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Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite **arvamusküsitlus**

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite **tõlked kommenteerimisel**

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UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

CWA 17815:2025

Materials characterization - Terminology and structured documentation

The objective of this CWA is to provide a standard set of concepts, metadata and terminology that form the basis for documentation of materials characterisation. Its aim is to cover the most wide-ranging in-terpretation of “materials characterisation”, including the whole range of processes by which the struc-ture and properties of a material, or even a system of materials, are ascertained. It includes any materials analysis process including macroscopic techniques. Also, the related field of materials testing is likely to benefit from this standardised documentation. The CHADA starts with documenting the context and the rationale for the specific characterisation to be undertaken. For example, the performance of a candidate material (or combination of materials) for a given application could be determined by the appreciation of different material properties. Following that, the CHADA documents the material or materials systems under investigation and the sample(s) that are tested. Subsequently, the characterisation workflow is documented, covering all possible experi-mental and data processing workflow stages (with tables for each stage) until the aggregated outcome. The overall workflow consists of a combination of different workflow stages executed consecutively or in parallel. The modular approach provides flexibility to repeat or skip stages depending on the case to be docu-mented. If necessary, attributes of entities can be added, extended, or otherwise enriched to describe their properties and specifications at the desired level of detail related to the domain of academic or in-dustrial expertise, and the intended scope or application. Time series, multiple probes/samples and multi-materials cases (such as systems) can be documented by interpreting each concept to represent a list/series (that is, an array). By using the material and sam-ple entity as an array representing several materials in a system, the CHADA can be applied to the docu-mentation of the characterisation of materials systems, that is, systems of interacting materials (for ex-ample, tribological characterisations, structural health monitoring, component tests). The output of a characterisation workflow can be either qualitative, semi-quantitative or quantitative. Finally, the outcome, which is the digestion and/or interpretation of the characterisation output(s), is presented.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17815:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CWA 17815:2021

EVS-EN IEC 81355-1:2025

Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products - Classification and designation of information - Part 1: Basic rules and classification of information

IEC 81355-1:2024 provides rules and guidelines for the classification and designation of information containers based on their inherent content. This document is applicable for information used in the life cycle of a system, e.g., industrial plants, construction entities and equipment. This document defines classes of information and their information kind classification code (ICC). The defined classes and codes provided are used as values associated with metadata, e.g., in information management systems (see IEC 82045-1 and IEC 82045-2). The rules, guidelines and classes are general and are applicable to all technical areas, for example, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, construction engineering and process engineering. They can be used for systems based on different technologies or for systems combining several technologies. This document also has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108. It is intended for use by technical committees in preparation of publications related to classification and designation of information. IEC 81355-1:2024 cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 61355-1 published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61355-1:2008: a) focusing on classification of information rather that classification of document kinds; b) introduced a classification scheme based on inherent content of information; c) introduced a distinction between an information container and a document, the latter being for human perception; d) introduction of information kind classification code (ICC), replacing document kind classification code (DCC); e) introduced structuring of information containers; f) introduced an information model of the concepts dealt with; g) introduced a conversion table for merging from the use of DCC to the use of ICC.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 81355-1:2024; EN IEC 81355-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61355-1:2008

EVS-EN ISO 20537:2025

Footwear - Identification of defects during visual inspection - Vocabulary (ISO 20537:2025)

This document defines the most common terms related to defects that occur in the manufacture, storage and usage of footwear and that can be determined during visual inspection of the end product. NOTE The photos are given as examples and do not represent all possible instances.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20537:2025; EN ISO 20537:2025

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

EVS-EN IEC 62309:2025

Dependability of new products containing reused parts and life-extended products

IEC 62309:2024 introduces the concept to check the reliability and functionality of reused parts and their usage within new products. It also provides information and criteria about the assurance [for example, testing and analysis, required for products containing reused parts, which are declared "qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN)] relative to the designed life of the product. This document specifies requirements to be satisfied before making a declaration or applying a designation of QAGAN. This document also gives guidance to support any organisation that makes declarations about dependability of products containing reused parts. In this document, the term "product" covers electrical, electro-mechanical, mechanical parts or hardware that can contain software. "Qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN) does not apply to reused materials or large structures and large systems, nor does it cover software products, concepts, and ideas. The purpose of this document is to ensure by tests and analysis that the reliability and functionality of a new product containing reused parts is comparable to a product that contains only new parts. This would justify the manufacturer granting the next customer the full warranty of the product with "qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN) parts. Annex A describes extending useful life by refurbishment, updating, upgrading, maintenance and used as second-hand. These concepts are defined and the requirements for using the term with reference to this document are stated. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) the previous Annex A has been separated into Annex B (Dependability aspects) and Annex C (Example with QAGAN parts); b) a new normative Annex A has been written with expansion of lifecycle activities, to describe extending the useful life by refurbishment, life extension, updating, upgrading and second-hand use; c) revision of Figure 1 accordingly; d) minor editorial alignments throughout the document; e) the abbreviation "quagan" has been changed "QAGAN" to reflect more contemporary use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62309:2024; EN IEC 62309:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62309:2004

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

CWA 17815:2025

Materials characterization - Terminology and structured documentation

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Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17815:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CWA 17815:2021

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2025

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-45: Erinõuded mammograafiliste röntgenseadmete ja mammograafiliste stereotaktiliste seadiste esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-45: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of mammographic X-ray equipment and mammographic stereotactic devices (IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2022)

Standardi EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011 muudatus.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2022; EN 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2024
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1:2015

EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1+A2:2025

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-45: Erinõuded mammograafiliste röntgenseadmete ja mammograafiliste stereotaktiliste seadiste esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-45: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of mammographic X-ray equipment and mammographic stereotactic devices

Kohaldatav on EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1:2015 peatükk 1 järgmiste erisustega: Asendada allmärkuses 2 muudatusega 1 muudetud tekst “IEC 60601-1:2005 koos muudatusega IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012” tekstiga “IEC 60601-1:2005 koos muudatustega IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 ja IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020”.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 60601-2-45:2011; IEC 60601-2-45:2011; EN 60601-2-45:2011/A1:2015; IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A1:2015; EN 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2024; IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2022
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011/A1:2015
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2025
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1:2015

EVS-EN ISO 7711-1:2021/A1:2025

Dentistry - Diamond rotary instruments - Part 1: General requirements - Amendment 1 (ISO 7711-1:2021/Amd 1:2025)

Amendment to EN ISO 7711-1:2021

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 7711-1:2021/Amd 1:2025; EN ISO 7711-1:2021/A1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7711-1:2021

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CWA 18174:2025

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) recyclates

This document specifies the main characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of PVB obtained by mechanical recycling (rPVB) to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This document is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation. This document does not cover the characterization of plastic waste, which is covered by EN 15347-1 [1], neither traceability topics which are covered by EN 15343.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 18174:2025

EVS-EN 15004-1:2025

Statsionaarsed tulekustutussüsteemid. Gaaskustutussüsteemid. Osa 1: Projekteerimine, paigaldamine ja hooldamine
Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems - Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:2023, modified)

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded ja annab soovitused kustutusgaase kasutavate süsteemide projekteerimise, paigaldamise, katsetamise, hoolduse ja ohutuse kohta hoonetes, seadmestikes või muudes struktuurides ning määratleb eri kustutusgaaside omadused ja tulekahjude tüübid, mille korral need on sobivad kustutusvahendid. Dokument kirjeldab täieliku küllastusega süsteeme, mis on eelkõige kasutatavad hoonete, seadmestike ja muude spetsiaalsete rakenduste korral ning milles kasutatakse elektrit mittejuhtivaid kustutusgaase, millest ei teki kasutamisel jääke ja mille kohta on praegu olemas piisavalt andmeid, võimaldamaks pädeval sõltumatul ametkonnal kinnitada nende efektiivsuse ja ohutusega seonduvad parameetrid. Selle dokumendi sätted ei ole rakendatavad plahvatuse summutamise korral. See dokument ei ole mõeldud selles loetletud kustutusainete heakskiitmiseks vastavate asutuste poolt, kuna samavõrra vastuvõetavad võivad olla ka muud kustutusained. CO2 kustutusaine ei ole selles standardis käsitletud, kuna seda reguleerib omaette Euroopa standard. See dokument kehtib tabelis 1 loetletud kustutusainete kohta. See dokument on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos tabelis 1 toodud tulekustutusainete standardi EN 15004 vastavate osadega.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14520-1:2013; EN 15004-1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15004-1:2019

EVS-EN ISO 13855:2025

Masinaohutus. Ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha määramine inimese keha lähenemisest lähtudes
Safety of machinery - Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach of the human body (ISO 13855:2024)

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha ja mõõtmete määramise kohta seoses inimkeha või selle osade lähenemisega oh(t)u(de) suunas kavandatud juhtimisulatuse piires järgmiselt: — ESPE ja rõhutundlike mattide ja rõhutundlike põrandate tuvastamistsooni(de) asukoht ja mõõde; — kahekäejuhtimisseadiste ja üksikute juhtimisseadiste asukoht;

— blokeerivate kaitsepiirete asukoht. See dokument määrab ka nõuded ohutusega seotud käsijuhtimisseadiste (SRMCD) asukoha määramise kohta seoses inimkeha või selle osade lähenemisega ohutuskaitsevahendi alast võrreldes — ESPE ja rõhutundlike mattide ja rõhutundlike põrandate avastamisala(de) asukoha ja mõõtmega, ja — blokeerivate kaitsepiirete asukoha ja mõõtmega. Kui hinnatakse inimkeha või selle osade võimet pääseda juurde SRMCD-le kavandatud kaitstud ruumist, on selle dokumendi nõuded rakendatavad ka ohutuskaitsevahendi(te) mõõtmete määramisel. Lähenemisviise nagu jooksmine, hüppamine või kukkumine ei ole selles dokumendis arvesse võetud. MÄRKUS 1 Selles dokumendis esitatud lähenemiskiiruste (kõndimiskiirus ja käte liikumine) väärtused on aja jooksul järele proovitud ja praktilises kogemuses tõendatud. MÄRKUS 2 Muud liiki lähenemised võivad kaasa tuua lähenemiskiirusi, mis on selles dokumendis määratletust suuremad või väiksemad. See dokument kohaldub ohutuskaitsevahendite kohta, mida kasutatakse masinatel 14-aastaste ja vanemate isikute kaitseks. Selles dokumendis käsitletavad ohutuskaitsevahendid hõlmavad järgmist: a) elektritundlik kaitseseadmestik (ESPE), näiteks: 1) optoelektroonilised aktiivkaitseseadised (AOPD-d) (vt IEC 61496-2); 2) AOPD-d, mis reageerivad hajupeegeldusele ja millel on üks või enam kahemõõtmelisena määratletud tuvastustsoon(i) (AOPDDR-2D-d) (vt IEC 61496-3); 3) AOPD-d, mis reageerivad hajupeegeldusele ja millel on üks või enam kolmemõõtmelisena määratletud tuvastustsoon(i) (AOPDDR-3D-d) (vt IEC 61496-3); 4) videopõhised kaitseseadised, mis kasutavad võrdluskuju tehnikaid (VBPDPP) (vt IEC/TS 61496-4-2); 5) videopõhised kaitseseadised, mis kasutavad ruumilise nägemise tehnikaid (VBPDST) (vt IEC/TS 61496-4-3); b) rõhutundlikud matid ja rõhutundlikud põrandad (vt ISO 13856-1); c) kahekäejuhtimisseadised (vt ISO 13851); d) üksikud juhtimisseadised; e) blokeerivad kaitsepiirded (vt ISO 14120). See dokument ei ole kohaldatav — ohutuskaitsevahenditele (nt riputatavatele kahekäejuhtimisseadistele), mida saab ilma töövahendeid kasutamata käsitsi viia ohualale lähemale kui eraldusvahemik; — kaitsele eritumistest tulenevate ohtude (nt tahkete või vedelate ainete väljapurskumine, kiirgus, elektriline kaarlahendus, soojus, müra, suitsud, gaasid) riskide eest; — kaitsele masina mehaaniliste osade rikkest või raskusjõu mõjul kukkumisest tulenevate riskide eest. Sellest dokumendist tuletatud eraldusvahemikud ei kehti ohutuskaitsevahendite kohta, mida kasutatakse ainult kohaloleku tuvastamise funktsiooni jaoks.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13855:2024; EN ISO 13855:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13855:2010

EVS-EN ISO 20553:2025

Radiation protection - Monitoring of workers occupationally exposed to a risk of internal contamination with radioactive material (ISO 20553:2025)

This document specifies the minimum requirements for the design of programmes to monitor workers exposed to the risk of internal contamination by radioactive material and establishes principles for the development of compatible goals and requirements for monitoring programmes. This document specifies the a) purposes of monitoring and monitoring programmes, b) description of the different categories of monitoring programmes, c) quantitative criteria for conducting monitoring programmes, d) suitable monitoring methods and criteria for their selection, e) information that has to be collected for the design of a monitoring programme, f) general requirements for monitoring programmes (e.g. detection limits, tolerated uncertainties), g) frequencies of measurements calculated using the ICRP Occupational Intakes of Radionuclides (OIR) series, h) individual monitoring in specific cases (intake of actinides, intake via a wound and intake through the intact skin), i) quality assurance, and j) documentation, reporting and record-keeping. This document does not apply to — the monitoring of exposure to radon and its radioactive decay products, — detailed descriptions of measuring methods and techniques, — detailed procedures for in vivo measurements and in vitro analysis, — interpretation of measurements results in terms of dose, — biokinetic data and mathematical models for converting measured activities into absorbed dose, equivalent dose and effective dose, — the investigation of the causes or implications of an exposure or intake.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20553:2025; EN ISO 20553:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20553:2017

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

Standardi EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011 muudatus.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12:2023

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12+A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009, modified + IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

IEC 60364 osa 5-52 käsitleb juhistike valikut ja paigaldamist. MÄRKUS 1 See standard käib ka kaitsejuhtide kohta; lisanõuded kaitsejuhtidele on esitatud standardis IEC 60364-5-54. MÄRKUS 2 Juhised IEC 60364 osa 5-52 kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 61200-52. EE MÄRKUS Juhis IEC/TS 61200-52 (Ed. 1.0, 5. märts 1993) „Electrical installation guide – Part 52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems“ käsitleb juhistike valiku ja paigaldamise üldpõhimõtteid. Samuti on valminud selle juhise teise väljaande (Ed. 2.0) eelnõu. Samuti on ette nähtud nõuded kaablite valikuks, arvestades standardis EN 13501-1 esitatud liigitust reageerimise järgi tulele, kooskõlas EL-i ehitustoodete määrusega (CPR). MÄRKUS 3 Kuna ehitustoodete määrus

nõuab, et tootja deklareeriks kaablite vastupidavust tulele Euroopa Liidus tavaliselt kasutatava protseduuri ja liigituse kohaselt, on liikmesriigi vastutusel määratleda, millist standardi EN 13501-6 kohast klassi nõutakse iga erirakenduse või -paigaldise puhul. Rahvuslikud seadusjärgsed nõuded võivad seetõttu ületada selles väljaandes nõutavaid klasse.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-5-52:2009; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/COR1:2011; HD 60364-5-52:2011; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A11:2017; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A12:2022; EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/AC:2023; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A11:2017
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A12:2023
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11:2017
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12:2023

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

CWA 17815:2025

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Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17815:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CWA 17815:2021

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN ISO 15708-2:2025

Non-destructive testing - Radiation methods for computed tomography - Part 2: Principles, equipment and samples (ISO 15708-2:2025)

This document specifies the general principles of X-ray computed tomography (CT), the equipment used and basic considerations of sample, materials and geometry. This document is applicable only to industrial imaging (i.e. non-medical applications) and provides a consistent set of definitions of CT performance parameters, including the relationship between these performance parameters and CT system specifications. This document is applicable to industrial computed tomography. This document does not apply to other techniques of tomography, such as translational tomography and tomosynthesis.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15708-2:2025; EN ISO 15708-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15708-2:2019

EVS-EN ISO 16823:2025

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Through-transmission technique (ISO 16823:2025)

This document specifies the principles of ultrasonic through-transmission techniques. Through-transmission techniques can be used for: — detection of discontinuities; — determination of sound attenuation. The general principles required for the use of ultrasonic testing of industrial products are described in ISO 16810. The through-transmission technique is used for the testing of flat products, e.g. plates and sheets. Further, it can be used for tests, for example: — where the shape, dimensions or orientation of possible discontinuities are unfavourable for direct reflection; — of materials with high sound attenuation; — on thin test objects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16823:2025; EN ISO 16823:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16823:2014

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN IEC 62309:2025

Dependability of new products containing reused parts and life-extended products

IEC 62309:2024 introduces the concept to check the reliability and functionality of reused parts and their usage within new products. It also provides information and criteria about the assurance [for example, testing and analysis, required for products containing reused parts, which are declared "qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN)] relative to the designed life of the product. This document specifies requirements to be satisfied before making a declaration or applying a designation of QAGAN. This document also gives guidance to support any organisation that makes declarations about dependability of products containing reused parts. In this document, the term "product" covers electrical, electro-mechanical, mechanical parts or hardware that can contain software. "Qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN) does not apply to reused materials or large structures and large systems, nor does it cover software products, concepts, and ideas. The purpose of this document is to ensure by tests and analysis that the reliability and functionality of a new product containing reused parts is comparable to a product that contains only new parts. This would justify the manufacturer granting the next customer the full warranty of the product with "qualified-as-good-as-new" (QAGAN) parts. Annex A describes extending useful life by refurbishment, updating, upgrading, maintenance and used as second-hand. These concepts are defined and the requirements for using the term with reference to this document are stated. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2004. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) the previous Annex A has been separated into Annex B (Dependability aspects) and Annex C (Example with QAGAN parts); b) a new normative Annex A has been written with expansion of lifecycle activities, to describe extending the useful life by refurbishment, life extension, updating, upgrading and second-hand use; c) revision of Figure 1 accordingly; d) minor editorial alignments throughout the document; e) the abbreviation "quagan" has been changed "QAGAN" to reflect more contemporary use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62309:2024; EN IEC 62309:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62309:2004

EVS-EN ISO 3506-3:2025

Fasteners - Mechanical properties of corrosion resistant stainless steel fasteners - Part 3: Set screws (and similar fasteners not under tensile stress) with specified grades and hardness classes (ISO 3506-3:2025)

This document specifies the mechanical and physical properties of set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress, made of corrosion resistant austenitic and duplex stainless steels, with specified grades and hardness classes. ISO 3506-6 provides general rules and additional technical information on suitable stainless steels and their properties (detailed properties of stainless steel grades, corrosion behaviour with regards to pitting, crevice and intergranular corrosion, magnetic properties, etc.). WARNING — Set screws conforming to the requirements of this document are tested at the ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C and are used in application ranging from –20 °C to +150 °C. It is possible that they do not retain the specified mechanical and physical properties at lower and/or elevated temperatures. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the appropriate choices based on service environment conditions of the assembly (see also Clauses 5 and 6). This document applies to set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress — with ISO metric thread in accordance with ISO 68-1, — with diameter/pitch combinations in accordance with ISO 261 and ISO 262, — with nominal thread diameter 1,6 mm to 24 mm, — with thread tolerances in accordance with ISO 965-1 and ISO 965-2, — with specified hardness classes, and — of any shape. NOTE The term set screw is used in the following for all screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress within the scope of this document. This document does not apply to screws under tensile stress (see ISO 3506-1). It does not specify requirements for functional properties such as shear strength or weldability.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3506-3:2025; EN ISO 3506-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3506-3:2010

EVS-EN ISO 3506-4:2025

Fasteners - Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners - Part 4: Tapping screws with specified grades and hardness classes (ISO 3506-4:2025)

This document specifies the mechanical and physical properties of tapping screws made of corrosion resistant austenitic, martensitic, ferritic and duplex stainless steels, with specified grades and hardness classes. ISO 3506-6 provides general rules and additional technical information on suitable stainless steels and their properties (detailed properties of stainless steel grades, corrosion behaviour with regards to pitting, crevice and intergranular corrosion, magnetic properties, etc.). WARNING — Tapping screws conforming to the requirements of this document are tested at the ambient temperature range of 10 °C to 35 °C and are used in applications ranging from –20 °C to +150 °C. It is possible that they do not retain the specified mechanical and physical properties at lower and/or elevated temperatures. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the appropriate choices based on service environment conditions of the assembly (see also Clauses 5 and 6). This document applies to tapping screws with threads ST2,2 to ST8, in accordance with ISO 1478. This document does not apply to tapping screws with special properties, such as weldability.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3506-4:2025; EN ISO 3506-4:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3506-4:2010

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

CEN/TR 1591-6:2025

Flanges and their joints - Design rules for gasketed circular flange connections - Part 6: Background information

This document gives background information for guidance to be used in conjunction with the calculation method for design rules for gasketed circular flange connections as specified in FprEN 1591-1:2024. NOTE References to formulae numbered in this document have a decimal format whilst those in FprEN 1591-1:2024 are indicated by whole numbers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 1591-6:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CR 13642:1999

EVS-EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 2: Requirements and test/assessment methods for pressure and vacuum systems

This European Standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection kits (leak detector) based on the measurement of pressure change. Leak detection kits are intended to be used with double skin, underground or above ground, pressurized or non-pressurized, tanks or pipework designed for water polluting liquids/fluids. The kits are usually composed of: - measuring device; - evaluation device; - alarm device; - pressure generator; - pressure relief device; - liquid stop device; - condensate trap.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-2:2016

EVS-EN 13160-3:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 3: Requirements and test/assessment methods for liquid systems for tanks

This European Standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection kits based on the drop of the liquid level in the leak detection liquid reservoir. Leak detection kits are intended to be used with double skin, underground or above ground, non-pressurized, tanks designed for water polluting liquids. The liquid leak detection kits are usually composed of: - sensing device (liquid sensor); - evaluation device; - alarm device.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-3:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-3:2016

EVS-EN 13160-4:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 4: Requirements and test/assessment methods for sensor based leak detection systems

This European Standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection kits based on the detection of the presence of liquid and/or vapour in interstitial spaces, leakage containments or monitoring wells. The kits are usually composed by: - sensing device(s); - evaluation device; - alarm device.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-4:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-4:2016

EVS-EN 13160-5:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 5: Requirements and test/assessment methods for in-tank gauge systems and pressurised pipework systems

This standard gives requirements and corresponding test\assessment methods applicable to leak detection kits, based upon volumetric loss from within the tank and/or pipework system. The kits usually comprise: - Measuring Device - Evaluation Device - Alarm Device Intended use: Leak Detection kits are intended to be used in\with single or double skin underground tanks or single or double skin underground and/or aboveground, pipework designed for flammable liquids having a flash point not exceeding 100 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-5:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-5:2016

EVS-EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 7: Requirements and test/assessment methods for interstitial spaces, leak detection linings and leak detection jackets

This standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection lining kits and leak detection jacket kits. Leak detection lining kits and leak detection jackets kits intended to be used as post-installed to create an interstitial space or leakage containment in single skin underground or above ground, non-pressurized, tanks designed for water polluting liquids. The kit has to be used only in conjunction with leak detection kits covered by EN 13160-2 to EN 13160-4.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-7:2016

EVS-EN ISO 11118:2025

Gas cylinders - Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders - Specification and test methods (ISO 11118:2025)

This document specifies requirements for the material, design, inspections, construction and workmanship, manufacturing processes, and tests at manufacture of non-refillable metallic gas cylinders of welded, brazed, or seamless construction. This document also specifies the requirements for the non-refillable sealing devices and their methods of testing. It is applicable to non-refillable metallic gas cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases. NOTE The specific gases permitted in cylinders constructed to this document can be limited by national or international requirements. This document is applicable to cylinders where: a) the test pressure does not exceed 250 bar (i.e. ph ≤ 250 bar) for liquefied gases and 450 bar for compressed gases; or b) the product of the test pressure and the water capacity does not exceed 1 000 bar·litres (i.e. ph V ≤ 1 000 bar l); or c) the test pressure exceeds 45 bar and the water capacity does not exceed 5 l (i.e. for ph > 45 bar, then V ≤ 5 l)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11118:2025; EN ISO 11118:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11118:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11118:2015/A1:2020

EVS-EN ISO 5801:2017/A1:2025

Fans - Performance testing using standardized airways - Amendment 1 (ISO 5801:2017/Amd 1:2025)

Amendment to EN ISO 5801:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5801:2017/Amd 1:2025; EN ISO 5801:2017/A1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5801:2017

EVS-EN ISO 5801:2017+A1:2025

Fans - Performance testing using standardized airways (ISO 5801:2017 + ISO 5801:2017/Amd 1:2025)

This document specifies procedures for the determination of the performance of fans of all types except those designed solely for air circulation, e.g. ceiling fans and table fans. Testing of jet fans is described in ISO 13350. This document provides estimates of uncertainty of measurement and rules for the conversion, within specified limits, of test results for changes in speed, gas handled and, in the case of model tests, size are given.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5801:2017; EN ISO 5801:2017; ISO 5801:2017/Amd 1:2025; EN ISO 5801:2017/A1:2025
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5801:2017
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5801:2017/A1:2025

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN ISO/ASTM TS 52949:2025

Additive manufacturing of metals - Qualification principles - Installation, operation and performance (IQ/OQ/PQ) of PBF-EB equipment (ISO/ASTM TS 52949:2025)

This document addresses installation qualification (IQ), operational qualification (OQ), and performance qualification (PQ) issues directly related to the additive manufacturing system that has a direct influence on the consolidation of material. The first three elements of process validation, process mapping, risk assessment, and validation planning, are necessary pre-conditions to machine qualification, however, they are outside the scope of this document. This document covers issues directly related to the AM equipment and does not cover feedstock qualification or post processing beyond powder removal. Physical facility, personnel, process and material issues are only included to the extent necessary to support machine qualification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/ASTM TS 52949:2025; CEN ISO/ASTM TS 52949:2025

EVS-EN ISO 14343:2025

Welding consumables - Wire electrodes, strip electrodes, wires and rods for arc welding of stainless and heat resisting steels - Classification (ISO 14343:2025)

This document specifies requirements for classification of wire electrodes, strip electrodes, wires and rods for gas-shielded metal arc welding, gas tungsten arc welding, plasma arc welding, submerged arc welding, electroslag welding and laser beam welding of stainless and heat-resisting steels. The classification of the wire electrodes, strip electrodes, wires and rods is based upon their chemical composition. This document is a combined specification providing for classification utilizing a system based upon nominal composition (system A), or utilizing a system based upon alloy type (system B). a) Paragraphs which carry the label “classification according to nominal composition” and the suffix “system A”, or “ISO 14343-A”, are applicable only to products classified according to system A; b) Paragraphs which carry the label “classification according to alloy type” and the suffix “system B”, or “ISO 14343-B”, are applicable only to products classified according to system B. c) Paragraphs which carry neither label nor suffix letter are applicable to products that can be classified according to either system A or B or both.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14343:2025; EN ISO 14343:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14343:2017

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN ISO 14903:2025

Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Qualification of tightness of components and joints (ISO 14903:2025)

This document specifies 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 the ISO 5149 series, including metal flexible piping. It specifies the level of tightness of the component as a whole and its assembly as specified by the manufacturer. It specifies additional requirements for mechanical joints that can be recognized as hermetically sealed joints. This document is applicable to joints of maximum DN 50 and components of internal volume of maximum 5 l and maximum weight of 50 kg. It is applicable to the hermetically sealed and closed components, joints and parts (e.g. fittings, bursting discs, flanged or fitted assemblies) used in the refrigerating installations, including those with seals, whatever their material and design are. This document does not apply to the tightness of flexible piping made from non-metallic material. This is covered in ISO 13971. Components tested before the date of publication of this document and found to comply with ISO 14903:2017 are considered to comply with this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14903:2025; EN ISO 14903:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14903:2017

EVS-EN ISO 22765:2025

Nuclear fuel technology - Sintered (U,Pu)O2 pellets - Guidance for ceramographic preparation for microstructure examination (ISO 22765:2025)

This document is applied to fuel fabrication. It describes the ceramographic procedure used to prepare sintered (U,Pu)O2 pellets for qualitative and quantitative examination of the (U,Pu)O2 pellet microstructure. The examinations are performed a) before any treatment or any etching, and b) after thermal treatment or after chemical or ion etching. They allow — observation of any cracks, intra- and intergranular pores or inclusions, and — measurement of the grain size, porosity and plutonium homogeneity distribution. The mean grain diameter is measured by one of the classic methods: counting (intercept method), comparison with standard grids or typical images, etc.[2]. The measurement of individual grain sizes requires uniform development of the microstructure over the entire specimen. The plutonium cluster and pore distribution and localization are generally analysed by automatic image analysis systems. The plutonium distribution is usually revealed by chemical etching or by alpha autoradiography. A scanning electron microscope (SEM) or a microprobe can also be used. In this case an additional preparation can be needed depending on the equipment used. This preparation is not in the scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22765:2025; EN ISO 22765:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22765:2019

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 2: Requirements and test/assessment methods for pressure and vacuum systems

This European Standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection kits (leak detector) based on the measurement of pressure change. Leak detection kits are intended to be used with double skin, underground or above ground, pressurized or non-pressurized, tanks or pipework designed for water polluting liquids/fluids. The kits are usually composed of: - measuring device; - evaluation device; - alarm device; - pressure generator; - pressure relief device; - liquid stop device; - condensate trap.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-2:2016

EVS-EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2025

Leak detection systems - Part 7: Requirements and test/assessment methods for interstitial spaces, leak detection linings and leak detection jackets

This standard gives requirements and the corresponding test/assessment methods applicable to leak detection lining kits and leak detection jacket kits. Leak detection lining kits and leak detection jackets kits intended to be used as post-installed to create an interstitial space or leakage containment in single skin underground or above ground, non-pressurized, tanks designed for water polluting liquids. The kit has to be used only in conjunction with leak detection kits covered by EN 13160-2 to EN 13160-4.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13160-7:2016

EVS-EN IEC 63522-13:2025

Electrical relays - Tests and measurements - Part 13: Corrosive atmospheres due to sulfur impact

IEC 63522-13:2024 is used for testing electromechanical elementary relays (electromechanical relays, reed relays, reed contacts, reed switches and technology combinations of these) and for evaluating their ability to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. This document defines a standard test method to simulate impacts of sulfuric atmospheres to relays. The test conditions simulate an artificial situation and allow a performance comparison for usability of the devices under test (DUT) with regard to known and existing switching solutions. The test is a static test without actual operation of the DUT to simulate a worst-case scenario for corrosion, since corrosion increases over time. The corrosion layer can potentially create contact sticking, increase resistance or other undesired effects in the relay. Those aspects can be affected by DUT actuations during the test, which can destroy the corrosion layers or hide relevant long-term effects. In addition to polluted atmospheres, the suitability of the DUT for use and/or storage in corrosive atmospheres can be assessed in a salt-laden atmosphere as described in IEC 63522-44.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63522-13:2024; EN IEC 63522-13:2025

EVS-EN IEC 63522-15:2025

Electrical relays - Tests and measurements - Part 15: Robustness of terminals

IEC 63522-15:2024 is used for testing electromechanical elementary relays (electromechanical relays, reed relays, reed contacts, reed switches and technology combination of these) and evaluates their ability to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. This document defines a standard test method that applies defined loads to relay terminals (direct axial pulls, bending or twisting) as they can be present in assembled configurations or during handling. In addition, it covers torque stress for nuts and threaded terminals as they are likely to be experienced during normal assembly operations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63522-15:2024; EN IEC 63522-15:2025

EVS-EN IEC 63522-17:2025

Electrical relays - Tests and measurements - Part 17: Shock, acceleration and vibration

IEC 63522-17:2024 is used for testing electromechanical elementary relays (electromechanical relays, reed relays, reed contacts, reed switches and technology combination of these) and for evaluating their ability to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. This document defines a standard test method to simulate the mechanical stress on relays as it can occur in service, during handling or during transportation. This document comprises test procedures to simulate shock impacts, steady acceleration environments (such as moving vehicles, aircraft and projectiles) as well as vibration conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63522-17:2024; EN IEC 63522-17:2025

EVS-EN IEC 63522-48:2025

Electrical relays - Tests and measurements - Part 48: Contact failure rate test

IEC 63522-48:2024 is used for for testing electromechanical elementary relays (electromechanical relays, reed relays, reed contacts, reed switches and technology combinations of these) and for evaluating their ability to perform under expected conditions of transportation, storage and all aspects of operational use. This document defines a standard test method for contact failure rate test of electromechanical elementary relays applied to low-load applications (e.g., CC 0, CC 1) and failure rates and failure rate levels at low loads under specified conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63522-48:2024; EN IEC 63522-48:2025

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 61850-6:2010/A2:2025

Communication networks and systems for power utility automation - Part 6: Configuration description language for communication in in power utility automation systems related to IEDs

Amendment to EN 61850-6:2010

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61850-6:2009/AMD2:2024; EN 61850-6:2010/A2:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61850-6:2010

EVS-EN IEC 60793-1-40:2025

Optical fibres - Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods

IEC 60793-1-40:2024 establishes uniform requirements for measuring the attenuation of optical fibre, thereby assisting in the inspection of fibres and cables for commercial purposes. Four methods are described for measuring attenuation, one being that for modelling spectral attenuation: -method A: cut-back; -method B: insertion loss; -method C: backscattering; -method D: modelling spectral attenuation. Methods A to C apply to the measurement of attenuation for all categories of the following fibres: -class A multimode fibres; -class B single-mode fibres. Method C, backscattering, also covers the location, losses and

characterization of point discontinuities. Method D is applicable only to class B fibres. Information common to all four methods appears in Clause 1 to Clause 11, and information pertaining to each individual method appears in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C, and Annex D, respectively. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) modifying the definition of attenuation to be compatible with the definition in electropedia.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60793-1-40:2024; EN IEC 60793-1-40:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 19168-1:2025

Geographic information - Geospatial API for features - Part 1: Core (ISO 19168-1:2025)

This document specifies the behaviour of Web APIs that provide access to features in a dataset independently of the underlying data store. This document defines discovery and query operations. Discovery operations enable clients to interrogate the API, including the API definition and metadata about the feature collections provided by the API, to determine the capabilities of the API and retrieve information about available distributions of the dataset. Query operations enable clients to retrieve features from the underlying data store based upon simple selection criteria, defined by the client.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19168-1:2025; EN ISO 19168-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 19168-1:2021

EVS-EN ISO 19650-6:2025

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management using building information modelling - Part 6: Health and safety information (ISO 19650-6:2025)

This document specifies concepts and principles for classifying, sharing and delivering health and safety information collaboratively, to secure the economic, environmental and social benefits. This document: a) specifies requirements for the collaborative sharing of structured health and safety information throughout project and asset life cycles; b) supports the digitization of structured health and safety information in project and asset life cycles progressively from the outset; c) provides specification on how health and safety information is shared for use throughout project and asset life cycle; d) sets out a health and safety information cycle framework for the identification, use, sharing and generalization of health and safety information through information management processes. This document is applicable to individuals and organizations that contribute to and influence the procurement, design, construction, use (including maintenance) and end-of-life of building and infrastructure assets. The principles and requirements of this document can be applied equally to delivery or in-use phases not using BIM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19650-6:2025; EN ISO 19650-6:2025

EVS-ISO/IEC 33001:2025

Infotehnoloogia. Protsessihindamine. Mõisted ja terminoloogia
Information technology -- Process assessment -- Concepts and terminology (ISO/IEC 33001:2015, identical)

Standard annab üldist teavet protsessihindamise mõistete kohta, samuti selgitab, kuidas rakendada protsessihindamist protsessi kvaliteedikarakteristikute saavutamise hindamisel ning kuidas protsessihalduse teostamisel hinnata kvaliteedikarakteristikute saavutamist. Rahvusvaheline standard juhatab sisse protsesside hindamist käsitleva standardisarja ISO/IEC 330xx; see kirjeldab sarja osade vahelisi seoseid ning esitab juhised standardite valimiseks ja kasutamiseks. See selgitab standardisarja dokumentides sisalduvaid nõudeid, samuti nõuete kohaldatavust hindamiste sooritamisel. Rahvusvahelise standardi lugejatel tuleks tutvuda standardisarja struktuuri ja terminoloogiaga ning seejärel tugineda kavandatud hindamise kontekstis selle asjakohastele elementidele. MÄRKUS See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb standardisarja ISO/IEC 330xx standardites ISO/IEC 33001 kuni ISO/IEC 33019 kasutatud termineid, samuti sarja muudes dokumentides kasutatud võtmetermineid. Standardivahemiku ISO/IEC 33020 kuni ISO/IEC 33099 dokumentide eriomased terminid on määratletud neis dokumentides endis

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 33001:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 15504-1:2007

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2025

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli infoüksuste (dokumentatsiooni) sisu
Systems and software engineering — Content of life-cycle information items (documentation) (ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2019, identical)

See standard spetsifitseerib süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükli kõigi piiritletud infoüksuste ning infotehnoloogiliste teenuste halduseks vajalike infoüksuste (dokumentatsiooni) otstarbe ja sisu. Infoüksuste sisu määratletakse vastavalt üldistuslikele dokumenditüüpidele, mis on esitatud peatükis 7, ja dokumendi konkreetsele otstarbele (peatükis 10). Dokument eeldab, et organisatsioon sooritab ise elutsükli protsesse või tarnib tarkvara- või süsteemiarendusteenuseid ning rakendab neis tegevustes üht või mõlemat standardit: — ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, tarkvara elutsükli protsessid; — ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015, süsteemi elutsükli protsessid. Standardid ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 ja ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015 küll määratlevad teabehalduse protessi, kuid „ei täpsusta infoüksusi nende nimetuse, vormingu, ilmutatud sisu ega talletuskandja mõttes“ (ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017

jaotis 1.4). Need standardid piiritlevad teatud kogumi dokumendiüksusi ning soovitavad või nõuavad neid. See dokument esitab vastenduse viidatud standardite protsesside ning infoüksuste komplekti vahel. Esitab järjekindla lähenemisviisi info- ja dokumenteerimisnõuete täitmiseks süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnikas ning teenusehalduse tehnostusel. Dokumendis määratletud üldistuslikke dokumenditüüpe kasutatakse sellise teabe tuvastamiseks, mida vajatakse standardites ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 ja ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015 nõutud protsesside toetamiseks. Üldistuslikud dokumenditüübid (mida saab käsitleda kui infoüksuste tüüpe) on kasutusel protsesside toeks vajatava teabe tuvastamisel. Mistahes elutsükliprotsessi või teenuse puhul peaks olema võimalik poliitikate, kava, protseduuride ja aruannete, samuti arvukate andmike, päringute, kirjelduste ja spetsifikatsioonide koostamine. Dokumentatsiooniskeemi selline väljatöötus oleks isegi rangem standardites ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 ja ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015 nõutavast. Standardi ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015 jaotis 1.4 rõhutab, et „Selle dokumendi kasutajate ülesanne on valida projektile elutsüklimudeli valiku ning vastendada selle dokumendi protsessid, tegevused ja tööd mudeliga. Pooltel lasub vastutus projektiga sobivate asjakohaste metoodikate, meetodite, mudelite ja tehnikate valiku ja rakendamise osas.“ Seega ühendatakse või tükeldatakse infoühikud elutsüklimudeliga sobivaks, lähtudes projekti või organisatsiooni eesmärkidest, nagu on määratletud allpool peatükkides 4 ja 5. See dokument ei ole haldussüsteemi standard. See ei kehtesta teenusehalduse, kvaliteedihalduse ega varahalduse süsteeme. Standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu: a) soovitatavate lähteandmete või lähte-infoüksuste vorming ja sisu, välja arvatud selliste lähteüksuste sisu, mis ühtlasi on tulem-infoüksused; b) juhised loomult sarnaste infoüksuste või nende sisu ühendamiseks või tükeldamiseks; c) juhised andmehoidlatesse, sisuhalduse ja elektroonilise kirjastamise süsteemidesse sobiva esitusvormingu, väljastuskandja ega hooldustehnoloogia väljavalimiseks süsteemide ja tarkvara elutsükliandmetele, andmikele ning infoüksustele ja dokumentatsioonile. MÄRKUS Nõuded sisuhalduse ja komponentide sisuhalduse süsteemidele esitab standard ISO/IEC/IEEE 26531. Standard ISO/IEC 26514 annab juhised kasutajadokumentatsiooni (kasutajale mõeldud teabe) vormingute kohta. d) äritegevuse, organisatsiooni ja rahanduse üldise haldusega seotud infoüksuste detailne sisu, mis pole süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnikale ega infotehnoloogia teenusehaldusele spetsiifiline, näiteks äristrateegiad, teavitused lepingumuudatustest, inimressursi- ja investeerimispoliitikad, personalivaliku kriteeriumid, eelarvestuse ja raamatupidamise poliitikad ja protseduurid, kuluaruanded või palgaarvestuse andmed; e) infoüksused, mis tõendavad ainult mingi ühe sätte järgmist standardeist ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 või ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015, näiteks standardi ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 sätte 6.4.10.3 c) 3) järgimist; f) ükski standardi ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2015 või ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017 säte, mis otseselt või kaudselt määraks teabe jäädvustamist protsessi, tegevuse või töö kohta, näiteks ISO/IEC/IEEE 12207:2017, 6.2.4.3 c); g) töösaadused, mudelid, tarkvara ning muud elutsükli saaduste ja teenuste tehised, mis pole infoüksused ega infoüksustes kasutatavad andmikud.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2019
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2013

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2025

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Kasutajateabe kavandamine ja väljatöötus
Systems and software engineering — Design and development of information for users

See dokument käsitleb tarkvara kasutajateabe väljatöötusprotsessi teabe kavandajate ja väljatöötajate vaatenurgast. Dokument kirjeldab, kuidas selgitada välja, millist teavet vajavad kasutajad, kuidas määrata, mil viisil tuleks seda teavet kasutajatele esitada, ning kuidas seejärel teavet koostada ja teha seda kättesaadavaks. Esitatavad juhiseid ei piirdu siiski üksnes kavandamis- ja väljatöötusetapiga, vaid annavad teavet kavandamise kohta kõigis elutsükli etappides alustades kavandamisstrateegiast ja lõpetades kavandi hooldamisega. Dokumendis on esitatud nõuded tarkvara kasutajateabe struktuurile, sisule ja vormingule. See on kohaldatav järgmiste teabeliikide väljatöötusele, ehkki see ei kata kõiki nende aspekte: — mittetarkvaraliste toodete kasutajatele suunatud teave; — animatsiooni, videot ja heli kasutavad multimeediasüsteemid; — eelkõige formaalsete koolitusprogrammide raames kasutamiseks mõeldud arvutipõhise koolituse (CBT) paketid ja erialased õppematerjalid; — süsteemitarkvara sisemist talitlust kirjeldav hooldusteave; — kasutajaliidesesse endasse lõimitud kasutajateave. Dokument on suunatud teabearhitektidele ja teabe väljatöötajatele, sealhulgas mitmesugustele spetsialistidele: — teabearhitektid, kes tegelevad teabetoodete struktuuri ja vormingu kavandamisega; — kasutatavuse spetsialistid ja ärianalüütikud, kes selgitavad välja ülesanded, mida kavandatavad kasutajad saavad tarkvara abil täita; — kasutajateabe kirjaliku sisu väljatöötajad ja toimetajad; — kujundajad, kellel on eriteadmised elektroonilisest meediast; — kasutajaliideste kavandajad ja ergonoomikaeksperdid, kes üheskoos kavandavad viise kuvateabe esitamiseks. Dokument on ühtlasi mõeldud teabeallikana kasutajateabe arendusprotsessis teisi rolle ja huvisid esindavatele inimestele: — tarkvaraarendusprotsessi või teabearendusprotsessi juhid; — tarnijate koostatava kasutajateabe hankijad; — kasutatavuse testijad, kasutajateabe läbivaatajad, valdkondade asjatundjad; — kasutajateabe loomiseks kasutatavate vahendite väljatöötajad; — inimtegurite asjatundjad, kelle ülesanne on piiritleda põhimõtteid, mille rakendamine aitab muuta kasutajateavet hõlpsamini juurdepääsetavaks ja kasutatavaks.

Keel: en, et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 18019:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 6592:2002

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 17997:2025

Railway applications - Braking - Definition of ETCS brake curve parameters for Gamma trains

This document specifies the methodology to define the train related braking model and required emergency and service brake on-board parameters to enable speed and distance monitoring for trains equipped and operated on railway lines using ETCS Baseline 3. This document is only applicable for ETCS Gamma braking model trains (i.e. the train is said to be a “gamma” train). This document does not specify the way these parameters are transferred to and can be used by the ETCS on-board system (e.g. during start of mission - SoM). The ETCS “conversion models” are not covered by this document and are described in EN 16834:2019, Annex F. The ETCS “conversion models” are intended for use with trains where the braking performance is expressed using braked weight percentages (“lambda” train). Any trackside related input parameters, including national values, are not covered in this document. Information can be found in the SUBSET-026 (see [11]).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17997:2025

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 12312-5:2021+A1:2025

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 5: Lennukite tankimisseadmed
Aircraft ground support equipment - Specific requirements - Part 5: Aircraft fuelling equipment

This document specifies the technical requirements to minimize the hazards listed in Clause 4 which can arise during the commissioning, operation and maintenance of AFE when used as intended, including misuse reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer, when carried out in accordance with the specifications given by the manufacturer or his authorized representative. It also takes into account some performance requirements recognized as essential by authorities, aircraft and ground support equipment (GSE) manufacturers as well as airlines, airports and fuelling companies. This document applies to all types of aircraft fuelling equipment: a) aircraft refuellers, b) hydrant dispensers, c) defuellers, d) hydrant pit servicing vehicles, e) pit cleaner vehicles, and f) stationary dispensing units intended to service aircraft with aviation fuels and to be operated on airfields, heliports and other aircraft refuelling related areas such as maintenance bases. This document does not apply to: g) AFE whose only power source for aircraft refuelling is directly applied manual effort, h) hydrant systems, tank farms, pipework and underground tanks, i) specific hazards due to the operation of the AFE in a potentially explosive atmosphere, and j) built-in fire extinguisher systems. No extra requirements on noise and vibration are provided other than those in EN 1915-3:2004+A1:2009 and EN 1915-4:2004+A1:2009. NOTE EN 1915-3:2004+A1:2009 and EN 1915-4:2004+A1:2009 provide the general GSE vibration and noise requirements. This document does not deal with hazards in respect to a standard automotive chassis and from other vehicles on the apron. This document is not applicable to AFE which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. This part of the EN 12312 series when used in conjunction with EN 1915-1:2023, EN 1915-2:2001+A1:2009, EN 1915-3:2004+A1:2009 (for vehicles) and EN 1915-4:2004+A1:2009 provides the requirements for AFE.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12312-5:2021+A1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12312-5:2021

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 20537:2025

Footwear - Identification of defects during visual inspection - Vocabulary (ISO 20537:2025)

This document defines the most common terms related to defects that occur in the manufacture, storage and usage of footwear and that can be determined during visual inspection of the end product. NOTE The photos are given as examples and do not represent all possible instances.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20537:2025; EN ISO 20537:2025

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN IEC 63169:2020/A1:2025

Electrical household and similar cooling and freezing appliances - Food preservation

Amendment to EN IEC 63169:2020

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63169:2020/AMD1:2024; EN IEC 63169:2020/A1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63169:2020

EVS-EN ISO 17715:2025

Flour from wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) - Amperometric method for starch damage measurement (ISO 17715:2025)

This document specifies an amperometric method to determine the content of damaged starch in flour. It is applicable to all flour samples from the industrial or laboratory milling of wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). NOTE 1 Wheat can be milled in the laboratory in accordance with the methods described in ISO 27971[9] or in the BIPEA guidance document BY.102.D[10]. NOTE 2 In the absence of validity studies, the results on semi-wholemeal or wholemeal flour, although able to meet the conditions of repeatability given in Clause 9, require careful interpretation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17715:2025; EN ISO 17715:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17715:2015

EVS-EN ISO 18363-2:2025

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of fatty-acid-bound chloropropanediols (MCPDs) and glycidol by GC/MS - Part 2: Method using slow alkaline transesterification and measurement for 2-MCPD, 3-MCPD and glycidol (ISO 18363-2:2025)

This document specifies a procedure for the parallel determination of glycidol together with 2-MCPD and 3-MCPD present in bound or free form in oils and fats. The method is based on alkaline-catalysed ester cleavage, transformation of the released glycidol into monobromopropanediol (MBPD) and derivatisation of the derived free diols (MCPD and MBPD) with phenylboronic acid (PBA). Though free MCPD and glycidol are supposed to be present in fats and oils in low to negligible quantities only, in the event that free analytes are present, they would contribute proportionately to the results. The results always being the sum of the

free and the bound form of a single analyte. This method is applicable to solid and liquid fats and oils. This document can also apply to animal fats and used frying oils and fats, but a validation study is undertaken before the analysis of these matrices. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18363-2:2025; EN ISO 18363-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18363-2:2018

EVS-EN ISO 5530-1:2025

Wheat flour - Physical characteristics of doughs - Part 1: Determination of water absorption and rheological properties using a farinograph (ISO 5530-1:2025)

This document specifies a method using a farinograph for the determination of the water absorption of flours and the mixing behaviour of doughs made from them by a constant flour mass procedure or by a constant dough mass procedure. The method is applicable to experimental and commercial flours from wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). NOTE This document is related to ICC 115/1[5] and AACC Method 54-21.02[6].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5530-1:2025; EN ISO 5530-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5530-1:2015

EVS-EN ISO 5530-2:2025

Wheat flour - Physical characteristics of doughs - Part 2: Determination of rheological properties using an extensograph (ISO 5530-2:2025)

This document specifies a method using an extensograph for the determination of the rheological properties of wheat flour doughs in an extension test. The recorded load–extension curve is used to assess the general quality of flour and its response to improving agents. The method is applicable to experimental and commercial flours from wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). NOTE 1 This document is related to ICC 114[5] and AACC Method 54-10[6]. NOTE 2 For dough preparation, a farinograph is used (see 6.2)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5530-2:2025; EN ISO 5530-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5530-2:2015

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2025

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO 16486-3:2025)

This document specifies the physical and mechanical properties of fittings made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. The ISO 16486 series is applicable to PA-U piping systems, the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In particular, this document lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of fittings. In conjunction with the other parts of the ISO 16486 series, this document is applicable to PA-U fittings, their joints, joints with components of PA-U and joints with mechanical fittings of other materials, and to the following fitting types: — fusion fittings (electrofusion fittings and butt fusion fittings), and — transition fittings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16486-3:2025; EN ISO 16486-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2020

EVS-EN ISO 22854:2025

Liquid petroleum products - Determination of hydrocarbon types and oxygenates in automotive-motor gasoline and in ethanol (E85) automotive fuel - Multidimensional gas chromatography method (ISO 22854:2025)

This document specifies the gas chromatographic (GC) method for the determination of saturated, olefinic and aromatic hydrocarbons in automotive motor gasoline, small engine petrol and ethanol (E85) automotive fuel. Additionally, the benzene and toluene content, oxygenated compounds and the total oxygen content can be determined. Although specifically developed for the analysis of automotive motor gasoline that contains oxygenates, this test method can also be applied to other hydrocarbon streams having similar boiling ranges, such as naphthas and reformates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22854:2025; EN ISO 22854:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22854:2021

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 683-2:2024/AC:2025

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Finstock - Part 2: Mechanical properties

This document specifies the mechanical properties of wrought aluminium and wrought aluminium alloy finstock. The chemical composition limits of these materials are specified in EN 573 3, unless otherwise agreed between supplier and purchaser. The designations of wrought aluminium and wrought aluminium alloys and the temper designations used in this document are specified in EN 573 3, and the temper designations are defined in EN 515.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 683-2:2024/AC:2025
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 683-2:2024

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 14544:2025

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature - Determination of compressive properties (ISO 14544:2025)

This document specifies procedures for determination of the compressive behaviour of ceramic matrix composite materials with continuous fibre reinforcement at elevated temperature in air, vacuum and inert gas atmospheres. This document applies to all ceramic matrix composites with a continuous fibre reinforcement, uni-directional (1D), bidirectional (2D) and multi-directional (xD, with x > 2), tested along one principal axis of reinforcement or off axis conditions for 2D and xD materials. This document also applies to carbon-fibre-reinforced carbon matrix composites (also known as carbon/carbon or C/C). Two cases of testing are distinguished: compression between platens and compression using grips.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14544:2025; EN ISO 14544:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14544:2016

EVS-EN ISO 14574:2025

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature - Determination of tensile properties (ISO 14574:2025)

This document specifies procedures for determination of the tensile behaviour of ceramic matrix composite materials with continuous fibre reinforcement at elevated temperature in air, vacuum and inert gas atmospheres. This method applies to all ceramic matrix composites with a continuous fibre reinforcement, uni-directional (1D), bidirectional (2D) and multi-directional (xD, with x> 2), tested along one principal axis of reinforcement or off axis conditions for 2D and xD materials. This method also applies to carbon-fibre-reinforced carbon matrix composites (also known as carbon/carbon or C/C). NOTE In most cases, ceramic matrix composites to be used at high temperature in air are coated with an anti-oxidation coating.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14574:2025; EN ISO 14574:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14574:2016

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

CWA 18174:2025

Plastics - Recycled plastics - Characterization of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) recyclates

This document specifies the main characteristics and associated test methods for assessing of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) recyclates intended for use in the production of semi-finished/finished products. It is intended to support parties involved in the use of PVB obtained by mechanical recycling (rPVB) to agree on specifications for specific and generic applications. This document is applicable without prejudice to any existing legislation. This document does not cover the characterization of plastic waste, which is covered by EN 15347-1 [1], neither traceability topics which are covered by EN 15343.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 18174:2025

EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2025

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO 16486-3:2025)

This document specifies the physical and mechanical properties of fittings made from unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) in accordance with ISO 16486-1, intended to be buried and used for the supply of gaseous fuels. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods to which it refers. The ISO 16486 series is applicable to PA-U piping systems, the components of which are connected by fusion jointing and/or mechanical jointing. In particular, this document lays down dimensional characteristics and requirements for the marking of fittings. In conjunction with the other parts of the ISO 16486 series, this document is applicable to PA-U fittings, their joints, joints with components of PA-U and joints with mechanical fittings of other materials, and to the following fitting types: — fusion fittings (electrofusion fittings and butt fusion fittings), and — transition fittings.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 16486-3:2025; EN ISO 16486-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2020

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS 908-1:2025

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

Arvutusjuhend käsitleb materjalide soojuserijuhtivuste, materjalikihtide soojustakistuse ja välisõhuga kontaktis olevate läbipaistmatute piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutust. Arvutusjuhise käsitlusalasse ei kuulu uksed, aknad ja muud avatäited või pinnases soojuslevi arvutus ning tarindid, mis on projekteeritud õhku läbilaskvaks. Materjalide soojuserijuhtivuse deklareeritud ja arvutusväärtuste määramise meetodid kehtivad arvutuslikel keskkonnatemperatuuridel vahemikus -30 °C kuni +60 °C. Soojuserijuhtivuse temperatuurija niiskusepõhised teisendustegurid kehtivad keskmistel temperatuuridel vahemikus 0 °C kuni 30 °C. Piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutusmeetod põhineb materjalide ja toodete soojuserijuhtivuse või soojustakistuse arvutusväärtusel. Meetodit saab rakendada selliste tarindite ja tarindiosade puhul, mis koosnevad soojuslikult homogeensetest kihtidest (mille seas võivad olla õhkvahed) või soojuslikult mittehomogeensetest kihtidest (välja arvatud juhtumid, kus soojustuskihis on oluline külmasild).

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 908-1:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 908-1:2016/AC:2024

EVS-EN 12209:2025

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Mehaanilised lukukorpused ja vasturauad. Omadused ja katsemeetodid
Building hardware - Mechanically operated locks and locking plates - Characteristics and test methods

See dokument spetsifitseerib mehaaniliste lukukorpuste ja nende vasturaudade tooteomadused ja katsemeetodid. See dokument hõlmab mehaanilised lukukorpused ja nende vasturauad, mis on kas tervikuna ühe tootja toodetud ja turule viidud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud koostisosadest kokku pandud ja mis on kavandatud koos kasutamiseks. See dokument ei hõlma hinnangut toote osa kohta spetsiifiliste tuletõkke- ja/või suitsutõkkeuksekomplektide tulepüsivusse. See dokument ei ole rakendatav mehaanilistele/elektromehaanilistele, silindrilistele lukukorpustele, käepidemetele, akende lukkudele, tabalukkudele, seifilukkudele, mööblilukkudele või vanglalukkudele. See dokument ei määratle mehaaniliselt toimivaid mitmepunktilukukorpuseid ja nende vasturaudu, mis on määratletud standardis EN 15685.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12209:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12209:2016

EVS-EN 13084-1:2025

Vabalt seisvad korstnad. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Free-standing chimneys - Part 1: General requirements

See dokument sisaldab üldnõudeid ja põhikriteeriumeid igat tüüpi vabalt seisvate (konstruktiivselt iseseisvate) korstnate, sealhulgas nende vooderdised, projekteerimiseks ja ehitamiseks. Samuti kehtib see dokument ehitistega ühendatud korstnate puhul, kui on täidetud vähemalt üks järgmistest kriteeriumidest: — külgjuhikute vahekaugus on rohkem kui 4 m; — vabalt seisva osa kõrgus kõige ülemise tugikonstruktsiooni kinnituse kohal on rohkem kui 3 m; — vabalt seisva osa kõrgus kõige ülemise tugikonstruktsiooni kinnituse kohal on ristkülikukujulise ristlõikega korstna puhul suurem kui viiekordne kõige väiksem välismõõde. Selleks et verifitseerida vabalt seisvate korstnate mehaanilist vastupidavust, stabiilsust ja kasutusohutust, võetakse nende projekteerimisel arvesse kasutustingimusi ja muid mõjusid. Üksikasjalikud nõuded seoses konkreetse projekteerimisega on toodud standardites, mis käsitlevad betoonkorstnate, teraskorstnate ja nende vooderdiste, aga ka satelliitkomponentidega mastide ehitamist. EN 13084 sarja muudes osades tuuakse välja reeglid, mille kohaselt kasutatakse standardile EN 1443 (ja seotud tootestandarditele) vastavaid süsteemi korstnatooteid konstruktiivselt iseseisvate korstnatena. See dokument ei hõlma lööri ühendustorude projekteerimist ja ehitamist.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13084-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13084-1:2007

EVS-EN ISO 19650-6:2025

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management using building information modelling - Part 6: Health and safety information (ISO 19650-6:2025)

This document specifies concepts and principles for classifying, sharing and delivering health and safety information collaboratively, to secure the economic, environmental and social benefits. This document: a) specifies requirements for the collaborative sharing of structured health and safety information throughout project and asset life cycles; b) supports the digitization of structured health and safety information in project and asset life cycles progressively from the outset; c) provides specification on how health and safety information is shared for use throughout project and asset life cycle; d) sets out a health and safety information cycle framework for the identification, use, sharing and generalization of health and safety information through information management processes. This document is applicable to individuals and organizations that contribute to and

influence the procurement, design, construction, use (including maintenance) and end-of-life of building and infrastructure assets. The principles and requirements of this document can be applied equally to delivery or in-use phases not using BIM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19650-6:2025; EN ISO 19650-6:2025

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

Standardi EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011 muudatus.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11:2017
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12:2023

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12+A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009, modified + IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

IEC 60364 osa 5-52 käsitleb juhistike valikut ja paigaldamist. MÄRKUS 1 See standard käib ka kaitsejuhtide kohta; lisanõuded kaitsejuhtidele on esitatud standardis IEC 60364-5-54. MÄRKUS 2 Juhised IEC 60364 osa 5-52 kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 61200-52. EE MÄRKUS Juhis IEC/TS 61200-52 (Ed. 1.0, 5. märts 1993) „Electrical installation guide – Part 52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems“ käsitleb juhistike valiku ja paigaldamise üldpõhimõtteid. Samuti on valminud selle juhise teise väljaande (Ed. 2.0) eelnõu. Samuti on ette nähtud nõuded kaablite valikuks, arvestades standardis EN 13501-1 esitatud liigitust reageerimise järgi tulele, kooskõlas EL-i ehitustoodete määrusega (CPR). MÄRKUS 3 Kuna ehitustoodete määrus nõuab, et tootja deklareeriks kaablite vastupidavust tulele Euroopa Liidus tavaliselt kasutatava protseduuri ja liigituse kohaselt, on liikmesriigi vastutusel määratleda, millist standardi EN 13501-6 kohast klassi nõutakse iga erirakenduse või -paigaldise puhul. Rahvuslikud seadusjärgsed nõuded võivad seetõttu ületada selles väljaandes nõutavaid klasse.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-5-52:2009; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/COR1:2011; HD 60364-5-52:2011; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A11:2017; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A12:2022; EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/AC:2023; HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025; IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A11:2017
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A12:2023
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11:2017
Konsolideerib dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12:2023

93 RAJATISED

EVS-EN ISO 19650-6:2025

Organization and digitization of information about buildings and civil engineering works, including building information modelling (BIM) - Information management using building information modelling - Part 6: Health and safety information (ISO 19650-6:2025)

This document specifies concepts and principles for classifying, sharing and delivering health and safety information collaboratively, to secure the economic, environmental and social benefits. This document: a) specifies requirements for the collaborative sharing of structured health and safety information throughout project and asset life cycles; b) supports the digitization of structured health and safety information in project and asset life cycles progressively from the outset; c) provides specification on how health and safety information is shared for use throughout project and asset life cycle; d) sets out a health and safety information cycle framework for the identification, use, sharing and generalization of health and safety information through information management processes. This document is applicable to individuals and organizations that contribute to and influence the procurement, design, construction, use (including maintenance) and end-of-life of building and infrastructure assets. The principles and requirements of this document can be applied equally to delivery or in-use phases not using BIM.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19650-6:2025; EN ISO 19650-6:2025

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN IEC 63169:2020/A1:2025

Electrical household and similar cooling and freezing appliances - Food preservation

Amendment to EN IEC 63169:2020

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63169:2020/AMD1:2024; EN IEC 63169:2020/A1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63169:2020

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS 929:2016
Tarkvõrk. Terminoloogia
Smart grid. Terminology

Keel: et
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 61355-1:2008
Classification and designation of documents for plants, systems and equipment - Part 1: Rules and classification tables

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61355-1:2008; EN 61355-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 81355-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC 15504-1:2007
Infotehnoloogia. Protsesside hindamine. Osa 1: Mõisted ja sõnastik
Information technology - Process assessment - Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC 33001:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

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

EVS-EN 62309:2004
Dependability of products containing reused parts - Requirements for functionality and tests

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62309:2004; EN 62309:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62309:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

07 LOODUS- JA RAKENDUSTEADUSED

CWA 17815:2021
Materials characterisation - Terminology, metadata and classification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17815:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CWA 17815:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 15004-1:2019
Statsionaarsed tulekustutussüsteemid. Gaaskustutussüsteemid. Osa 1: Projekteerimine, paigaldamine ja hooldamine
Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems - Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:2015, modified)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 15004-1:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15004-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 12127-2:2008

Kaitseriietus leegi ja kuumuse vastu. Kaitseriietuse või selle koostismaterjali soojusülekande määramine kokkupuutel. Osa 2: Kukkuva silindri põhjustatud kuumus kokkupuutel
Clothing for protection against heat and flame - Determination of contact heat transmission through protective clothing or constituent materials - Part 2: Test method using contact heat produced by dropping small cylinders

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12127-2:2007; EN ISO 12127-2:2007
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 13855:2010

Masinaohutus. Ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha määramine inimese kehaosade lähenemiskiirusest lähtudes
Safety of machinery - Positioning of protective equipment with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13855:2010; EN ISO 13855:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13855:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 20553:2017

Kiirguskaitse. Radioaktiivse materjaliga sisemise saastumise ohuga tööalaselt kokku puutuvate töötajate seire
Radiation protection - Monitoring of workers occupationally exposed to a risk of internal contamination with radioactive material (ISO 20553:2006)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 20553:2006; EN ISO 20553:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 20553:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

CWA 17815:2021

Materials characterisation - Terminology, metadata and classification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 17815:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CWA 17815:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

19 KATSETAMINE

EVS-EN ISO 15708-2:2019

Non-destructive testing - Radiation methods for Computed tomography - Part 2: Principles, equipment and samples (ISO 15708-2:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15708-2:2017; EN ISO 15708-2:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15708-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 16823:2014

Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing - Transmission technique (ISO 16823:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16823:2012; EN ISO 16823:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16823:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 62309:2004

Dependability of products containing reused parts - Requirements for functionality and tests

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62309:2004; EN 62309:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62309:2025

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3506-3:2010

Korrosioonikindlast roostevabast terasest kinnitusdetailide mehaanilised omadused. Osa 3: Tõmbepingega koormamata seadekruvid ja samalaadsed kinnitusdetailid
Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless-steel fasteners - Part 3: Set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3506-3:2009; EN ISO 3506-3:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3506-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 3506-4:2010

Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners - Part 4: Tapping screws

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3506-4:2009; EN ISO 3506-4:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3506-4:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

CR 13642:1999

Flanges and their joints - Design rules for gasketed circular flange connections - Background information

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CR 13642:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TR 1591-6:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-2:2016

Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 2: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid rõhu- ja vaakumsüsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 2: Requirements and test/assessment methods for pressure and vacuum systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-2:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-3:2016

Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 3: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid tsisternide vedelikusüsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 3: Requirements and test/assessment methods for liquid systems for tanks

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-3:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-3:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-4:2016

Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 4: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid sensoripõhistele lekke avastamise süsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 4: Requirements and test/assessment methods for sensor based leak detection systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-4:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-4:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-5:2016

Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 5: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid tsisternisisestele mõõdiksüsteemidele ja survetorustike süsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 5: Requirements and test/assessment methods for in-tank gauge systems and pressurised pipework systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-5:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-5:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-7:2016

Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 7: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid vaheruumidele, lekkekaitsevoodritele ja lekkekaitseümbristele
Leak detection systems - Part 7: Requirements and test/assessment methods for interstitial spaces, leak detection linings and leak detection jackets

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-7:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11118:2015

Gas cylinders - Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders - Specification and test methods (ISO 11118:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11118:2015; EN ISO 11118:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11118:2025
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11118:2015/A1:2020
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 11118:2015/A1:2020

Gas cylinders - Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders - Specification and test methods - Amendment 1 (ISO 11118:2015/Amd 1:2019)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11118:2015/Amd 1:2019; EN ISO 11118:2015/A1:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11118:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 14343:2017

Welding consumables - Wire electrodes, strip electrodes, wires and rods for arc welding of stainless and heat resisting steels - Classification (ISO 14343:2017)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14343:2017; EN ISO 14343:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14343:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN ISO 14903:2017

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14903:2017; EN ISO 14903:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14903:2025
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN ISO 14903:2017/prA1
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 22765:2019

Nuclear fuel technology - Sintered (U,Pu)O2 pellets - Guidance for ceramographic preparation for microstructure examination (ISO 22765:2016)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22765:2016; EN ISO 22765:2019

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22765:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 13160-2:2016
Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 2: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid rõhu- ja vaakumsüsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 2: Requirements and test/assessment methods for pressure and vacuum systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-2:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-2:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-4:2016
Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 4: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid sensoripõhistele lekke avastamise süsteemidele
Leak detection systems - Part 4: Requirements and test/assessment methods for sensor based leak detection systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-4:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-4:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13160-7:2016
Lekke avastamise süsteemid. Osa 7: Nõuded ja katse-/hindamismeetodid vaheruumidele, lekkekaitsevoodritele ja lekkekaitseümbristele
Leak detection systems - Part 7: Requirements and test/assessment methods for interstitial spaces, leak detection linings and leak detection jackets

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13160-7:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13160-7:2016+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019
Optical fibres - Part 1-40: Attenuation measurement methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60793-1-40:2019; EN IEC 60793-1-40:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60793-1-40:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 19168-1:2021
Geographic information - Geospatial API for features - Part 1: Core (ISO 19168-1:2020)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19168-1:2020; EN ISO 19168-1:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19168-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC 15504-1:2007
Infotehnoloogia. Protsesside hindamine. Osa 1: Mõisted ja sõnastik
Information technology - Process assessment - Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 15504-1:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC 33001:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC 18019:2008

Tarkvara- ja süsteemitehnika. Juhised rakendustarkvara kasutajadokumentatsiooni kavandamiseks ja koostamiseks (ISO/IEC 18019:2004)
Software and system engineering — Guidelines for the design and preparation of user documentation for application software (ISO/IEC 18019:2004)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 18019:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC 6592:2002

Infotehnoloogia. Arvutipõhiste rakendussüsteemide dokumenteerimise suunised
Information technology - Guidelines for the documentation of computer-based application systems

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 6592:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2013

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Elutsükli infosaaduste (dokumentatsiooni) sisu
Systems and software engineering -- Content of life-cycle information products (documentation) (ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2011)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 15289:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 12312-5:2021

Õhusõidukite maapealsed teenindusseadmed. Erinõuded. Osa 5: Lennukite tankimisseadmed
Aircraft ground support equipment - Specific requirements - Part 5: Aircraft fuelling equipment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12312-5:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12312-5:2021+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 17715:2015

Flour from wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) - Amperometric method for starch damage measurement (ISO 17715:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17715:2013; EN ISO 17715:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17715:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 18363-2:2018

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Determination of fatty-acid-bound chloropropanediols (MCPDs) and glycidol by GC/MS - Part 2: Method using slow alkaline transesterification and measurement for 2-MCPD, 3-MCPD and glycidol (ISO 18363-2:2018)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18363-2:2018; EN ISO 18363-2:2018
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 18363-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 5530-1:2015

Wheat flour - Physical characteristics of doughs - Part 1: Determination of water absorption and rheological properties using a farinograph (ISO 5530-1:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5530-1:2013; EN ISO 5530-1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5530-1:2025

Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 5530-2:2015

Wheat flour - Physical characteristics of doughs - Part 2: Determination of rheological properties using an extensograph (ISO 5530-2:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5530-2:2012; EN ISO 5530-2:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5530-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2020

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO 16486-3:2020)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16486-3:2020; EN ISO 16486-3:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 22854:2021

Vedelkütused. Süsivesinikrühmade ja hapnikku sisaldavate ühendite määramine mootoribensiinis ja etanoolkütuses (E85). Mitmemõõtmeline gaaskromatograafiline meetod Liquid petroleum products - Determination of hydrocarbon types and oxygenates in automotive-motor gasoline and in ethanol (E85) automotive fuel - Multidimensional gas chromatography method (ISO 22854:2021)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22854:2021; EN ISO 22854:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 22854:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 14544:2016

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature - Determination of compression properties (ISO 14544:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14544:2013; EN ISO 14544:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14544:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 14574:2016

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Mechanical properties of ceramic composites at high temperature - Determination of tensile properties (ISO 14574:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14574:2013; EN ISO 14574:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14574:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2020

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) piping systems with fusion jointing and mechanical jointing - Part 3: Fittings (ISO 16486-3:2020)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16486-3:2020; EN ISO 16486-3:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 16486-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS 908-1:2016

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

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EVS 908-1:2016/AC:2024
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 908-1:2025
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 908-1:2016/AC:2024
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS 908-1:2016/AC:2024

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

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 908-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 12209:2016

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Mehaanilised lukukorpused ja vasturauad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Building hardware - Mechanically operated locks and locking plates - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 12209:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12209:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 13084-1:2007

Free-standing chimneys - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13084-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13084-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

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

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

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

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

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-ISO 8601-2:2019/prA1

Kuupäev ja kellaaeg. Andmeesitus infovahetuses. Osa 2: Laiendused. Muudatus 1: Canonical expressions, extensions to time scale components and date time arithmetic
Date and time — Representations for information interchange — Part 2: Extensions — Amendment 1: Canonical expressions, extensions to time scale components and date time arithmetic (ISO 8601-2:2019/Amd 1:2025, identical)

Standardi EVS-ISO 8601-2:2019 muudatus.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8601-2:2019/Amd 1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 8601-2:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 22324

Security and resilience - Emergency management - Guidelines for colour-coded alert (ISO 22324:2022)

This International Standard establishes the colour codes for expressing the degree of safety or danger. The colour codes should be used to gain the attention of both first response personnel and/or the people at risk about the severity of situation to solicit them to seek more information or to take appropriate safety actions specified by prior notification. Unlike safety signs which convey static information, colour codes should be used to let the people at risk know the recent changes in status in terms of safety-danger continuum . The colours between red and green in terms of hue will be used to express the status in terms of safety-danger continuum. The degree of safetydanger continuum should be less than nine because of human capacity to distinguish at one time. This standard is applicable to all locations and all sectors where safety-related questions may be posed. However, it is not applicable to, generally speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22324:2022; prEN ISO 22324

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 22739

Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies - Vocabulary (ISO 22739:2024)

This document provides fundamental terminology for blockchain and distributed ledger technologies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22739:2024; prEN ISO 22739
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22739:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 5259-1

Artificial intelligence - Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) - Part 1: Overview, terminology, and examples (ISO/IEC 5259-1:2024)

This document provides the means for understanding and associating the individual documents of the ISO/IEC “Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and ML” series and is the foundation for conceptual understanding of data quality for analytics and machine learning. It also discusses associated technologies and examples (e.g. use cases and usage scenarios

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 5259-1:2024; prEN ISO/IEC 5259-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

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

prEN ISO 22324

Security and resilience - Emergency management - Guidelines for colour-coded alert (ISO 22324:2022)

This International Standard establishes the colour codes for expressing the degree of safety or danger. The colour codes should be used to gain the attention of both first response personnel and/or the people at risk about the severity of situation to solicit them to seek more information or to take appropriate safety actions specified by prior notification. Unlike safety signs which convey static information, colour codes should be used to let the people at risk know the recent changes in status in terms of safety-danger continuum . The colours between red and green in terms of hue will be used to express the status in terms of safety-danger continuum. The degree of safetydanger continuum should be less than nine because of human capacity to distinguish at one time. This standard is applicable to all locations and all sectors where safety-related questions may be posed. However, it is not applicable to, generally speaking, to those sectors subject to a regulation which may differ.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22324:2022; prEN ISO 22324

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 22329

Security and resilience - Emergency management - Guidelines for the use of social media in emergencies (ISO 22329:2021)

This document specifies guidelines for a use of social media in emergency management. It gives guidance on how to use social media before, during and after an emergency and how social media can support the work of emergency services. On the one hand, these guidelines are directed to authorities (governmental as well as non-governmental organisations) involved in emergency management. On the other hand, they are directed to citizens who want to use social media in emergency situations. These guidelines shall help social media users to use these new media as efficiently as possible.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22329:2021; prEN ISO 22329

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN IEC 62387:2022/prAB:2025

Radiation protection instrumentation - Dosimetry systems with integrating passive detectors for individual, workplace and environmental monitoring of photon and beta radiation

This document applies to all kinds of passive dosimetry systems that are used for measuring: – the personal dose equivalent Hp(10) (for individual whole body monitoring), – the personal dose equivalent Hp(3) (for individual eye lens monitoring), – the personal dose equivalent Hp(0,07) (for both individual whole body skin and local skin for extremity monitoring), – the ambient dose equivalent H*(10) (for workplace and environmental monitoring), – the directional dose equivalent H'(3) (for workplace and environmental monitoring), or – the directional dose equivalent H'(0,07) (for workplace and environmental monitoring). This document applies to dosimetry systems that measure external photon and/or beta radiation in the dose range between 0,01 mSv and 10 Sv.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62387:2022/prAB:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62387:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 13381-11

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 11: Applied protection to solid steel bars in tension based on mechanically loaded fire tests

This document describes the test and assessment procedure for determining the contribution of reactive fire protection systems to the fire resistance of solid steel bars used as tension members, when exposed to the standard temperature/time curve specified

in EN 1363-1. In special circumstances, where specified in National Building Regulations, there can be a need to subject reactive fire protection systems to a slow heating curve (smouldering fire) as defined in EN 1363-2. The corresponding test and assessment procedure are described in Annex E. The fire protection performance is determined by testing mechanically loaded steel bars in horizontal orientation. Information regarding the testing of additional unloaded specimens is given to assess the influence of the bar orientation and smouldering fire behaviour. The principles of the testing and assessment procedure can also be applied for other section shapes such as angles, channels and flats. This document does not include steel bars used as reinforcement in concrete construction. The document is applicable to steel bars up to a maximum diameter of 130 mm. In the case of rectangular bars, the maximum edge length shall be limited to 130 mm with a maximum aspect ratio of 2:1 against the shorter edge length. The test programme and the assessment are designed to cover: - a range of valid fire protection classification periods; - a range of thickness of the applied reactive fire protection system; - a range of steel bar dimensions and profiles; - a range of specified design temperatures; - a range of load utilisation factors in case of fire; - a range of bar orientation. This document also provides the assessment procedure, which prescribes how the analysis of the test data shall be made and gives guidance on the procedures by which interpolation shall be undertaken. The assessment procedure is used to establish: a) on the basis of data derived from mechanically loaded testing steel bar, any practical constraints on the use of the reactive fire protection system under fire test conditions (the physical performance); b) on the basis of the temperature data derived from testing steel bar the thermal properties of the reactive fire protection system (the thermal performance). The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined together with permitted direct application of the results to different steel types and sizes over the range of thicknesses of the applied reactive fire protection system tested.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13381-11

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 15004-2

Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems - Part 2: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for FK-5-1-12 extinguishant (ISO 14520-5:2024, modified)

This document specifies requirements for gaseous fire-extinguishing systems, with respect to FK-5-1-12 extinguishant. It includes details of physical properties, specification, usage and safety aspects. This document is applicable only to systems operating at nominal pressures of 25 bar, 34,5 bar, 42 bar, 50 bar and 70 bar1 with nitrogen propellant. This does not preclude the use of other systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15004-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15004-2:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 18069

Water quality - Minimum requirements for the selection, installation, validation, and operation of continuous measuring devices

This document specifies requirements for the selection, installation, qualification, and operation of continuous measuring devices (CMDs). The overall objective is to obtain representative and reliable measurements when using CMDs to monitor water quality. This document applies to continuous measuring devices for monitoring physical and chemical parameters in different types of water.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18069

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 62321-13:2025

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 13: Bisphenol A in plastics by liquid chromatography-diode array detection (LC-DAD), liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) and liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

This International standard specifies three techniques for the determination of free Bisphenol A (BPA) in plastics of electrotechnical products. The liquid chromatography – diode array detector (LC-DAD) and liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LC-MS) and liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). These test methods are described in the normative part of this standard. These test methods have been evaluated for use with PC, PC/ABS, PP matrices containing free BPA between 20 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg as shown in the 131 IIS 13 results in Annex C and IIS 13 results in Annex D. The use of these methods for BPA concentration ranges of plastics, other than those specified in Annex C, Annex D has not been evaluated.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 111/799/CDV; prEN IEC 62321-13:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 63369-1:2025

Methodology for the carbon footprint calculation applicable to industrial lithium-ion batteries

This document is part of a series. The first part addresses general requirements and methodology whereas the second part addresses applications of the methodology. This document provides a comprehensive methodology for the calculation of carbon footprint of industrial type Li-ion battery systems from cradle to grave. Second life and/or usage that was not intended when the

battery is put on the market is not taken into account. This document along with the other parts of the standard does not pertain to Li-ion batteries of portable type or for use in electric road vehicles The definition of the parameters used for the calculation allows for an improved comparability of results for all rechargeable Li-ion chemistries. Classes of representative products are defined in this document to allow comparison inside each class. This methodology, based on the data provided by the battery manufacturer, is mainly intended for use by the battery purchaser or the battery end-user in order to compare the carbon footprint to select between battery systems being considered for their use over their Reference Service Life 191 (RSL). The methodology can also be used for a variety of purposes such as for battery system development, eco-design and participation in voluntary or mandatory programs. After cell manufacturing, and for the benefit of any downstream user, an intermediate collection of data such as the data for processes & material components, related to carbon footprint weight of the cell, can be performed by the cell manufacturer. Primary data are to be collected by cell/components manufacturers. This document with the other parts of the standard offers also general guidance for the specific application of ISO 14067 to such a calculation. The methodology in this document is based exclusively on attributional LCA. The carbon footprint calculation of charging equipment and power conversion equipment is not covered in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 63369-1:2025; 21A/910/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN ISO 11553-2

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 2: Safety requirements for hand-held or hand-operated laser processing machines (ISO/DIS 11553-2:2025)

This document specifies the requirements for hand-held or hand-operated laser processing machines (HLM) and their components as well as assemblies. HLM is the machine in which laser radiation is generated, where the laser provides sufficient energy/power to cause a phase transition in a part of the workpiece and where the laser output or workpiece to be processed is guided manually or hand-held during the laser process. HLM includes the laser device, beam-guiding device (e.g., mirror, fibre, lenses), beam-shaping device (e.g., telescope, focusing), and controls. The laser assembly as an integral part of the HLM or only the laser processing head is hand-held or hand-operated during the laser process. This document does not apply: — to laser processing machines which are remotely controlled by a manual controller (hand-operated controller), such as joy sticks, keyboard, etc., without touching a workpiece or a part mechanically connected with the laser processing head by using the hand(s) of the operator (user). — to laser processing machines without a drive system which may not belong to machinery. And the laser processing apparatus without moving parts, which may not be considered as machinery in “Type C standard”. NOTE “hand-operated laser processing machine” is synonymous with “hand-guided laser processing machine” in this document. Hand-operated laser processing machines often use manual force reduction means such as wheels, supports, etc., for manual positioning of the laser processing heads or the workpieces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-2; prEN ISO 11553-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 13196

Soil quality - Screening soils for selected elements by energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry using a handheld or portable instrument (ISO/DIS 13196:2025)

ISO 13196:2013 specifies the procedure for screening soils and soil-like materials for selected elements when handheld or portable energy-dispersive XRF spectrometers are used. This quick method is assumed to be applied on-site to obtain qualitative or semiquantitative data that assists decisions on further sampling strategy for assessing soil quality. The higher the efforts for pretreatment used on soil samples, the better the analytical results can be expected. ISO 13196:2013 does not explicitly specify elements for which it is applicable, since the applicability depends on the performance of the apparatus and the objective of the screening. The elements which can be determined are limited by the performance of the instruments used, the concentration of the element present in the soil, and the requirements of the investigation (e.g. guideline value). For Hg, Cd, Co, Mo, V and Sb, a majority of instruments are not sensitive enough to reach sufficiently low limits of quantification (LOQ) to meet the requirements (limit or threshold values) set in the ordinances of different countries. In this case, other methods need to be employed to measure these low concentrations. Usually, wet chemical methods are used, based on aqua regia extracts, in combination with optical or mass spectrometric (MS) methods like atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS), inductively coupled plasma/optical emission spectrometry (ICP/OES) or ICP/MS.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 13196; prEN ISO 13196
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13196:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 14093

Mechanism for financing local adaptation to climate change - Performance-based climate resilience grants - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14093:2022)

This document establishes an approach and methodology for a country-based mechanism to channel climate finance to subnational authorities to support climate change adaptation and to increase local resilience thereby contributing to the achievement of the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country-based mechanism uses performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level, offering strong incentives for performance improvements in enhanced resilience. This document provides requirements and guidelines and is applicable to organizations such as national and subnational authorities, donors, companies, financial institutions and international organizations that are involved in implementing a country-based mechanism for channelling climate finance to

subnational authorities to support climate change adaptation and resilience. NOTE Another mechanism for supporting local adaptation is by direct support at the local level by donors without any financial flows from national government.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14093:2022; prEN ISO 14093

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEVS-ISO 14066

Keskkonnaalane teave. Kompetentsusnõuded keskkonnaalase teabe valideerimis- ja tõendamisrühmale
Environmental information. Competence requirements for teams validating and verifying environmental information (ISO 14066:2023, identical)

See dokument määratleb valideerimis- ja tõendamisrühmade kompetentsusnõuded (k.a tehnilised eksperdid) ja sõltumatud ülevaatajad. EE MÄRKUS terminid valideerimis- ja tõendamisrühm (inglise keeles validation and verification team) on juhtimissüsteemi standardites kasutusel ka terminitena vastavalt kasutuskohasuse ja nõuetekohasuse tõendamisrühm. See dokument kehtib kõikidele organisatsioonidele, mis kavandavad ja viivad läbi välist või sisemist valideerimist, tõendamist ja kokkulepitud protseduure (KLP). See dokument ei ole seotud ühegi konkreetse keskkonnateabe programmiga. Kui konkreetne keskkonnateabe programm on rakendatavad, siis selle keskkonna teabe programmi kompetentsusnõuded lisanduvad käesoleva dokumendi nõudetele. MÄRKUS Personali kompetentsuse haldamisprotsess on määratletud standardis ISO 14065:2020 p.7.3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14066:2023
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 14066:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 12186

Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure control stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This document describes the functional requirements relevant for design, materials, construction, testing and operation of gas pressure control stations to ensure their reliability in terms of safety of the station itself and the downstream system and continuity of service. This document is applicable for gas pressure control stations which are part of gas transmission or distribution systems for hydrogen, and hydrogen rich, and methane rich gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or toxic or corrosive gases are not covered by this document. This document does not apply to gas pressure control stations in operation prior to the publication of this standard. However, Annex D of this document can be used as guidance for the evaluation of stations in operation prior to the publication of this document, regarding the change of the type of gas, e.g. repurposing for the use with hydrogen. The stations covered by this document have a maximum upstream operating pressure, which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures, this standard can be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to 2000 kW based on the gross calorific value or less, EN 12279 applies. This document contains the basic system requirements for gas pressure control stations. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined control and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this document do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this document are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The objective of this document is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality and safety management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12186
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 13001-3-6

Cranes - General design - Part 3-6: Limit states and proof of competence of machinery - Hydraulic cylinders

This document is to be used together with the other generic parts of the EN 13001 series of standards, see Annex E, as well as pertinent crane type product EN standards, and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to, by design and theoretical verification, prevent mechanical hazards of hydraulic cylinders that are part of the load carrying structures of cranes. Hydraulic piping, hoses and connectors used with the cylinders are not within the scope of this document, as well as cylinders made from other material than carbon steel. NOTE 1 Specific requirements for particular crane types are given in the appropriate European product standards, see Annex E. The significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during intended use are identified in Annex F. Clauses 4 to 7 of this document provide requirements and methods to reduce or eliminate these risks: a) exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue); b) elastic instability (column buckling). NOTE 2 EN 13001-3-6 deals only with the limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 13001-3-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13001-3-6:2018+A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN IEC 62541-7:2025
OPC Unified Architecture - Part 7: Profiles

This document specifies value and structure of Profiles in the OPC Unified Architecture. The actual Profiles are maintained in an online database and accessible via https://profiles.opcfoundation.org/. OPC UA Profiles are used to segregate features with regard to testing of OPC UA products and the nature of the testing (tool based or lab based). This includes the testing performed by the OPC Foundation provided OPC UA CTT (a self-test tool) and by the OPC Foundation provided independent certification test labs. This could equally as well refer to test tools provided by another organization or a test lab provided by another organization. What is important is the concept of automated tool based testing versus lab based testing. The scope of this standard includes defining functionality that can only be tested in a lab and defining the grouping of functionality that is to be used when testing OPC UA products either in a lab or using automated tools. The definition of actual Test Cases is not within the scope of this document, but the general categories of TestCases are within the scope of this document. Most OPC UA applications will conform to several, but not all of the Profiles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62541-7:2025; 65E/1151/CDV
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62541-7:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN ISO 11126-10
Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Specifications for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives - Part 10: Almandite garnet (ISO/DIS 11126-10:2025)

ISO 11126-10:2017 specifies requirements for almandite garnet abrasives, as supplied for blast-cleaning. It specifies ranges of particle sizes and values for apparent density, Mohs hardness, moisture content, conductivity of aqueous extract and water-soluble chlorides. The requirements specified in ISO 11126-10:2017 apply to abrasives supplied in the "new" condition only. They do not apply to abrasives either during or after use. Test methods for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives are given in the various parts of ISO 11127. NOTE Although ISO 11126-10:2017 has been developed specifically to meet requirements for preparation of steelwork, the properties specified are generally appropriate for use when preparing other material surfaces, or components, using blast- cleaning techniques. These techniques are described in ISO 8504-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11126-10; prEN ISO 11126-10
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11126-10:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN 12186
Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure control stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This document describes the functional requirements relevant for design, materials, construction, testing and operation of gas pressure control stations to ensure their reliability in terms of safety of the station itself and the downstream system and continuity of service. This document is applicable for gas pressure control stations which are part of gas transmission or distribution systems for hydrogen, and hydrogen rich, and methane rich gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or toxic or corrosive gases are not covered by this document. This document does not apply to gas pressure control stations in operation prior to the publication of this standard. However, Annex D of this document can be used as guidance for the evaluation of stations in operation prior to the publication of this document, regarding the change of the type of gas, e.g. repurposing for the use with hydrogen. The stations covered by this document have a maximum upstream operating pressure, which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures, this standard can be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to 2000 kW based on the gross calorific value or less, EN 12279 applies. This document contains the basic system requirements for gas pressure control stations. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined control and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this document do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this document are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The objective of this document is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality and safety management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12186

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN IEC 60079-25:2022/prA1:2025

Amendment 1 - Explosive atmospheres - Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems

Amendment to EN IEC 60079-25:2022

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 60079-25:2022/prA1:2025; 31G/417/CDV
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60079-25:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN IEC 60072-3:2025

Dimensions and output series for rotating electrical machines - Part 3: Small built-in motors - Flange numbers bf10 to bf50

This part of IEC 60072 applies to small built-in motors with a pitch circle diameter of the flange between 10 and 50 mm. It provides a table with fixing dimensions, shaft extension dimensions and their tolerances.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60072-3:2025; 2/2223/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 60679-2:2025

Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators of assessed quality - Part 2: Guidelines for the use of oscillators

This part of IEC 60679 describes the general properties, performance characteristics and usage precautions for quartz crystal oscillators. This content mainly describes crystal oscillators, but some descriptions also apply to oscillators other than crystal units (e.g. MEMS resonators).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 49/1475/CDV; prEN IEC 60679-2:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 11553-2

Safety of machinery - Laser processing machines - Part 2: Safety requirements for hand-held or hand-operated laser processing machines (ISO/DIS 11553-2:2025)

This document specifies the requirements for hand-held or hand-operated laser processing machines (HLM) and their components as well as assemblies. HLM is the machine in which laser radiation is generated, where the laser provides sufficient energy/power to cause a phase transition in a part of the workpiece and where the laser output or workpiece to be processed is guided manually or hand-held during the laser process. HLM includes the laser device, beam-guiding device (e.g., mirror, fibre, lenses), beam-shaping device (e.g., telescope, focusing), and controls. The laser assembly as an integral part of the HLM or only the laser processing head is hand-held or hand-operated during the laser process. This document does not apply: — to laser processing machines which are remotely controlled by a manual controller (hand-operated controller), such as joy sticks, keyboard, etc., without touching a workpiece or a part mechanically connected with the laser processing head by using the hand(s) of the operator (user). — to laser processing machines without a drive system which may not belong to machinery. And the laser processing apparatus without moving parts, which may not be considered as machinery in “Type C standard”. NOTE “hand-operated laser processing machine” is synonymous with “hand-guided laser processing machine” in this document. Hand-operated laser processing machines often use manual force reduction means such as wheels, supports, etc., for manual positioning of the laser processing heads or the workpieces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11553-2; prEN ISO 11553-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11553-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 61000-4-27:2000/prA2:2025

Amendment 2 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-27: Testing and measurement techniques - Unbalance, immunity test for equipment with input current not exceeding 16 A per phase

Amendment to EN 61000-4-27:2000

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 61000-4-27:2000/prA2:2025; 77A/1236/CDV
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-27:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

EN 61000-4-34:2007/prA2:2025

Amendment 2 - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-34: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests for equipment with input current more than 16 A per phase

Amendment to EN 61000-4-34:2007

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 77A/1233/CDV; EN 61000-4-34:2007/prA2:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-34:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 300 220-2 V3.3.1

Raadiosagedusalas 25 MHz kuni 1000 MHz töötavad lähitoimeseadmed (SRD) võimsusega kuni 500 mW e.r.p.; Osa 2. Mittespetsiifiliste raadioseadmete raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard
Short Range Devices (SRD) operating in the frequency range 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz with power levels ranging up to 500 mW e.r.p.; Part 2: Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum for non specific radio equipment

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Short Range Devices in the non-specific category operating in the frequency range 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz. The non specific SRD category is defined by the EU Commission Decision 2019/1345/EU as: "The non-specific short-range device category covers all kinds of radio devices, regardless of the application or the purpose, which fulfil the technical conditions as specified for a given frequency band. Typical uses include telemetry, telecommand, alarms, data transmissions in general and other applications". These radio equipment types are capable of transmitting up to 500 mW effective radiated power and operating indoor or outdoor. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Final draft ETSI EN 300 220-2 V3.3.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN 302 480 V3.1.0

Süsteemid mobiilsidele lennuki pardal (MCOBA); Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard
Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft (MCOBA) systems; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurement for the following equipment types (which are parts of a Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft system): 1) The Onboard Base Transceiver Station (OBTS) supporting GSM and/or UMTS, and/or LTE, and/or NR communication protocols including specific functions for restricting the transmit power of the MSs or UEs, associated with the OBTS. 2) The Network Control Unit (NCU) preventing direct connection of the onboard mobile terminals with mobile networks on the ground by raising the noise floor in the cabin. The OBTSs are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1. Table 1-1: Base Station operating bands RAT Band; Direction of transmission Base Station operating bands UTRA 1; BS Transmit 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz (UMTS); BS Receive 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz (UMTS) E-UTRA 3; BS Transmit 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (LTE); BS Receive 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (LTE) GSM 3; BS Transmit 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (GSM); BS Receive 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (GSM) NR n3; BS Transmit 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (NR); BS Receive 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (NR) The NCU is capable of operating in the frequency bands given in table 1-2. Table 1-2: NCU operating bands NCU operating bands; Comment 460 MHz to 470 MHz (see note); 791 MHz to 821 MHz (see note); LTE 925 MHz to 960 MHz; GSM 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (see note); GSM/LTE 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz; UMTS 2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz (see note); LTE 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz (see note); LTE NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in an NCU is not mandatory according to the EC Decision 2016/2317/EU. The present document applies only to radio equipment using a transmitting antenna that forms part of the MCOBA system. It applies to equipment for continuous and discontinuous transmission of data and digital speech. Within the European Union, the Commission Decisions determine the operational requirements and applicability of the OBTS and NCU. This includes EC Decision 2013/654, EC Decision 2016/2317/EU, which was updated for UMTS, LTE and changed NCU frequency bands, and EC Decision 2022/2324/EU, updated for 5G NR and further changes to NCU requirements. The present document contains requirements to ensure that such Radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference. The present document does not cover equipment compliance with relevant civil aviation regulations. In this respect, a MCOBA system, for its installation and operation on board an aircraft, is subject to additional national or international civil aviation airworthiness certification requirements, for example, to EUROCAE ED-14G. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 302 480 V3.1.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 303 215 V1.4.6

Environmental Engineering (EE); Measurement methods and limits for power consumption in broadband telecommunication networks equipment

The present document defines the power consumption metrics, the methodology and the test conditions to measure the power consumption of broadband fixed telecommunication networks equipment. The present document does not cover all possible configuration of equipment but only homogenous configurations. The types of broadband access technologies covered by the present document are the ones widely deployed at the date of publication. Currently, the present document considers DSLAM DSL, MSAN, PON OLT and Point to Point OLT equipment. Other access technologies may be included in further versions of the present document. The present document also considers measurement methodology for VDSL2 equipment with vectoring functionality. In addition to the full power state, power-saving states as defined in DSL standards ITU-T G.992.3 (2009) and ITU-T G.992.5 (2010) are also covered. The present document focuses on Network Equipment. The end-user equipment is handled in other documents, see ETSI EN 301 575 for CPE and ETSI EN 303 423 for network standby.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 303 215 V1.4.6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 303 800-2 V0.0.11

Environmental Engineering (EE); Assessment of material efficiency of ICT network infrastructure goods (circular economy); Part 2: Server and data storage product secure data deletion functionality

The present document specifies a method for the verification of compliance with the requirements on the secure data deletion functionality for: 1) servers; and 2) data storage equipment. The present document covers demonstration of compliance with the data deletion requirements: • instructions on how to use the functionality; • the techniques used; and • the supported secure data deletion standard(s), if applicable. The following products are out of scope of the present document: • servers intended for embedded applications; • servers classified as small scale servers in terms of Regulation (EU) No 617/2013; • servers with more than four processor sockets; • server appliances; • large servers; • fully fault tolerant servers; • network servers; • small data storage products; • large data storage products; • servers or data storage products which in addition are used in means of transport for persons or goods; NOTE: See Directive 2009/125/EC. • data storage devices that are not included in the product placed on the market by the Manufacturer, their authorized representatives or importer, and are not included in modifications or updates provided or specified by the manufacturer, their authorized representatives or importer.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 303 800-2 V0.0.11

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 303 804 V0.0.9

Environmental Engineering (EE); Energy efficiency metrics and measurement methods for data storage equipment

The present document is based upon Energy Efficiency Benchmark for Data storage products. The present document specifies: 1) an active state metric, test conditions and product family configuration for the assessment of energy efficiency of DSE using reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement methods; 2) an idle state metric and the calculation of the idle state power; 3) a measurement method of the active state power; 4) a measurement method of the idle state power; 5) the measurement and calculation of the maximum power; 6) the measurement and calculation of the operating condition class, the ASHRAE validation, using reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement methods, which take into account the recognized state of the art; 7) requirements for equipment to perform the measurements and analysis; 8) documentation and reporting requirements; 9) evaluation methodology for energy saving level from the perspective of supported energy saving features. The present document addresses DSE. The present document is applicable at the energy efficiency of: • online storage; • nearline storage. The present document defines metric for the assessment of energy efficiency of DSE and related testing methodology considering data storage equipment HW and system.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 303 804 V0.0.9

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 50065-1:2025

Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 526,5 kHz - Part 1: General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances

This document applies to mains communicating equipment (MCE) using signals in the frequency range 3 kHz to 526,5 kHz to transmit information on low voltage electrical systems, either on the public electricity distribution network, within installations in consumers' premises which are connected to the public electricity distribution network or within installations separated from the public electricity distribution network. NOTE 1 Installations separated from the public electricity distribution network can be operated in DC. Typical applications include MCS communication between photovoltaic panels and inverters over a DC bus in photovoltaic power generating system. Requirements specific to such installations are given in Annex G. It specifies the frequency bands allocated to the different applications as well as conducted and radiated emission limits, including conducted emission limits for the transmitter output signal voltage in the operating band. It also specifies the required measurement methods. It does not specify modulation methods, coding methods or functional features (except those for the prevention of mutual interference). Environmental requirements and tests are not included. NOTE 2 Compliance with this document does not imply permission to establish communication with locations outside the consumer's installation or with other consumers through the public electricity distribution network where this would not otherwise be allowed. MCE can fall into one of the following categories: a) MCE

implementing transmission or reception of information on low voltage electrical systems as the sole function. General requirements, frequency band allocation and emission limits applicable to such equipment are entirely covered by this document. b) MCE being equipment within the scope of other standards, integrating mains communication as one of their functions. In this case, only the general requirements, frequency band allocation and emission limits for the mains communication function of such equipment are covered by this document. Requirements for all other available functions of this equipment are covered by the relevant product standard. This document aims at contributing to EMC by limiting the mutual influence of different MCE or different mains communicating systems (MCS) operated in the same environment. In addition, this document is intended to limit interference caused by MCE signal transmission to general electrical equipment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50065-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50065-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 60794-1-102:2025

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-102: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Mechanical tests methods - Abrasion, method e2

This part of IEC 60794 describes test procedures to be used in establishing uniform requirements for optical fibre cables for the mechanical property - abrasion. This document applies to optical fibre cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, and to cables having a combination of both optical fibres and electrical conductors. Method E2A evaluates the ability of the sheath to resist abrasion; Method E2B evaluates the ability of cable markings (include text or graphic markers, and continuous colored lines on cable) to resist abrasion.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 86A/2518/CDV; prEN IEC 60794-1-102:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 60794-1-136:2025

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-136: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Determination of the maximum applicable push force during cable installation by blowing

This standard contains procedures for determining the maximum allowable push force to be applied on cables during the installation by blowing. Currently this parameter is determined by a separate test on the cable before installation. The methods in this standard apply primarily to low diameter cables (microduct cables) without rigid strength elements (e.g. GRP rods).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 60794-1-136:2025; 86A/2522/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 61000-4-30:2025

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-30: Testing and measurement techniques - Power quality measurement methods

This part of IEC 61000-4 defines the methods for measurement and interpretation of results for power quality parameters in AC power supply systems with a declared fundamental frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Measurement methods are described for each relevant parameter in terms that give reliable and repeatable results, regardless of the method’s implementation. This standard addresses measurement methods for in-situ measurements. This standard covers two classes of measurement methods (Class A and Class S). The classes of measurement are specified in Clause 4. NOTE 1 In this standard, “A” stands for “Advanced” and “S” stands for “Surveys”. Measurement of parameters covered by this standard is limited to conducted phenomena in power systems. The power quality parameters considered in this standard are power frequency, magnitude of the supply voltage, flicker, supply voltage dips and swells, voltage interruptions, transient voltages, supply voltage unbalance, voltage harmonics and interharmonics, rapid voltage changes, mains communicating system voltages and current measurements. Emissions in the 2 kHz to 150 kHz range are considered in Annex C and Annex D (informative). Depending on the purpose of the measurement all or a subset of the phenomena on this list may be measured. NOTE 2 Test methods for verifying compliance with this standard can be found in IEC 62586-2. NOTE 3 The effects of transducers inserted between the power system and the instrument are acknowledged but not addressed in detail in this standard. Guidance about effects of transducers can be found IEC TR 61869-103. NOTE 4 Measurements of voltage signals associated with MCS are also in the scope of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 61000-4-30:2025; 77A/1235/CDV
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2015
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2015/A1:2021
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2015/AC:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61000-4-30:2015+A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 61169-23:2025

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 23: Pin and socket connector for use with 3.5 mm rigid precision coaxial lines with inner diameter of outer conductor of 3.5 mm (0.1378 in)

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for pin and socket connector for use with 3,5 mm rigid precision coaxial lines with inner diameter of outer conductor 3,5 mm (0,1378 in). This document prescribes mating face dimensions for high performance connectors – grade 1,

dimensional details of standard test connectors-grade 0, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 61169-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to series 3,5mm RF connectors. This document indicates recommended performance characteristics to be considered when writing a detail specification and it covers test schedules and inspection requirements for assessment levels M and H. These connectors are constructed so as to affix on the 50Ω, 3,5 mm rigid precision coaxial line described in IEC 457-5,and to provide low reflection to 34 GHz. These connectors can be intermated with SMA (IEC 61169-15) and 2,92 mm (IEC 61169-35) connectors. NOTE: Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 61169-23:2025; 46F/693/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN IEC 61300-3-30:2025

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-30: Examinations and measurements - Endface geometry of rectangular ferrule

This part of IEC 61300 describes a method for measuring the endface geometry of rectangular multifibre ferrules having an IEC defined optical interface. The primary attributes are fibre position relative to the endface, endface angle relative to the guide holes, fibre tip radii and core dip for multimode fibres.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 86B/4981/CDV; prEN IEC 61300-3-30:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 61300-3-30:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 61753-042-02:2025

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 042-02: Plug-pigtail-style and plug-receptacle-style of OTDR reflecting devices for category c - Controlled environments

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial performance, test and measurement requirements and severities which plug-pigtail style and plug-receptacle style OTDR reflecting devices need to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C- Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1 [1]1. These devices are utilized. Annex B provides information concerning these devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 86B/4985/CDV; prEN IEC 61753-042-02:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-042-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 63478-2:2025

User’s quality of experience (QoE) on multimedia conferencing services - Part 2: Requirements

This part of IEC 63478-2 describes the requirements to measure user’s Quality of Experience (QoE) on multimedia conferencing services.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 100/4246/CDV; prEN IEC 63478-2:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 50159

Railway Applications - Communication, signalling and processing systems - Safety-related communication in transmission systems

This document is applicable to safety-related electronic systems using for digital communication purposes a transmission system which was not necessarily designed for safety-related applications. For transmission systems where the risk of unauthorized access is not tolerable, the document defines the interface to the applicable cybersecurity standards. Both safety-related equipment and non-safety-related equipment can be connected to the transmission system. This document gives the specific requirements needed to achieve safety-related communication between safety-related equipment connected to the transmission system, while the general system requirements including allocation of safety requirements and content of the safety case are defined in EN 50129. This document is not applicable to existing systems, which had already been accepted prior to the release of this document. However, so far as reasonably practicable, it is applicable to modifications and extensions to existing systems, subsystems and equipment. This document does not specify – the transmission system, – equipment connected to the transmission system, – solutions (e.g. for interoperability), – which kind of data are safety-related and which are not. A safety-related equipment connected through an open transmission system can be subjected to many different IT security threats, against which an overall program is defined, encompassing management, technical and operational aspects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50159
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010/A1:2020

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010+A1:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 62541-7:2025

OPC Unified Architecture - Part 7: Profiles

This document specifies value and structure of Profiles in the OPC Unified Architecture. The actual Profiles are maintained in an online database and accessible via https://profiles.opcfoundation.org/. OPC UA Profiles are used to segregate features with regard to testing of OPC UA products and the nature of the testing (tool based or lab based). This includes the testing performed by the OPC Foundation provided OPC UA CTT (a self-test tool) and by the OPC Foundation provided independent certification test labs. This could equally as well refer to test tools provided by another organization or a test lab provided by another organization. What is important is the concept of automated tool based testing versus lab based testing. The scope of this standard includes defining functionality that can only be tested in a lab and defining the grouping of functionality that is to be used when testing OPC UA products either in a lab or using automated tools. The definition of actual Test Cases is not within the scope of this document, but the general categories of TestCases are within the scope of this document. Most OPC UA applications will conform to several, but not all of the Profiles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 62541-7:2025; 65E/1151/CDV
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62541-7:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN ISO 22739

Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies - Vocabulary (ISO 22739:2024)

This document provides fundamental terminology for blockchain and distributed ledger technologies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22739:2024; prEN ISO 22739
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 22739:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 27799

Health informatics - Information security management in health using ISO/IEC 27002 (ISO/DIS 27799:2025)

ISO 27799:2016 gives guidelines for organizational information security standards and information security management practices including the selection, implementation and management of controls taking into consideration the organization's information security risk environment(s). It defines guidelines to support the interpretation and implementation in health informatics of ISO/IEC 27002 and is a companion to that International Standard. ISO 27799:2016 provides implementation guidance for the controls described in ISO/IEC 27002 and supplements them where necessary, so that they can be effectively used for managing health information security. By implementing ISO 27799:2016, healthcare organizations and other custodians of health information will be able to ensure a minimum requisite level of security that is appropriate to their organization's circumstances and that will maintain the confidentiality, integrity and availability of personal health information in their care. It applies to health information in all its aspects, whatever form the information takes (words and numbers, sound recordings, drawings, video, and medical images), whatever means are used to store it (printing or writing on paper or storage electronically), and whatever means are used to transmit it (by hand, through fax, over computer networks, or by post), as the information is always be appropriately protected. ISO 27799:2016 and ISO/IEC 27002 taken together define what is required in terms of information security in healthcare, they do not define how these requirements are to be met. That is to say, to the fullest extent possible, ISO 27799:2016 is technology-neutral. Neutrality with respect to implementing technologies is an important feature. Security technology is still undergoing rapid development and the pace of that change is now measured in months rather than years. By contrast, while subject to periodic review, International Standards are expected on the whole to remain valid for years. Just as importantly, technological neutrality leaves vendors and service providers free to suggest new or developing technologies that meet the necessary requirements that ISO 27799:2016 describes. As noted in the introduction, familiarity with ISO/IEC 27002 is indispensable to an understanding of ISO 27799:2016. The following areas of information security are outside the scope of ISO 27799:2016: a) methodologies and statistical tests for effective anonymization of personal health information; b) methodologies for pseudonymization of personal health information (see Bibliography for a brief description of a Technical Specification that deals specifically with this topic); c) network quality of service and methods for measuring availability of networks used for health informatics; d) data quality (as distinct from data integrity).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 27799; prEN ISO 27799
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 27799:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 5259-1

Artificial intelligence - Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) - Part 1: Overview, terminology, and examples (ISO/IEC 5259-1:2024)

This document provides the means for understanding and associating the individual documents of the ISO/IEC “Artificial intelligence — Data quality for analytics and ML” series and is the foundation for conceptual understanding of data quality for analytics and machine learning. It also discusses associated technologies and examples (e.g. use cases and usage scenarios

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 5259-1:2024; prEN ISO/IEC 5259-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 5259-2

Artificial intelligence - Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) - Part 2: Data quality measures (ISO/IEC 5259-2:2024)

This document specifies a data quality model, data quality measures and guidance on reporting data quality in the context of analytics and machine learning (ML). This document is applicable to all types of organizations who want to achieve their data quality objectives.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 5259-2:2024; prEN ISO/IEC 5259-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 5259-3

Artificial intelligence - Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) - Part 3: Data quality management requirements and guidelines (ISO/IEC 5259-3:2024)

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving the quality of data used in the areas of analytics and machine learning. This document does not define a detailed process, methods or metrics. Rather it defines the requirements and guidance for a quality management process along with a reference process and methods that can be tailored to meet the requirements in this document. The requirements and recommendations set out in this document are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of type, size or nature.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 5259-3:2024; prEN ISO/IEC 5259-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 5259-4

Artificial intelligence - Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) - Part 4: Data quality process framework (ISO/IEC 5259-4:2024)

This document establishes general common organizational approaches, regardless of the type, size or nature of the applying organization, to ensure data quality for training and evaluation in analytics and machine learning (ML). It includes guidance on the data quality process for: — supervised ML with regard to the labelling of data used for training ML systems, including common organizational approaches for training data labelling; — unsupervised ML; — semi-supervised ML; — reinforcement learning; — analytics. This document is applicable to training and evaluation data that come from different sources, including data acquisition and data composition, data preparation, data labelling, evaluation and data use. This document does not define specific services, platforms or tools.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 5259-4:2024; prEN ISO/IEC 5259-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

39 TÄPPISMEHAANIKA. JUVEELITOOTED

prEN ISO 9202

Jewellery and precious metals - Fineness of precious metal alloys (ISO/DIS 9202:2025)

This document specifies a range of fineness of precious metal alloys recommended for use in the field of jewellery. NOTE There is a possibility that national legal requirements for the designation, marking, and stamping of finished articles exist in the respective countries.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9202; ISO/DIS 9202:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9202:2019

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

prEN IEC 61851-23-3:2025

Electric vehicle conductive charging system - Part 23-3: DC electric vehicle supply equipment for Megawatt charging systems

Replacement: This part of the IEC 61851 series, together with [IEC 61851-1 Ed. 3] and [IEC 61851-23, Ed. 2.0], applies to the EV supply equipment to provide energy transfer between the supply network and electric vehicles (EVs), with a rated maximum voltage at side A (supply network side) up to 1 000 V AC or up to 1 500 V DC and a rated maximum voltage at side B (EV side) up to 1 250 V DC. NOTE 1 A rated maximum voltage of the EV supply equipment at side B of 1 500 V DC is under consideration. This document specifies the EV supply equipment of Megawatt Charging System (MCS) equipped with a coupler according to IEC TS 63379. Systems different to system MCS using a coupler specified in IEC TS 63379 are under consideration. Requirements for bidirectional power flow systems are under consideration. This document does not cover all safety aspects related to maintenance. Requirements for systems not providing protective separation between side A (supply network side) and

side B (EV side) are under consideration. The requirements for digital communication between the EV supply equipment and the EV for control of energy transfer are defined in ISO 15118-101 and ISO 15118-20. The specific requirements for EV supply equipment with multiple side Bs (EV sides) are provided in Annex FF. General information of communication and the energy transfer process is described in Annex GG. General information on the touch current and touch impulse current is provided in Annex HH. EV supply equipment in compliance with this document is not intended to provide energy transfer to a single EV using: – multiple vehicle connectors of the same EV supply equipment; or – multiple EV supply equipments. Requirements for such use case are not specified in this document, but are under consideration. NOTE 2 The safety requirements of vehicle during charging are specified in ISO 5474 series NOTE 3 Requirements for an optional automated connection of system MCS are under preparation in IEC 61851-27. Requirements for EVs mated to an EV supply equipment according to this document are specified in ISO 5474-3:2023, Annex B.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 69/1025/CDV; prEN IEC 61851-23-3:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 62321-13:2025

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 13: Bisphenol A in plastics by liquid chromatography-diode array detection (LC-DAD), liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) and liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

This International standard specifies three techniques for the determination of free Bisphenol A (BPA) in plastics of electrotechnical products. The liquid chromatography – diode array detector (LC-DAD) and liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LC-MS) and liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). These test methods are described in the normative part of this standard. These test methods have been evaluated for use with PC, PC/ABS, PP matrices containing free BPA between 20 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg as shown in the 131 IIS 13 results in Annex C and IIS 13 results in Annex D. The use of these methods for BPA concentration ranges of plastics, other than those specified in Annex C, Annex D has not been evaluated.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 111/799/CDV; prEN IEC 62321-13:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN IEC 63281-2-2:2025

E-transporters - Part 2-2: Safety requirements and test methods for autonomous cargo e-transporters

This international standard specifies that it applies to electrically powered autonomous driving cargo e-transporters; Autonomous cargo e-Transporters (ACeTs) that do not intended to drive by on boarded driver, that are primarily electrically/electronically controlled for speed and/or steering autonomously without human intervention. Even if in case of over the operational preconditions, an authorized users can operate remotely for the ACeTs manually via an external systems or supplementary telecommunication control devices. It operates in an Operational Design Domain(ODDa)-designated public road environments specified by a manufacturer and include a public access space where not public road environment is such as big shopping mall, airport facilities, big building corridor. ACeT includes use cases where a remote monitoring operator is direct operating remotely by an authorized user using wireless system and/or supplemental operating devices from the outside. ACeTs are design to purpose for direct delivery of cargo to personally and it may be for private or commercial use. This document is intended to cargo delivery devices and services provided user themselves and by service providers and not covered to purpose for ACeTs sharing service applications. ACeTs might need to adhere to additional standards and regulations, where appropriate, e.g., hazardous goods or materials that require special controls may be transported, or the environment in which they operate may be subject to special regulations. NOTE: Hazardous good or materials requiring special controls are explosive materials, radioactive controlled materials, biohazardous materials, pressure vessels and high heat source objects, opioid such as morphine and toxic substances. ACeTs do not include non-autonomous driving e-transporters that are driven by an on-board driver or that transport only passengers without a driver. In addition, ACeTs do not have the function to loading and unloading cargo by itself, but the user has to loading and unloading cargo on the halted ACeT. Electrically powered control product such as e-trailers equipped with propulsion drive and steering functions intended for cargo transport include hybrid assist or propelled power input driving is not covered by this document. Also electrically powered bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles and driver cars are not covered by this document because they are handled by other TCs: — ISO TC 22 — IEC TC 69 — ISO TC 110 — ISO TC 149 — ISO TC 299

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN IEC 63281-2-2:2025; 125/110/CDV

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

prEN 15877-2

Railway applications - Markings of railway vehicles - Part 2: External markings on coaches, motive power units, locomotives and railbound construction and maintenance machines

This document specifies the external markings on heavy rail vehicles including heavy rail railbound construction and maintenance machines but except freight wagons relating to their technical and operational characteristics. This document specifies the characteristics of these markings, the requirements pertaining to their presentation, their shape and position on a rail vehicle and their meaning. Some markings are accompanied with note(s) where appropriate. Service markings relating to passenger information are not addressed by this document. The document is applicable to all heavy rail coaches, motive power units, locomotives and railbound construction and maintenance machines operating within the European Union, the European Free

Trade Association Member States and States which are member of OTIF (Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15877-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15877-2:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 50159

Railway Applications - Communication, signalling and processing systems - Safety-related communication in transmission systems

This document is applicable to safety-related electronic systems using for digital communication purposes a transmission system which was not necessarily designed for safety-related applications. For transmission systems where the risk of unauthorized access is not tolerable, the document defines the interface to the applicable cybersecurity standards. Both safety-related equipment and non-safety-related equipment can be connected to the transmission system. This document gives the specific requirements needed to achieve safety-related communication between safety-related equipment connected to the transmission system, while the general system requirements including allocation of safety requirements and content of the safety case are defined in EN 50129. This document is not applicable to existing systems, which had already been accepted prior to the release of this document. However, so far as reasonably practicable, it is applicable to modifications and extensions to existing systems, subsystems and equipment. This document does not specify – the transmission system, – equipment connected to the transmission system, – solutions (e.g. for interoperability), – which kind of data are safety-related and which are not. A safety-related equipment connected through an open transmission system can be subjected to many different IT security threats, against which an overall program is defined, encompassing management, technical and operational aspects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50159
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010/A1:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50159:2010+A1:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

prEN IEC 62065:2025

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Track control systems - Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This document specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results conforming to performance standards adopted by the IMO in resolution MSC.74(69) Annex 2 Recommendation on Performance Standards for Track Control Systems. In addition, it takes into account IMO resolution A.694(17) to which IEC 60945 is associated. It also takes into account IMO resolution MSC.302(87) on bridge alert management (BAM), to which IEC 62923-1 and IEC 62923-2 are associated. All text of this document that is identical to that in IMO resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 2, is printed in italics and the resolution (abbreviated to – A2) and paragraph numbers are indicated in brackets i.e. (A2/3.3).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 80/1134/CDV; prEN IEC 62065:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62065:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN 13001-3-6

Cranes - General design - Part 3-6: Limit states and proof of competence of machinery - Hydraulic cylinders

This document is to be used together with the other generic parts of the EN 13001 series of standards, see Annex E, as well as pertinent crane type product EN standards, and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to, by design and theoretical verification, prevent mechanical hazards of hydraulic cylinders that are part of the load carrying structures of cranes. Hydraulic piping, hoses and connectors used with the cylinders are not within the scope of this document, as well as cylinders made from other material than carbon steel. NOTE 1 Specific requirements for particular crane types are given in the appropriate European product standards, see Annex E. The significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during intended use are identified in Annex F. Clauses 4 to 7 of this document provide requirements and methods to reduce or eliminate these risks: a) exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue); b) elastic instability (column buckling). NOTE 2 EN 13001-3-6 deals only with the limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13001-3-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13001-3-6:2018+A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 15236-3

Steel cord conveyor belts - Part 3: Special safety requirements for belts for use in underground installations (ISO/DIS 15236-3:2025)

ISO 15236-3:2017 specifies the performance and constructional requirements applicable to conveyor belts for underground mining having steel cords in the longitudinal direction as reinforcement. The requirements for design and construction apply to the design of single belts, as well as the design of complete type series such as those covered in ISO 15236-2. Steel cord belts in accordance with this document are intended for use underground in coal mines and in other applications where the highest demands for safety against fire and explosion hazards have to be complied with. NOTE At present, the requirements can only be met by the use of compounds based on chloroprene rubber for the covers, as well as for the bonding rubber.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15236-3; prEN ISO 15236-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15236-3:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 18758

Mining and earth-moving machinery - Rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs - Safety requirements (ISO/DIS 18758:2025)

This document specifies the safety requirements for rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs designed for the following underground or surface operations: a) blast hole drilling; b) rock reinforcement; c) drilling for secondary breaking; d) dimensional stone drilling; e) mineral prospecting, e.g. utilizing core drilling or reverse circulation; f) water and methane drainage drilling; g) raise boring. NOTE Rigs can be designed for more than one of the operations above. See ISO 18758-1 for vocabulary. This document is also applicable to earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165, modified to become a rock drill rig or rock reinforcement rig. This document is not applicable to the following machines: drill rigs for soil and rock mixture; (geothermal drill rigs, water well drill rigs, water jet drill rigs, micro pile drill rigs; surface horizontal directional drill rigs (HDD) as defined in ISO 21467), kelly drill rigs (and casing drivers); cable tool drill rigs; pre-armouring machines; sonic drill rigs; shaft sinking drill rigs; crane attached drill rigs; drill rigs on derricks; scaling machines. This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events, as listed in Annex E, relevant to rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs (see ISO 18758-1), when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This document is not applicable to rigs manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18758; prEN ISO 18758

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEVS-ISO 24557

Kaunviljad. Niiskusesisalduse määramine. Õhkkuivatuse meetod
Pulses - Determination of moisture content - Air-oven method (ISO 24557:2024, identical)

See dokument kirjeldab rutiinset referentmeetodit niiskusesisalduse määramiseks kaunviljades. Meetod on rakendatav kikerherneste, läätsede, herneste, lupiinide ja kõikide ubade, välja arvatud sojaubade, analüüsimiseks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24557:2024
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 24557:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

73 MÄENDUS JA MAAVARAD

prEN ISO 18758

Mining and earth-moving machinery - Rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs - Safety requirements (ISO/DIS 18758:2025)

This document specifies the safety requirements for rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs designed for the following underground or surface operations: a) blast hole drilling; b) rock reinforcement; c) drilling for secondary breaking; d) dimensional stone drilling; e) mineral prospecting, e.g. utilizing core drilling or reverse circulation; f) water and methane drainage drilling; g) raise boring. NOTE Rigs can be designed for more than one of the operations above. See ISO 18758-1 for vocabulary. This document is also applicable to earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165, modified to become a rock drill rig or rock reinforcement rig. This document is not applicable to the following machines: drill rigs for soil and rock mixture; (geothermal drill rigs, water well drill rigs, water jet drill rigs, micro pile drill rigs; surface horizontal directional drill rigs (HDD) as defined in ISO 21467), kelly drill rigs (and casing drivers); cable tool drill rigs; pre-armouring machines; sonic drill rigs; shaft sinking drill rigs; crane attached drill rigs; drill rigs on derricks; scaling machines. This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events, as listed in Annex E, relevant to rock drill rigs and rock reinforcement rigs (see ISO 18758-1), when they are used as intended and under the conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer. This document is not applicable to rigs manufactured before the date of its publication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18758; prEN ISO 18758

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 12186

Gas infrastructure - Gas pressure control stations for transmission and distribution - Functional requirements

This document describes the functional requirements relevant for design, materials, construction, testing and operation of gas pressure control stations to ensure their reliability in terms of safety of the station itself and the downstream system and continuity of service. This document is applicable for gas pressure control stations which are part of gas transmission or distribution systems for hydrogen, and hydrogen rich, and methane rich gases. Additional requirements in the case of gaseous fuels heavier than air and/or toxic or corrosive gases are not covered by this document. This document does not apply to gas pressure control stations in operation prior to the publication of this standard. However, Annex D of this document can be used as guidance for the evaluation of stations in operation prior to the publication of this document, regarding the change of the type of gas, e.g. repurposing for the use with hydrogen. The stations covered by this document have a maximum upstream operating pressure, which does not exceed 100 bar. For higher maximum upstream operating pressures, this standard can be used as a guideline. If the inlet pipework of the station is a service line and the maximum upstream operating pressure does not exceed 16 bar and the design flow rate is equal to 2000 kW based on the gross calorific value or less, EN 12279 applies. This document contains the basic system requirements for gas pressure control stations. Requirements for individual components (valves, regulators, safety devices, pipes, etc.) or installation of the components are contained in the appropriate European Standards. NOTE For combined control and measuring stations, the additional requirements of EN 1776 can apply. The requirements in this document do not apply to the design and construction of auxiliary facilities such as sampling, calorimetering, odorization systems and density measuring. These facilities are covered by the appropriate European Standards, where existing, or other relevant standards. The requirements of this document are based on good gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed. The objective of this document is to ensure the safe operation of such stations. This does not, however, relieve all concerned of the responsibility for taking the necessary care and applying effective quality and safety management during the design, construction and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12186
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12186:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 21809-5

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 5: External concrete coatings (ISO/DIS 21809-5:2025)

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/DIS 21809-5; prEN ISO 21809-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21809-5:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN ISO 8754

Petroleum products - Determination of sulfur content - Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (ISO/DIS 8754:2025)

ISO 8754:2003 specifies a method for the determination of the sulfur content of petroleum products, such as naphthas, unleaded motor gasolines, middle distillates, residual fuel oils, base lubricating oils and components. The method is applicable to products having sulfur contents in the range 0,03 % (by mass) to 5,00 % (by mass).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 8754; prEN ISO 8754
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8754:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 2477

Shaped insulating refractory products - Determination of permanent change in dimensions on heating (ISO 2477:2005)

ISO 2477:2005 describes a method for determining the permanent change in dimensions on heating of a shaped insulating refractory product.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2477:2005; prEN ISO 2477
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1094-6:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 11909

Binders for paints and varnishes - Polyisocyanate resins - General methods of test (ISO/DIS 11909:2025)

ISO 11909:2007 details general test methods for polyisocyanate resins and solutions of polyisocyanate resins intended for use as binders in paints, varnishes and related products.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11909; prEN ISO 11909
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11909:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

HD 60364-5-57:2022/prAA:2025

Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Clause 57: Stationary secondary batteries

Amendment to HD 60364-5-57

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-5-57:2022/prAA:2025
Muudab dokumenti: prHD 60364-5-57:2020

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 1090-4

Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Part 4: Technical requirements for cold-formed structural steel elements and cold-formed structures for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications

This document specifies requirements for the execution, i.e. the manufacture and the installation, of cold-formed structural steel members and profiled sheeting and cold-formed structures for roof, ceiling, floor, wall and cladding applications. This document applies to structures designed according to the EN 1993 series. This document applies to structural members and profiled sheeting designed according to EN 1993 1 3. This document can be used for structures designed according to other design rules provided that conditions for execution comply with them and any necessary additional requirements are specified. This document also specifies requirements for the execution i.e. the manufacture and the installation of structures made from cold-formed profiled sheeting for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications under predominately static loading or seismic loading conditions and their documentation. This document covers structural profiled sheeting of Structural Class I and II and structural profiled sheeting in Structural Class III according to EN 1993 1 3 used in structures. NOTE 1 In National Annexes of EN 1993 1 3 specifications can be given regarding the use of the Structural Classes. This document covers structural members of all structural classes according to EN 1993 1 3. Structural profiled sheeting is understood here to be: - profiled sheet, such as trapezoidal, sinusoidal or liner trays (Figure 1). Structural members are understood here to be: - members (linear profiled cross sections) that are produced by cold forming (Figure 2). This document also covers: - not welded built-up sections (Figure 2d); - cold-formed closed and hollow sections including the welding of the longitudinal seam (Figure 2b and Figure 2c), not covered by EN 10219 1; — perforated, punctured and micro profiled sheeting and members; The welding of built-up sections are not covered. The welding provisions are given in EN 1090 2. This document also covers spacer constructions between the outer and inner or upper and lower skins for roofs, walls and ceilings made from cold-formed profiled sheeting and the connections and attachments of the afore mentioned elements as long as all has a structural purpose. This document covers steel profiled sheeting for composite floors, e.g. during installation and in stage of pouring concrete. This document also covers the deconstruction of structures made from cold-formed profiled sheeting and structural members for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications. Composite structural members where the interaction between dissimilar materials are an integral part of the structural behaviour such as sandwich panels and composite floors are not covered by this document. This document does not cover the necessary analyses and detailing and execution rules for thermal insulation, moisture protection, noise control and fire protection. This document does not cover regulations of roof cladding and wall cladding, produced by traditional plumber methods or tinsmith methods. This document does not cover detailed requirements for water tightness or air permeability resistance and thermal aspects of profiled sheeting. NOTE 2 The structures covered in this document can be for example. - single- or multi-skin roofs, whereby the load-bearing structure (lower skin) or the actual roof covering (upper skin) or both consist of cold-formed structural members and profiled sheeting; - single- or multi-skin walls whereby the load-bearing structure (inner skin), the actual cladding (outer skin) or both consist of cold-formed structural members and profiled sheeting, or - trusses from cold-formed members. NOTE 3 Structures can consist of an assembly of structural members and profiled sheeting made of steel according to EN 1090 4 and of aluminium according to EN 1090 5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1090-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1090-4:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 1090-5

Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures - Part 5: Technical requirements for cold-formed structural aluminium elements and cold-formed structures for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications

This document specifies requirements for the execution i.e. the manufacture and the installation of cold-formed structural aluminium profiled sheeting, and for the installation of structural members made of aluminium for roof, ceiling, floor, wall and cladding applications. This document applies to structures designed according to the EN 1999 series. This document applies to profiled sheeting to be designed according to EN 1999 1 4. This document also specifies requirements for the execution i.e. the manufacture and the installation of structures made from cold-formed profiled sheeting for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications under predominately static loading or seismic loading conditions and their documentation. This document covers products of Structural Class I and II and structural profiled sheeting in Structural Class III according to EN 1999 1 4 used in structures. NOTE 1 In National Annexes of EN 1999 1 4 specifications can be given regarding the use of the Structural Classes. Structural profiled sheeting is understood here to be profiled sheet, such as trapezoidal or sinusoidal (Figure 1). Perforated and micro profiled sheeting are also covered by this part. This document also covers spacer constructions between the outer and inner or upper and lower skins as well as supporting members for roofs, walls and ceilings made from cold-formed profiled sheeting and the connections and attachments of the afore mentioned elements as long as they are involved in load transfer, it also covers connections and attachments of these elements (Figure 2). A combination of steel and aluminium structural profiled sheeting are permitted, e.g. liner trays made of steel, stiffened by profiles made of aluminium. In this case, EN 1090 4 and this document apply. This document also covers the deconstruction of structures made from cold-formed profiled sheeting and structural members for roof, ceiling, floor and wall applications. This document does not cover the manufacturing of structural members of all structural classes according to EN 1999 1 4. These products are covered by EN 1090 3. Welded sections are excluded from this part and are covered by EN 1090 3 except seal welding in low-stress areas. Composite structural profiled sheeting where the interaction between dissimilar materials are an integral part of the structural behaviour such as sandwich panels and composite floors are not covered by this standard. NOTE 2 The structures covered in this standard can be for example - single- or multi-skin roofs, whereby the load-bearing structure (lower skin) as well as the actual roof covering (upper skin) or both consist of structural profiled sheeting; - single- or multi-skin walls whereby the load-bearing structure (inner skin) as well as the actual cladding (outer skin) or both consist of structural profiled sheeting; or - suspended ceilings for interior fitting.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1090-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1090-5:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 1191

Windows and doors - Resistance to repeated opening and closing - Test method

This document specifies the method to be used to determine the resistance to repeated opening and closing of windows and pedestrian doorsets when subjected to repeated opening and closing. It applies to all construction materials and operating systems for any window or pedestrian doorset, including gaskets and building hardware, in normal operating conditions. The parts concerned in the testing are the frame, the opening component (including any additional moving components e.g. an inactive sash/leaf) and all essential and directly involved building hardware, including operating devices, for example, the handle. The testing does not include any hardware whose operation is not directly involved in the opening and closing of the moving components: added-on fastening systems such as peg-stays or cabin hooks or bolts, nor, unless specified, any independently installed stops (not connected to the complete assembly) such as a wall or ground-mounted stop. NOTE 1 The annexes provide more details on the testing procedures that can differ from the main part of this document and are normative: - Annex A applies to tilt and turn, tilt-first, turn-only, or tilt-only windows and door-height windows; - Annex B applies to sliding, lift and slide or lift and slide and tilt windows and door-height windows; - Annex C applies to tilt and slide windows and door-height windows; - Annex D applies to fold and slide windows and door-height windows; - Annex E applies to horizontal and vertical pivot windows and door-height windows; - Annex F applies to vertical sliding windows; - Annex G applies to side-hung casements and top-hung windows, opening outwards (including reversible windows); - Annex H applies to side-hung single and double action pedestrian doorsets excluding power operated doors; - Annex I applies to power-operated (automatic) side-hung single action pedestrian doorsets. NOTE 2 In this document, the term door-height window is used for windows that are used for the passage of pedestrians, i.e. as a pedestrian doorset.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1191
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1191:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 1993-7

Eurocode 3 - Design of steel structures - Part 7: Sandwich panels

This Standard is applicable for the design of structural or self supporting systems made of sandwich panels with steel faces and core material with a Declaration of Performance (according to EN 14509-1 and -2) used as internal and external walls, roofs and ceilings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1993-7

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

93 RAJATISED

prEN 12697-10
Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 10: Compactability

This document describes three test methods for characterizing the compactability of a bituminous mix, by the relation between its density or void content and the compaction energy applied to it, using an impact (Marshall) compactor, gyratory compactor, or a vibratory compactor. This document applies to bituminous mixtures, both those prepared in laboratory and those resulting sampled from plant produced mixtures. The results of the test method serve to supplement the results of mixture design.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-10
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-10:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 15383
Plastics piping systems for drainage and sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on polyester resin (UP) - Manholes and inspection chambers

This document applies to a) manholes, when made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on polyester resin (UP); b) inspection chambers, when made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on polyester resin (UP) which are intended to be used with inverts which are at a depth not exceeding 2 m. These products are intended to be used within a drain or sewer system operating without pressure or occasionally at a head of pressure up to 1 bar. It applies to products, and their joints, intended for use in buried installations and to be installed by open-trench techniques. The units have a circular shape with nominal sizes as specified in EN ISO 23856. The intended use of these products is to provide access to, buried drain or sewer systems for the conveyance of waste water at temperatures up to 50 °C, without pressure or occasionally at a head of pressure up to 1 bar, outside buildings and installed in areas subjected to vehicle and/or pedestrian traffic. It specifies definitions including symbols, requirements and characteristics of manholes, inspection chambers, joints, materials, test methods and marking. NOTE It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15383
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15383:2012+A1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EN 1729-2:2023/prA1
Furniture - Chairs and tables for educational institutions - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methods

This document specifies safety requirements and test methods for chairs and tables for general educational purposes in educational institutions including kindergarten, childcare institutions and early years education settings. It applies to furniture for use with laptop computers or portable devices, but not to special purpose workstations, e.g. laboratories, ranked seating and workshops. The chairs fulfilling the applicable requirements of this document are suitable for users weighing up to 110kg. The figures illustrate test principles only and cannot be used to carry out the tests. NOTE EN 1729-1 specifies functional dimensions and marking of chairs and tables for general educational institutions. Annex A (informative) gives a test method for determination of the displacement of chairs placed on tabletops.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1729-2:2023/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1729-2:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 16510-2-10
Multi-firing sauna stoves fired by natural wood logs - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard covers multi-firing sauna stoves in which the heating stones are separated from and indirectly heated by the fire and the flue gases and which may be re-fuelled with several fuel loads. This European Standard specifies requirements relating to the design, manufacture, construction, safety and performance (efficiency and emission) of multi-firing sauna stoves fired by wood logs and provides instructions for them. Furthermore, it also gives provisions for evaluation of conformity (i.e. initial type testing (ITT) and factory production control (FPC) and marking of these products. This standard is applicable to hand-fuelled intermittent burning multi-firing sauna stoves, which provide heat into the space where they are installed. These multi-firing sauna stoves may be supplied either as an assembled appliance or as a manufacturer's pre-designed unit consisting of pre-fabricated components designed to be built on site in accordance with the manufacturer's specified assembly instructions. One-off installations are not included. These multi-firing sauna stoves may burn only natural wood logs in accordance with the appliance operating instructions. Single-firing heat storage sauna stoves, in which the stones are directly heated by the fire and the flue gases, which pass through them, are not covered by this European Standard. This standard is also not applicable to mechanically fed sauna stoves, sauna stoves having fan assisted combustion air, sauna stoves fitted with a boiler, sauna stoves with incorporated flue or sauna stoves having any electrical connection.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16510-2-10

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15821:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 18152

Mountaineering equipment - Interfaces between ski mountaineering boots and clip-on binding crampons - Requirements and test methods

This standard specifies the dimensions and characteristics of the interfaces, requirements, test methods and marking of ski mountaineering boots and clip-on binding crampons which are fixed together with attachment at the boot toe and boot heel, the proper fixed function of which depends on the dimensions and design of the interfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18152

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 71-20

Safety of toys - Part 20: Microbiological safety of toys containing accessible aqueous media

This document specifies microbiological cleanliness and preservative efficacy requirements for accessible aqueous media in toys. The requirements in this document apply to all toys that are, contain or are supplied with accessible aqueous materials (e.g. paste, putty, liquid or gel). The cleanliness and preservation effectiveness requirements are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer, in an unopened and undamaged container. This document does not apply to a toy that has been used, has had its packaging opened or is otherwise compromised in a way that would introduce microbiological contamination. This document does not cover products and samples which are post-consumer use, since the microbiological limits are inappropriate given there is no way to establish what conditions the toys have been subject to before testing. The following are specifically excluded from the scope of this document: - materials that are inaccessible during normal use or reasonably foreseeable abuse; - food; - cosmetics; - components of toys covered by EN 71-13 where; - the component is in scope of the Cosmetic Products Regulation (i.e. Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 [13]; and - the component comprises only recognized food flavours and food ingredients (see relevant legislation, for example Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 [16] ("general food law"), Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 [15] (flavours), Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 [14], Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 [18] (food additives) and Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 (food information to consumers)[17]); - experimental sets covered by EN 71-4. NOTE Play cosmetics, that are only for use on the toy (e.g. makeup products only for a doll), are not excluded.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 71-20

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

prEN 732

Specifications for dedicated liquefied petroleum gas appliances - Absorption refrigerators

This standard specifies the constructional and operational characteristics, the safety requirements, test methods and marking of absorption refrigerators for use with butane, propane and their mixture in the vapour phase. This standard is applicable to room sealed (Type C11) and (Type A1) as defined in EN 1749, refrigerators using gas equipment fuelled by third family gases (LPG). This standard is applicable for: - portable cooling appliances - refrigerating appliances installed in vehicles, caravan holiday homes, boats, or leisure lodges. Note 1: Boats considered in this standard are recreational crafts covered by European Directive 2012/53/EU. The gas consumption of absorption refrigerators is of the same order of magnitude as pilots currently used on other types of burners, maximum being 60 g/h. Consequently, efficiency measurement is not considered relevant for these appliances, and it is not covered by this standard. This standard is also applicable for refrigerator/freezing combinations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 732
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 732:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 03.04.2025

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

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

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

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

prEN 16798-3

Hoonete energiatõhusus. Hoonete ventilatsioon. Osa 3: Mitteeluhoonete ventilatsioon. Üldnõuded ventilatsiooni- ja ruumiõhu konditsioneerimise süsteemidele (Moodulid M5-1, M5-4)

Käesolev dokument käsitleb ventilatsioonisüsteemide ja õhu ning ruumi konditsioneerimise süsteemide projekteerimist ja ehitamist inimeste kasutatavates mitteeluhoonetes, välja arvatud tööstuslikud kasutusalad. Dokument keskendub erinevate, nende süsteemide puhul oluliste parameetrite määratlemisele. Selles dokumendis esitatud projekteerimise juhised ja kaasnev CEN/TR 16798-4 on põhiliselt kohaldatavad mehaanilise sissepuhke ja/või väljapuhkega ventilatsioonisüsteemidele. Loomulikke ventilatsioonisüsteeme või hübriidsüsteemi loomuliku ventilatsiooni osasid see dokument ei kata. See dokument ei hõlma elamute ventilatsiooni. Elamute ventilatsioonisüsteemide toimimist käsitletakse dokumentides EN 15665 ja CEN/TR 14788. Liigitamisel kasutatakse jaotamist erinevatesse kategooriatesse. Mõne väärtuse puhul tuuakse näiteid ja nõuete puhul esitatakse tüüpilised vahemikud vaikeväärtustega. Vaikimisi väärtused on esitatud lisas B ja sisendi ja meetodi valiku andmelehe mall on esitatud lisas A. Oluline on, et liigitus oleks alati sobilik hoone tüübile ja selle sihtotstarbelisele kasutamisele ning kui selles dokumendis esitatud näiteid ei rakendata, tuleks liigitamise aluseid selgitada. MÄRKUS 1 Erinevates standardites võivad sama parameetri kategooriate nimetused olla erinevad, erineda võivad ka kategooriate sümbolid. Tabel 1 näitab selle dokumendi suhtelist positsiooni EPB standardite komplekti modulaarses struktuuris, nagu on esitatud standardis EN-ISO 52000-1. MÄRKUS 2 Sama tabeli on tehnilises aruandes CEN ISO/TR 52000-2, kus iga mooduli kohta on esitatud asjakohaste EPB standardite numbrid ja kaasnevad tehnilised aruanded, mis on avaldatud või koostamisel. MÄRKUS 3 Moodulid esindavad EPB standardeid, kuigi üks EPB standard võib katta rohkem kui ühe mooduli ja üks moodul võib olla kaetud rohkem kui ühe EPB standardiga, näiteks vastavalt lihtsustatud ja detailne meetod. Vaata ka peatükk 2 ja tabel A.1 ja tabel B.1.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16798-3

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEN 805

Veevarustus. Nõuded hoonevälistele süsteemidele ja komponentidele

Standard määratleb: — üldnõuded hoonevälistele veevarustussüsteemidele, sealhulgas joogivee pea- ja tänavatorustikele ja tarnetorudele, varumahutitele ja muudele rajatistele ning toorveetorustikele, kuid mitte puhastusseadmetele ja veehaardele; — üldnõuded komponentidele; — tootestandarditesse lisatavad üldnõuded, mis võivad sisaldada ka rangemaid nõudeid; — üldnõuded paigaldusele, paigalduskohal katsetamisele ja kasutuselevõtule. Standardi nõuded kehtivad: — uute veevarustussüsteemide projekteerimisel ja ehitamisel; — olemasoleva veevarustussüsteemiga ühtse osa moodustavate oluliste piirkondade laiendamisel; — veevarustussüsteemide omavahelisel ühendamisel; — olemasolevate veevarustussüsteemide olulisel muutmisel ja/või kordategemisel. MÄRKUS Eesmärk ei ole muuta standardiga kooskõla saavutamiseks olemasolevaid veevarustussüsteeme, kui puuduvad olulised halvendavad mõjud süsteemi vee kogustele, varustuskindlusele, töökindlusele ja varustuse piisavusele. Standardi eesmärk on siiski hõlmata kõiki eespool nimetatud veetaristusüsteeme, sest need on linnade kestliku arengu eesmärkide saavutamisel võtmetähtsusega, ning näidata, et neisse on vaja kiiresti investeerida, pidades silmas selliseid põhiaspekte nagu vastupidavus kliimamuutustele ning kliimamuutuste leevendamine ja nendega kohanemine.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 805

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

prEVS-EN 14385

Paiksete saasteallikate heitkogused. As, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Tl ja V kogu heite määramine

Selles standardis kirjeldatakse standardmeetodit paiksete allikate heites leiduvate elementide massikontsentratsiooni määramiseks. Meetodit saab kasutada kõigi loetletud ainete korral kontsentratsioonide vahemikus 0,005 mg/m3 kuni 5 mg/m3. Käesolev standard on valideeritud metallide massikontsentratsiooni määramiseks prügipõletusel tekkivates suitsugaasides – kohaldades punktis 9 sätestatud suutlikkusnäitajaid – järgmiste elementide jaoks: — arseen (As), kaadmium (Cd), kroom (Cr), koobalt (Co), vask (Cu), mangaan (Mn), nikkel (Ni), plii (Pb), antimon (Sb), tallium (Tl) ja vanaadium (V) ning nende ühendid. Meetod on kasutatav ka muude metallide määramiseks (näiteks seleen (Se) (ISO 17211), telluur (Te), berüllium (Be), tina (Sn) ja tsink (Zn)). MÄRKUS 1 Need muud eespoolnimetatud metallid on tavaliselt siseriikliku regulatsiooni põhjal nõutavad, kuid antud standardit ei ole nende metallide puhul veel valideeritud. Standardit valideeriti jäätmepõletusseadmete jaoks, kuid see on

kohaldatav ka muudele tööstusprotsessidele, praktilised kogemused näitavad, et seda saab rakendada laias kontsentratsioonivahemikus ja erinevate heiteallikate puhul. Kui määratakse ka elavhõbeda sisaldust, võib proovi võtta proovivõtuahela külgvoolust (EN 13211) samaaegselt teiste proovide võtmisega peavoolust. (EN 13211) [5]. MÄRKUS 2 Käesolev standard on valideeritud kirjeldatud materjalide, seadmete, proovivõtu ja mineraliseerimise suutlikkusega ning sellele järgnevate analüüsidega aatomabsorptsioonspektroskoopia (AAS) ja induktiivsidestatud plasma optilise emissioonspektroskoopia (ICP-OES) või induktiivsidestatud massispektromeetria (ICP-MS) abil. See ei välista muud tüüpi valideerimise kasutamist, mis vastab kirjeldatud Euroopa standardi nõuetele ja mille tulemuste ekvivalentsus on tõestatud.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14385:2024

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

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

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

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

EVS 901-3:2021/prA1

Tee-ehitus. Osa 3: Asfaltsegud
Road construction. Part 3: Bituminous mixtures

Standardis on kirjeldatud üldjuhul sobiv valik Eesti Vabariigi teedel ja muudel liiklusaladel kasutatavate asfaltbetoonsegude (EVS-EN 13108-1:2007), killustikmastiksasfaltsegude (EVS-EN 13108-5:2007), valuasfaltsegude (EVS-EN 13108-6:2007), dreenasfaltsegude (EVS-EN 13108-7:2006) ning asfalditehases või spetsiaalses segistis valmistatud mustsegude omadusi. Standard on mõeldud kasutamiseks koos standarditega EVS-EN 13108-8:2016, EVS-EN 13108-20:2007 ja EVS EN 13108-21:2007. Kui selles standardis ei ole täpsustusi ega valikuid toodud, kohalduvad kõik nõuded kujul, nagu need on eeltoodud EVS-EN 13108 sarja standardites, nagu ka nõuded, mida ei ole sellesse standardisse kopeeritud. See standard määratleb minimaalse hulga omadusi, mis tuleb EVS-EN 13108 sarja osade -1, -5, -6 ja -7 järgi toodetud asfaltsegudel deklareerida. Selles standardis ei määratleta sobivaid omadusi Eesti Vabariigis järgmiste EVS-EN 13108 sarja tootestandardite kasutamiseks: - EVS-EN 13108-2. Asfaltsegud. Materjali spetsifikatsioon. Osa 2: Väga õhukeste kihtide asfaltbetoon; - EVS-EN 13108-3. Asfaltsegud. Materjali spetsifikatsioon. Osa 3: Pehme asfalt; - EVS-EN 13108-4. Asfaltsegud. Materjali spetsifikatsioon. Osa 4: Kuumrullitud asfaltkate. Kasutatavad lähtematerjalid ja neist toodetud asfaltsegud peavad vastama vähemalt selle standardiga sätestatud minimaalsetele kvaliteedinõuetele. Hanke- ja kasutustingimuste tõttu võivad konkreetsed omadused ja kategooriad erineda selles standardis toodust, kuid ei või langeda allapoole minimaalsetest kvaliteedinõuetest. Erinevused määratletakse tehnilistes normides, juhendmaterjalides ning hanke- ja lepingutingimustes (edaspidi tehnilised kirjeldused).

Muudab dokumenti: EVS 901-3:2021
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: Eesti Taristuehituse Liit

prEVS 812-6

Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 6: Tuletõrje veevarustus
Fire safety constructions - Part 6: Firefighting water supply

See Eesti standard annab soovitusi tuletõrje veevarustuse tagamisele (edaspidi tuletõrjeveevärgile, sh nii ehitisesisesele kui ka -välisele süsteemile), sõltumata selle veevärgi omandivormist ja veeallikate kuuluvusest. Standard käsitleb ehitiste ja nende osade ja muude kohtkindlate objektide varustamist tulekustutusveega (edaspidi kustutusveega). Standardis ei käsitleta lõhkeainete tootmise ja ladustamise, põlevvedelike ja gaasi tootmise hoidlate ja ümberlaadimiskohtade tehniliste rajatiste, kõrghoonete ning veekogudel paiknevate objektide tuletõrjeveevarustust. Standardis esitatud tuletõrjeveevärgi rajamiseks antud soovitusi tuleb täita nii planeerimisel, tuletõrjeveevärgi projekteerimisel, ehitamisel, katsetamisel kui ka olemasoleva veevärgi rekonstrueerimisel.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012/A1:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012/A2:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012/AC:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012+A1:2013
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 812-6:2012+A1+A2
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 05 "Tuletõrje- ja päästevahendid"

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 875-1:2015

Vara hindamine. Osa 1: Hindamise mõisted ja põhimõtted
Property valuation - Part 1: Valuation Concepts and Principles

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See Eesti standard on standardisarja EVS 875 „Vara hindamine“ sissejuhatav osa, milles kirjeldatakse hindamisega seotud mõisteid, põhimõtteid ja eesmärke, mis on olulised hindamise kui kutseala mõistmiseks ja standardite rakendamiseks. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-1:2010 „Vara hindamine. Osa 1: Hindamise üldised alused“ uustöötlusega.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3.

EVS 875-10:2019

Vara hindamine. Osa 10: Andmete kogumine ja analüüs, vara ülevaatus
Property valuation - Part 10: Data collection and analysis, property inspection

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb andmete kogumist hindamistoimingu käigus ja vara ülevaatust.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-11:2020

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

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvara-, ehitus- ja keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See standard käsitleb võrdlusmeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi, sh kvantitatiivse ja kvalitatiivse kohandamise ning statistilisi võtteid.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-2:2015

Vara hindamine. Osa 2: Varade liigid
Property valuation - Part 2: Types of Properties

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See Eesti standard on standardisarja EVS 875 „Vara hindamine“ sissejuhatav osa, milles kirjeldatakse hindamisega seotud mõisteid, põhimõtteid ja eesmärke, mis on olulised hindamise kui kutseala mõistmiseks ja standardite rakendamiseks. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-2:2010 „Varade liigid“ uustöötlusega.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-3:2015

Vara hindamine. Osa 3: Hindamise alused
Property valuation - Part 3: Valuation Bases

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See Eesti standard on standardisarja EVS 875 „Vara hindamine“ osa, milles defineeritakse väärtused, mida varahindamise standardid hõlmavad. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-3:2010 „Vara hindamine. Osa 3: Väärtuse liigid“ uustöötlusega.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-7:2016

Vara hindamine. Osa 7: Hinnangu läbivaatus
Property valuation - Part 7: Reviewing of valuations

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See Eesti standard on standardisarja EVS 875 „Vara hindamine“ osa, milles käsitletakse hinnangu läbivaatamise eesmärke, liike, protseduuri, hinnangu läbivaataja pädevust ja seost hindamise heade tavadega. Tegemist on standardi EVS 875-7:2011 „Vara hindamine. Osa 7: Hinnangu läbivaatus“ uustöötlusega.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-8:2018

Vara hindamine. Osa 8: Kulu- ja jäägimeetod
Property Valuation - Part 8: Cost and Residual Approach

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. See Eesti standard käsitleb kulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi ning maa ja ehitiste hindamist kulumeetodil. Sellesse standardisse on lisatud meetodite kombinatsioonide ja jäägimeetodi käsitlus, millel on mh tihe seos kulumeetodiga ja mille käsitlemine eraldi standardis ei ole mõistlik.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 875-9:2018

Vara hindamine. Osa 9: Tulumeetod
Property valuation - Part 9: Income Approach

Standardisari EVS 875 käsitleb vara hindamist. Standardite kasutusalad on vara hindamise ja hinnangute kasutamisega seotud tegevused, eelkõige laenutagatiste ja finantsaruandlusega seotud tegevused. Standardite kasutajad on vara hindajad, kinnisvaraspetsialistid, ehitusspetsialistid, keskkonnaspetsialistid, finantsaruandlusega tegelevad spetsialistid (raamatupidajad, audiitorid), krediidiasutused, kõrgemad õppeasutused. Standardisari loob aluse vara hindamise ühtsele käsitlusele, rahuldades nii era- kui ka avaliku sektori vajadusi. Selles Eesti standardis käsitletakse tulumeetodi kasutamise eesmärke ja võimalusi kinnisvara hindamisel ja investeeringute analüüsil.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 36 otsus 05.12.2024 2-8.2/257, teade pikendamisküsitlusest 16.12.2024 EVS Teatajas, küsitluse tagasiside koond 24.01.2025 2-5/3

EVS 923:2014

Eesti e-arve profiil
Estonian e-invoice profile

See Eesti standard rakendub Eestis kasutusel olevatele e-arvetele, mida vahendatakse pankadesse, ametiasutustele ja ettevõtetele. Lisaks on seda võimalik rakendada piiriüleses arveldamises ning kasutada ka alusena hangete koostamisel – hankija saab esitada konkreetse viite standardile, millele peavad vastama hanke tulemusena esitatavad teenusarved. Standardiseeritud e-arve võimaldab laiemat toetust ja muudab vormingu ametlikuks.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 76 otsus 24.01.2025 2-8.2/24 ja teade pikendamisküsitlusest 02.12.2024 EVS Teatajas

TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS

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

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

EVS-EN 15882-4:2012

Extended application of results from fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 4: Linear joint seals

This European standard specifies rules and prescribes the methodology for the preparation of extended application reports for linear joint sealing systems tested in accordance with EN 1366-4. The field of the extended application reports is additional to the direct field of application given in EN 1366-4. It may be applied to or based on a single test, or a number of tests, which provide the relevant information for the formulation of an extended application. Mechanical metal seals are not part of the scope of this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15882-4:2012
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 1794-3:2016

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Non-acoustic performance - Part 3: Reaction to fire - Burning behaviour of noise reducing devices and classification

This European Standard is to give authorities, designers and specifiers information with respect to reaction to fire, smoke density and toxic fumes of materials used in noise reducing devices. The combination of brushwood fire test, smoke density test and test for toxic fumes give in general enough safety information. This European Standard gives also information if more stringent requirements are requested for situations with a higher level of safety. For noise reducing devices, this European Standard gives a method how to handle substantial components of non-homogeneous products (as defined in EN 13501-1 and ISO/DIS 5659-2:2016) and how to handle non-homogeneous products and in which cases the influence of non-substantial components on the total result of the classification may be neglected. The following effects will be taken into account: ignitability, burning droplets, smoke growth rate, smoke density, toxic fumes. The European Commission Decision 96/603/EC establish the list of products belonging to Classes A ‘No contribution to fire ’. The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, will, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions also set out in the Annex, be classified in Classes A1 and Class A1FL as provided for in Tables 1 and 2 of the Annex to Decision 2000/147/EC. For the purpose of this classification, no reaction-to-fire testing of those materials and products made from them is required. The products considered having no contribution to fire are excluded from this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1794-3:2016
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2009:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, rigid, single row ball bearings in steel, diameter series 8 and 9, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3281

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 8 and 9 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2009:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2011:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, rigid, single row ball bearings in corrosion resisting steel, diameter series 8 and 9, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3283

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 8 and 9 designed to with stand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2011:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2012:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, rigid, single row ball bearings in steel, diameter series 0 and 2, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3284

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 0 and 2 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2012:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2014:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, rigid, single row ball bearings in corrosion resisting steel, diameter series 0 and 2, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3286

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 0 and 2 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2014:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2015:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, double row, self aligning ball bearings in steel, diameter series 2, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3287

The standard specifies the characteristics, of double row self aligning ball bearing of diameter series 2 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2015:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2017:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, double row, self aligning ball bearings, in corrosion resisting steel, diameter series 2, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3289

This standard specifies the characteristics, of double row self aligning ball bearings of diameter series 2 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2017:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2018:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, single row, self aligning roller bearings in steel, diameter series 3 and 4, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3290

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 3 and 4 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2018:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2020:2003

Bearings-airframe rolling, single row, self aligning roller bearings in corrosion resisting steel, diameter series 3 and 4, dimensions and loads; Aerospace series; inactive for new design, see EN 3292

This standard specifies the characteristics, of rigid single row ball bearings of diameter series 3 and 4 designed to withstand only slow rotations and oscillations under load

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2020:1984
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 2063:2000

Lennunduse ja kosmonautika seeria. Lennundustarindite veerelaagrid. Tehnilised andmed
Aerospace series - Airframe rolling bearings - Technical specification

Standard määrab kindlaks laagrid, mis on konstrueeritud töötamaks ainult aeglaste pöörete või võngete koormuse all.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2063:1992
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

EVS-EN 50486:2008

Uksest sisenemise audio- ja videosüsteemides kasutatavad seadmed
Equipment for use in audio and video door-entry systems

This European Standard specifies the requirements for equipment installed in audio and video door-entrysystems.This European Standard is not applicable to security systems, anti-theft, anti-attack devices and CCTVsurveillance systems, and access control systems for use in security applications.This European Standard sets out the following system requirements:– safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) compliance;– audio specifications;– video specifications;– environmental conditions;– vandal resistance.Devices integrated into other systems shall also comply with the requirements of those systems(e.g. telephone system or alarm systems).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50486:2008
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 04.03.2025

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

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

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

EN 50160:2022/A1:2025

Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public electricity networks

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 03.2025

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

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

EVS 908-1:2025

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

Arvutusjuhend käsitleb materjalide soojuserijuhtivuste, materjalikihtide soojustakistuse ja välisõhuga kontaktis olevate läbipaistmatute piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutust. Arvutusjuhise käsitlusalasse ei kuulu uksed, aknad ja muud avatäited või pinnases soojuslevi arvutus ning tarindid, mis on projekteeritud õhku läbilaskvaks. Materjalide soojuserijuhtivuse deklareeritud ja arvutusväärtuste määramise meetodid kehtivad arvutuslikel keskkonnatemperatuuridel vahemikus -30 °C kuni +60 °C. Soojuserijuhtivuse temperatuurija niiskusepõhised teisendustegurid kehtivad keskmistel temperatuuridel vahemikus 0 °C kuni 30 °C. Piirdetarindite soojusläbivuse arvutusmeetod põhineb materjalide ja toodete soojuserijuhtivuse või soojustakistuse arvutusväärtusel. Meetodit saab rakendada selliste tarindite ja tarindiosade puhul, mis koosnevad soojuslikult homogeensetest kihtidest (mille seas võivad olla õhkvahed) või soojuslikult mittehomogeensetest kihtidest (välja arvatud juhtumid, kus soojustuskihis on oluline külmasild).

EVS-EN 12209:2025

Akna- ja uksetarvikud. Mehaanilised lukukorpused ja vasturauad. Omadused ja katsemeetodid
Building hardware - Mechanically operated locks and locking plates - Characteristics and test methods

See dokument spetsifitseerib mehaaniliste lukukorpuste ja nende vasturaudade tooteomadused ja katsemeetodid. See dokument hõlmab mehaanilised lukukorpused ja nende vasturauad, mis on kas tervikuna ühe tootja toodetud ja turule viidud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud või enam kui ühe tootja toodetud koostisosadest kokku pandud ja mis on kavandatud koos kasutamiseks. See dokument ei hõlma hinnangut toote osa kohta spetsiifiliste tuletõkke- ja/või suitsutõkkeuksekomplektide tulepüsivusse. See dokument ei ole rakendatav mehaanilistele/elektromehaanilistele, silindrilistele lukukorpustele, käepidemetele, akende lukkudele, tabalukkudele, seifilukkudele, mööblilukkudele või vanglalukkudele. See dokument ei määratle mehaaniliselt toimivaid mitmepunktilukukorpuseid ja nende vasturaudu, mis on määratletud standardis EN 15685.

EVS-EN 13084-1:2025

Vabalt seisvad korstnad. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Free-standing chimneys - Part 1: General requirements

See dokument sisaldab üldnõudeid ja põhikriteeriumeid igat tüüpi vabalt seisvate (konstruktiivselt iseseisvate) korstnate, sealhulgas nende vooderdised, projekteerimiseks ja ehitamiseks. Samuti kehtib see dokument ehitistega ühendatud korstnate puhul, kui on täidetud vähemalt üks järgmistest kriteeriumidest: — külgjuhikute vahekaugus on rohkem kui 4 m; — vabalt seisva osa kõrgus kõige ülemise tugikonstruktsiooni kinnituse kohal on rohkem kui 3 m; — vabalt seisva osa kõrgus kõige ülemise tugikonstruktsiooni kinnituse kohal on ristkülikukujulise ristlõikega korstna puhul suurem kui viiekordne kõige väiksem välismõõde. Selleks et verifitseerida vabalt seisvate korstnate mehaanilist vastupidavust, stabiilsust ja kasutusohutust, võetakse nende projekteerimisel arvesse kasutustingimusi ja muid mõjusid. Üksikasjalikud nõuded seoses konkreetse projekteerimisega on toodud standardites, mis käsitlevad betoonkorstnate, teraskorstnate ja nende vooderdiste, aga ka satelliitkomponentidega mastide ehitamist. EN 13084 sarja muudes osades tuuakse välja reeglid, mille kohaselt kasutatakse standardile EN 1443 (ja seotud tootestandarditele) vastavaid süsteemi korstnatooteid konstruktiivselt iseseisvate korstnatena. See dokument ei hõlma lõõri ühendustorude projekteerimist ja ehitamist.

EVS-EN 13231-1:2023

Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Tööde vastuvõtmine. Osa 1: Tööd ballastiga pealisehitisel. Sirge rööbastee, pöörmed ja ristmed
Railway applications - Track - Acceptance of works - Part 1: Works on ballasted track - Plain line, switches and crossings

See dokument määratleb tehnilised nõuded ja piirhälbed ballastiga rööbastee tööde vastuvõtmiseks, mis toimuvad: — sirgel rööbasteel; — pöörmetel ja ristmetel; ja — rööpa kompensaatoritel 1435 mm ja laiema rööpmelaiusega rööbasteedel. Ballastiga rööbastee tööd, edaspidi tekstis nimetatud rööbastee tööd, hõlmavad uue rööbastee ehitamist, olemasoleva rööbastee uuendamist ja hooldust. See dokument määratleb nõuded muldkeha töödele, rööbastee geomeetriale, rööbastee absoluutsele asendile, teemasinate tööparameetritele, rööbastee komponentidele, ballasti ristlõikele, ehitusgabariidile, rööbaste pingevabastustöödele, pöörmete ja ristmete ning rööpa kompensaatorite mõõdistamisele, mõõtesüsteemidele, vastuvõtmise valideerimistele ja kontrollidele. Samuti määratleb vastutuse ja dokumentatsiooni rööbastee tööde vastuvõtmisel. See dokument nõuab ka kõigi rööbastee materjalide vastavust kliendi määratud asjakohastele vastuvõtukriteeriumidele ja tarnija esitatud spetsifikatsioonidele. See dokument ei hõlma rööpapea ümberprofiilimisega seotud töid või sellega seotud mõõtmisi, välja arvatud mõned ohutuse tagamisega seotud mõõtmised, sest need on kaetud sarja EN 13231 standardi teiste osadega. Ooteplatvormide ja raudteeületuskohtade rekonstrueerimistööd ei hõlma seda dokumenti. See dokument ei kehti linnaraudtee süsteemidele ega ballastita rööbasteedele.

EVS-EN 13480-2:2024

Metallist tööstustorustik. Osa 2: Materjalid
Metallic industrial piping - Part 2: Materials

See dokument määratleb nõuded terasest toodetele, mida kasutatakse tööstuslikes torustikes ja tugedes. Mõnede mitte terasest metalliliste materjalide, nagu näiteks keragrafiitmalm, alumiinium, nikkel, vask, titaan, nõuded on sõnastatud või sõnastatakse selle dokumendi eraldi osades. Metalliliste materjalide korral, mis ei ole kaetud harmoneeritud materjali standardiga ja mis ei saa tõenäoliselt ka lähitulevikus kaetud, on selles osas või eespool esitatud selle dokumendi osades toodud erireeglid.

EVS-EN 15004-1:2025

Statsionaarsed tulekustutussüsteemid. Gaaskustutussüsteemid. Osa 1: Projekteerimine, paigaldamine ja hooldamine
Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems - Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:2023, modified)

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded ja annab soovitused kustutusgaase kasutavate süsteemide projekteerimise, paigaldamise, katsetamise, hoolduse ja ohutuse kohta hoonetes, seadmestikes või muudes struktuurides ning määratleb eri kustutusgaaside omadused ja tulekahjude tüübid, mille korral need on sobivad kustutusvahendid. Dokument kirjeldab täieliku küllastusega süsteeme, mis on eelkõige kasutatavad hoonete, seadmestike ja muude spetsiaalsete rakenduste korral ning milles kasutatakse elektrit mittejuhtivaid kustutusgaase, millest ei teki kasutamisel jääke ja mille kohta on praegu olemas piisavalt andmeid, võimaldamaks pädeval sõltumatul ametkonnal kinnitada nende efektiivsuse ja ohutusega seonduvad parameetrid. Selle dokumendi sätted ei ole rakendatavad plahvatuse summutamise korral. See dokument ei ole mõeldud selles loetletud kustutusainete heakskiitmiseks vastavate asutuste poolt, kuna samavõrra vastuvõetavad võivad olla ka muud kustutusained. CO2 kustutusaine ei ole selles standardis käsitletud, kuna seda reguleerib omaette Euroopa standard. See dokument kehtib tabelis 1 loetletud kustutusainete kohta. See dokument on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos tabelis 1 toodud tulekustutusainete standardi EN 15004 vastavate osadega.

EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2025

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-45: Erinõuded mammograafiliste röntgenseadmete ja mammograafiliste stereotaktiliste seadiste esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-45: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of mammographic X-ray equipment and mammographic stereotactic devices (IEC 60601-2-45:2011/A2:2022)

Standardi EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011 muudatus.

EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1+A2:2025

Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-45: Erinõuded mammograafiliste röntgenseadmete ja mammograafiliste stereotaktiliste seadiste esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-45: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of mammographic X-ray equipment and mammographic stereotactic devices

Kohaldatav on EVS-EN 60601-2-45:2011+A1:2015 peatükk 1 järgmiste erisustega: Asendada allmärkuses 2 muudatusega 1 muudetud tekst “IEC 60601-1:2005 koos muudatusega IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012” tekstiga “IEC 60601-1:2005 koos muudatustega IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012 ja IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD2:2020”.

EVS-EN IEC 61326-1:2021

Elektrilised mõõtmis-, juhtimis- ja laboratooriumiseadmed. Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded. Osa 1: Üldnõuded
Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements - Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61326 see osa sätestab elektromagnetilise ühilduvusega (EMC) seotud häiringutaluvuse ja kiirgushäiringute nõudeid elektriseadmetele, mida toidetakse võrgust või akudelt vahelduvpingel kuni 1000 V või alalispingel kuni 1500 V või mõõdetavast elektriahelast. See osa käsitleb professionaalse kasutuse, tööstusprotsesside, tööstusliku tootmise ja haridusala valdkonda ette nähtud seadmeid. See sisaldab seadmeid ja arvutusvahendeid, mis on ette nähtud tööstuslikes ja mittetööstuslikes paigaldistes — mõõtmisteks ja katsetamiseks, — juhtimiseks, — LABORATOORSEKS kasutamiseks, — lisaseadmetena, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos eespool mainitutega (näiteks näidiste käsitsemise seadmed). Arvutusvahendeid ja -koosteid ning muid taolisi seadmeid, mis kuuluvad infotehnoloogiaseadmete käsitlusalasse ja vastavad sellekohastele infotehnoloogiaseadmete EMC standarditele, võib kasutada süsteemides, mis vastavad IEC 61326 selle osa käsitlusalale, ilma lisakatsetusteta, kui need sobivad kasutamiseks ettenähtud elektromagnetilises keskkonnas. Üldreeglina tuleb arvestada, et see tooteperekonna standard on võrreldes vastavate EMC põhistandarditega ülimuslik. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad järgmised seadmed. a) Elektrilised mõõte- ja katseseadmed. Siia kuuluvad seadmed, mis elektriliselt mõõdavad, kuvavad või salvestavad üht või mitut elektrilist või mitteelektrilist suurust, samuti mittemõõteseadmed, nagu signaaligeneraatorid, mõõteetalonid, toiteallikad ja muundurid. b) Elektrilised juhtimisseadmed. Siia kuuluvad seadmed, mis juhivad üht või mitut väljundsuurust ettenähtud väärtusele, mis on määratud käsitsi seadistusega, kohaliku või kaugprogrammeerimisega või ühe või mitme sisendmuutujaga. See sisaldab tööstuslike protsesside mõõtmise ja juhtimise (ingl Industrial Process Measurement and Control, IPMC) seadmeid, mis koosnevad vahenditest, nagu näiteks — protsessikontrollerid ja -regulaatorid, — programmeeritavad kontrollerid, — seadmete ja süsteemide toiteallikad (tsentraalsed või kohalikud), — analoog-/digitaalnäidikud ja salvestusseadmed, — protsessiinstrumendid, — muundurid, positsioneerimisseadised, tarktäiturid jne. c) Elektrilised LABORIseadmed, sealhulgas kehavälise diagnostika (ingl In

Vitro Diagnostic, IVD) meditsiiniseadmed. Need on seadmed, mida kasutatakse materjalide ettevalmistamisel või analüüsimiseks või füüsikaliste suuruste mõõtmiseks, kuvamiseks või jälgimiseks. Selliseid seadmeid võib kasutada ka mujal kui laborites. d) Ülal punktides a), b) või c) toodud seadmed, kui need on varustatud raadiofunktsiooniga komponentidega, näiteks traadita side jaoks. Selle standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad seadmed võivad käitada erinevates elektromagnetilistes keskkondades; olenevalt elektromagnetilisest keskkonnast kohaldatakse erinevaid kiirgushäiringute ja häiringutaluvuse katsetuste nõudeid. See standard käsitleb kolme tüüpi elektromagnetilisi keskkondi: • ELEKTROMAGNETILINE BAASKESKKOND, • TÖÖSTUSLIK ELEKTROMAGNETILINE KESKKOND, • KONTROLLITUD ELEKTROMAGNETILINE KESKKOND. Vastavad häiringutaluvuse katsetuste nõuded on kirjeldatud peatükis 6. Kiirgushäiringute nõuete osas liigitatakse seadmed klassi A või B CISPR 11 nõuete ja protseduuride kohaselt. Vastavad kiirgushäiringute nõuded on kirjeldatud peatükis 7. Määratletud kiirgushäiringute ja häiringutaluvuse nõuete eesmärk on saavutada elektromagnetiline ühilduvus selles standardis käsitletud seadmete ja muude seadmete vahel, mis võivad töötada selles standardis käsitletud elektromagnetiliste keskkondadega kohtades. Juhised EMC saavutamise riski hindamiseks on toodud lisas B.

EVS-EN ISO 13855:2025

Masinaohutus. Ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha määramine inimese keha lähenemisest lähtudes

Safety of machinery - Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach of the human body (ISO 13855:2024)

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded ohutuskaitsevahendite asukoha ja mõõtmete määramise kohta seoses inimkeha või selle osade lähenemisega oh(t)u(de) suunas kavandatud juhtimisulatuse piires järgmiselt: — ESPE ja rõhutundlike mattide ja rõhutundlike põrandate tuvastamistsooni(de) asukoht ja mõõde; — kahekäejuhtimisseadiste ja üksikute juhtimisseadiste asukoht; — blokeerivate kaitsepiirete asukoht. See dokument määrab ka nõuded ohutusega seotud käsijuhtimisseadiste (SRMCD) asukoha määramise kohta seoses inimkeha või selle osade lähenemisega ohutuskaitsevahendi alast võrreldes — ESPE ja rõhutundlike mattide ja rõhutundlike põrandate avastamisala(de) asukoha ja mõõtmega, ja — blokeerivate kaitsepiirete asukoha ja mõõtmega. Kui hinnatakse inimkeha või selle osade võimet pääseda juurde SRMCD-le kavandatud kaitstud ruumist, on selle dokumendi nõuded rakendatavad ka ohutuskaitsevahendi(te) mõõtmete määramisel. Lähenemisviise nagu jooksmine, hüppamine või kukkumine ei ole selles dokumendis arvesse võetud. MÄRKUS 1 Selles dokumendis esitatud lähenemiskiiruste (kõndimiskiirus ja käte liikumine) väärtused on aja jooksul järele proovitud ja praktilises kogemuses tõendatud. MÄRKUS 2 Muud liiki lähenemised võivad kaasa tuua lähenemiskiirusi, mis on selles dokumendis määratletust suuremad või väiksemad. See dokument kohaldub ohutuskaitsevahendite kohta, mida kasutatakse masinatel 14-aastaste ja vanemate isikute kaitseks. Selles dokumendis käsitletavad ohutuskaitsevahendid hõlmavad järgmist: a) elektritundlik kaitseseadmestik (ESPE), näiteks: 1) optoelektroonilised aktiivkaitseseadised (AOPD-d) (vt IEC 61496-2); 2) AOPD-d, mis reageerivad hajupeegeldusele ja millel on üks või enam kahemõõtmelisena määratletud tuvastustsoon(i) (AOPDDR-2D-d) (vt IEC 61496-3); 3) AOPD-d, mis reageerivad hajupeegeldusele ja millel on üks või enam kolmemõõtmelisena määratletud tuvastustsoon(i) (AOPDDR-3D-d) (vt IEC 61496-3); 4) videopõhised kaitseseadised, mis kasutavad võrdluskuju tehnikaid (VBPDPP) (vt IEC/TS 61496-4-2); 5) videopõhised kaitseseadised, mis kasutavad ruumilise nägemise tehnikaid (VBPDST) (vt IEC/TS 61496-4-3); b) rõhutundlikud matid ja rõhutundlikud põrandad (vt ISO 13856-1); c) kahekäejuhtimisseadised (vt ISO 13851); d) üksikud juhtimisseadised; e) blokeerivad kaitsepiirded (vt ISO 14120). See dokument ei ole kohaldatav — ohutuskaitsevahenditele (nt riputatavatele kahekäejuhtimisseadistele), mida saab ilma töövahendeid kasutamata käsitsi viia ohualale lähemale kui eraldusvahemik; — kaitsele eritumistest tulenevate ohtude (nt tahkete või vedelate ainete väljapurskumine, kiirgus, elektriline kaarlahendus, soojus, müra, suitsud, gaasid) riskide eest; — kaitsele masina mehaaniliste osade rikkest või raskusjõu mõjul kukkumisest tulenevate riskide eest. Sellest dokumendist tuletatud eraldusvahemikud ei kehti ohutuskaitsevahendite kohta, mida kasutatakse ainult kohaloleku tuvastamise funktsiooni jaoks.

EVS-EN ISO 16032:2024

Akustika. Hoonete tehnoseadmetest ja hoones toimuvast tegevusest tuleneva helirõhutaseme mõõtmine. Insenertehniline meetod

Acoustics - Measurement of sound pressure level from service equipment or activities in buildings - Engineering method (ISO 16032:2024)

See dokument määratleb helirõhutaseme mõõtmise insenertehnilise meetodi hoonete tehnoseadmete ruumides. Täpsemalt hõlmab dokument sanitaarseadmetest, mehaanilisest ventilatsioonist, kütte- ja jahutusseadmetest, liftidest, prügišahtidest, kütteseadmetest, puhuritest, pumpadest ja muudest abiseadmetest ning mootoriga käitatavatest garaažiustest tuleneva heli mõõtmisi. Dokumenti saab rakendada ka muud tüüpi seadmetest või hoonesisestest tegevustest, nt spordirajatistest või restoranidest tuleneva müra mõõtmiseks. Selles dokumendis ei käsitleta hoones õhu- või maapinna kaudu levivate väliste heliallikate müra mõõtmist. Meetodid sobivad ruumidele kubatuuriga ligi 300 m3 või vähem, nt eluhoonetes, hotellides, koolides, kontorites ja haiglates. Meetodid pole ette nähtud suurte auditooriumide või kontserdisaalide mõõtmiseks.

EVS-EN ISO 17663:2023

Keevitus. Kvaliteedinõuded keevitamisega ja sellega kaasnevate tegevustega seotud termotöötlemisele

Welding - Quality requirements for heat treatment in connection with welding and allied processes (ISO 17663:2023)

See dokument sätestab kvaliteedinõuded töökodades ja töömaal läbi viidavale keevitamise ja vormimisega seotud termilisele töötlusele õhus või kontrollitud atmosfääris. See kehtib peamiselt ferriitterastele, kuid seda saab vajaduse korral kasutada ka teiste materjalide jaoks. See dokument annab juhised tootjatele, kes teostavad termotöötlust või toodavad termotöödeldud tooteid või komponente. Seda dokumenti saab kasutada ka tootja termotöötlemisvõimekuse hindamisel. Nõude täitmisest võib loobuda, kui on võimalik põhjendada, et konkreetne nõue ei ole konkreetse protsessi puhul kohaldatav. See dokument on paindlik raamistik, mis pakub — erinõuded tootja termotöötlusele, et omada standardile ISO 9001 vastavat kvaliteedisüsteemi; — erinõuded termotöötlusele spetsifikatsioonides, mis nõuavad, et tootjal peab olema standardist ISO 9001 erinev kvaliteedisüsteem; — konkreetsed juhised tootjale, kes töötab välja termotöötlemise kvaliteedikontrollisüsteemi; — konkreetsed juhised

keevitusjärgseks termotöötluseks tootjatele, kes juurutavad ISO 3834-2 või ISO 3834-3; — üksikasjalikud nõuded spetsifikatsioonidele, eeskirjadele või tootestandarditele, mis nõuavad termotöötlustoimingute kontrollimist.

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011/A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

Standardi EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011 muudatus.

EVS-HD 60364-5-52:2011+A11+A12+A1:2025

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-52: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Juhistikud
Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 5-52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Wiring systems (IEC 60364-5-52:2009, modified + IEC 60364-5-52:2009/AMD1:2024)

IEC 60364 osa 5-52 käsitleb juhistike valikut ja paigaldamist. MÄRKUS 1 See standard käib ka kaitsejuhtide kohta; lisanõuded kaitsejuhtidele on esitatud standardis IEC 60364-5-54. MÄRKUS 2 Juhised IEC 60364 osa 5-52 kohta on esitatud standardis IEC 61200-52. EE MÄRKUS Juhis IEC/TS 61200-52 (Ed. 1.0, 5. märts 1993) „Electrical installation guide – Part 52: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Wiring systems“ käsitleb juhistike valiku ja paigaldamise üldpõhimõtteid. Samuti on valminud selle juhise teise väljaande (Ed. 2.0) eelnõu. Samuti on ette nähtud nõuded kaablite valikuks, arvestades standardis EN 13501-1 esitatud liigitust reageerimise järgi tulele, kooskõlas EL-i ehitustoodete määrusega (CPR). MÄRKUS 3 Kuna ehitustoodete määrus nõuab, et tootja deklareeriks kaablite vastupidavust tulele Euroopa Liidus tavaliselt kasutatava protseduuri ja liigituse kohaselt, on liikmesriigi vastutusel määratleda, millist standardi EN 13501-6 kohast klassi nõutakse iga erirakenduse või -paigaldise puhul. Rahvuslikud seadusjärgsed nõuded võivad seetõttu ületada selles väljaandes nõutavaid klasse.

EVS-ISO/IEC 33001:2025

Infotehnoloogia. Protsessihindamine. Mõisted ja terminoloogia
Information technology -- Process assessment -- Concepts and terminology (ISO/IEC 33001:2015, identical)

Standard annab üldist teavet protsessihindamise mõistete kohta, samuti selgitab, kuidas rakendada protsessihindamist protsessi kvaliteedikarakteristikute saavutamise hindamisel ning kuidas protsessihalduse teostamisel hinnata kvaliteedikarakteristikute saavutamist. Rahvusvaheline standard juhatab sisse protsesside hindamist käsitleva standardisarja ISO/IEC 330xx; see kirjeldab sarja osade vahelisi seoseid ning esitab juhised standardite valimiseks ja kasutamiseks. See selgitab standardisarja dokumentides sisalduvaid nõudeid, samuti nõuete kohaldatavust hindamiste sooritamisel. Rahvusvahelise standardi lugejatel tuleks tutvuda standardisarja struktuuri ja terminoloogiaga ning seejärel tugineda kavandatud hindamise kontekstis selle asjakohastele elementidele. MÄRKUS See rahvusvaheline standard käsitleb standardisarja ISO/IEC 330xx standardites ISO/IEC 33001 kuni ISO/IEC 33019 kasutatud termineid, samuti sarja muudes dokumentides kasutatud võtmetermineid. Standardivahemiku ISO/IEC 33020 kuni ISO/IEC 33099 dokumentide eriomased terminid on määratletud neis dokumentides endis

EVS-ISO/IEC/IEEE 26514:2025

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Kasutajateabe kavandamine ja väljatöötus
Systems and software engineering — Design and development of information for users

See dokument käsitleb tarkvara kasutajateabe väljatöötusprotsessi teabe kavandajate ja väljatöötajate vaatenurgast. Dokument kirjeldab, kuidas selgitada välja, millist teavet vajavad kasutajad, kuidas määrata, mil viisil tuleks seda teavet kasutajatele esitada, ning kuidas seejärel teavet koostada ja teha seda kättesaadavaks. Esitatavad juhiseid ei piirdu siiski üksnes kavandamis- ja väljatöötusetapiga, vaid annavad teavet kavandamise kohta kõigis elutsükli etappides alustades kavandamisstrateegiast ja lõpetades kavandi hooldamisega. Dokumendis on esitatud nõuded tarkvara kasutajateabe struktuurile, sisule ja vormingule. See on kohaldatav järgmiste teabeliikide väljatöötusele, ehkki see ei kata kõiki nende aspekte: — mittetarkvaraliste toodete kasutajatele suunatud teave; — animatsiooni, videot ja heli kasutavad multimeediasüsteemid; — eelkõige formaalsete koolitusprogrammide raames kasutamiseks mõeldud arvutipõhise koolituse (CBT) paketid ja erialased õppematerjalid; — süsteemitarkvara sisemist talitlust kirjeldav hooldusteave; — kasutajaliidesesse endasse lõimitud kasutajateave. Dokument on suunatud teabearhitektidele ja teabe väljatöötajatele, sealhulgas mitmesugustele spetsialistidele: — teabearhitektid, kes tegelevad teabetoodete struktuuri ja vormingu kavandamisega; — kasutatavuse spetsialistid ja ärianalüütikud, kes selgitavad välja ülesanded, mida kavandatavad kasutajad saavad tarkvara abil täita; — kasutajateabe kirjaliku sisu väljatöötajad ja toimetajad; — kujundajad, kellel on eriteadmised elektroonilisest meediast; — kasutajaliideste kavandajad ja ergonoomikaeksperdid, kes üheskoos kavandavad viise kuvateabe esitamiseks. Dokument on ühtlasi mõeldud teabeallikana kasutajateabe arendusprotsessis teisi rolle ja huvisid esindavatele inimestele: — tarkvaraarendusprotsessi või teabearendusprotsessi juhid; — tarnijate koostatava kasutajateabe hankijad; — kasutatavuse testijad, kasutajateabe läbivaatajad, valdkondade asjatundjad; — kasutajateabe loomiseks kasutatavate vahendite väljatöötajad; — inimtegurite asjatundjad, kelle ülesanne on piiritleda põhimõtteid, mille rakendamine aitab muuta kasutajateavet hõlpsamini juurdepääsetavaks ja kasutatavaks.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
EVS-EN 13231-1:2023	Railway applications - Track - Acceptance of works - Part 1: Works on ballasted track - Plain line, switches and crossings	Raudteealased rakendused. Rööbastee. Tööde vastuvõtmine. Osa 1: Tööd ballastiga pealisehitisel. Sirge rööbastee, pöörmed ja ristmed
EVS-EN ISO 16032:2024	Acoustics - Measurement of sound pressure level from service equipment or activities in buildings - Engineering method (ISO 16032:2024)	Akustika. Hoonete tehnoseadmetest ja hoones toimuvast tegevusest tuleneva helirõhutaseme mõõtmine. Insenertehniline meetod
EVS-EN ISO 17663:2023	Welding - Quality requirements for heat treatment in connection with welding and allied processes (ISO 17663:2023)	Keevitus. Kvaliteedinõuded keevitamisega ja sellega kaasnevate tegevustega seotud termotöötlemisele

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

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

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

Lisainfo:
https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards

Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskus 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 õigusaktide kaupa.

Direktiiv 2014/53/EL
Raadioseadmed
Komisjoni rakendusotsus 2025/138 (EL Teataja 2025/L 30.01.2025)

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
EVS-EN 18031-1:2024 Raadioseadmete ühised turvanõuded. Osa 1: Internetiga ühendatud raadioseadmed Märkus 1: Selle harmoneeritud standardi jaotised „Rationale“ (põhjendused) ja „Guidance“ (juhised) ei anna alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis d sätestatud olulisele nõudele. Märkus 2: See harmoneeritud standard ei anna alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis d sätestatud olulisele nõudele, kui standardi punktide 6.2.5.1 ja 6.2.5.2 kohaldamisel lubatakse kasutajal parooli mitte määrata ja kasutada	30.01.2025		
EVS-EN 18031-2:2024 Raadioseadmete ühised turvanõuded. Osa 2: Andmeid töötlevad raadioseadmed, nimelt Internetiga ühendatud raadioseadmed, lapsehoidmise raadioseadmed, mänguasjade raadioseadmed ja ihuraadioseadmed Märkus 1: Selle harmoneeritud standardi jaotised „Rationale“ (põhjendused) ja „Guidance“ (juhised) ei anna alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis e sätestatud olulistele nõuetele. Märkus 2: See harmoneeritud standard ei anna alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktile e, kui standardi punktide 6.2.5.1 ja 6.2.5.2 kohaldamisel lubatakse kasutajal parooli mitte määrata ja kasutada. Märkus 3: Selle harmoneeritud standardi punktidega 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.5 ja 6.1.6 hõlmatud raadioseadmete klasside või kategooriate puhul ei anna see harmoneeritud standard alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis e sätestatud olulisele nõudele, kui standardi punktide 6.1.3.4.2, 6.1.4.4.2, 6.1.5.4.2 ja 6.1.6.4.2 kohaldamisega ei ole vanemale või eestkostjale tagatud pääsu reguleerimist.	30.01.2025		
EVS-EN 18031-3:2024 Raadioseadmete ühised turvanõuded. Osa 3: Internetiga ühendatud raadioseadmed, mis töötlevad virtuaalraha või rahalist väärtust Märkus 1: Selle harmoneeritud standardi jaotised „Rationale“ (põhjendused) ja „Guidance“ (juhised) ei anna	30.01.2025		

alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis f sätestatud olulisele nõudele. Märkus 2: See harmoneeritud standard ei anna alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis f sätestatud olulisele nõudele, kui standardi punktide 6.2.5.1 ja 6.2.5.2 kohaldamisel lubatakse kasutajal parooli mitte määrata ja kasutada. Märkus 3: See harmoneeritud standard ei anna punktis 6.3.2.4 sätestatud hindamiskriteeriumide osas alust eeldada vastavust direktiivi 2014/53/EL artikli 3 lõike 3 esimese lõigu punktis f sätestatud olulistele nõuetele.			

Määrus 2019/2014
Kodumajapidamises kasutatavate pesumasinate ja pesumasinate-kuivatite energiamärgistus
Komisjoni rakendusotsus 2025/72 (EL Teataja 2025/L 17.01.2025)

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
EVS-EN 60456:2016/A12:2023 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad pesupesemismasinad. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	17.01.2025	EN 60456:2016/A11:2020	17.01.2025

Määrus 2019/2023
Kodumajapidamises kasutatavate pesumasinate ja pesumasinate-kuivatite ökodisaini nõuded
Komisjoni rakendusotsus 2025/72 (EL Teataja 2025/L 17.01.2025)

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
EVS-EN 60456:2016/A12:2023 Kodumajapidamises kasutatavad pesupesemismasinad. Toimivuse mõõtemeetodid	17.01.2025	EN 60456:2016/A11:2020	17.01.2025

HARMONEERITUD STANDARDI STAATUSE KAOTANUD EESTI STANDARDID

Harmoneeritud standardi staatuse kaotanud Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri (viite kustutamise tõttu Euroopa Liidu Teatajast)	Viite kustutamise tähtaeg
EVS-EN 500-4:2011 Liikuvad tee-ehitusmasinad. Ohutus. Osa 4: Erinõuded tihendusmasinatele	02.02.2025