, for general purpose - Operating temperatures between - 55 °C and 260 °C - Part 010: DR family, single UV laser printable - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2267-010:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2267-010:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 6059-503:2012
Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protection sleeves - Test methods - Part 503: Temperature rise due to rated current injected on the sleeve

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 6059-503:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 6059-503:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

EVS-EN 15510:2007
Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, cobalt, molybdenum, arsenic, lead and cadmium by ICP-AES

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15510:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15510:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15550:2007
Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of cadmium and lead by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry (GF-AAS) after pressure digestion

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15550:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15550:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15621:2012
Animal feeding stuffs - Determination of calcium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulphur, iron, zinc, copper, manganese and cobalt after pressure digestion by ICP-AES

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15621:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15621:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15984:2011
Petroleum industry and products - Determination of composition of refinery heating gas and calculation of carbon content and calorific value - Gas chromatography method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15984:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15984:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1601:2014
Liquid petroleum products - Unleaded petrol - Determination of organic oxygenate compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1601:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1601:2017
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1601:2014/AC:2014
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 1601:2014/AC:2014
Liquid petroleum products - Unleaded petrol - Determination of organic oxygenate compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1601:2014/AC:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1601:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 21809-5:2010
Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 5: External concrete coatings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21809-5:2010; EN ISO 21809-5:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21809-5:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 24496:2000
Metallpulbrid. Happes lahustumatu aineosa sisalduse määramine raua-, vase-, tina- ja pronksipulbrites
Metallic powders - Determination of acid-insoluble content in iron, copper, tin and bronze powders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4496:1978; EN 24496:1993
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4496:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 22007-4:2012
Plastics - Determination of thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity - Part 4: Laser flash method (ISO 22007-4:2008)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22007-4:2008; EN ISO 22007-4:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22007-4:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS-EN 1111:2001
Sanitary tapware - Thermostatic mixing valves (PN 10) - General technical specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1111:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1111:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50468:2009
Resistibility requirements to overvoltages and overcurrentsdue to lightning for equipment having telecommunication ports

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50468:2009
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 50536:2011/A1:2012
Protection against lightning - Thunderstorm warning systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50536:2011/A1:2012
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006
Akende, uste ja luukide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusjuhtivuse arvutus. Osa 1: Üldosa
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General (ISO 10077-1:2006)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-1:2006; EN ISO 10077-1:2006+AC:2009+AC2:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2017
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC:2009
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC2:2009
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC:2009
Akende, uste ja luukide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusjuhtivuse arvutus. Osa 1: Üldosa
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General (ISO 10077-1:2006)

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC2:2009
Akende, uste ja luukide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusjuhtivuse arvutus. Osa 1: Üldosa
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-1:2006/AC:2009; EN ISO 10077-1:2006/AC:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012
Akende, uste ja luukide soojustehniline toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutus. Osa 2: Raamide numbriline arvutusmeetod
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames (ISO 10077-2:2012)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-2:2012; EN ISO 10077-2:2012+AC:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2017
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 10077-2:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10077-2:2012/Cor 1:2012; EN ISO 10077-2:2012/AC:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 10211:2008
Külmasillad hoones. Soojusvood ja pinnatemperatuurid. Üldised arvutusmeetodid.
Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10211:2007; EN ISO 10211:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10211:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13370:2008
Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Soojuslevi pinnasesse. Arvutusmeetodid
Thermal performance of buildings - Heat transfer via the ground - Calculation methods

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13370:2007; EN ISO 13370:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13370:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 6946:2008
Hoonete komponendid ja hoonekonstruktsioonid. Soojustakistus ja soojusjuhtivus. Arvutusmeetod
Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation method

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6946:2007; EN ISO 6946:2007+AC:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6946:2017
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6946:2008/AC:2011
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 6946:2008/AC:2011
Hoonete komponendid ja hoonekonstruktsioonid. Soojustakistus ja soojusjuhtivus. Arvutusmeetod
Building components and building elements. Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance. Calculation method

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6946:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 1069-2:2010
Water slides - Part 2: Instructions

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1069-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1069-2:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13553:2015
Resilient floor coverings - Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings for use in special wet areas - Specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13553:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13553:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13845:2005
Resilient floor coverings - Polyvinyl chloride floor coverings with particle based enhanced slip resistance - Specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13845:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13845:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 565:2007
Mägironimisvarustus. Lint. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Mountaineering equipment - Tape - Safety requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 565:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 565:2017
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

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

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

Iga arvamusküsitlusel oleva kavandi kohta on esitatud järgnev informatsioon:
• Tähis
• Pealkiri
• Käsitlusala
• Keel (en = inglise; et = eesti)
• Euroopa või rahvusvahelise alusdokumendi tähis, selle olemasolul
• Asendusseos, selle olemasolul
• Arvamuste esitamise tähtaeg

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

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

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

EN ISO 17264:2009/prA1
Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Interfaces - Amendment 1 (ISO 17264:2009/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 17264:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17264:2009/DAmd 1; EN ISO 17264:2009/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17264:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 12973
Value Management

This draft standard aims at: a) guiding and giving ideas for leaders, managers, and teams to plan deployment of value management approaches and effective application of value management methods; b) helping organizations improve performance, productivity, profitability and effectiveness; c) addressing value management at the managerial level; d) supporting people in strengthening value culture; e) giving guidance for strengthening implementation and practice of value management and value management methods at different levels within the organization; f) identifying the conditions for effective value management; g) giving guidance and set requirements for improving value based decision making and organizational governance in strategy, tactics and operations; this includes consideration of subjects such as: strategic analysis; positioning in the market; operational activity identifying and responding to strategic intelligence; h) stimulating and supporting innovation; and i) establishing a basis for developing training and certifying procedures for individual competences in value management. Figure 1 presents the envisaged organization of documents relative to the value management field and the standards available at the CEN level for all users of this standard. A system for certification of individual professional competence is maintained by the National Value Associations in Europe. The qualification "Professional in Value Management" (PVM) is recognized across Europe by National Value Associations as an indicator of competence. This qualification is also recognized in other countries outside Europe.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12973
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12973:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 19011
Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO/DIS 19011:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19011; prEN ISO 19011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19011:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19011:2011/AC:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEVS-ISO 10007

Kvaliteedijuhtimissüsteemid. Juhised konfiguratsiooni juhtimiseks
Quality management systems - Guidelines for configuration management (ISO 10007:2017)

See dokument annab juhiseid konfiguratsiooni juhtimiseks ettevõtte sees. See sobib toodete toetamiseks ideest müügini.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10007:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 10007:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EN ISO 11135:2014/prA1

Tervishoiutoodete steriliseerimine. Etüleenoksiid. Nõuded meditsiiniseadmete steriliseerimisprotsessi väljatöötamiseks, valideerimiseks ja rutiinseks kontrollimiseks
Sterilization of health-care products - Ethylene oxide - Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices - Amendment 1: Revision of Annex E, Single batch release (ISO 11135:2014/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 11135:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11135:2014/DAmd 1; EN ISO 11135:2014/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11135:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 868-10

Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 10: Adhesive coated nonwoven materials of polyolefines - Requirements and test methods

polyolefines, manufactured from nonwovens complying with EN 868-9 used for sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. NOTE 1 The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add nor modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.3 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. NOTE 2 When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-10
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-10:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 868-5

Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 5: Sealable pouches and reels of porous materials and plastic film construction - Requirements and test methods

This part of EN 868 provides test methods and values for sealable pouches and reels manufactured from porous materials complying with either EN 868 part 2, 3, 6, 7, 9 or 10 and plastic film complying with Clause 4 used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. NOTE 1 The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.5 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only. NOTE 2 When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-5:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 868-8

Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 8: Re-usable sterilization containers for steam sterilizers conforming to EN 285 - Requirements and test methods

This part of EN 868 provides test methods and values for re-usable containers used as sterile barrier systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. These containers are intended to be used in steam sterilizers conforming to EN 285. NOTE 1 The need for a packaging material inside the container is determined by the manufactures and users. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add nor modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.5 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. NOTE 2 When it is intended to use the containers in a steam sterilizer not conforming to EN 285 the sterilization performance of the container in the specific sterilization cycle to be used is validated by the user. Other attributes of the container are also reviewed for compatibility with the sterilizer cycle e.g. operating temperature. NOTE 3 When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-8
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-8:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 868-9

Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 9: Uncoated nonwoven materials of polyolefines - Requirements and test methods

for sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilized medical devices to the point of use. NOTE 1 The need for a protective packaging may be determined by the manufacturer and the user. This part of EN 868 only introduces performance requirements and test methods that are specific to the products covered by this part of EN 868 but does not add or modify the general requirements specified in EN ISO 11607-1. As such, the particular requirements in 4.2 to 4.3 can be used to demonstrate compliance with one or more but not all of the requirements of EN ISO 11607-1. NOTE 2 When additional materials are used inside the sterile barrier system in order to ease the organization, drying or aseptic presentation (e.g. inner wrap, container filter, indicators, packing lists, mats, instrument organizer sets, tray liners or an additional envelope around the medical device) then other requirements, including the determination of the acceptability of these materials during validation activities, may apply. The materials specified in this part of EN 868 are intended for single use only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 868-9
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-9:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN 943-1:2015/prA1:2017

Kaitserõivad ohtlike tahkete, vedelate ja gaasiliste kemikaalide, sealhulgas vedelate ja tahkete aerosoolide eest. Osa 1: Toimivusnõuded 1. tüüpi (gaasikindlatele) kemikaalikaitseülikondadele
Protective clothing against dangerous solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols - Part 1: Performance requirements for Type 1 (gas-tight) chemical protective suits

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements, test methods, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for ventilated and non-ventilated gas-tight chemical protective suits. It specifies full body personal protective ensembles to be worn for protection against solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols. This standard does not establish minimum criteria for protection for non-chemical hazards, e.g. radiological, fire, heat, explosive, infective agents. This type of equipment is not intended for total immersion in liquids. The seams, joins and assemblages attaching the accessories are included within the scope of this standard. This standard specifies only supplementary requirements for components. The basic performance criteria for the components gloves, boots or respiratory protective equipment are given in other European Standards. Particulate protection is limited to physical penetration of the particulates only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 943-1:2015/prA1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 943-1:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 12972

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Testing, inspection and marking of metallic tanks

This European Standard specifies testing, inspection and marking for the type approval, initial inspection, periodic inspection, intermediate inspection and exceptional check of metallic tanks (shell and equipment) of fixed tanks (tank vehicles), demountable tanks, rail tank wagons, portable tanks and tank containers for the transport of dangerous goods. This European Standard is not applicable to battery-vehicles and battery-wagons comprising cylinders, tubes, pressure drums, bundles of cylinders and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs), independent of whether the elements are receptacles or tanks. It is essential that the requirements of the applicable regulations for the transport of dangerous goods prevail in all cases over those of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12972

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12972:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 13501-1

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

This European Standard provides the reaction to fire classification procedure for all construction products, including products incorporated within building elements. Products are considered in relation to their end use application. This document applies to three categories, which are treated separately in this European Standard: - construction products, excluding floorings and linear pipe thermal insulation products; - floorings; - linear pipe thermal insulation products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13501-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 13501-6

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 6: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests on electric cables

This European Standard provides the reaction to fire classification procedure for electric cables. NOTE For the purpose of this European Standard the term "electric cables" covers all power, control and communication cables, including optical fibre cables.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13501-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13501-6:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 50131-2-10

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-10: Intrusion detectors - Lock state contacts (magnetic)

This European Standard provides for security grades 1 to 4, (see EN 50131-1) specific or non-specific wired or wire-free lock state contacts, and includes the requirements for four environmental classes covering applications in internal and outdoor locations as specified in EN 50130-5. Lock state contacts are installed in windows or doors and windows or doorframes to allow to monitor the lock/unlock status only or the lock/unlock status combined with the open/close status of a window/door simultaneously and are as such located in supervised premises. They provide the necessary range of signals or messages to be used by the rest of the intrusion alarm system. A detector fulfils all the requirements of the specified grade. Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this European Standard may be included in the detector, providing they do not influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions. The combination of the two separate units of the lock state contact is referred to in the body of this European Standard as the detector. This European Standard does not apply to system interconnections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50131-2-10
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TS 50131-2-10:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEVS-ISO 1996-2

Akustika. Keskkonnamüra kirjeldamine, mõõtmine ja hindamine. Osa 2: Helirõhu taseme määramine.
Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise – Part 2: Determination of sound pressure levels (ISO 1996-2:2017)

Dokument kirjeldab, kuidas helirõhu tasemeid saab määrata otsese mõõtmise, mõõtetulemustest arvutuste teel ekstrapoleerimise või ainuüksi arvutuste teel, ja selliste tulemuste kasutamist keskkonnamüra hindamiseks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1996-2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 1996-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEVS-ISO 1996-2

Akustika. Keskkonnamüra kirjeldamine, mõõtmine ja hindamine. Osa 2: Helirõhu taseme määramine.
Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise – Part 2: Determination of sound pressure levels (ISO 1996-2:2017)

Dokument kirjeldab, kuidas helirõhu tasemeid saab määrata otsese mõõtmise, mõõtetulemustest arvutuste teel ekstrapoleerimise või ainuüksi arvutuste teel, ja selliste tulemuste kasutamist keskkonnamüra hindamiseks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1996-2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 1996-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN ISO 20769-1

Non-destructive testing - Radiographic inspection of corrosion and deposits in pipes by X - and gamma rays - Part 1: Tangential radiographic inspection (ISO/DIS 20769-1:2017)

This European Standard specifies fundamental techniques of film and digital radiography with the object of enabling satisfactory and repeatable results to be obtained economically. The techniques are based on generally recognized practice and fundamental theory of the subject. This European Standard applies to the radiographic examination of pipes in metallic materials for service induced flaws such as corrosion pitting, generalized corrosion and erosion. Besides its conventional meaning, “pipe” as used in this standard should be understood to cover other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums and pressure vessels. Weld inspection for typical welding process induced flaws is not covered, but weld inspection is included for corrosion/erosion type flaws. The pipes may be insulated or not, and can be assessed where loss of material due, for example, to corrosion or erosion is suspected either internally or externally. This part of EN 16407 covers the tangential inspection technique for detection and through-wall sizing of wall loss, including: a) with the source on the pipe centre line, and b) with the source offset from it by the pipe radius. Part 2 of EN 16407 covers double wall radiography, and note that the double wall double image technique is often combined with tangential radiography with the source on the pipe centre line. This European Standard applies to tangential radiographic inspection using industrial radiographic film techniques, computed digital radiography (CR) and digital detector arrays (DDA).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20769-1; prEN ISO 20769-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16407-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 20769-2

Non-destructive testing -- Radiographic inspection of corrosion and deposits in pipes by X- and gamma rays - Part 2: Double wall radiographic inspection (ISO/DIS 20769-2:2017)

This European Standard specifies fundamental techniques of film and digital radiography with the object of enabling satisfactory and repeatable results to be obtained economically. The techniques are based on generally recognized practice and fundamental theory of the subject. This European Standard applies to the radiographic examination of pipes in metallic materials for service induced flaws such as corrosion pitting, generalized corrosion and erosion. Besides its conventional meaning, "pipe" as used in this standard should be understood to cover other cylindrical bodies such as tubes, penstocks, boiler drums and pressure vessels. Weld inspection for typical welding process induced flaws is not covered, but weld inspection is included for corrosion/erosion type flaws. The pipes may be insulated or not, and can be assessed where loss of material due, for example, to corrosion or erosion is suspected either internally or externally. This part of EN 16407 covers double wall inspection techniques for detection of wall loss, including double wall single image (DWSI) and double wall double image (DWDI). Note that the DWDI technique described in this part of EN 16407 is often combined with the tangential technique covered in EN 16407-1. This European Standard applies to in-service double wall radiographic inspection using industrial radiographic film techniques, computed digital radiography (CR) and digital detector arrays (DDA).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20769-2; prEN ISO 20769-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16407-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 12972

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Testing, inspection and marking of metallic tanks

This European Standard specifies testing, inspection and marking for the type approval, initial inspection, periodic inspection, intermediate inspection and exceptional check of metallic tanks (shell and equipment) of fixed tanks (tank vehicles), demountable tanks, rail tank wagons, portable tanks and tank containers for the transport of dangerous goods. This European Standard is not applicable to battery-vehicles and battery-wagons comprising cylinders, tubes, pressure drums, bundles of cylinders and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs), independent of whether the elements are receptacles or tanks. It is essential that the requirements of the applicable regulations for the transport of dangerous goods prevail in all cases over those of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12972
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12972:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 489-1

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

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

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

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 10619-2

Rubber and plastics hoses and tubing - Measurement of flexibility and stiffness - Part 2: Bending tests at sub-ambient temperatures (ISO/FDIS 10619-2:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 10619-2; prEN ISO 10619-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10619-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 12759-2

Fans - Efficiency classification for fans - Part 2: Standard losses for drive components (ISO/DIS 12759-2:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12759-2; prEN ISO 12759-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12759:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEVS-ISO 12917-1

Toornafta ja vedelad naftatooted. Horisontaalsete silindriliste mahutite kalibreerimine. Osa 1: Käsitsi mõõtemeetodid
Petroleum and liquid petroleum products - Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks - Part 1: Manual methods (ISO 12917-1:2017)

Käesolev osa standardist ISO 12917 määratleb käsitsi mõõtemeetodid fikseeritud asukohta paigaldatud olemuselt horisontaalsete mahutite kalibreerimisel. Meetodid on kasutatavad kuni 4 m läbimõõdu ja 30 m pikkusega mahutite kalibreerimisel.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12917-1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 12917-1:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 12917-1:2006/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 9017

Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials - Fracture test (ISO/FDIS 9017:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 9017; prEN ISO 9017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9017:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN 62282-5-100:2017

Fuel cell technologies - Part 5-100: Portable fuel cell power systems - Safety

This part of IEC 62282 covers construction, marking and test requirements for portable fuel cell power systems. These fuel cell systems are movable and not fastened or otherwise secured to a specific location. The purpose of the portable fuel cell power system is to produce electrical power. This standard applies to a.c. and d.c. type portable fuel cell power systems, with a rated output voltage not exceeding 600 V a.c., or 850 V d.c. for indoor and outdoor use. These portable fuel cell power systems are not to be used in hazardous locations as defined by IEV 426-03-01 unless additional protective measures are added in accordance

with IEC 60079-0. This standard does not apply to portable fuel cell power systems that are a) permanently connected (hard wired) to the electrical distribution system, b) permanently connected to a utility fuel distribution system, c) exporting power to the grid, d) for propulsion of road vehicles, e) intended to be used on board passenger aircraft. Fuel cells that provide battery charging for hybrid vehicles where the battery provides power and energy for propulsion of the vehicle are not included in the scope of this standard The following fuels and fuel feedstocks are considered within the scope of this standard: • natural gas; • liquefied petroleum gas, such as propane and butane; 1• liquid alcohols, for example methanol, ethanol; • gasoline; • diesel; • kerosene; • hydrogen; • chemical hydrides. This standard does not preclude the use of similar fuels or oxidants from sources other than air provided the unique hazards are addressed through additional requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62282-5-100:201X; prEN 62282-5-100:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 62275:2015/prA1:2017

Juhistike ehitus. Elektripaigaldiste juhtmeköidised
Cable management systems - Cable ties for electrical installations

Amendment for EN 62275:2015

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62275:2013/A1:201X; EN 62275:2015/prA1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62275:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 13501-6

Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 6: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests on electric cables

This European Standard provides the reaction to fire classification procedure for electric cables. NOTE For the purpose of this European Standard the term "electric cables" covers all power, control and communication cables, including optical fibre cables.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13501-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13501-6:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 50119:2017

Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electric traction overhead contact lines

This European Standard applies to electric traction overhead contact line systems in heavy railways, light railways, trolley busses and industrial railways of public and private operators. It applies to new installations of overhead contact line systems and for the complete reconstruction of existing overhead contact line systems. This standard contains the requirements and tests for the design of overhead contact lines, requirements for structures and their structural calculations and verifications as well as the requirements and tests for the design of assemblies and individual parts. This standard does not provide requirements for conductor rail systems where the conductor rails are located adjacent to the running rails.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50119:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50119:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50119:2009/A1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 50641:2017

Railway applications - Fixed installations - Requirements for the validation of simulation tools used for the design of traction power supply systems

This European Standard specifies requirements for the acceptance of simulation tools used for the assessment of design of traction power supply systems. The simulation results allow the calculation of quality indexes requested by EN 50388:2012, Clause 8. This European Standard is applicable to the simulation of AC and DC traction power supply systems, including lines defined in the TSIs. This European Standard does not deal with validation of simulation tools by measurement. The minimum required functionalities are described in this European Standard (Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8). The previous statement is valid regardless of how many additional functions the simulation tool has, e.g. energy efficiency, advanced regenerative braking, calculation of load angles... NOTE A new test case will be drafted considering metro, tramways and trolleybuses using 600 V - 750 V DC. Until this test case is available, this standard can also be applied to subway, tram and trolley bus systems. This test case will also integrate rail systems using 750 V. Additionally, the application of the standard ensures that the output data of different simulation tools are consistent when they are using the same set of input data. This European Standard only applies to the simulation of traction power supply systems characteristics at their nominal frequency for AC or DC systems. It does not apply to harmonic, electrical safety or electromagnetic compatibility studies over a wide frequency spectrum. This European Standard does not mandate the use of a particular simulation tool in order to validate the design of a traction power supply system. This standard has not the purpose to avoid the need for the experience of a skilled power supply designer, as well as the fulfilment of other standards like EN 50388.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 50641:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 60034-23:2017

Rotating electrical machines - Part 23: Repair, overhaul and reclamation

This International Standard covers the procedures necessary to ensure the satisfactory rewinding and repair of all types and sizes of rotating electrical machines covered by IEC 60034, including: • determining cause of failure, where necessary; • determining the extent of repair, as applicable; • defining revised performance, operating and ambient conditions, if required; • reviewing the original design, and undertaking redesign, if required; • proving the quality and performance of the repaired machine. This specification does not supersede the requirements prescribed in IEC 60079-19 or elsewhere concerning the repair and overhaul for machines used in explosive atmospheres. Machines for special applications such as hermetic, submersible, nuclear, military, aviation or rail borne might have additional requirements, which are the subject of agreement between the service facility and user

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60034-23:201X; prEN 60034-23:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 61788-25:2017

Superconductivity - Part 25: Mechanical properties measurement - Room Temperature Tensile Test on REBCO Wires

This part of IEC 61788-25 specifies a test method detailing the tensile test procedures to be carried out on REBCO superconductive composite tapes at room temperature. This test is used to measure the modulus of elasticity and 0,2 % proof strength. The values for elastic limit, fracture strength and percentage elongation after fracture shall serve only as a reference. The sample covered by this test procedure should have a rectangular cross-section with an area of 0,12 mm2 to 6,0 mm2 (corresponding to the tapes with width of 2,0 mm to 12,0 mm and thickness of 0,06 mm to 0,5 mm). Additional information on scope is described in Annex A.1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61788-25:201X; prEN 61788-25:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 62386-221:2017

Digital addressable lighting interface - Part 221: Particular requirements for control gear - Demand Response (device type 20)

The IEC 62386 series specifies a bus system for control by digital signals of electronic lighting equipment. This electronic lighting equipment should be in line with the requirements of IEC 61347, with the addition of d.c. supplies. The methodology of load shedding focuses on curtailment of loads during peak demand times thus avoiding the requirement to find new sources of generation capacity. By this the lighting system responds to the demands of the energy supply. This part of IEC 62386 is applicable to control gear supporting load shed functionality.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62386-221:201X; prEN 62386-221:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 62386-224:2017

Digital addressable lighting interface - Part 224: Particular requirements for control gear - Non-replaceable light source (device type 23)

The IEC 62386 series specifies a bus system for control by digital signals of electronic ligthing equipment. This electronic lighting equipment should be in line with the requirments of IEC 61347, with the addition of d.c. supplies. This document is applicable only to IEC 62386-102amd1:20xx control gear with integrated light source.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62386-224:201X; prEN 62386-224:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN 61249-2-45:2017

Materials for printed boards and other interconnecting structures - Part 2-45: Reinforced base materials clad and unclad - Non-halogenated epoxide non-woven/woven E-glass reinforced laminate sheets of thermal conductivity （1.0W/m K） and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly

This part of IEC 61249 gives requirements for properties of non-halogenated epoxide non woven reinforced core/woven E-glass reinforced surface laminate sheets of thermal conductivity and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly in thicknesses of 0,60 mm up to 1,70 mm. The flammability rating is achieved through the use of non-halogenated fire retardants reacted as part of the epoxide polymeric structure. The glass transition temperature is defined to be 105 °C

minimum. Thermal Conductivity is defined to be(1,0±0,15)W/ m•K. Some property requirements may have several classes of performance. The class desired should be specified on the purchase order, otherwise the default class of material will be supplied.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61249-2-45:201X; prEN 61249-2-45:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 61249-2-46:2017

Materials for printed boards and other interconnecting structures - Part 2-46: Reinforced base materials clad and unclad - Non-halogenated epoxide non-woven/woven E-glass reinforced laminate sheets of thermal conductivity （1.5W/m K） and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly

This part of IEC 61249 gives requirements for properties of non-halogenated epoxide non woven reinforced core/woven E-glass reinforced surface laminate sheets of thermal conductivity and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly in thicknesses of 0,60 mm up to 1,70 mm. The flammability rating is achieved through the use of non-halogenated fire retardants reacted as part of the epoxide polymeric structure. The glass transition temperature is defined to be 105 °C minimum. Thermal Conductivity is defined to be（1,5±0,20）W/m·K. Some property requirements may have several classes of performance. The class desired should be specified on the purchase order, otherwise the default class of material will be supplied.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61249-2-46:201X; prEN 61249-2-46:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 61249-2-47:2017

Materials for printed boards and other interconnecting structures - Part 2-47: Reinforced base materials clad and unclad - Non-halogenated epoxide non-woven/woven E-glass reinforced laminate sheets of thermal conductivity （2.0W/m K） and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly

This part of IEC 61249 gives requirements for properties of non-halogenated epoxide non woven reinforced core/woven E-glass reinforced surface laminate sheets of thermal conductivity and defined flammability (vertical burning test), copper-clad for lead-free assembly in thicknesses of 0,60 mm up to 1,70 mm. The flammability rating is achieved through the use of non-halogenated fire retardants reacted as part of the epoxide polymeric structure. The glass transition temperature is defined to be 105 °C minimum. Thermal Conductivity is defined to be（2,0±0,30）W/ m•K. Some property requirements may have several classes of performance. The class desired should be specified on the purchase order, otherwise the default class of material will be supplied.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61249-2-47:201X; prEN 61249-2-47:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 62351-3:2014/prA1:2017

Power systems management and associated information exchange - Data and communications security - Part 3: Communication network and system security - Profiles including TCP/IP

Amendment for EN 62351-3:2014

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62351-3:2014/A1:201X; EN 62351-3:2014/prA1:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62351-3:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 50411-4-1:2017

Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems - Product specifications - Part 4-1: Passive optical street cabinet for category A

This European Standard covers street cabinets for up to 1440 fibre connections for use in outside plant environments under category A according to EN 61753-1:Ed2. This document contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements of a fully installed passive optical fibre street cabinet, in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product. The street cabinet is a housing containing modular fibre management systems with splice trays for various fibre separation levels and connector mounting plates. The street cabinet may contain one or more of the following: storage and/or routing of cable; through-box/uncut fibre, cable storage; connectors passive optical devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50411-4-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 60268-21:2017

Sound system equipment - Loudspeakers - Acoustical (output based) measurements

This International Standard specifies acoustical measurement method that applies to electro-acoustical transducers and passive and active sound systems such as loudspeakers, TV-sets, multi-media devices, personal portable audio devices, automotive sound systems and professional equipment.The device under test (DUT) may be comprised of electrical components performing analogue and digital signal processing prior to the passive actuators performing a transduction of the electrical input into an acoustical output signal. The standard describes only physical measurements which assess the transfer behavior of the DUT between an arbitrary analogue or digital input signal and the acoustical output at any point in the near and far field of the system. This includes operating the DUT in both the small and large signal domains. The influence of the acoustical boundary conditions of the target application (e.g. car interior) can also be considered in the physical evaluation of the sound system. The standard does not assess the perception and cognitive evaluation of the reproduced sound and the impact of perceived sound quality. NOTE Some measurement methods defined in this standard may be applied to headphones, headsets, earphones and earsets in accordance with IEC 60268-7. This standard does not apply to microphones and other sensors. This standard does not require access to the state variables (voltage, current) at the electrical terminals of the transducer. Sensitivity, electric input power and other characteristics based on the electrical impedance will be described in a separate standard document IEC 60268-Xb dedicated to electrical and mechanical measurements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60268-21:201X; prEN 60268-21:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 60794-1-31:2017

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-31: Sectional specification for cable element - Optical fibre ribbon

This part of IEC 60794 which is a sectional specification covers optical fibre ribbons. Requirements which are described in this part apply to optical fibre ribbon cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, in particular optical fibre cables in IEC 60794-2 for indoor use and in IEC 60794-3 for outdoor use. Detailed specification can be verified in documents of specification for each application such as IEC 60794-2 and IEC 60794-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-1-31:201X; prEN 60794-1-31:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

prEN 60794-2-50:2017

Optical fibre cables - Part 2-50: Indoor optical fibre cables - Family specification for simplex and duplex cables for use in terminated cable assemblies

This part of IEC 60794 is a family specification that specifies requirements for simplex and duplex optical fibre cables for use in terminated cable assemblies or for termination with optical fibre passive components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60794-2-50:201X; prEN 60794-2-50:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60794-2-50:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 61968-11:2017

Application integration at electric utilities - System interfaces for distribution management - Part 11: Common information model (CIM) extensions for distribution

This part of IEC 61968 specifies the distribution extensions of the common information model (CIM) specified in IEC 61970-301. It defines a standard set of extensions of common information model (CIM), which support message definitions in IEC 61968-3 to IEC 61968-9, IEC 61968-13 and IEC 61968-142. The scope of this standard is the information model that extends the base CIM for the needs of distribution networks, as well as for integration with enterprise-wide information systems typically used within electrical utilities. The information model is defined in UML which is platform-independent and electronically processable language that is then used to create message payload definitions in different required formats. In this way, this standard will not be impacted by the specification, development and/or deployment of next generation infrastructures, either through the use of standards or proprietary means. For the purposes of this part of IEC 61968, the distribution CIM (DCIM) model refers to the IEC CIM model as defined by IEC 61970-301 and this part of IEC 61968. The common information model (CIM) is an abstract model of the major objects in an electric utility enterprise typically involved in utility operations. By providing a standard way of representing power system resources as object classes and attributes, along with their relationships, the CIM facilitates the integration of software applications developed independently by different vendors. The CIM facilitates integration by defining a common language (i.e., semantics and syntax) based on the CIM to enable these applications or systems to access public data and exchange information independent of how such information is represented internally. IEC 61970-301 defines a core CIM for energy management system (EMS) applications, including many classes that would be useful in a wider variety of applications. Due to its size, the CIM classes are grouped into logical packages, and collections of these packages are maintained as separate International Standards. This document extends the core CIM with packages that focus on distribution management systems (DMS) including assets, work, customers, load control, metering, and others. IEC 62325-3013 extends the CIM with packages that focus on market operations and market management applications. Other CIM extensions may be published as International Standards, each maintained by a separate group of domain experts. Depending on a project's needs, the integration of applications may require classes and packages from one or more of the CIM standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61968-11:201X; prEN 61968-11:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61968-11:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 62746-10-1:2017

Systems interface between customer energy management system and the power management system - Part 10-1: Open automated demand response

The OpenADR 2.0 profile specification is a flexible data model to facilitate common information exchange between electricity service providers, aggregators, and end users. The concept of an open specification is intended to allow anyone to implement the two-way signaling systems, providing the servers, which publish information (Virtual Top Nodes or VTNs) to the automated clients, which subscribe the information (Virtual End Nodes, or VENs). This OpenADR 2.0 profile specification covers the signaling data models between VTN and VEN (or VTN/VEN pairs) and does include information related to specific DR electric reduction or shifting strategies, which are taken at the facility. In particular, OpenADR 2.0 supports the following services from OASIS EI Version 1.0 standard or subset thereof. Extensions to these services are included to meet the DR stakeholder and market requirements: 1. Registration (EiRegisterParty): Register is used to identify entities such as VEN's and parties. This is necessary in advance of an actor interacting with other parties in various roles such as VEN, VTN, tenderer, and so forth. 2. Enrollment (EiEnroll): Used to enroll a Resource for participation in DR programs. This establishes a relationship between two actors as a basis for further interactions. (Planned 263 for future releases) 264 3. Market Contexts (EiMarketContext): Used to discover program rules, standard reports, etc. Market contexts are used to express market information that rarely changes, and thereafter need not be communicated with each message. (Planned for future releases) 4. Event (EiEvent): The core DR event functions and information models for price-responsive DR. This service is used to call for performance under a transaction. The service parameters and event information distinguish different types of events. Event types include reliability events, emergency events, and more – and events MAY be defined for other actions under a transaction. 5. Quote or Dynamic Prices (EiQuote): EiDistributeQuote for distributing complex dynamic prices such as block and tier tariff communication. These are sometimes referred to as price signals; such signals are indications of a possible tender price – they are not themselves actionable. Such services can be used to implement the functionality for energy market interactions or transactional energy. (Planned for future releases) 6. Reporting or Feedback (EiReport): The ability to set periodic or one-time information on the state of a Resource (response). 7. Availability (EiAvail): Constraints on the availability of Resources. This information is set by the end node and indicates when an event may or may not be accepted and executed by the VEN with respect to a Market Context. Knowing the Availability and Opt information for its VENs improves the ability of the VTN to estimate response to an event or request. (Planned for future releases) 8. Opt or Override (EiOpt): Overrides the EiAvail; addresses short-term changes in availability to create and communicate Opt-in and Opt-out schedules from the VEN to the VTN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62746-10-1:201X; prEN 62746-10-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

prEN 62746-10-3:2017

Systems interface between customer energy management system and the power management system - Part 10-3: Adapting smart grid user interface to IEC CIM

This international standard defines and describes methods and example XML artefacts that may be used to build a conformant adapter to enable interoperation between a utility distributed automation or demand response (DR) system based on the IEC Common Information Model and a utility smart grid user interface (SGUI) bridge standard (i.e., IEC/PAS 62746-10-1 OpenADR) to a customer facility. A conformant adapter: 1. provides a standard mechanism to define mappings for the payloads of request and response messages to pass between the SGUI bridge standard and grid operation systems; NOTE: This standard enables the adapting of message payloads; transport and other protocol layers and transforms such as federated naming are out of scope. 2. requires minimal information sharing between grid operation systems and customer facility management and control systems; and 3. permits independent evolution of necessary standards and technologies used in grid systems and customer facility systems. The scope is restricted to a method to define payload mappings between any specific CIM Profile that contains DR/DER information models and the SGUI Standards including IEC 62746-10-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62746-10-3:201X; prEN 62746-10-3:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EN ISO 14816:2005/prA1

Road transport and traffic telematics - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Numbering and data structure - Amendment 1 (ISO 14816:2005/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 14816:2005

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14816:2005/DAmd 1; EN ISO 14816:2005/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14816:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

EN ISO 17262:2012/prA1

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Numbering and data structures - Amendment 1 (ISO 17262:2012/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 17262:2012

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17262:2012/DAmd 1; EN ISO 17262:2012/prA

Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17262:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

EN ISO 17264:2009/prA1

Intelligent transport systems - Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Interfaces - Amendment 1 (ISO 17264:2009/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 17264:2009

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17264:2009/DAmd 1; EN ISO 17264:2009/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17264:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

EN ISO 24534-4:2010/prA1

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 4: Secure communications using asymmetrical techniques - Amendment 1 (ISO 24534-4:2010/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 24534-4:2010

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24534-4:2010/DAmd 1; EN ISO 24534-4:2010/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 24534-4:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 11073-10427

Health informatics - Personal health device communication - Part 10427: Device specialization - Power status monitor of personal health devices (ISO/IEEE/FDIS 11073-10427:2017)

This standard establishes a normative defi nition of communication between devices containing a power source (agents) and managers (e.g., cell phones, personal computers, personal health appliances, settop boxes) in a manner that enables plugandplay interoperability. Using existing terminology, information profi les, application profile standards, and transport standards as defi ned in other ISO/IEEE 11073 standards, this standard defines a common core of communication functionality of personal health devices (PHDs) containing a battery, including: 1) current device power status (e.g., on mains or on battery); 2) power charge status (e.g., percent of full charge); and 3) estimated time remaining (e.g., minutes).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEEE FDIS 11073-10427; prEN ISO 11073-10427

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EN ISO 24534-4:2010/prA1

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic registration identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 4: Secure communications using asymmetrical techniques - Amendment 1 (ISO 24534-4:2010/DAmd 1:2017)

Amendment for EN ISO 24534-4:2010

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24534-4:2010/DAmd 1; EN ISO 24534-4:2010/prA
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 24534-4:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

prEN 61162-450:2017

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 450: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners - Ethernet interconnection

This part of IEC 61162 specifies interface requirements and methods of test for high speed communication between shipboard navigation and radiocommunication equipment as well as between such systems and other ship systems that need to communicate with navigation and radio-communication equipment. This part of IEC 61162 is based on the application of an appropriate suite of existing international standards to provide a framework for implementing data transfer between devices on a shipboard Ethernet network. This standard specifies an Ethernet based bus type network where any listener may receive 98 messages from any sender with the following properties. • This standard includes provisions for multicast distribution of information formatted according to IEC 61162-1, for example position fixes and other measurements, as well as provisions for transmission of general data blocks (binary file), for example between radar and VDR and also Includes provisions for multicast distribution of information formatted according to IEC 61162-3, for example position fixes and other measurements. • This standard is limited to protocols for equipment (Network nodes) connected to a single Ethernet network consisting only of OSI level one or two devices and cables (Network infrastructure). • This standard provides requirements only for equipment interfaces. By specifying protocols

for transmission of IEC 61162-1 sentences, IEC 61162-3 PGN messages and general binary file data these requirements will guarantee interoperability between equipment implementing this standard as well as a certain level of safe behaviour of the equipment itself. • This standard permits equipment using other protocols than those specified in this standard to share a network infrastructure provided that it is supplied with interfaces which satisfy the requirements described for ONF. • This standard includes provisions for filtering of the network traffic in order to limit the amount of traffic to manageable level for each individual equipment. This standard does not contain any system requirements other than the ones that can be inferred from the sum of individual equipment requirements. An associated standard IEC 61162-460 further addresses system requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61162-450:201X; prEN 61162-450:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61162-450:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61162-450:2011/A1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 61162-460:2017

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 460: Multiple talkers and multiple listeners - Ethernet interconnection - Safety and security

This part of IEC 61162 is an add-on to the IEC 61162-450 standard where higher safety and security standards are needed, e.g. due to higher exposure to external threats or to improve network integrity. This standard provides requirements and test methods for equipment to be used in an IEC 61162-460 compliant network as well as requirements for the network itself and requirements for interconnection from the network to other networks. This standard also contains requirements for a redundant IEC 61162-460 compliant network. This standard does not introduce new application level protocol requirements to those that are defined in IEC 61162-450.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61162-460:201X; prEN 61162-460:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61162-460:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 12215-5

Small craft - Hull construction and scantlings - Part 5: Design pressures for monohulls, design stresses, scantlings determination (ISO/DIS 12215-5:2017)

This part of ISO 12215 .applies to the scantlings determination of small craft with a hull length (LH) or Load line length (see Note) up to 24 m, and in intact condition: Its main core determines the local design pressures and stresses on monohull small craft and gives a panel of assessment methods. Its Annexes gives various possible methods to determine the scantlings of plating and stiffeners, both for monohulls and multihulls. Local pressures and stresses for multihulls are defined in ISO 12215-7. It applies to small craft built from the following material fibre-reinforced plastics, either in single skin or sandwich construction; aluminium or steel alloys; glued wood or plywood (single skin or sandwich), excluding traditional wood construction; non reinforced plastics less than 6 m , using Annex D. It applies to the following types of small craft: recreational craft including recreational charter vessels; other small craft for professional use (workboats),using clause 12 and Annex J. It is not planned to be applicable to racing craft designed only for professional racing. The assessment includes all parts of the craft that are assumed watertight or weathertight when assessing stability, freeboard and buoyancy in accordance with ISO 12217. The scantling determination of windows, portlights, deadlights, hatches and doors, covered by ISO 12216, is excluded, but the structure supporting these elements shall be in accordance with this part of ISO 12215.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 12215-5; ISO/DIS 12215-5:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12215-5:2008/A1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 2084

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, general purpose, with conductors in copper or copper alloy - Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of single and multicore electric cables, without jackets, for general purpose with conductors in copper or copper alloy, intended for installation in aircraft circuits. The insulation of these cables is designed to withstand aircraft voltages at a frequency not exceeding 2 000 Hz. Unless specified by individual product standards the maximum demonstrated a.c. voltage of rating of these cables is 115 V rms (phase to neutral) and 200 V rms (phase to phase). They are divided into types, the characteristics of which are given in the product standards. Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, the tests defined in this standard apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2084
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2084:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 2234

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, fire resistant - Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics and test procedures for fire resistant or fire-proof electrical cables for use in aircraft electrical systems. These cables should also maintain a specific surface resistance when they are subjected to a flame of 1 100 °C after 5 minutes (fire resistant) or 15 minutes (fire-proof) exposure. The insulation of these cables is designed to withstand aircraft voltages at a frequency not exceeding 2 000 Hz. Unless specified by individual product standards the maximum demonstrated ac voltage of rating of these cables is 115 V rms (phase to neutral) and 200 V rms (phase to phase) and a long term temperature of up to 260 °C (ambient temperature plus temperature rise in conductor).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2234
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2234:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 2279

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM37 - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa - Forgings - De ≤ 150 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel FE-PM37 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa Forgings De ≤ 150 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2279

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 2280

Aerospace series - Steel FE-PM37 - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa - Sheet - a ≤ 6 mm

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 2280

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 3375-001

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical, for digital data transmission - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics, test methods, qualification and acceptance conditions of signal data transmission electrical cables.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3375-001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3375-001:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 4838-004

Aerospace series - Arc fault circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated current 3 A to 25 A - 115 V a.c. 400 Hz constant frequency - Part 004: With signal contact - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the required characteristics for single-pole, arc fault circuit breakers rated currents from 3 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65 In, for use in aircraft electrical systems. Their operating temperatures are between □ 40 °C to 85 °C at a maximum altitude of Z = 15 000 m. The thermal protection is temperature compensated and operates between □ 55 °C and 125 °C. These arc fault circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single pushbutton (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4838-004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

FprEN 6059-309

Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protection sleeves - Test methods - Part 309: Fire resistance when fitted on a cable bundle

This European Standard specifies a method of testing the fire resistance of wire harnesses protected with fire resistant sleeve for aerospace application.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 6059-309

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 14150
Geosynthetic barriers - Determination of permeability to liquids

This European Standard specifies a method for measuring the steady-state liquid flow through a geosynthetic barrier, used to contain liquids in long-term applications. The test method and described apparatus allow the measurement of flows accurately down to 10-6 m3/m2/day. In particular circumstances where testing indicates that values obtained for a geosynthetic barrier lie below the threshold of sensitivity of this test method, then the value of liquid flow is declared as being less than10-6 m3/m2/day. Due to its long duration this test method is not suitable for production control testing. Clay geosynthetic barriers cannot be tested with this apparatus.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14150
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14150:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 17072-1
Leather - Chemical determination of metal content - Part 1: Extractable metals (ISO/DIS 17072-1:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17072-1; prEN ISO 17072-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17072-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 17072-2
Leather - Chemical determination of metal content - Part 2: Total metal content (ISO/DIS 17072-2:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17072-2; prEN ISO 17072-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17072-2:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 5398-1
Leather - Chemical determination of chromic oxide content - Part 1: Quantification by titration (ISO/DIS 5398-1:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 5398-1; prEN ISO 5398-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5398-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 5398-4
Leather - Chemical determination of chromic oxide content - Part 4: Quantification by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) (ISO/DIS 5398-4:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 5398-4; prEN ISO 5398-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5398-4:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

prEN ISO 10517
Powered hand-held hedge trimmers - Safety (ISO/DIS 10517:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10517; prEN ISO 10517
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10517:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 14110

Fat and oil derivatives - Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) - Determination of methanol content

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of methanol content in fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use as diesel fuel and domestic heating fuel. The method is applicable for a concentration range from 0,01 % to 0,5 % (m/m) methanol. The method is not applicable to mixtures of FAME which contain other low boiling components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14110
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14110:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 17155

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of indicated cetane number (ICN) of middle distillate fuels - Primary reference fuels calibration method using a constant volume combustion chamber

This European Standard specifies a test method for the quantitative determination of the indicated cetane number (ICN) of middle distillate fuels and blending components, intended for use in compression ignition engines. The test method utilizes a constant volume combustion chamber with direct fuel injection into heated compressed air. Calibration of the apparatus using blends of primary reference materials over a scale of 0 to 100 enables fuel ignition delays, measured from the resulting pressure increase, to report ICN results. This European Standard is applicable to middle distillate fuels of both petroleum and non-petroleum origin, hydrocarbon oils, oil-sands based fuels, blending components, fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), blends of fuel containing biodiesel material, diesel fuel oils containing cetane number improver additives, low-sulfur diesel fuel oils, aviation turbine fuels and polyoxymethylene dimethyl ether (OME). However, users applying this standard especially to unconventional distillate fuels are warned that the relationship between cetane number and combustion behaviour in real engines is not yet fully understood. This European Standard covers the calibrated range of 35 ICN to 85 ICN. NOTE 1 The analyser can measure ICN outside the calibrated range, but precision has not been determined. NOTE 2 For the purpose of this standard, the expression "% (V/V)" is used to represent the volume fraction. WARNING - The use of this Standard can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of users of this standard to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel prior to application of the standard, and fulfil statutory and regulatory requirements for this purpose.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IP PM-EQ:2016; prEN 17155

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEVS-ISO 12917-1

Toornafta ja vedelad naftatooted. Horisontaalsete silindriliste mahutite kalibreerimine. Osa 1: Käsitsi mõõtemeetodid
Petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Calibration of horizontal cylindrical tanks — Part 1: Manual methods (ISO 12917-1:2017)

Käesolev osa standardist ISO 12917 määratleb käsitsi mõõtemeetodid fikseeritud asukohta paigaldatud olemuselt horisontaalsete mahutite kalibreerimisel. Meetodid on kasutatavad kuni 4 m läbimõõdu ja 30 m pikkusega mahutite kalibreerimisel.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12917-1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 12917-1:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 12917-1:2006/AC:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

77 METALLURGIA

prEN 507

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

This European Standard specifies requirements for roofing and cladding products used for assembly into coverings for wall claddings, linings and pitched roofs, made from aluminium sheet with or without additional surface treatment (organic coating or anodising). The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labelling of the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. Products can be prefabricated or semi-formed products as well as strip, coil and sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs). The standard applies to all discontinuously laid and fully supported roofing and cladding products made of aluminium sheets. No requirements for supporting construction, design of roof system and execution of connections and flashings are included. The standard does not apply to self-supporting aluminium sheets that are covered by EN 508-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 507
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 507:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

prEN 993-5
Methods of test for dense shaped refractory products - Part 5: Determination of cold crushing strength

This Part of EN 993 specifies a method of determination of the cold crushing strength of dense shaped refractory products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 993-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 993-5:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 2812-2
Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to liquids - Part 2: Water immersion method (ISO/DIS 2812-2:2017)

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2812-2; prEN ISO 2812-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2812-2:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

prEN 17160
Product category rules for ceramic tiles

This European Standard defines Product Category Rules (PCR) providing guidelines and rules for developing a type III EPD for ceramic tiles produced by extrusion and dry-pressing techniques, mainly used for internal and/or external floorings and walls coverings and façade cladding. These PCR specify the calculation rules in accordance with EN 15804 for the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of ceramic tiles for developing an EPD, as well as the requirements on the background of the LCA. These PCR: - define the parameters to be declared and the way in which they are collated and reported; - describe which stages of ceramic tiles's life cycle are considered in the EPD and which processes are to be included in the life cycle stages; - defines rule for the development of scenarios; - include the rules for calculating the Life Cycle Inventory and the Life Cycle Impact Assessment underlying the EPD, including the specification of the data quality to be applied; - include the rules for reporting predetermined, environmental and health information, that is not covered by LCA for a ceramic tile, construction process and construction service where necessary; - define the conditions under which ceramic tiles can be compared based on the information provided by EPD (see 5.3). The EPD developed using these PCR will contain data from the product stages (A1-A3). Optionally, the manufacturer can include all modules of the product's life cycle stages (construction process, use, and end of life) (A4-C4), using the scenarios described in 7.3 when primary data are not available. The results of these stages shall be shown individually (without being added together). Therefore, these PCR cover: - EPD cradle-to-gate (only the product stage is considered); - EPD cradle-to-grave (the whole life cycle of ceramic tiles is considered). In these type of EPD module D may be included. After verification an EPD is valid for a 5 year period from the date of issue, after which it shall be reviewed and verified.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17160

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 507
Roofing and cladding products from metal sheet - Specification for fully supported products of aluminium sheet

This European Standard specifies requirements for roofing and cladding products used for assembly into coverings for wall claddings, linings and pitched roofs, made from aluminium sheet with or without additional surface treatment (organic coating or anodising). The standard establishes general characteristics, definitions and labelling of the products, together with requirements for the materials from which the products can be manufactured. It is intended to be used either by manufacturers to ensure that their products comply with the requirements or by purchasers to verify that the products comply before they are despatched from the factory. It specifies the requirements for products which enable them to meet all normal service conditions. Products can be prefabricated or semi-formed products as well as strip, coil and sheet for on-site-formed applications (e.g. standing seam roofs). The standard applies to all discontinuously laid and fully supported roofing and cladding products made of aluminium sheets. No requirements for supporting construction, design of roof system and execution of connections and flashings are included. The standard does not apply to self-supporting aluminium sheets that are covered by EN 508-2.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 507
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 507:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 21083-1

Test method to measure the efficiency of air filtration media against spherical nanomaterials - Part 1: Particle size range from 20 to 500 nm (ISO/DIS 21083-1:2017)

This document specifies the testing instruments and procedure for filtration efficiency of flat sheet filter media against airborne nanoparticles in the 20 – 500 nm range.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21083-1; prEN ISO 21083-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

93 RAJATISED

prEN 12697-33

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 33: Specimen prepared by roller compactor

This European Standard specifies the methods for compacting parallelepipedal specimens (slabs) of bituminous mixtures, to be used directly for subsequent testing, or from which test specimens are cut. For a given mass of bituminous mixture, the specimens are prepared either under controlled compaction energy, or until a specified volume and therefore air voids content is obtained. This European Standard describes the following methods of compaction: - pneumatic tyre method; - steel roller method; - steel roller sector method. This European Standard is applicable to bituminous mixtures manufactured in the laboratory or in a mixing plant.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-33
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-33:2004+A1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 12697-8

Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of void characteristics of bituminous specimens

This European Standard describes a procedure for calculating volumetric characteristics of a compacted bituminous specimen: the air voids content (Vm), the voids content in the mineral aggregate filed with binder (VFB) and the voids content in the mineral aggregate filed with binder and additives (VFBad) for the case of mixtures containing additives in their composition. The method is suitable for specimens which are laboratory compacted or specimens cut from the pavement after placement and compacting, either by coring or sawing. These volumetric characteristics can be used as mix design criteria or as parameters for evaluating the mixture after placing and compacting in the road.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-8
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-8:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN 13880-6

Hot applied joint sealants - Part 6: Method for the preperation of samples for testing

This European Standard describes test methods for the preparation of samples for testing hot applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, airfields and other concrete pavements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13880-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13880-6:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 22476-6

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 6: Self boring pressuremeter test (ISO/DIS 22476-6:2017)

This document comprises requirements for investigations of soil and weak rock by pressuremeter tests with the self-boring pressuremeter (SBP) as part of the geotechnical investigation services according to EN 1997-1 and EN 1997-2. Tests with the self-boring pressuremeter cover the measurement in situ of the deformation of soils and weak rocks by the expansion and contraction of a cylindrical flexible membrane under pressure. The SBP is drilled into the ground using an integral self-boring head at its lower end in such a way that the probe replaces the material it removes so creating its own test hole and minimises the disturbance to the soil outside the instrument. Pressure applied to, and the associated expansion of the probe are measured and recorded so as to obtain the stress-displacement relationship for the soil as tested. During both boring and testing the data is recorded automatically.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22476-6; prEN ISO 22476-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

prEN ISO 22476-8

Geotechnical investigation and testing - Field testing - Part 8: Full displacement pressuremeter test (ISO/DIS 22476-8:2017)

This document comprises requirements for investigations of soil and weak rock by pressuremeter tests with the full displacement pressuremeter (FDP) as part of the geotechnical investigation services according to EN 1997-1 and EN 1997-2. Tests with the full displacement pressuremeter cover the measurement in situ of the deformation of soils and weak rocks by the expansion/contraction of a cylindrical flexible membrane under pressure. The FDP is jacked into the ground with an integral cone at its lower end thereby creating its own test hole. FDP equipment may take a number of forms therefore descriptions are given in accordance with the type of installation and measuring systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 22476-8; prEN ISO 22476-8

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.10.2017

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

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

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

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

EVS-EN 378-1:2016

Külmutussüsteemid ja soojuspumbad. Ohutus- ja keskkonnanõuded. Osa 1: Põhinõuded, määratlused, klassifikatsioon ja valiku kriteeriumid

See Euroopa standard määrab isikute ja varaga seotud ohutusnõuded, annab juhised keskkonnakaitseks ja kehtestab jahutussüsteemide toimimise, hooldamise ja parandamise ning külmaainete taaskasutamise korra. Mõiste „külmutussüsteem“ laieneb selles Euroopa standardis ka soojuspumpadele. See standardi ET 378 osa määrab kindlaks külmutussüsteemidele kohaldatava klassifikatsiooni ja valiku kriteeriumid. Neid klassifikatsioone ja valikukriteeriume kasutatakse osades 2, 3 ja 4. Seda standardit kohaldatakse a) igas suuruses statsionaarsetele või mobiilsetele külmutussüsteemidele v.a sõidukite kliimaseadmetele, mis on hõlmatud konkreetse tootestandardiga, nt ISO 13043; b) sekundaarsetele jahutus- või soojendussüsteemidele; c) külmutussüsteemide asukohale; d) pärast käesoleva standardi vastuvõtmist asendatud osadele ja lisatud detailidele, kui need ei ole funktsiooni ja võimsuse poolest identsed; Süsteemid, milles kasutatakse selles Euroopa standardi lisas E loetletust erinevaid külmaained, ei ole selle standardiga hõlmatud. Lisas C on määratletud, kuidas teha kindlaks ruumis lubatud külmaaine kogus, mis ületamise korral nõuaks ohu vähendamiseks täiendavaid kaitsemeetmeid. Lisas E on määratletud erinevate külmutus- ja kliimaseadmetes kasutatavate külmaainete ohutus- ja keskkonnakaitse kriteeriumid. See standard ei ole rakendatav külmutussüsteemidele ja soojuspumpadele, mis on toodetud enne selle avaldamist Euroopa standardina, välja arvatud süsteemi lisadele ja modifikatsioonidele, mis rakendati avaldamisjärgselt. See standard on kohaldatav uutele külmutussüsteemidele, olemasolevate süsteemide modifikatsioonidele ja laiendustele ning olemasolevatele statsionaarsetele süsteemidele, mida paigutatakse ümber ja kasutatakse teises kohas. See standard rakendub ka juhul, kui süsteemis vahetatakse külmaaine tüüpi; sel juhul tuleb hinnata ka vastavust standardi osadele 1–4. Külmutussüsteemide tootepere ohutuse standardid on ülimuslikud sama teemat käsitlevate turuüleste ja üldstandardite suhtes.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 378-1:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

prEN 60445:2016

Inimese-masina-liidese üld- ja ohutuspõhimõtted, märgistus ja tuvastamine. Seadmeklemmide, juhtide otsastuste ja juhtide tuvastamine

See dokument käib elektriseadmete, nagu nt takistite, sulavkaitsmete, releede, kontaktorite, trafode, pöörlevate masinate ja sel määral mil rakendatav, selliste seadmete kombinatsioonide (nt koostete) klemmide tuvastamise ja märgistamise kohta, aga ka mõningate kindla otstarbega juhtide otsastuste tuvastamise kohta. Selles nähakse ette ka põhireeglid teatavate värvide ja tähelis-numbriliste kombinatsioonide kasutamiseks juhtide tuvastamisel, et vältida nende segiajamist ja tagada ohutut talitlust. Need värvid ja tähelis-numbrilised kombinatsioonid on ette nähtud rakendamiseks kaablitel, juhtmetel, kaabli- ja juhtmesoontel, kogumislattidel, elektriseadmetel ja elektripaigaldistes. See ohutuse põhipublikatsioon on eeskätt ette nähtud kasutamiseks tehnilistes komiteedes standardite koostamisel vastavalt põhimõtetele, mis on esitatud IEC juhises 104 ja ISO/IEC juhises 51. Standard ei ole ette nähtud kasutamiseks tootjate ega sertifitseerimisorganisatsioonide poolt. Tehniliste komiteede üks vastutusaladest on kasutada ohutuse põhipublikatsioone, kui vähegi võimalik, oma publikatsioonide koostamisel. Selle ohutuse põhipublikatsiooni nõuded rakenduvad üksnes siis, kui vastavates publikatsioonides on neile viidatud või kui nad neisse on lisatud.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60445:201X; prEN 60445:2016

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

prEVS-IEC 60050-448

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 448: Elektrisüsteemi kaitse

IEC 60050 selles osas määratletakse kaitsereleede, kaitsesüsteemide ja automaatika seadmete kohta käivad terminid.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60050-448:1995

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

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

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

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

prEVS 912

Mitteautomaatkaalud. Taatlusmetoodika
Non-automatic weighing instruments. Verification procedure

See Eesti standard käsitleb rahvusvaheliste normdokumentide nõuetele vastavate ja Eestis taatluskohustust omavate mitteautomaatkaalude taatlemist, sätestades taatlusprotseduuri ning vastavusotsuse tegemise põhimõtted. Standardiga kehtestatav taatlusmetoodika on kasutatav 2009/23/EÜ (90/384/EMÜ kodifitseeritud versioon) kohase vastavushindamise läbinud või Eesti siseriiklikku tüübikinnitust omavate mitteautomaatsete elektroonsete, elektromehaaniliste ning mehaaniliste II, III ja IIII täpsusklassiga kaalude siseriiklikul esma- ja kordustaatlusel nii labori- kui ka välitingimustes. Kohaldatava metroloogilise kontrolli osas tuleb lähtuda mõõteseaduse ja selle rakendusaktide nõuetest

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 912:2011
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 38 Metroloogia

prEVS 913

Kütusetankurid. Taatlusmetoodika
Fuel dispensers. Verification procedure

See Eesti standard käsitleb rahvusvaheliste normdokumentide nõuetele vastavate ja Eestis taatluskohustust omavate kütusetankurite taatlemist nende kasutuskohas. Standard sätestab taatlusprotseduuri ning vastavusotsuse tegemise põhimõtted kooskõlas asjakohaste rahvusvaheliste normdokumentidega. Standardis esitatud metoodika objektiks on vedelate naftasaaduste mõõtevahendite, täpsusklassiga 0,5 kütusetankurite (v.a veeldatud gaasidele), mis on valmistatud direktiivi 2004/22/EÜ või OIML R 117 nõuete alusel, siseriiklik taatlus, sh esmataatlus. Kohaldatava metroloogilise kontrolli osas tuleb lähtuda mõõteseaduse nõuetest.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 913:2011
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 38 Metroloogia

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 alljärgnevalt nimetatud standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide jätkuv kehtimine Eesti ja/või Euroopa standardina/dokumendina on vajalik.

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

EVS-EN 80000-14:2009

Quantities and units -- Part 14: Telebiometrics related to human physiology

In this part of ISO/IEC 80000 names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units of telebiometrics related to human physiology are given. This part of ISO/IEC 80000 encompasses quantities and units for physiological, biological or behavioural characteristics that might provide input or output to telebiometric identification or verification systems (recognition systems), including any known detection or safety thresholds. It also includes quantities and units concerned with effects on a human being caused by the use of a telebiometric device. A code and an associated graphical symbol for the identification of the type of a telebiometric device are also specified in this part of ISO/IEC 80000.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 80000-14:2008; EN 80000-14:2009
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 16.09.2017

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

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

Igakuiselt uuendatav teave eestikeelsena avaldatavate Eesti standardite kohta, sh eeldatavad kommenteerimise ja avaldamise tähtpäevad, on leitav Standardikeskuse veebilehel avaldatavast standardimisprogrammist. Täiendav teave standardiosakonnast: standardiosakond@evs.ee.

EN 71-3:2013+A2:2017

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 3: Teatud elementide migratsioon
Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 10.2017

EN 16798-3:2017

Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation for buildings - Part 3: For non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems (Modules M5-1, M5-4)

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 10.2017

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS-EN 12101-2:2017

Suitsu ja kuumuse kontrollsüsteemid. Osa 2: Loomulikul teel suitsu ja kuumust eemaldavad luugid
Smoke and heat control systems - Part 2: Natural smoke and heat exhaust ventilators

Selles Euroopa standardis käsitletakse turule viidavaid loomulikul teel suitsu ja kuumust eemaldavaid luuke (NSHEV), mis moodustavad osa suitsu ja kuumust eemaldavatest ventilatsioonisüsteemidest (SHEVS). Selle standardiga määratakse nõuded ja esitatakse katsemeetodid loomulikul teel suitsu ja kuumust eemaldavatele luukidele, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks hoonetes suitsu ja kuumust eemaldavates süsteemides.

EVS-EN 14411:2016

Keraamilised plaadid. Määratlused, liigitamine, omadused, toimivuse püsivuse hindamine ja kontrollimine ning märgistamine
Ceramic tiles - Definition, classification, characteristics, assessment and verification of constancy of performance and marking

Selles Euroopa standardis määratletakse sisetingimustes ja/või välistingimustes põrandates (kaasa arvatud treppides) ja/või seintes kasutatavate, märg- või kuivpressimismenetlusel valmistatud keraamiliste plaatide – kaasa arvatud mosaiikplaadid (s.t mis tahes plaadid, mida on võimalik sobitada 49 cm2 pinnale) – terminid ja spetsifitseeritakse plaatide omadused. Peale selle antakse nendele omadustele esitatavate nõuete tase ja viited kasutatavatele katsemeetoditele, samuti sätted toimivuse püsivuse hindamisele ja kontrollimisele. Selle Euroopa standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu — võrguga toestatud tooted; — dekoratiivsed keraamilised detailid või äärised (näiteks servad, nurgad, põrandaääreplaadid, nurga- või servakatted, laekarniisid, simsid, kumerad plaadid ja teised lisandplaadid); — keraamilised plaadid, mille valmistamisel ei ole kasutatud märg- või kuivpressimismenetlust; — kuivpressitud glasuurimata keraamilised plaadid, mille veeimavus on suurem kui 10 %; — välistingimustes olevate teede keraamilised plaadid; — laeviimistlusena ja ripplagedes kasutatavad keraamilised plaadid.

EVS-EN 60909-0:2016

Lühisvoolud kolmefaasilistes vahelduvvoolusüsteemides. Osa 0: Voolude arvutamine
Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems - Part 0: Calculation of currents

Seda IEC 60909 osa rakendatakse lühisvoolude arvutamiseks • kolmefaasilistes vahelduvvoolu-madalpingevõrkudes ja • kolmefaasilistes vahelduvvoolu-kõrgepingevõrkudes, mis talitlevad nimisagedusel 50 Hz või 60 Hz. Pikkade ülekandeliinidega võrgud, mille kõrgeim pinge on 550 kV ja rohkem, vajavad erikäsitlust. See IEC 60909 osa kehtestab üldise, kasutuskõlbliku ja lühida protseduuri, mis viib üldjoontes vastuvõetava täpsusega tulemusteni. Selle arvutusmeetodi kohaselt võetakse lühisekohas kasutusele ekvivalentne pingeallikas. See ei välista erimeetodite, nagu näiteks superponeerimismeetodi kasutamist, mida rakendatakse erilistel juhtumitel, kui need annavad vähemalt sama täpsuse. Superponeerimismeetod võimaldab leida lühisvoolu tulenevalt mingist eeldatud püsiseisundist. Seetõttu ei vii see meetod ilmtingimata suurima lühisvooluni. See IEC 60909 osa käsitleb lühisvoolude arvutamist sümmeetriliste või asümmeetriliste lühiste korral. Ühefaasiline maaühendusrike jääb väljapoole IEC 60909 selle osa käsitlusala. Kahe eraldi, kuid samaaegse ühefaasilise maalühise ajal esinevate voolude asjus isoleeritud neutraaliga või resonantsmaandatud neutraaliga võrkudes vaata standardit IEC 60909-3. Lühisvoolusid ja lühisimpedantse võib määrata ka võrgukatsetega võrguanalüsaatori mõõtetulemuste järgi või digitaalarvutiga. Olemasolevates madalpingevõrkudes on võimalik määrata lühisimpedantsi mõõtmiste alusel oodatava lühise asukohas. Lühisimpedantsi arvutus põhineb üldiselt elektriseadmete nimiandmetel ja süsteemi topoloogilisel ülesehitusel ning selle eelis on võimalus kasutada seda nii olemasolevate kui ka plaanimisjärgus süsteemide jaoks. Üldiselt arvestatakse kahe, suuruse poolest erineva lühisvoolu tüübiga: • suurim lühisvool, mis määrab ära elektriseadmete võimekuse või nimiandmed ja • vähim lühisvool, mis võib olla näiteks sulavkaitsmete valiku, kaitseseadmete sätestamise ja mootorite käivituse kontrollimise aluseks. MÄRKUS Eeldatakse, et vool kolmefaasilisel lühisel tekib üheaegselt kõigil poolustel. Mitteüheaegsete lühiste, mis võivad põhjustada lühisvoolu suuremaid aperioodilisi komponente, uuringud jäävad väljapoole IEC 60909 selle osa käsitlusala. See IEC 60909 osa ei hõlma juhitud tingimustel tahtlikult tekitatud lühisvoolusid (lühiste katsejaamad). See IEC 60909 osa ei tegele lühisvoolude arvutamisega laevade ja lennukite pardainstallatsioonides.

EVS-EN ISO 10077-1:2017

Akende, uste ja luukide soojuslik toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutus. Osa 1: Üldosa
Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 1: General (ISO 10077-1:2017)

See dokument spetsifitseerib klaasingutest, pimepaneelidest ja raamidest koosnevate, luukidega või luukideta akende ja uste soojusläbivuse arvutamise meetodi. See dokument käsitleb: — eri klaasingutüüpe (klaasist või plastmassist, ühe- või mitmekordsed klaasingud; madala emissiooniteguriga pinnakattega või ilma, mille vaheruum on täidetud õhu või teiste gaasidega); — akende ja uste pimepaneele; — eri raamitüüpe (puust, plastist, metallist koos külmatõkkega või ilma, metallraamid metallist kinnititega (nagu nt neetühendustega), või mis tahes muude materjalide kombinatsioonidest); ja — rakendatavuse korral, eri tüüpi suletavate luukide või väliste ruloode kasutamisest tulenevat lisasoojustakistust, mis oleneb nende luukide õhuläbilaskvusest. Katuseakende ja teiste eenduvate akende soojusläbivust võib arvutada selle dokumendi kohaselt, eeldusel et raamide soojusläbivus määratakse mõõtmise või numbrilise arvutuse teel. Klaasingu, raamide ja luukide standardväärtused on antud lisades. Arvutustes ei võeta arvesse külmasildade mõju valtsides ega akna- ja ukseraamide ning hoonekesta vahelistes

vuukides. Arvutustes ei võeta arvesse järgmisi tegureid: — päikesekiirguse mõju (vt standardeid M2-8); — õhuläbilaskvusest põhjustatud soojusülekannet (vt standardeid M2-6); — kondensaadisisaldust; — paarisraamiga ja kaheraamiliste akende ventileeritavaid õhuruume; ja — ärkliakende raamistust. Standard ei rakendu: — rippfassaadidele ja teistele kandvatele klaasingutele (vt standardeid M2-5); ja — tööstus-, kommerts- ja garaažiustele. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

EVS-EN ISO 10077-2:2017

Akende, uste ja luukide soojuslik toimivus. Soojusläbivuse arvutus. Osa 2: Raamide numbriline arvutusmeetod

Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters - Calculation of thermal transmittance - Part 2: Numerical method for frames (ISO 10077-2:2017)

See dokument spetsifitseerib arvutusmeetodi ja esitab sisendandmed raamiprofiilide soojusläbivuse ja raamide ning klaasingu või teiste täitepaneelide ühenduste joonsoojusläbivuse (pikkusepõhise soojusläbivuse) arvutamiseks. Meetodit võib kasutada ka luukide soojustakistuse ja rulookarpide ja nendega sarnaste elementide (nt žalusiide) soojustehniliste omaduste hindamiseks. See dokument esitab ka kriteeriumid arvutustes kasutatavate numbriliste meetodite hindamiseks. See dokument ei hõlma päikesekiirguse, õhulekkest põhjustatud soojusülekande või kolmemõõtmelise soojusülekande (nt metallist punktliidete) mõju. Samuti ei käsitleta raamide ja ehituskonstruktsioonide vaheliste külmasildade mõju. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

EVS-EN ISO 10211:2017

Külmasillad hoones. Soojusvoolud ja pinnatemperatuurid. Detailsed arvutused

Thermal bridges in building construction - Heat flows and surface temperatures - Detailed calculations (ISO 10211:2017)

See dokument sätestab piirdetarindite liitekohtade ja soojustuse katkestuse kolme- ja kahemõõtmelised geomeetrilised mudelid, mida kasutatakse selleks, et arvutada: — soojusvoolu, mille põhjal hinnatakse hoone või selle osa üldist soojuskadu; — tarindi sisepinna minimaalseid temperatuure niiskusprobleemide riski hindamiseks. Standardi tehnilised nõuded hõlmavad arvutusmudeli geomeetrilisi ääretingimusi ja alajaotusi, soojuslikke ääretingimusi ning kasutatavaid soojuslikke suurusi ja nende omavahelisi seoseid. Selle dokumendi koostamisel on lähtutud järgmistest eeldustest: — kõik füüsikalised omadused on temperatuurist sõltumatud; — piirdetarindis puuduvad soojusallikad. Seda rahvusvahelist standardit on muu hulgas võimalik kasutada joon- ja punktsoojusläbivuse ja pinnatemperatuuriindeksi tuletamiseks. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

EVS-EN ISO 13370:2017

Hoonete soojuslik toimivus. Soojuslevi pinnasesse. Arvutusmeetodid

Thermal performance of buildings - Heat transfer via the ground - Calculation methods (ISO 13370:2017)

Selles dokumendis on esitatud arvutusmeetodid pinnasega soojuslikus kontaktis olevate piirdetarindite, kaasa arvatud pinnasel asuvate põrandate, välisõhu kohal asuvate põrandate ja keldrite, soojuserikao ja soojusvoolu arvutamiseks. See hõlmab piirdetarinded või nende osi, mis asuvad maapinnast madalamal: — pinnasel ja välisõhu kohal asuvate põrandate ning kütmata keldrite puhul põranda pealispinna tasandil; MÄRKUS 1 Teatud puhkudel määravad välismõõtmesüsteemid sisepinna piiriks põrandaplaadi aluspinna. — köetavate keldrite puhul maapinna välisel tasandil. See dokument sisaldab soojuslevi arvutust püsivates tingimustes (aasta keskmine soojusvool) ja arvestatud on ka aastaste perioodiliste temperatuurimuutustega (soojusvoolude hooajalised erinevused aasta keskmise väärtuse suhtes). Nimetatud hooajaliste erinevuste arvutamine toimub kuude lõikes ja kui lisas D antud dünaamiline simulatsiooniprogramm välja arvata, ei hõlma see dokument lühemaid ajavahemikke. MÄRKUS 2 Tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

EVS-EN ISO 6946:2017

Hoonete piirdetarindid ja komponendid. Soojustakistus ja soojusläbivus. Arvutusmeetodid

Building components and building elements - Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance - Calculation methods (ISO 6946:2017)

Standardis on esitatud meetod hoone piirdetarindite ja komponentide soojustakistuse ja soojusläbivuse arvutamiseks. Standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu uksed, aknad ja muud klaaspinnad, rippfassaadid ega komponendid, mille kaudu toimub soojusülekanne pinnasesse, või komponendid, mis on mõeldud õhku läbilaskvateks. Arvutusmeetod põhineb materjalide ja toodete arvutuslikul soojuserijuhtivusel või soojustakistusel nende materjalide ja toodete asjakohase kasutamise puhul. Meetodit saab kasutada selliste piirdetarindite ja komponentide puhul, mis koosnevad soojuslikult homogeensetest kihtidest (mis võivad sisaldada ka õhkvahesid). Standard annab ka ligikaudse meetodi, mida võib kasutada soojuslikult mittehomogeensete kihtide puhul, kaasa arvatud metallkinnitite mõju, mille leidmiseks kasutatakse lisas F toodud parandustegurit. Muud juhud, kus tegemist on soojustuses paikneva metallkülmasillaga, jäävad standardi käsitlusalast välja. MÄRKUS Sissejuhatuses esitatud tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite sarjas standardis ISO 52000-1 esitatud moodulsüsteemi kontekstis.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
EVS-EN 14411:2016	Keraamilised plaadid. Määratlused, liigitamine, omadused, vastavushindamine ja märgistamine	Keraamilised plaadid. Määratlused, liigitamine, omadused, toimivuse püsivuse hindamine ja kontrollimine ning märgistamine

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 60909-0:2016	Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems - Part 0: Calculation of currents	Lühisvoolud kolmefaasilistes vahelduvvoolusüsteemides. Osa 0: Voolude arvutamine

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

Toote nõuetele vastavuse seaduse kohaselt avaldab Eesti Standardikeskus oma veebilehel ja ametlikus väljaandes teavet harmoneeritud standardeid ülevõtvate Eesti standardite kohta.

Harmoneeritud standardiks nimetatakse EL-i direktiivide kontekstis Euroopa Komisjoni standardimisettepaneku alusel Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide koostatud ja vastu võetud standardit.

Harmoneeritud standardite kasutamise korral eeldatakse enamiku vastavate direktiivide mõistes, et standardi kohaselt valmistatud toode täidab direktiivi olulisi nõudeid ning on seega reeglina kõige lihtsam viis tõendada direktiivide oluliste nõuete täitmist. Harmoneeritud standardi täpne tähendus ja õiguslik staatus tuleneb siiski iga direktiivi tekstist eraldi ning võib direktiivist olenevalt erineda.

Lisainfo:
http://www.newapproach.org/
http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards

Eesti Standardikeskus avaldab ametlikus väljaandes harmoneeritud standardeid ülevõtvate Eesti standardite kohta järgmist infot:

- harmoneeritud standardi staatuse saanud Eesti standardid
- harmoneeritud standardi staatuses olevate Eesti standardite kohta avaldatud märkused ja hoiatused, mida tuleb standardite järgimisel arvestada
- harmoneeritud standardi staatuse kaotanud Eesti standardid

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

Direktiiv 2001/95/EÜ
Üldine tooteohutus
(EL Teataja 2017/C 267/03)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 13209-2:2015 Lastele kasutamiseks ja laste hooldamiseks mõeldud tooted. Kandetraksid/-kotid imikute kandmiseks. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid. Osa 2: Raamtoestuseta kandetraksid/-kotid	11.08.2017	EN 13209- 2:2005 Märkus 2.1	31.08.2017
EVS-EN 13869:2016 Välgumihklid. Laste ohutust tagavad nõuded välgumihklitele. Ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid	11.08.2017	EN 13869:2002+A1:2011 Märkus 2.1	31.08.2017

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teatavatel erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

Direktiiv 2014/53/EL
Raadioseadmed
(EL Teataja 2017/C 229/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1	Direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikkel
EVS-EN 301 908-13 V11.1.2:2017 IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel; Osa 13: (E-UTRA) kasutajaseadmed (UE)	12.05.2017			Artikli 3 lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 017 V2.1.1:2017 Amplituudmodulatsiooniga (AM) raadioringhäälingusüsteemi raadiosaateseadmed; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel	12.05.2017			Artikli 3 lõige 2

EVS-EN 302 018 V2.1.1:2017 Sagedusmoduleeritud (FM) raadioringhäälingusaatjad; Harmoneeritud standard direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3.2 oluliste nõuete alusel	08.06.2017	EN 302 018-2 V1.2.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2018	Artikli 3 lõige 2

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teatavatel erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.

Komisjoni määrus 65/2014
Kodumajapidamises kasutatavate küpsetusahjude ja pliidikubude energiamärgistus, Komisjoni määrus 66/2014
Kodumajapidamises kasutatavate küpsetusahjude, keeduplaatide ja pliidikubude ökodisaini nõuded

(EL Teataja 2017/C 267/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 15181:2017 Gaasiküttega praeahjude energiakulu mõõtmise meetod	11.08.2017		
Märkus: Punkt 9 hälbe mõõtmise ja kontrollimismenetluste kohta ei kuulu käesoleva viite alla.			

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teatavatel erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Komisjoni määrus 665/2013 Tolmuimejate energiamärgistus, Komisjoni määrus 666/2013 Tolmuimejate ökodisaini nõuded

(EL Teataja 2017/C 267/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 60312-1:2017 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad tolmuimejad. Osa 1: Kuivtolmuimejad. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	11.08.2017	EN 60312-1:2013 Märkus 2.1	01.09.2017
Märkus: Punktid 5.9, 6.15, 6Z1.2.3, 6Z1.2.4, 6.Z1.2.5 ja 6.Z2.3 ja 6.Z3 ei kuulu käesoleva viite alla. Punktis 7.2.2.5 peab sõnade „katsetolm“ asemel olema „A2 peenkatsetolm“.			

Märkus 1: Tavaliselt on kuupäevaks, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus kehtivuse kaotab, Euroopa standardiorganisatsiooni kehtestatud tühistamiskuupäev, kuid kõnealuste standardite kasutajate tähelepanu juhitakse asjaolule, et teatavatel erandjuhtudel võib olla ka teisiti.

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäevast alates ei loo asendatava standardi järgimine enam eeldust, et toode või teenus vastab liidu asjaomaste õigusaktide olulistele või muudele nõuetele.