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Uued Eesti standardid

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Standardite **tõlked kommenteerimisel**

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UUED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN ISO 6590-1:2025

Packaging - Vocabulary - Part 1: Paper sacks (ISO 6590-1:2025)

This document defines terms commonly used in paper sacks manufacture. It refers to single- and multi-ply sacks made of paper or combination of paper and other materials where the paper is the main part. It does not refer to bags for retail trade.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6590-1:2025; EN ISO 6590-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 26590-1:2003

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

EVS-EN 9116:2025

Aerospace series - Notice of change (NOC)

1.1 General The aviation, space, and defence industries rely on the development and manufacture of complex products comprised of multiple systems, subsystems, and components each designed by individual designers (design activities) at various levels within the supply chain. Each design or manufacturing activity controls various aspects of the configuration and specifications related to the product. When a change to design or process is requested or required, the change is typically required to be evaluated against the impacts to the entire system. Proposed changes to design data/information that the design activity identifies to be minor and have no effect on the product requirements or specifications, have the potential to be implemented and approved, where authorized to do so, but requires notification. Changes that affect customer mandated requirements or specifications shall be approved prior to implementation. In many cases, the design activity is not conducted by the DAH or design authority. The design activity may be several layers below the design approval. Irrespective of where the design activity is conducted in the supply chain, notification is required. The typical change notification flow is presented in Figure 1. Submitting NOC data either electronically or conventionally on paper is subject to the terms and conditions of the customer's contract. This also includes, where applicable, data access under the regulations of export control. The process of exchanging, coordinating, and approving NOC data varies with the multiple relationships and agreements among all organizations concerned. An objective of this document is to provide the definition of a data set that can be integrated into any form of communication (e.g. electronic data interchange, submission of conventional paper forms). A sample form can be found in the Supply Chain Management Handbook (SCMH). If all or part of this document is contractually invoked, design organizations and design holders (i.e. the organization responsible for the product end item design) that have responsibility for change management of products used on other higher-level designs shall use the information and processes defined in this document for submitting change notifications. 1.2 Application This document defines the common NOC requirements for aviation, space, and defence organizations. The requirements that a design organization are to use when submitting a NOC to the customer for either change authorization or notification are included herein. A NOC informs the customer of physical or functional (e.g. design, material, software, maintenance) changes or any associated process changes to an established baseline configuration. Retention of the NOC establishes a means of configuration control and captures the evolution of the part. This requirement is of utmost importance in commercial/civil aviation products where changes to type certificated products are mandated by regulations; however, these same concepts are also required in defence and space applications per contractual requirements. Where there are changes to items which the organization does not have design input or is not permitted to make any changes to the design [e.g. build to print, Technical Standard Order (TSO) articles] then change requests are to be formally submitted to the customer and approved via the customer's change request process.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9116:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9116:2015

EVS-EN 9125:2025

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Non-deliverable software requirements

This document specifies the requirements for the effective control of non-deliverable software. This document can be used during the design, development, test, production, release, use, maintenance, and retirement of non-deliverable software. This can include non-deliverable software procured from external suppliers and utilized in the design, production, evaluation, test, acceptance, or calibration of a deliverable product. This document focuses solely on the unique requirements of the operational processes that pertain to non-deliverable software as identified below: This document applies to non-deliverable software (including firmware) that affects a deliverable product or service. Following are several applications and supporting examples of non-deliverable software that is within the scope of this document: — design and development: modelling, simulation, virtual reality, virtual machine, computer-aided design (CAD), three-dimensional (3D) modelling and analysis tools, software compiler, and code generators; — manufacturing: additive manufacturing, computer numerical controlled (CNC) programs, robotics, factory automation, tools that load deliverable software, software used in special process (e.g. heat treat, shot peen, sonic wall inspection), and automated manufacturing software (i.e. pick and place); — verification, validation and maintenance: coordinate measuring machine (CMM) programs, hardware or software qualification, code coverage, test scripts, analysis tools, acceptance test, production acceptance, calibration (inspection, test or calibration), simulator, emulator, and software used in post-delivery service provisions. The following types of software are not within scope of this document: — deliverable software (refer to EN 9115); — manufacturing and measuring equipment embedded software (e.g. operating system, drivers); — enterprise or office software (e.g. MS Office, word processing or spreadsheet applications, Teams, network software, email, employee management system).

Operational processes not covered in this document are addressed by the respective organization’s quality management system (QMS), based on the EN 9100-series (i.e. EN 9100, EN 9110, EN 9120) and/or ISO 9001 standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9125:2025

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 17999:2025
Accessible systems for living independently - Requirements and recommendations

This document specifies requirements, recommendations, and guidance on aspects of accessible systems for living independently (ASLI) in relation to technical solutions, service design, provision, and information. This includes adapting design and functionality of systems, to allow ease of use by any user, regardless of their abilities. This document does not cover system-to-system communication. This document is not applicable to household and similar electrical appliances covered by EN IEC 63008 [10].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17999:2025

EVS-EN 868-2:2025
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 2: Sterilization wrap - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies test methods and values for sterilization wrap made of - single-use creped paper - single-use nonwoven materials - reusable woven textile materials used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices. Other than the general requirements as specified in EN ISO 11607-1 and EN ISO 11607-2, this part of EN 868 specifies materials, test methods and values that are specific to the products covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-2:2017

EVS-EN 868-3:2025
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 3: Paper for use in the manufacture of paper bags (specified in EN 868-4) and in the manufacture of pouches and reels (specified in EN 868-5) - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies test methods and values for paper used in the manufacture of single-use paper bags (specified in EN 868-4 [3]) and in the manufacture of single-use pouches and reels (specified in EN 868-5 [4]) used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices by means of sterilization processes that require properties specific to higher temperature sterilization, such as moist heat sterilization used in healthcare facilities. Other than the general requirements as specified in EN ISO 11607-1 and EN ISO 11607-2 [1], this part of EN 868 specifies materials, test methods and values that are specific to the products covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-3:2017

EVS-EN 868-4:2025
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 4: Paper bags - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies test methods and values for single-use paper bags manufactured from paper specified in EN 868-3, used as sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices. Other than the general requirements as specified in EN ISO 11607-1 and EN ISO 11607-2, this part of EN 868 specifies materials, test methods and values that are specific to the products covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-4:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-4:2017

EVS-EN 868-6:2025
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 6: Paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies test methods and values for paper used in the manufacture of single-use preformed sterile barrier systems and/or packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices by means of low temperature sterilization processes. Other than the general requirements as specified in EN ISO 11607-1 and EN ISO 11607-2 [2], this part of EN 868 specifies materials, test methods and values that are specific to the products covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-6:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-6:2017

EVS-EN 868-7:2025

Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 7: Adhesive coated paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies test methods and values for sealable adhesive coated paper manufactured from paper complying with EN 868-6, used as single-use sterile barrier systems and/or single-use packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices by the means of low temperature sterilization processes. Other than the general requirements as specified in EN ISO 11607-1 and EN ISO 11607-2 [2], this part of EN 868 specifies materials, test methods and values that are specific to the products covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-7:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 868-7:2017

EVS-EN ISO 10993-5:2009/A11:2025

Meditsiinivahendite bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 5: Katsed tsütotoksilisuse hindamiseks - in vitro meetodid
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity

Standardi EN ISO 10993-5:2009 muudatus

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 10993-5:2009/A11:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10993-5:2009

EVS-EN ISO 15883-7:2025

Pesur-desinfektorid. Osa 7: Mittekriitiliste mitteinvasiivsete termolabiilsete meditsiiniseadmete ja tervishoiuseadmete keemiliseks desinfektsiooniks ette nähtud pesur-desinfektoritele kohaldatavad nõuded ja katsed
Washer-disinfectors - Part 7: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing chemical disinfection for non-critical thermolabile medical devices and health care equipment (ISO 15883-7:2025)

This document specifies the requirements for washer-disinfectors (WD) intended to be used for the cleaning and chemical disinfection, in a single operating cycle, of reusable items such as: a) bed frames; b) bedside tables; c) transport carts; d) containers; e) surgical tables; f) sterilization containers; g) surgical clogs; h) wheelchairs; i) aids for persons with disabilities. This document also specifies the performance requirements for the cleaning and disinfection of the WD and its components and accessories. Devices identified within the scopes of ISO 15883-2, ISO 15883-3, ISO 15883-4, and ISO 15883-6 do not fall within the scope of this document. In addition, this document specifies the methods for type testing, works testing, validation (installation, operation, and performance qualification on first installation), routine control, and monitoring, as well as requalifications to be carried out periodically and after essential repairs. NOTE 1 WD covered by this document can also be used for cleaning and chemical disinfection of other thermolabile and reusable devices as recommended in the instructions for use (IFU) for those devices. NOTE 2 The performance requirements specified in this document cannot ensure the inactivation or removal of the causative agent(s) (prion proteins) of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15883-7:2025; EN ISO 15883-7:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15883-7:2016

EVS-EN ISO 18374:2025

Dentistry - Artificial intelligence (AI) and augmented intelligence (AuI) based 2D radiograph analysis - Data generation, data annotation and data processing (ISO 18374:2025)

This document defines the requirements for developing and documenting the goals, limitations, target end users and target patient population for artificial intelligence (AI) and augmented intelligence (AuI) enabled 2D radiograph analysis software for dentistry applications. It outlines the requirements for appropriate training data, validation data, test data and annotation for the software to ensure that it achieves its intended goals, and is restricted to the aspects. This document does not cover the specific implementation details, and focuses on static (i.e. non-dynamic) AI/AuI.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18374:2025; EN ISO 18374:2025

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CLC/TS 50658:2025

Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

This document specifies test methods for cable management systems (CMS) intended to provide support for intrinsic fire-resistant cables in order to determine their abilities to maintain the function of electrical power cables and signal/control cables for a specified duration when subjected to fire under defined conditions. This document establishes a non-hierarchical classification for this ability. Additional devices to fix the cable management systems providing fire resistant support (CMS-support) to the building structure for example screws, anchors etc. are not covered by this document. CMS intended to provide support and fire protection for cables are tested according to EN 1366-11. This document does not apply to powertrack systems. NOTE Rules for testing

CMS-support for fibre optic cables according to EN 50582 and communication cables according to EN 50289-4-16 are under consideration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50658:2022

CLC/TS 50741:2025

Cable management systems - Design-for-recycling guidelines for PVC cable management products

This document provides design-for-recycling guidelines for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) cable management products and recommends design options to ensure the product is recyclable. This document is limited to the recycling of PVC cable management products. NOTE 1 The following PVC containing products are considered as examples: - Conduits and fittings; - Liquid tight sheathing and fittings; - Cable trunking and cable ducting lengths and other system components; - Cable tray and cable ladder lengths and other system components; - Cable cleats; - Cable glands; - Cable ties; - Cover plates and cover tapes; - Articulated and flexible system components. Products associated with or incorporated in a PVC cable management system component but which are not system components (e.g. enclosures, connecting boxes) are not within the scope of this document. NOTE 2 Cable management products are generally subject to European Standards specifying requirements and tests to ensure adequate safety and appropriate performance. NOTE 3 Packaging of cable management products is not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50741:2025

EVS-EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023

EVS-EN 17999:2025

Accessible systems for living independently - Requirements and recommendations

This document specifies requirements, recommendations, and guidance on aspects of accessible systems for living independently (ASLI) in relation to technical solutions, service design, provision, and information. This includes adapting design and functionality of systems, to allow ease of use by any user, regardless of their abilities. This document does not cover system-to-system communication. This document is not applicable to household and similar electrical appliances covered by EN IEC 63008 [10].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17999:2025

EVS-EN 397:2025

Tööstuslikud kaitsekiivrid
Industrial protective helmets

This document specifies requirements for design, performance, test methods and markings for industrial protective helmets. The requirements apply to helmets for general use in industry. Additional performance requirements for special applications are included to apply only when specifically claimed by the helmet manufacturer. Industrial protective helmets are intended to reduce the risk of head injuries caused by impacts and therefore can reduce consequential effects.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 397:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 397:2012+A1:2013

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025

Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for electrically-operated food preparation appliances

IEC 60704-2-11:2025 applies to electrically-operated food preparation appliances, either in the form of separate machines with a single function or in the form of multi-purpose machines with appropriate tools or attachments for several functions. These machines are intended for placing on counters, tables, work tops or sinks, for built-in, or for hand-held use, supplied from mains or from batteries and able to ensure the functions described in IEC 60619:1993, Clause 4 and IEC 60619:1993/AMD1:1995, Clause 4. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) definition of various kind of food preparation appliances added; b) revision of the test conditions; c) coffee mills and coffee grinders are removed from the scope. This Part 2-11 is intended to be used in conjunction with the fourth edition of IEC 60704-1:2021, Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 1: General requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60704-2-11:2025; EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60704-2-11:2002

EVS-EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

Electrostatics - Part 4-11: Standard test methods for specific applications - Testing of electrostatic properties of composite IBC

IEC 61340-4-11:2025 specifies the electrostatic testing, design and safe use requirements for composite intermediate bulk containers (IBC) intended for use in hazardous areas. Composite IBC are often filled with flammable liquids which can create an explosive atmosphere in the inner receptacle. The design requirements for composite IBC intended for such use are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. The test procedures described in this document can be used by manufacturers, suppliers and product users for product qualification and compliance verification of new and reconditioned composite IBC. Additionally, the requirements of this document can be used for testing the electrostatic properties of composite IBC, independent of any inspection periods. Precautions regarding the use of composite IBC (e.g., stirring, cleaning etc.) are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. Compliance with the requirements of this document does not mitigate the need for full risk assessment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61340-4-11:2025; EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

EVS-EN ISO 5059-1:2025

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Dimensional measuring equipment - Part 1: Design and metrological characteristics of two-point inside micrometers (ISO 5059-1:2025)

This document specifies the most important design and metrological characteristics of two-point inside micrometers: — with a scale interval or digital step of 0,001 mm and 0,01 mm; — with analogue or digital indication. This document is applicable to two-point inside micrometers with and without interchangeable extensions. This document does not apply to micrometers fitted with a dial gauge, or to jaw micrometers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5059-1:2025; EN ISO 5059-1:2025

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12106:2025

Plastics piping systems - Polyethylene (PE), crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) and unplasticized polyamide (PA-U) pipes - Test method for the resistance to internal pressure after application of squeeze-off

This document specifies a method to determine the resistance to internal pressure of polyethylene (PE), crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) and unplasticized (PA-U) pipes to verify the condition of the pipe after being subjected to a squeeze-off procedure. The equipment and procedure used to prepare the test samples and test parameters are given in this document, i.e.: a) the diameter and series of the pipe to be tested (see 6.1); b) the number of test pieces (see 6.2); c) the parameters for the hydrostatic strength tests (see 7.6). NOTE 1 Further information on the squeeze-off procedure is given in EN 12007-2 and ISO/TS 10839 for polyethylene, and CEN/TS 12007-6 for unplasticized polyamide. NOTE 2 The squeeze-off procedure is specified to limit gas flow to allow maintenance, repair or to make network connections. Squeeze-off is used in an emergency for pipes carrying other media.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12106:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12106:1999

EVS-EN 14620-4:2025

Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and -196 °C - Part 4: Insulation components

This document specifies the requirements for materials, design and installation of the insulation of refrigerated liquefied gas (RLG) storage tank systems. RLG storage tank systems store liquefied gas with a low boiling point, i.e. below normal ambient temperature. The concept of storing such products in liquid form and in non-pressurized tanks therefore depends on the combination of latent heat of vaporization and thermal insulation. Consequently, thermal insulation for RLG storage tank systems is not an ancillary part of the containment system (as for most ambient atmospheric hydrocarbon tanks) but it is an essential component and the storage tank system cannot operate without a properly designed, installed and maintained insulation system. The main functions of the insulation in RLG storage tank systems are: - to maintain the boil off due to heat in-leak at or below the specified limits; - to limit the thermal loading of the outer tank components, so to prevent both their sudden damage and premature ageing (e.g. due to external condensation and ice formation); - to prevent damage by frost heave of the foundation/soil beneath the tank base slab (in combination with the slab heating system for tanks resting at grade); - to minimize condensation and icing on the outer surfaces of the tank. A wide range of insulation materials is available. However, the material properties differ greatly amongst the various generically different materials and also within the same generic group of materials. Therefore, within the scope of this document, only general guidance on selection of materials is given. NOTE For general guidance on selection of materials, see Annex A. This document deals with the design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and −196 °C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14620-4:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14620-4:2006

EVS-EN IEC 60879:2019/A1:2025

Comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes - Methods for measuring performance

Amendment to EN IEC 60879:2019

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60879:2019/AMD1:2025; EN IEC 60879:2019/A1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 60879:2019

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 17635:2025

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Üldjuhised metalsete materjalide kohta Non-destructive testing of welds - General rules for metallic materials (ISO 17635:2025)

See dokument annab juhised metallidest keevisõmbluste mittepurustavate (NDT) katsemeetodite valimiseks ja tulemuste hindamiseks kvaliteedikontrolli eesmärgil, lähtudes kvaliteedinõuetest, materjalist, keevisõmbluse paksusest, keevitusprotsessist ja katsetamise ulatusest. Selles dokumendis määratakse ka üldised reeglid ja standardid, mida kohaldatakse eri tüüpi katsetamiste suhtes katsemeetodite, tehnikate ja aktsepteerimistasemete valikul. Aktsepteerimistasemed ei saa olla standardis ISO 5817 või ISO 10042 määratletud kvaliteeditasemete otsene tõlgendus. Need on seotud toodetud keevisõmbluste partii üldise kvaliteediga. Selles dokumendis sätestatud NDT aktsepteerimistasemete nõuded vastavad standardis ISO 5817 või ISO 10042 sätestatud kvaliteeditasemetele (mõõdukas, keskmine, range) ainult üldiselt, mitte üksikasjalikult iga indikatsiooni kohta. Lisas A on esitatud seosed kvaliteeditasemete, katsetamistasemete ja konkreetsete katsemeetodite aktsepteerimistasemete vahel. Lisa B annab ülevaate kvaliteeditasemete, aktsepteerimistasemete ja katsemeetoditega seotud standardite konkreetsetest katsemeetoditest.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17635:2025; EN ISO 17635:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17635:2016

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN IEC 61400-15-1:2025

Wind energy generation systems - Part 15-1: Site suitability input conditions for wind power plants

IEC 61400-15-1:2025 defines a framework for assessment and reporting of the wind turbine suitability conditions for both onshore and offshore wind power plants. This includes: a) definition, measurement, and prediction of the long-term meteorological and wind flow characteristics at the site; b) integration of the long-term meteorological and wind flow characteristics with wind turbine and balance-of-plant characteristics; c) characterizing environmental extremes and other relevant plant design drivers; d) addressing documentation and reporting requirements to help ensure the traceability of the assessment processes. This document is framed to complement and support the scope of related IEC 61400 series by defining environmental input conditions. It is not intended to supersede the design and suitability requirements presented in those documents. Specific analytical and modelling procedures as described in IEC 61400-1, IEC 61400-2, IEC 61400-3-1 and IEC TS 61400-3-2 are excluded from the scope of this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 61400-15-1:2025; IEC 61400-15-1:2025

EVS-EN IEC 62282-3-202:2025

Fuel cell technologies - Part 3-202: Stationary fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods for small fuel cell power systems for multiple units operation

IEC 62282-3-202:2025 provides performance test methods specialized for the thermal and electrical characteristics of an energy management system to effectively share the heat and power of networked small stationary fuel cell power systems. These test methods are applied for each small stationary fuel cell power system. This document covers small stationary fuel cell power systems which can be complemented with a supplementary heat generator or a thermal storage system, or both, such as: - output: rated electric power output of less than 10 kW for each system; - output mode: grid-connected or independent operation or stand-alone operation with alternating current (AC) output not exceeding 240 V or direct current (DC) output; - operating pressure: maximum allowable working pressure of less than 0,1 MPa (G) for the fuel and oxidant passages; - fuel: gaseous fuel (natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, propane, butane, hydrogen) or liquid fuel (kerosene, methanol); oxidant: air. This document does not apply to small stationary fuel cell power systems with electricity storage other than (small scale) back-up power for safety, monitoring and control.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62282-3-202:2025; EN IEC 62282-3-202:2025

EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2025

Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes (ISO 17831-2:2025)

This document specifies a method for determination of the mechanical durability of briquettes. The mechanical durability is a measure of the resistance of compressed fuels towards shocks and/or abrasion as a consequence of handling and transportation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17831-2:2025; EN ISO 17831-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2015

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC/TS 50658:2025

Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

This document specifies test methods for cable management systems (CMS) intended to provide support for intrinsic fire-resistant cables in order to determine their abilities to maintain the function of electrical power cables and signal/control cables for a specified duration when subjected to fire under defined conditions. This document establishes a non-hierarchical classification for this ability. Additional devices to fix the cable management systems providing fire resistant support (CMS-support) to the building structure for example screws, anchors etc. are not covered by this document. CMS intended to provide support and fire protection for cables are tested according to EN 1366-11. This document does not apply to powertrack systems. NOTE Rules for testing CMS-support for fibre optic cables according to EN 50582 and communication cables according to EN 50289-4-16 are under consideration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50658:2022

CLC/TS 50729:2025

Railway applications - Fixed installations and rolling stock - Interface requirements between charging infrastructure with dedicated contact line sections and electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages and current collectors

This document specifies interface requirements between charging infrastructure with dedicated contact line sections and electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages and current collectors. The dedicated contact line section can be - separated from other contact line systems of electrified railway lines and fed separately, or - connected electrically and/or mechanically with contact line systems of electrified railway lines. The charging infrastructure can be used for charging the traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages at a standstill and/or when moving. This document covers the following aspects: - supply voltages and frequencies, - compatibility (e.g. avoidance of (unacceptable) unbalances) with the feeding grid (national 3 AC grid), - interaction between the vehicle traction/charging system and the electric traction charging power supply system, - transmitting required information towards driver and/or electric traction unit, - contact line system, - maximum load current, - contact line protection principles, - electrical safety, - stray current protection (in case of DC electric traction power supply systems), - protection against influence on signalling systems, and - energy measurement and settlement. This document applies to new charging infrastructure and/or new electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storage. Although this document is primarily applicable to railways it can also be partially applied to guided mass transport systems such as: 1) tramways, and 2) elevated and underground railways. This document does not apply to charging with a plug or connector solution or inverted current collectors mounted on the infrastructure side. This document does not apply to electric road systems with overhead contact line systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50729:2025

CLC/TS 50741:2025

Cable management systems - Design-for-recycling guidelines for PVC cable management products

This document provides design-for-recycling guidelines for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) cable management products and recommends design options to ensure the product is recyclable. This document is limited to the recycling of PVC cable management products. NOTE 1 The following PVC containing products are considered as examples: - Conduits and fittings; - Liquid tight sheathing and fittings; - Cable trunking and cable ducting lengths and other system components; - Cable tray and cable ladder lengths and other system components; - Cable cleats; - Cable glands; - Cable ties; - Cover plates and cover tapes; - Articulated and flexible system components. Products associated with or incorporated in a PVC cable management system component but which are not system components (e.g. enclosures, connecting boxes) are not within the scope of this document. NOTE 2 Cable management products are generally subject to European Standards specifying requirements and tests to ensure adequate safety and appropriate performance. NOTE 3 Packaging of cable management products is not covered by this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50741:2025

EVS-EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

Electrostatics - Part 4-11: Standard test methods for specific applications - Testing of electrostatic properties of composite IBC

IEC 61340-4-11:2025 specifies the electrostatic testing, design and safe use requirements for composite intermediate bulk containers (IBC) intended for use in hazardous areas. Composite IBC are often filled with flammable liquids which can create an explosive atmosphere in the inner receptacle. The design requirements for composite IBC intended for such use are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. The test procedures described in this document can be used by manufacturers, suppliers and product users for product qualification and compliance verification of new and reconditioned composite IBC. Additionally, the requirements of this document can be used for testing the electrostatic properties of composite IBC, independent of any inspection periods. Precautions regarding the use of composite IBC (e.g., stirring, cleaning etc.) are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. Compliance with the requirements of this document does not mitigate the need for full risk assessment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61340-4-11:2025; EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

EVS-EN IEC 62271-214:2024/AC:2025

High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 214: Internal arc classification for AC metal-enclosed pole-mounted switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV

Corrigendum to EN IEC 62271-214:2024

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 62271-214:2024/AC:2025-05; IEC 62271-214:2024/COR1:2025
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62271-214:2024

EVS-EN ISO 29461-4:2025

Air intake filter systems for rotary machinery - Part 4: Test methods for static filter systems in coastal and offshore environments (ISO 29461-4:2025)

This document defines test methods for performance testing of individual filter elements and of the complete filtration system.1) This procedure is intended for filter elements and filter systems which operate at flow rated up to 8 000 m3/h per filter element. 1) The filters will be loaded with ultra-fine salt particles of a size mostly sub micron during variable humidity to simulate real offshore and coastal conditions hence filters with an initial conditioned efficiency lower than 50 % for the ePM1 particles (filter class T7) are likely to underperform and would not be suited as a single stage filter.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 29461-4:2025; EN ISO 29461-4:2025

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN IEC 61753-084-02:2025

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 084-02: Non connectorised single-mode 980/1550 nm WWDM devices for category C - Indoor controlled environment

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum initial performance, test and measurement requirements and severities which a fibre optic pigtailed 980 / 1 550 nm wide wavelength division multiplexing (WWDM) device must satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C (Indoor controlled environment), as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1: 2018. WWDM is defined in IEC 62074-1. The requirements cover devices with single-mode non-connectorised pigtails. This device has three ports; 980 nm input, 1 550 nm input and common port for output of combining 980 / 1 550 nm input light.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 61753-084-02:2025; IEC 61753-084-02:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61753-084-2:2008

EVS-EN IEC 62037-3:2025

Passive RF and microwave devices, intermodulation level measurement - Part 3: Measurement of passive intermodulation in coaxial connectors

IEC 62037-3:2025 defines the impact test on coaxial connectors to evaluate their robustness against weak connections and particles inside the connector, as independently as possible from the effects of cable passive intermodulation (PIM). For other connectors (e.g. panel mounted connectors), the cable can be replaced by an adequate transmission line (e.g. airline, stripline). In order to evaluate the effects of mechanical stresses on the connectors, a series of impacts is applied to the connectors while measuring the PIM. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2021. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) impact test requirements for multi-channel connectors added; b) method for calculating impact energy added for connector shapes other than round; c) revised test considerations for achieving maximum PIM in reverse (reflected) PIM measurements; d) added clarification that PIM tests reports shall include the maximum PIM value measured.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62037-3:2025; EN IEC 62037-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62037-3:2021

EVS-EN IEC 62037-8:2025

Passive RF and microwave devices, intermodulation level measurement - Part 8: Measurement of passive intermodulation generated by objects exposed to RF radiation

IEC 62037-8:2025 defines a radiated passive intermodulation (PIM) test to determine PIM levels generated by a device or object when it is exposed to RF radiation. This test can be conducted on any material or object and is not limited to devices designed to propagate RF signals. This test can be conducted as either a near field or far field test as defined by the test specification in an outdoor test site or in an anechoic test chamber. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2021. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) added safety warning to verify that transmitters are switched off before connecting or disconnecting any component; b) corrected formula for calculating directivity; c) corrected antenna orientation labels in Figure 6; d) added clarification that PIM tests reports shall include maximum PIM and VSWR values.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62037-8:2025; EN IEC 62037-8:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62037-8:2022

EVS-EN IEC 63185:2025

Measurement of the complex permittivity for low-loss dielectric substrates balanced-type circular disk resonator method

IEC 63185:2025 relates to a measurement method for complex permittivity of dielectric substrates at microwave and millimeter-wave frequencies. This method has been developed to evaluate the dielectric properties of low-loss materials used in microwave and millimeter-wave circuits and devices. It uses higher-order modes of a balanced-type circular disk resonator and provides broadband measurements of dielectric substrates by using one resonator, where the effect of excitation holes and that of fringing fields are taken into account accurately on the basis of the mode-matching analysis. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2020. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) the upper limit of the applicable frequency range has been extended from 110 GHz to 170 GHz; b) circular disk resonators used for the measurements now include one with waveguide interfaces; c) in calculating the complex permittivity from the measured resonant properties, the fringing fields are now accurately taken into account based on the mode-matching analysis.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 63185:2025; EN IEC 63185:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63185:2021

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 18139:2025

Personal identification - European guide for biometric recognition applications based on ID documents (ERG)

This document defines requirements and provides guidance on: • capturing of facial images to be used for verification or identification purposes in applications based on reference images in identity or similar documents and traveller or visa databases; • capturing of fingerprint images to be used for verification or identification purposes in applications based on reference images in identity or similar documents and traveller or visa databases; • data quality maintenance for biometric data captured by/for verification or identification applications; • data authenticity maintenance for biometric data captured by/for verification or identification ap-plications. This document addresses the following aspects which are specific for biometric data capturing: • biometric data quality and interoperability assurance; • data authenticity assurance; • morphing and other presentation attacks and biometric data injection attacks; • accessibility and usability; • recognition algorithms and their evaluation; • privacy and data protection; • optimal process design. The following aspects are out of scope: • other aspects of IT security; • data capturing for ID document enrolment purposes, e.g. passport or ID card enrolment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 18139:2025

CLC/TS 50729:2025

Railway applications - Fixed installations and rolling stock - Interface requirements between charging infrastructure with dedicated contact line sections and electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages and current collectors

This document specifies interface requirements between charging infrastructure with dedicated contact line sections and electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages and current collectors. The dedicated contact line section can be - separated from other contact line systems of electrified railway lines and fed separately, or - connected electrically and/or mechanically with contact line systems of electrified railway lines. The charging infrastructure can be used for charging the traction units with onboard electric traction energy storages at a standstill and/or when moving. This document covers the following aspects: - supply voltages and frequencies, - compatibility (e.g. avoidance of (unacceptable) unbalances) with the feeding grid (national 3 AC grid), - interaction between the vehicle traction/charging system and the electric traction charging power supply system, - transmitting required information towards driver and/or electric traction unit, - contact line system, - maximum load current, - contact line protection principles, - electrical safety, - stray current protection (in case of DC electric traction power supply systems), - protection against influence on signalling systems, and - energy measurement and settlement. This document applies to new charging infrastructure and/or new electric traction units with onboard electric traction energy storage. Although this document is primarily applicable to railways it can also be partially applied to guided mass transport systems such as: 1) tramways, and 2) elevated and underground railways. This document does not apply to charging with a plug or connector solution or inverted current collectors mounted on the infrastructure side. This document does not apply to electric road systems with overhead contact line systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50729:2025

EVS-EN 9125:2025

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Non-deliverable software requirements

This document specifies the requirements for the effective control of non-deliverable software. This document can be used during the design, development, test, production, release, use, maintenance, and retirement of non-deliverable software. This can include non-deliverable software procured from external suppliers and utilized in the design, production, evaluation, test, acceptance, or calibration of a deliverable product. This document focuses solely on the unique requirements of the operational processes that pertain to non-deliverable software as identified below: This document applies to non-deliverable software (including firmware) that affects a deliverable product or service. Following are several applications and supporting examples of non-deliverable software that is within the scope of this document: — design and development: modelling, simulation, virtual reality, virtual machine, computer-aided design (CAD), three-dimensional (3D) modelling and analysis tools, software compiler, and code generators; — manufacturing: additive manufacturing, computer numerical controlled (CNC) programs, robotics, factory automation, tools that load deliverable software, software used in special process (e.g. heat treat, shot peen, sonic wall inspection), and automated manufacturing software (i.e. pick and place); — verification, validation and maintenance: coordinate measuring machine (CMM) programs, hardware or software qualification, code coverage, test scripts, analysis tools, acceptance test, production acceptance, calibration (inspection, test or calibration), simulator, emulator, and software used in post-delivery service provisions. The following types of software are not within scope of this document: — deliverable software (refer to EN 9115); — manufacturing and measuring equipment embedded software (e.g. operating system, drivers); — enterprise or office software (e.g. MS Office, word processing or spreadsheet applications, Teams, network software, email, employee management system). Operational processes not covered in this document are addressed by the respective organization’s quality management system (QMS), based on the EN 9100-series (i.e. EN 9100, EN 9110, EN 9120) and/or ISO 9001 standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9125:2025

EVS-EN ISO 18374:2025

Dentistry - Artificial intelligence (AI) and augmented intelligence (AuI) based 2D radiograph analysis - Data generation, data annotation and data processing (ISO 18374:2025)

This document defines the requirements for developing and documenting the goals, limitations, target end users and target patient population for artificial intelligence (AI) and augmented intelligence (AuI) enabled 2D radiograph analysis software for dentistry applications. It outlines the requirements for appropriate training data, validation data, test data and annotation for the software to ensure that it achieves its intended goals, and is restricted to the aspects. This document does not cover the specific implementation details, and focuses on static (i.e. non-dynamic) AI/AuI.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18374:2025; EN ISO 18374:2025

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 13852-1:2025

Kraanad. Ujuvkraanad. Osa 1: Üldotstarbelised ujuvkraanad
Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes

This document applies to general purpose offshore cranes including their supporting pedestals and structures. This document is applicable to general purpose offshore cranes, whose structures are made of steel. This document provides requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to general purpose offshore cranes, for lifting of goods and lifting of persons, when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the risk assessment (see Clause 4). This document is applicable to general purpose offshore cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this document. This document is not applicable for: a) transportation, assembly, disabling, scrapping, installation or erecting of the crane; b) any item attached to the hook, such as loads, non-fixed load lifting attachments, lifting accessories, baskets, carriers and containers; c)

lifting operations in ambient temperatures below -20 °C; d) lifting operations in ambient temperatures above 45 °C; e) accidental loads as result of collisions, earthquakes, explosions, etc., which are not covered by exceptional loads defined in Table B.7; f) floating cranes (covered by EN13852-2), light offshore cranes (covered by FprEN13852-3) and 2D/3D motion compensated cranes; g) subsea lifting operations; h) lifting operations involving more than one crane; i) emergency rescue operations (except training).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13852-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13852-1:2013

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2087:2025

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2014A - T6 or T62 - Clad sheets and strips - 0,4 mm ≤ a ≤ 6 mm

This document specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P2014A T6 or T62 Clad sheets and strips 0,4 mm ≤ a ≤ 6 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2087:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2087:2005

EVS-EN 2591-403:2025

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 403: Sinusoidal and random vibration

This document specifies a method of determining the ability of elements of connection to withstand sinusoidal or random vibrations of specified severities. It is used together with EN 2591-100. This test is based on EN 60068-2-6 and EN 60068-2-64.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2591-403:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 2591-403:2018

EVS-EN 3375-011:2025

Aerospace series - Cable, electrical for digital data transmission - Part 011: Single braid - Star Quad 100 ohms - Lightweight - Type KL - Product standard

This document specifies the dimensions, tolerances, required characteristics and the mass of an AWG 24 shielded quad cable, type KL, intended for high speed (100 Mbit/s) full duplex Ethernet networks. Linked to this particular application, the operating temperatures of the cable are between −65 °C and 125 °C. This cable is laser markable, this marking satisfies the requirements of EN 3838. The characteristics impedance is 100 Ω ± 15 Ω.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3375-011:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3375-011:2022

EVS-EN 3475-513:2025

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 513: Deformation resistance (installation with plastic cable ties)

This document specifies the test methods to evaluate the performance of coaxial, quadrax and databus cables after the installation of plastic cable ties. It is expected to be used together with EN 3475 100.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-513:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-513:2020

EVS-EN 4641-102:2025

Aerospace series - Cables, optical 125 µm diameter cladding - Part 102: Semi-loose 62,5 µm/125 µm GI fibre nominal 1,8 mm outside diameter - Product standard

This document specifies the general characteristics, conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance for a fibre optic cable with a 62,5 µm/125 µm Graded Index fibre nominal, 1,8 mm outside diameter and of semi-loose buffer construction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4641-102:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4641-102:2009

EVS-EN 4641-103:2025

Aerospace series - Cables, optical 125 µm diameter cladding - Part 103: Semi-loose, ruggedized simplex construction 62,5 µm/125 µm GI fibre nominal 2,74 mm, outside diameter - Product standard

This document specifies the general characteristics, conditions for qualification, acceptance and quality assurance for a fibre optic cable with a 62,5 µm/125 µm simplex fibre, 2,74 mm outside cable diameter and of semi-loose construction. The basic construction is the cable specified in EN 4641-102 with added sheaths for ruggedized usages.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4641-103:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4641-103:2010

EVS-EN 9116:2025

Aerospace series - Notice of change (NOC)

1.1 General The aviation, space, and defence industries rely on the development and manufacture of complex products comprised of multiple systems, subsystems, and components each designed by individual designers (design activities) at various levels within the supply chain. Each design or manufacturing activity controls various aspects of the configuration and specifications related to the product. When a change to design or process is requested or required, the change is typically required to be evaluated against the impacts to the entire system. Proposed changes to design data/information that the design activity identifies to be minor and have no effect on the product requirements or specifications, have the potential to be implemented and approved, where authorized to do so, but requires notification. Changes that affect customer mandated requirements or specifications shall be approved prior to implementation. In many cases, the design activity is not conducted by the DAH or design authority. The design activity may be several layers below the design approval. Irrespective of where the design activity is conducted in the supply chain, notification is required. The typical change notification flow is presented in Figure 1. Submitting NOC data either electronically or conventionally on paper is subject to the terms and conditions of the customer's contract. This also includes, where applicable, data access under the regulations of export control. The process of exchanging, coordinating, and approving NOC data varies with the multiple relationships and agreements among all organizations concerned. An objective of this document is to provide the definition of a data set that can be integrated into any form of communication (e.g. electronic data interchange, submission of conventional paper forms). A sample form can be found in the Supply Chain Management Handbook (SCMH). If all or part of this document is contractually invoked, design organizations and design holders (i.e. the organization responsible for the product end item design) that have responsibility for change management of products used on other higher-level designs shall use the information and processes defined in this document for submitting change notifications. 1.2 Application This document defines the common NOC requirements for aviation, space, and defence organizations. The requirements that a design organization are to use when submitting a NOC to the customer for either change authorization or notification are included herein. A NOC informs the customer of physical or functional (e.g. design, material, software, maintenance) changes or any associated process changes to an established baseline configuration. Retention of the NOC establishes a means of configuration control and captures the evolution of the part. This requirement is of utmost importance in commercial/civil aviation products where changes to type certificated products are mandated by regulations; however, these same concepts are also required in defence and space applications per contractual requirements. Where there are changes to items which the organization does not have design input or is not permitted to make any changes to the design [e.g. build to print, Technical Standard Order (TSO) articles] then change requests are to be formally submitted to the customer and approved via the customer's change request process.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9116:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 9116:2015

EVS-EN 9125:2025

Aerospace series - Quality management systems - Non-deliverable software requirements

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Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9125:2025

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 13852-1:2025

Kraanad. Ujuvkraanad. Osa 1: Üldotstarbelised ujuvkraanad
Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes

This document applies to general purpose offshore cranes including their supporting pedestals and structures. This document is applicable to general purpose offshore cranes, whose structures are made of steel. This document provides requirements for all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to general purpose offshore cranes, for lifting of goods and lifting of persons, when used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the risk assessment (see Clause 4). This document is applicable to general purpose offshore cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this document. This document is not applicable for: a) transportation, assembly, disabling, scrapping, installation or erecting of the crane; b) any item attached to the hook, such as loads, non-fixed load lifting attachments, lifting accessories, baskets, carriers and containers; c) lifting operations in ambient temperatures below -20 °C; d) lifting operations in ambient temperatures above 45 °C; e) accidental loads as result of collisions, earthquakes, explosions, etc., which are not covered by exceptional loads defined in Table B.7; f) floating cranes (covered by EN13852-2), light offshore cranes (covered by FprEN13852-3) and 2D/3D motion compensated cranes; g) subsea lifting operations; h) lifting operations involving more than one crane; i) emergency rescue operations (except training).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13852-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13852-1:2013

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

Electrostatics - Part 4-11: Standard test methods for specific applications - Testing of electrostatic properties of composite IBC

IEC 61340-4-11:2025 specifies the electrostatic testing, design and safe use requirements for composite intermediate bulk containers (IBC) intended for use in hazardous areas. Composite IBC are often filled with flammable liquids which can create an explosive atmosphere in the inner receptacle. The design requirements for composite IBC intended for such use are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. The test procedures described in this document can be used by manufacturers, suppliers and product users for product qualification and compliance verification of new and reconditioned composite IBC. Additionally, the requirements of this document can be used for testing the electrostatic properties of composite IBC, independent of any inspection periods. Precautions regarding the use of composite IBC (e.g., stirring, cleaning etc.) are defined in 7.3.4.5 of IEC TS 60079-32-1:2013. Compliance with the requirements of this document does not mitigate the need for full risk assessment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61340-4-11:2025; EN IEC 61340-4-11:2025

EVS-EN ISO 6590-1:2025

Packaging - Vocabulary - Part 1: Paper sacks (ISO 6590-1:2025)

This document defines terms commonly used in paper sacks manufacture. It refers to single- and multi-ply sacks made of paper or combination of paper and other materials where the paper is the main part. It does not refer to bags for retail trade.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6590-1:2025; EN ISO 6590-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 26590-1:2003

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 17681-1:2025

Textiles and textile products - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) - Part 1: Analysis of an alkaline extract using liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry

This document specifies a test method, including the degradation of certain side-chain fluorinated polymers during the extraction with simultaneous alkaline hydrolysis, and using liquid chromatography (LC) and tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) for identification and quantification of certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The document is applicable to all materials of textile products. Table 2 indicates a list of target PFAS which can be analysed with this document. PFAS of Table 2 marked with the footnote e) and footnote f) undergo alkaline hydrolysis and only their per- or polyfluorinated degradation products such as PFOA or n:2 fluorotelomer alcohols (n:2 FTOHs, n = 4, 6, 8, 10) can be determined. Through the methods outlined in the informative Annex E and Annex F, free n:2 FTOHs, PFOA and non-polymeric PFAS of Table 2 marked with the footnote e) and footnote f), that are not stable to alkaline hydrolysis, can be identified and quantified. Certain side-chain fluorinated polymers release n:2 FTOHs (n = 4, 6, 8, 10) under the described extraction conditions. Since these side-chain fluorinated polymers can be PFOA or C9-C14 PFCA-related substances restricted by the EU-POPs [1] or EU-REACH [2] regulations, the amounts of released n:2 FTOHs can be used to indirectly assess whether the concentration of the aforementioned side-chain fluorinated polymers exceed limits for PFOA or C9-C14 PFCA-related substances. This document is also applicable to the determination of further PFAS, provided that the method is validated with the additional substances and that these PFAS are stable to alkaline hydrolysis and dehydrofluorination.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17681-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 17681-1:2022

EVS-EN ISO 9073-5:2025

Nonwovens - Test methods - Part 5: Determination of resistance to mechanical penetration (ball burst procedure) (ISO 9073-5:2025)

This document specifies a method for determining the resistance to mechanical penetration of nonwoven fabrics by a ball of a given diameter. The method is primarily designed to be used on nonwovens with some degree of elasticity, for which a regular burst test does not apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9073-5:2025; EN ISO 9073-5:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9073-5:2008

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16732:2025

Slide fasteners (zips) - Specification

This document specifies performance levels and test methods for the following characteristics of slide fasteners made from interlocking components mounted on tapes: strengths of puller attachment, closed-end slide fastener bottom stop, top stop, open-end slide fastener box, reciprocating mechanism, closed slide fastener when extended laterally, open-end attachment when extended laterally, slider locking device, and open-end slide fastener single stringer slider retention and slider resistance to torque. NOTE The tests specified in Annexes B to K have been specifically devised to permit their direct application to finished slide fasteners with a view to giving the user reasonable assurance that a slide fastener conforming to the requirements of this document can satisfactorily fulfil its intended purpose. Annex L gives information about sampling procedures for bulk quantities of slide fasteners. In addition, performance levels are also specified for colour fastness to washing, dry cleaning and water, and for dimensional stability to washing and dry cleaning. This document is applicable to all different types of slide fasteners for general use and is not applicable to slide fasteners for specialist purposes (for example: pressure sealed slide fasteners for diving suits).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16732:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16732:2015

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025

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

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023

EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2025

Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes (ISO 17831-2:2025)

This document specifies a method for determination of the mechanical durability of briquettes. The mechanical durability is a measure of the resistance of compressed fuels towards shocks and/or abrasion as a consequence of handling and transportation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17831-2:2025; EN ISO 17831-2:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2015

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN ISO 21207:2025

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Accelerated corrosion tests involving alternate exposure to corrosion-promoting gases, neutral salt-spray and drying (ISO 21207:2025)

This document specifies two accelerated corrosion test methods. These methods assess the corrosion resistance of products containing copper in environments where there is a significant influence of chloride ions, mainly as sodium chloride from a marine source or winter road de-icing salt, as well as the influence of corrosion-promoting gases from industrial or traffic air pollution. This document specifies both the test apparatus and test procedures to be used in executing the accelerated corrosion tests. The methods are especially suitable for assessing the corrosion resistance of sensitive products with metals, e.g. electronic components, used in traffic and industrial environments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21207:2025; EN ISO 21207:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21207:2022

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16613:2025

Glass in building - Laminated glass and laminated safety glass - Determination of interlayer viscoelastic properties

This document specifies a test method for determining the mechanical viscoelastic properties of interlayer materials. The interlayers under examination are those used in the production of laminated glass or laminated safety glass. The shear characteristics of interlayers are needed to design laminated glass in accordance with EN 16612:2019 and EN 19100 (all parts). Parameters of the Prony series, widely used in numerical simulation, can be derived from the measurements in Annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16613:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16613:2019

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 3451-5:2025

Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 5: Poly(vinyl chloride) (ISO 3451-5:2025)

This document specifies three methods for the determination of the ash of poly(vinyl chloride). The general procedures given in ISO 3451-1 are followed. For ash, method A is used. For sulfated ash, methods B and C are used. All three methods are applicable to resins, compounds and finished products. Methods B and C are applicable when lead-containing compounds are present.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-5:2025; EN ISO 3451-5:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3451-5:2003

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CLC/TS 50658:2025

Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

This document specifies test methods for cable management systems (CMS) intended to provide support for intrinsic fire-resistant cables in order to determine their abilities to maintain the function of electrical power cables and signal/control cables for a specified duration when subjected to fire under defined conditions. This document establishes a non-hierarchical classification for this ability. Additional devices to fix the cable management systems providing fire resistant support (CMS-support) to the building structure for example screws, anchors etc. are not covered by this document. CMS intended to provide support and fire protection for cables are tested according to EN 1366-11. This document does not apply to powertrack systems. NOTE Rules for testing CMS-support for fibre optic cables according to EN 50582 and communication cables according to EN 50289-4-16 are under consideration.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50658:2022

EVS-EN 16798-3:2025

Hoonete energiatõhusus. Hoonete ventilatsioon. Osa 3: Mitteeluhoonete ventilatsioon. Üldnõuded ventilatsiooni- ja ruumiõhu konditsioneerimise süsteemidele (moodulid M5-1, M5-4)
Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation for buildings - Part 3: For non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems (Modules M5-1, M5-4)

See dokument käsitleb ventilatsioonisüsteemide ja õhu ning ruumi konditsioneerimise süsteemide projekteerimist, energiatõhusust 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 väljatõmbe 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 eri kategooriatesse. Mõne väärtuse puhul tuuakse näiteid ja nõuete puhul esitatakse tüüpilised vahemikud vaikeväärtustega. Vaikimisi väärtused on esitatud lisas B ning 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 Eri 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 tabel 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. Vt ka peatükk 2 ja tabel A.1 ja tabel B.1.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 16798-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16798-3:2017

EVS-EN 17526:2021+A1:2025

Gaasiarvesti. Termilise massivoo mõõturil põhinev gaasiarvesti
Gas meter - Thermal-mass flow-meter based gas meter

This document specifies requirements and tests for the construction, performance, safety and production of battery powered class 1,5 Capillary Thermal-Mass Flow sensor gas meters (hereinafter referred to as meter(s)). This applies to meters having co-axial single pipe, or two pipe connections, which are used to measure volumes of fuel gases of the 2nd and/or 3rd family, as given in EN 437:2018. In general, the term “thermal mass flow meters” applies to a flow-measuring device using heat transfer to measure and indicate gas flowrate, as defined in ISO 14511. NOTE 1 Although the word “mass” is present in the definition of the measurement principle, gas meters covered by this document provide measurement of gas at base conditions of temperature and pressure. These meters have a maximum working pressure not exceeding 0,5 bar and a maximum flowrate not exceeding 160 m3/h over a minimum ambient temperature range of −10 °C to +40 °C and a gas temperature range as specified by the manufacturer with a minimum range of 40 °C. This document applies to meters indicating volume at base conditions, which are installed in locations with vibration and shocks of low significance. It applies to meters in: — closed locations (indoor or outdoor with protection, as specified by the manufacturer) with condensing humidity or with non-condensing humidity; or, if specified by the manufacturer: — open locations (outdoor without any covering) both with condensing humidity or with non-condensing humidity; and in locations with electromagnetic disturbances likely to be found in residential, commercial and light industrial use. For meters which indicate unconverted volume, reference can be made to Annex C. Unless otherwise stated, all pressures given in this document are gauge pressures. Requirements for electronic indexes, valves and additional requirements for batteries incorporated in the meter and any other additional functionalities are given in EN 16314:2013. Unless otherwise stated in a particular test, the tests are carried out on meters that include additional functionality devices intended by the manufacturer. Clauses 1 to 13 are for design and type testing only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17526:2021+A1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 17526:2021

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025

Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for electrically-operated food preparation appliances

IEC 60704-2-11:2025 applies to electrically-operated food preparation appliances, either in the form of separate machines with a single function or in the form of multi-purpose machines with appropriate tools or attachments for several functions. These machines are intended for placing on counters, tables, work tops or sinks, for built-in, or for hand-held use, supplied from mains or from batteries and able to ensure the functions described in IEC 60619:1993, Clause 4 and IEC 60619:1993/AMD1:1995, Clause 4. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: a) definition of various kind of food preparation appliances added; b) revision of the test conditions; c) coffee mills and coffee grinders are removed from the scope. This Part 2-11 is intended to be used in conjunction with the fourth edition of IEC 60704-1:2021, Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 1: General requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60704-2-11:2025; EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60704-2-11:2002

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 868-2:2017

Pakendatult steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadme pakendamine. Osa 2: Steriilne pakend. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 2: Sterilization wrap - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-2:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 868-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 868-3:2017

Pakendatult steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadme pakendamine. Osa 3: Paberkottide (spetsifitseeritud standardis EN 868-4) ning paunade ja rullide (spetsifitseeritud standardis EN 868-5) valmistamiseks kasutatav paber. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 3: Paper for use in the manufacture of paper bags (specified in EN 868-4) and in the manufacture of pouches and reels (specified in EN 868-5) - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-3:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 868-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 868-4:2017

Pakendatult steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadme pakendamine. Osa 4: Paberkotid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 4: Paper bags - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-4:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 868-4:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 868-6:2017

Pakendatult steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadme pakendamine. Osa 6: Madaltemperatuursel steriliseerimisel kasutatav paber. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 6: Paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-6:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 868-6:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 868-7:2017

Pakendatult steriliseeritud meditsiiniseadme pakendamine. Osa 7: Madaltemperatuursel steriliseerimisel kasutatav liimpaber. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices - Part 7: Adhesive coated paper for low temperature sterilization processes - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 868-7:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 868-7:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 15883-7:2016

Pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmed. Osa 7: Mitteinvasiivsete, termolabiilsete mittekriitiliste meditsiiniseadmete ja tervishoiuseadmete keemiliseks desinfektsiooniks ette nähtud pesu-desinfektsiooniseadmetele kohaldatavad nõuded ja katsed
Washer-disinfectors - Part 7: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing chemical disinfection for non-invasive, non-critical thermolabile medical devices and healthcare equipment (ISO 15883-7:2016)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15883-7:2016; EN ISO 15883-7:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15883-7:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CLC/TR 50658:2022

Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50658:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 15522-2:2023

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 397:2012+A1:2013

Industrial safety helmets

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 397:2012+A1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 397:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9241-17:2000

Kuvaritega kontoritöö ergonoomianõuded. Osa 17: Blanketi täitmise dialoogid
Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 17: Form filling dialogues

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-17:1998; EN ISO 9241-17:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-143:2012
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN 60704-2-11:2002

Kodumajapidamises ja sarnastes oludes kasutatavad elektriseadmed. Katsenormid õhumüra määramiseks. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded elektriga töötavatele seadmetele, mis on mõeldud toidu valmistamiseks
Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for electrically operated food preparation appliances

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60704-2-11:1998; EN 60704-2-11:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN IEC 63185:2021

Measurement of the complex permittivity for low-loss dielectric substrates balanced-type circular disk resonator method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN IEC 63185:2021; IEC 63185:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 63185:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 12106:1999

Plasttorustikusüsteemid. Polüetüleentorud. Katsemeetod sisemisele survele vastupidavuse kindlaksmääramiseks pärast kokkupressimise rakendamist
Plastics piping systems - Polyethylene (PE) pipes - Test method for the resistance to internal pressure after application of squeeze-off

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12106:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12106:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 14620-4:2006

Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flatbottomed steel tanks for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between -5 °C and -165 °C - Part 4: Insulation components

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14620-4:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14620-4:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 17635:2016

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Üldjuhised metalsete materjalide kohta
Non-destructive testing of welds - General rules for metallic materials (ISO 17635:2016)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17635:2016; EN ISO 17635:2016
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17635:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2015

Tahked biokütused. Pelletite ja brikettide mehaanilise vastupidavuse määramine. Osa 2: Briketid
Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes (ISO 17831-2:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 17831-2:2015; ISO 17831-2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50658:2022

Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50658:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 61753-084-2:2008
Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard -- Part 084-2: Non connectorised single-mode 980/1550 nm WWDM devices for category C - Controlled environment

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-084-2:2007; EN 61753-084-2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 61753-084-02:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN IEC 62037-3:2021
Passive RF and microwave devices, intermodulation level measurement - Part 3: Measurement of passive intermodulation in coaxial connectors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62037-3:2021; EN IEC 62037-3:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62037-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN IEC 62037-8:2022
Passive RF and microwave devices, intermodulation level measurement - Part 8: Measurement of passive intermodulation generated by objects exposed to RF radiation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62037-8:2022; EN IEC 62037-8:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 62037-8:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 9241-17:2000
Kuvaritega kontoritöö ergonoomianõuded. Osa 17: Blanketi täitmise dialoogid
Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) - Part 17: Form filling dialogues

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9241-17:1998; EN ISO 9241-17:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9241-143:2012
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 13852-1:2013
Kraanad. Ujuvkraanad. Osa 1: Üldotstarbelised ujuvkraanad
Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13852-1:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13852-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 2087:2005
Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P2014A - T6 or T62 - Clad sheet and strip - 0,4 mm ≤ a ≤ 6 mm

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2087:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2087:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 2591-403:2018
Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Test methods - Part 403: Sinusoidal and random vibration

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2591-403:2018

Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 2591-403:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3375-011:2022
Aerospace series - Cable, electrical for digital data transmission - Part 011: Single braid - Star Quad 100 ohms - Lightweight - Type KL - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3375-011:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3375-011:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 3475-513:2020
Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 513: Deformation resistance (Installation with plastic cable ties)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3475-513:2020
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3475-513:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4641-102:2009
Aerospace series - Cables, optical 125 µm outside diametercladding - Part 102: Semi-loose 62,5/125 µm GI fibre nominal1,8 mm outside diameter - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4641-102:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4641-102:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 4641-103:2010
Aerospace series - Cables, optical 125 µm diameter cladding -Part 103: Semi-loose, ruggedized simplex construction 62,5/125 µm GI fibre nominal 2,74 mm, outside diameter - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4641-103:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 4641-103:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 9116:2015
Aerospace series - Notice of Change (NOC) Requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 9116:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 9116:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 13852-1:2013
Kraanad. Ujuvkraanad. Osa 1: Üldotstarbelised ujuvkraanad
Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13852-1:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13852-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

55 PAKENDAMINE JA KAUPADE JAOTUSSÜSTEEMID

EVS-EN 26590-1:2003
Packaging - Sacks - Vocabulary and types - Part 1: Paper sacks

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6590-1:1983; EN 26590-1:1992
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6590-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 17681-1:2022
Textiles and textile products - Organic fluorine - Part 1: Determination of non-volatile compounds by extraction method using liquid chromatography

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17681-1:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17681-1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 9073-5:2008
Textiles - Test methods for nonwovens - Part 5: Determination of resistance to mechanical penetration (ball burst procedure)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9073-5:2008; EN ISO 9073-5:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9073-5:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

61 RÕIVATÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16732:2015
Slide fasteners (zips) - Specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16732:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16732:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 15522-2:2023
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 15522-2:2023+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2015
Tahked biokütused. Pelletite ja brikettide mehaanilise vastupidavuse määramine. Osa 2: Briketid
Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes (ISO 17831-2:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 17831-2:2015; ISO 17831-2:2015
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17831-2:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN ISO 21207:2022
Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Accelerated corrosion tests involving alternate exposure to corrosion-promoting gases, neutral salt-spray and drying (ISO 21207:2015)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 21207:2015; EN ISO 21207:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 21207:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

81 KLAASI- JA KERAAMIKA-TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN 16613:2019
Glass in building - Laminated glass and laminated safety glass - Determination of interlayer viscoelastic properties

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16613:2019
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16613:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 3451-5:2003
Plastics - Determination of ash - Part 5: Poly(vinyl chloride)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3451-5:2002; EN ISO 3451-5:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3451-5:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CLC/TR 50658:2022
Cable management systems (CMS) providing support for cables with intrinsic fire resistance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50658:2022
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TS 50658:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 16798-3:2017
Hoonete energiatõhusus. Hoonete ventilatsioon. Osa 3: Mitteeluhoonete ventilatsioon. Üldnõuded ventilatsiooni- ja ruumiõhu konditsioneerimise süsteemidele (Moodulid M5-1, M5-4)
Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation for buildings - Part 3: For non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems (Modules M5-1, M5-4)

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 16798-3:2017
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16798-3:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

EVS-EN 17526:2021
Gaasiarvesti. Termilise massivoo mõõturil põhinev gaasiarvesti
Gas meter - Thermal-mass flow-meter based gas meter

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 17526:2021
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 17526:2021+A1:2025
Standardi staatus: Kehtetu

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 60704-2-11:2002
Kodumajapidamises ja sarnastes oludes kasutatavad elektriseadmed. Katsenormid õhumüra määramiseks. Osa 2-11: Erinõuded elektriga töötavatele seadmetele, mis on mõeldud toidu valmistamiseks
Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-11: Particular requirements for electrically operated food preparation appliances

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60704-2-11:1998; EN 60704-2-11:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN IEC 60704-2-11:2025
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.

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

prEN ISO 18490
Non-destructive testing - Evaluation of vision acuity of NDT personnel (ISO/DIS 18490:2025)

This International Standard specifies the quality requirements for the chart, the test procedure, and the acceptance level for near, far, and colour vision acuity of NDT personnel. Informative information for grey scale perception and low contrast can be found in the annexes. It also addresses the qualification requirements for personnel permitted to carry out the test. This International Standard only addresses vision acuity under defined conditions similar to those encountered during routine NDT inspection. It does not address an individual's overall visual acuity and users are advised to consider the need for a general eye examination by specialist medical personnel to ensure general vision acuity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18490; prEN ISO 18490
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18490:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EN ISO 24443:2021/prA1
Cosmetics - Determination of sunscreen UVA photoprotection in vitro - Amendment 1 (ISO 24443:2021/DAM 1:2025)

Amendment to EN ISO 24443:2021

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 24443:2021/DAmd 1; EN ISO 24443:2021/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 24443:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 11986
Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Determination of preservative uptake and release (ISO/DIS 11986:2025)

This document provides general procedures for the selection of methods, preparation of samples, and the conduct of testing for the uptake and release of preservatives from contact lenses. Preservative uptake and release testing is not intended as a routine test of production contact lenses or contact lens care products nor are testing results meant to establish finished goods specifications in any way. Such testing is carried out when developing new contact lens materials and/or contact lens care products. NOTE 1 Due to the manifest difficulties of reproducibility when coating contact lenses with mineral and organic deposits encountered during lens wear, these methods are only applicable to new and unused contact lenses. NOTE 2 Preservative depletion by a contact lens in the limited volume of a lens case could compromise disinfection performance. This document does not measure disinfection performance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11986; prEN ISO 11986

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11986:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 11987
Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses - Determination of shelf-life (ISO/DIS 11987:2025)

This document specifies test procedures for determining the stability of contact lenses once they are placed in their final packaging during storage and distribution. NOTE The results obtained can be used for determining the expiry date.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11987; prEN ISO 11987
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11987:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 20342-4
Assistive products for tissue integrity when lying down - Part 4: Test methods for durability (ISO/DIS 20342-4:2025)

This part of ISO 20342 specifies conditions and test methods for the durability of assistive products for tissue integrity (APTI) when lying down additional to ISO 20342-1. This document is applicable to APTIs, such as mattresses and overlays, and includes single patient multiple use products. This document does not apply to single use products. NOTE It is intended to help differentiate the durability characteristics between APTIs. It is not intended for determining overall performance or for ranking or scoring of such APTIs.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20342-4; prEN ISO 20342-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

prEN 3-7
Portable fire extinguishers - Part 7: Characteristics, performance requirements and test methods

This document specifies the characteristics, performance requirements and test methods for portable fire extinguishers. Reference to the suitability of an extinguisher for use on gaseous fires (Class C fires) are at the manufacturer’s discretion but are applied only to powder type extinguishers which have gained a Class B or Class A and Class B rating. Suitability of extinguishers for use on Class D fires (fires involving flammable metals) is outside the scope of this document in respect of test fires. However, extinguishers claiming Class D suitability are covered in all other respects by the requirements in this document for powder extinguishers. It is considered hazardous for powder and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers to be used on Class F fires. For this reason, powder and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are excluded for conformance with regard to Class F in this document. NOTE The extinction of a metal fire presents a situation so specific (in terms of the metal itself, its form, the configuration of the fire etc.) that it is not possible to define a representative standard fire for the purposes of testing. The efficiency of extinguishers on Class D fires is established on a case by case basis.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3-7:2004+A1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 60903:2025
Live working - Electrical insulating gloves

This document is applicable to electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) and mitts (mitt) that provide protection of the worker against electric shock. Products to this standard have limits of applicability according to their electrical classifications: Class 00; Class 0; Class 1; Class 2; Class 3; Class 4 Unless otherwise stated, the use of the term "glove" includes both gloves and mitts (mitt). This document also covers electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) with additional integrated mechanical protection referred to in this document as "composite gloves (composite glove)". The products designed and manufactured according to this document contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by skilled persons (skilled person), in accordance with safe methods of work and the instructions for use. NOTE Electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) are normally to be used in conjunction with protective over-gloves (protective over-glove) to provide mechanical protection. Composite gloves (composite glove) are normally used without protective over-gloves (protective over-glove). Chemical and mechanical protection in this document refers to protection to the glove in case of unintended contact which might damage the glove not for personal protection against chemical and mechanical exposure. Arc flash protection is not included in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 78/1513/CDV; prEN IEC 60903:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60903:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 62321-3-1:2025

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 3-1: Screening - Lead, mercury, cadmium, total chromium total bromine, total phosphorus, total chlorine, total tin and total antimony content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

Part 3-1 of IEC 62321 describes the screening analysis of substances, specifically lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), total chromium (Cr), total bromine (Br), total phosphorus (P), assuming the source of P is related to TCEP (CAS 115-96-8), Trixylyl-phosphate (CAS 25155-23-1), total chlorine (Cl), assuming the source of Cl is related to SCCP (CAS 85535-84-8), TCEP (CAS 115-96-8) , TBTC (CAS 1461-22-9), total tin (Sn), assuming the source of Sn is related to restricted organo-tin compounds, total antimony (Sb), assuming the source of Sb is related to Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow (CAS 8012-00-8) in uniform materials found in electrotechnical products, using the analytical technique of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry. The same methodology can also be used for screening of substances discussed as critical raw materials in various countries (for example currently discussed in the EU: antimony (Sb), baryte, bismuth (Bi), cobalt (Co), fluorspar, gallium (Ga), germanium (Ge), hafnium (Hf), indium (In), magnesium (Mg), niobium (Nb), phosphorus (P), scandium (Sc), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), vanadium (V), platinum group metals, heavy rare earth elements, light rare earth elements). NOTE From EU information on critical raw materials [1] Raw materials are crucial to Europe's economy. They form a strong industrial base, producing a broad range of goods and applications used in everyday life and modern technologies. Reliable and unhindered access to certain raw materials is a growing concern within the EU and across the globe. To address this challenge, the European Commission has created a list of critical raw materials (CRMs) for the EU, which is subject to a regular review and update. CRMs combine raw materials of high importance to the EU economy and of high risk associated with their supply. The method is applicable to polymers, metals and ceramic materials. The test method may be applied to raw materials, individual materials taken from products and "homogenized" mixtures of more than one material. Screening of a sample is performed using any type of XRF spectrometer, provided it has the performance characteristics specified in this test method. Not all types of XRF spectrometers are suitable for all sizes and shapes of sample. Care should be taken to select the appropriate spectrometer design for the task concerned. The performance of this test method has been tested for the following substances in various media and within the concentration ranges as specified in Tables 1 to 5. During a Pre-IIS the feasibility of the test method to be used for the added elements was tested. The results are listed in the Tables 6-10.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 111/813/CDV; prEN IEC 62321-3-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62321-3-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63087:2025

Assistive listening devices and systems for active assisted living

This document sets out the requirements for the provision of Assistive Listening Systems in places or situations where there is a benefit for hearing-aid, cochlear implant, and other hearing device users, compared to listening to the acoustic signal directly at that location. This document applies to all ALS used for communication, entertainment, or educational purposes in public, private, domestic and public transport installations. This document does not apply to other forms of audio transmission, for example simultaneous interpretation or audio description or audio-streams other than those broadcast as part of an ALS. However, this document provides useful ancillary information for such systems and shall be applied as far as possible. Personal listening / intelligibility enhancement devices and systems are also included within the scope as they constitute a special case and incorporate some unique features and requirements. This document does not apply to hearing aids and medical hearing devices themselves or to speech enhancement and communication systems found in some private motor vehicles which are sometimes referred to as assistive listening.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 100/4305/CDV; prEN IEC 63087:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63087-1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 14021

Environmental statements and programmes for products - Self-declared environmental claims (ISO/DIS 14021:2025)

This document establishes principles, specifies requirements and gives guidance for self-declared environmental claims about products and their programmes, including claims that also cover related social and economic aspects that are affected by environmental conditions or the environmental performance of the product. This document also defines selected terms commonly used in self-declared environmental claims and provides qualifications for their use, as well as describing the documentation and methodologies required for assessing self-declared environmental claims. This document is applicable to self-declared environmental claims that are predominantly take the form of words, but can also be used for symbols and graphics on product or package labels, or in product literature, technical bulletins, advertising and publicity, including on digital platforms.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 14021; ISO/DIS 14021:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016/A1:2021
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14021:2016+A1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 14505-2

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Evaluation of thermal environments in vehicles - Part 2: Determination of equivalent temperature (ISO/DIS 14505-2:2025)

This part of ISO 14505 provides guidelines for the assessment of the thermal conditions inside a vehicle compartment. It can also be applied to other confined spaces with asymmetric climatic conditions. It is primarily intended for assessment of thermal conditions, when deviations from thermal neutrality are relatively small. Appropriate methodology as given in this part of ISO 14505 can be chosen for inclusion in specific performance standards for testing of HVAC-systems for vehicles and similar confined spaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14505-2; prEN ISO 14505-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14505-2:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14505-2:2007/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 19870-1

Hydrogen technologies - Methodology for determining the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the hydrogen supply chain - Part 1: Emissions associated with the production of hydrogen to production gate (ISO/DIS 19870-1:2025)

ISO 14044 requires the goal and scope of an LCA to be clearly defined and be consistent with the intended application. Due to the iterative nature of LCA, it is possible that the LCA scope needs to be refined during the study. This document specifies methodologies that can be applied to determine the carbon footprint of a product (CFP) or partial CFP of a hydrogen product in line with ISO 14067. The goals and scopes of the methodologies correspond to either approach a) or b), given below, that ISO 14040:2006, A.2 gives as two possible approaches to LCA. a) An approach that assigns elementary flows and potential environmental impacts to a specific product system, typically as an account of the history of the product. b) An approach that studies the environmental consequences of possible (future) changes between alternative product systems. Approaches a) and b) have become known as attributional and consequential, respectively, with complementary information accessible in the ILCD handbook.[1] There are numerous pathways to produce hydrogen from various primary energy sources. This document describes the requirements and evaluation methods applied to several hydrogen production pathways of interest: electrolysis, steam methane reforming (with carbon capture and storage), co-production and coal gasification (with carbon capture and storage), auto-thermal reforming (with carbon capture and storage), hydrogen as a co-product in industrial applications and hydrogen from biomass waste as feedstock. This document also considers the GHG emissions due to the conditioning or conversion of hydrogen into different physical forms and chemical carriers: — hydrogen liquefaction; — production, transport and cracking of ammonia as a hydrogen carrier; — hydrogenation, transport and dehydrogenation of liquid organic hydrogen carriers (LOHCs). This document considers the GHG emissions due to hydrogen and/or hydrogen carriers' transport up to the consumption gate. It is possible that future revisions of this document will consider additional hydrogen production, conditioning, conversion and transport methods. This document applies to and includes every delivery along the supply chain up to the final delivery to the consumption gate (see Figure 2 in the Introduction). This document also provides additional information related to evaluation principles, system boundaries and expected reported metrics in the form of Annexes A to K, that are accessible via the online ISO portal (https://standards.iso.org/iso/ts/19870/ed-1/en).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19870-1; prEN ISO 19870-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEVS 620-2

Tuleohutus. Osa 2: Ohutusmärgid
Fire safety - Part 2: Safety signs

Selles Eesti standardis kirjeldatakse tuleohutuse tagamise valdkonnas kasutatavaid ohutusmärke ning antakse juhised nende tähenduse, kuju, värvi, mõõtude, kasutusala ja paigaldamise kohta.

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 620-2:2012
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 620-2:2012/A1:2017
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 620-2:2012+A1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

prEN IEC 60704-2-19:2025

Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-19: Particular requirements for air cleaners

Replacement: This standard applies to stationary freestanding and wall-mounted air cleaners for domestic and similar use, supplied from mains, d.c. voltage not exceeding 48 Volt, or batteries. The standard includes combination products, where air cleaning is combined with for example humidification, but can be used only for the air cleaning function. Mobile air cleaners (3.102) and fresh-air air cleaners (3.103) are excluded from this standard. By similar use is understood the use in hotels, hospitals, shops, offices, etc. For determining and verifying noise emission values declared in product specifications, see IEC 60704-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 59N/72/CDV; prEN IEC 60704-2-19:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 60909:2025

Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems - Part 0: Calculation of currents

This part of IEC 60909 is applicable to the calculation of short-circuit currents • in low-voltage three-phase AC systems, and • in high-voltage three-phase AC systems, operating at a nominal frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Systems at highest voltages of 550 kV and above with long transmission lines need special consideration. This part of IEC 60909 establishes a general, practicable and concise procedure leading to results which are generally of acceptable accuracy. For this calculation method, an equivalent voltage source at the short-circuit location is introduced. This does not exclude the use of special methods, for example the superposition method, adjusted to particular circumstances, if they give at least the same precision. The superposition method gives the short-circuit current related to the one load flow presupposed. This method, therefore, does not necessarily lead to the maximum resp. minimum short-circuit current. This part of IEC 60909 deals with the calculation of short-circuit currents in the case of balanced or unbalanced short circuits. A single line-to-earth fault occurring in networks with isolated or resonant earthing of the neutral point is beyond the scope of this part of IEC 60909. For currents during two separate simultaneous single-phase line-to-earth short circuits in an isolated neutral system or a resonance earthed neutral system, see IEC 60909-3. Short-circuit currents and short-circuit impedances may also be determined by system tests, by measurement on a network analyser, or numerical simulations with electromagnetic programs. In existing low-voltage systems it is possible to determine the short-circuit impedance on the basis of measurements at the location of the prospective short circuit considered. The calculation of the short-circuit impedance is in general based on the rated data of the electrical equipment and the topological arrangement of the system and has the advantage of being possible both for existing systems and for systems at the planning stage. In general, two types of short-circuit currents, which differ in their magnitude, are considered: • the maximum short-circuit current which determines the capacity or rating of electrical equipment; and • the minimum short-circuit current which can be a basis, for example, for the selection of fuses, for the setting of protective devices, and for checking the run-up of motors. NOTE The current in a three-phase short circuit is assumed to be made simultaneously in all poles. Investigations of non-simultaneous short circuits, which may lead to higher aperiodic components of short-circuit currents, are beyond the scope of this part of IEC 60909. This part of IEC 60909 does not cover short-circuit currents deliberately created under controlled conditions (short-circuit testing stations). This part of IEC 60909 does not deal with the calculation of short-circuit currents in installations on board ships and aeroplanes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 73/220/CDV; prEN IEC 60909:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60909-0:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 62301:2025

Measurement of standby power for appliances and equipment

This document specifies methods of measurement of electrical power in standby mode and other non-active mode (such as off mode) and the reporting of the results. The measurement of power and energy use in networked standby mode, is covered by IEC 63474. This document applies to electronic and electrical equipment powered by: – low voltage mains AC power ($LV \leq 1000\ V\ AC$), or – an external power supply that provides low voltage ($LV \leq 1000\ V$) or extra low voltage ($ELV \leq 50\ V$) AC or DC power, or – a separate source of extra low voltage DC power ($ELV \leq 50\ V\ DC$), or – an internal main battery. Conditions that are out of scope: – active mode (primary function) – networked standby mode (which is covered by IEC 63474) – conditions where main batteries are being charged other than maintenance mode – disconnected condition of the equipment. This document applies to the following product groups where a non-active mode is present: – household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment such as information technology equipment, audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, – gas burning equipment. NOTE 1 The measurement of power, energy use and performance of products during their intended use (when performing their primary function) are generally specified in product standards and are not covered by this document. NOTE 2 Where this document is referenced by performance standards or procedures, these should define and name the relevant non-active mode to which this test procedure is applied. NOTE 3 Non-active modes for lighting equipment and the measurement of power is specified in IEC 63103 [1]. NOTE 4 Edge equipment can also include auxiliary battery. This standard does not specify safety requirements. It does not specify minimum performance requirements nor does it set maximum limits on power or energy use. This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 59/848/CDV; prEN IEC 62301:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50564:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 62828-3:2025

Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process measurement transmitters - Part 3: Specific procedures for temperature transmitters

This part of IEC 62828 establishes specific procedures for testing temperature transmitters used in measuring and control systems for industrial process and for machinery control systems. When the process measurement transmitter features the temperature transmitter separated from the sensing element (RTD, TC, etc.), the standard applies only to the temperature transmitter without the sensing element. In case of devices where the sensing element is fully integrated with the temperature transmitter, the standard applies to the complete device. The sensing element itself (e.g., RTD, TC, etc.) is excluded from the scope of this document. Radiation temperature transmitters are different in the type of measuring method and most often include the sensing element. Therefore, additional requirements and test procedures are defined for them within this standard. For general test procedures, reference is made to IEC 62828-1, which is applicable to all types of industrial and process measurement transmitters (PMT). NOTE 1: In the industrial and process applications, to indicate the process measurement transmitters, it is common also

to use the terms “industrial transmitters”, or “process transmitters”. NOTE 2: Infrared ear thermometers are not in the scope of this document

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 65B/1287/CDV; prEN IEC 62828-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62828-3:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

19 KATSETAMINE

prEN ISO 18490
Non-destructive testing - Evaluation of vision acuity of NDT personnel (ISO/DIS 18490:2025)

This International Standard specifies the quality requirements for the chart, the test procedure, and the acceptance level for near, far, and colour vision acuity of NDT personnel. Informative information for grey scale perception and low contrast can be found in the annexes. It also addresses the qualification requirements for personnel permitted to carry out the test. This International Standard only addresses vision acuity under defined conditions similar to those encountered during routine NDT inspection. It does not address an individual’s overall visual acuity and users are advised to consider the need for a general eye examination by specialist medical personnel to ensure general vision acuity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18490; prEN ISO 18490
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18490:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

prEN ISO 4027
Fasteners - Hexagon socket set screws with truncated cone point (ISO/DIS 4027:2025)

This document specifies the characteristics of hexagon socket set screws with truncated cone point, with metric coarse pitch threads M1,6 to M30 for steel and M1,6 to M24 for stainless steel, and with product grade A. Set screws are not intended for use under tensile load. If in certain cases other specifications are requested, hardness classes and stainless steel grades can be selected from ISO 898-5 or ISO 3506-3, and dimensional options from ISO 888, ISO 965-1 or ISO 4753.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4027; prEN ISO 4027
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4027:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EN 161:2022+prA1
Gaasipõletite ja gaasiseadmete automaatsed sulgeventiilid
Automatic shut-off valves for gas burners and gas appliances

EN 13611:2019, Clause 1 applies with the following modification and addition: Modification: The 1st paragraph of EN 13611:2019, Clause 1 is replaced by: This document specifies the safety, design, construction, and performance requirements and testing for automatic shut-off valves for burners and appliances burning one or more gaseous fuels, hereafter referred to as “valves”. This document is applicable to valves with declared maximum inlet pressures up to and including 500 kPa and of nominal connection sizes up to and including DN 250. Addition: This document is applicable to: - electrically actuated valves; - valves actuated by fluids where the control valves for these fluids are actuated electrically, but not to any external electrical devices for switching the control signal or actuating energy; - valves where the flow rate is controlled by external electrical signals, either in discrete steps or proportional to the applied signal; - valves fitted with closed position indicator switches. An assessment method for valve designs is given by this document. The 4th paragraph of EN 13611:2019, Clause 1 is removed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 161:2022+A1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 161:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 16728
LPG equipment and accessories - Transportable refillable LPG cylinders other than traditional welded and brazed steel cylinders - Periodic inspection

This document specifies procedures for periodic inspection and testing, for transportable refillable LPG cylinders with a water capacity from 0,5 l up to and including 150 l. This document is applicable to the following: - welded steel LPG cylinders manufactured to an alternative design and construction, see EN 14140 or equivalent standard; - welded aluminium LPG cylinders, see EN 13110 or equivalent standard; - composite LPG cylinders, see EN 14427 or equivalent standard; - over-moulded LPG cylinders designed and manufactured according to EN 1442 or EN 14140; see Annex F. This document can also be applied to stainless steel LPG cylinders designed according to national codes, see Annex A.3. This document can also be applied to composite LPG cylinders designed according to EN 12245. This document does not apply to cylinders permanently installed in vehicles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16728
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16728:2016+A2:2020
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16728:2016+A2:2020/AC:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 60704-2-19:2025

Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-19: Particular requirements for air cleaners

Replacement: This standard applies to stationary freestanding and wall-mounted air cleaners for domestic and similar use, supplied from mains, d.c. voltage not exceeding 48 Volt, or batteries. The standard includes combination products, where air cleaning is combined with for example humidification, but can be used only for the air cleaning function. Mobile air cleaners (3.102) and fresh-air air cleaners (3.103) are excluded from this standard. By similar use is understood the use in hotels, hospitals, shops, offices, etc. For determining and verifying noise emission values declared in product specifications, see IEC 60704-3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 59N/72/CDV; prEN IEC 60704-2-19:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN IEC 62828-3:2025

Reference conditions and procedures for testing industrial and process measurement transmitters - Part 3: Specific procedures for temperature transmitters

This part of IEC 62828 establishes specific procedures for testing temperature transmitters used in measuring and control systems for industrial process and for machinery control systems. When the process measurement transmitter features the temperature transmitter separated from the sensing element (RTD, TC, etc.), the standard applies only to the temperature transmitter without the sensing element. In case of devices where the sensing element is fully integrated with the temperature transmitter, the standard applies to the complete device. The sensing element itself (e.g., RTD, TC, etc.) is excluded from the scope of this document. Radiation temperature transmitters are different in the type of measuring method and most often include the sensing element. Therefore, additional requirements and test procedures are defined for them within this standard. For general test procedures, reference is made to IEC 62828-1, which is applicable to all types of industrial and process measurement transmitters (PMT). NOTE 1: In the industrial and process applications, to indicate the process measurement transmitters, it is common also to use the terms “industrial transmitters”, or “process transmitters”. NOTE 2: Infrared ear thermometers are not in the scope of this document

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 65B/1287/CDV; prEN IEC 62828-3:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 62828-3:2018

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN ISO 19870-1

Hydrogen technologies - Methodology for determining the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the hydrogen supply chain - Part 1: Emissions associated with the production of hydrogen to production gate (ISO/DIS 19870-1:2025)

ISO 14044 requires the goal and scope of an LCA to be clearly defined and be consistent with the intended application. Due to the iterative nature of LCA, it is possible that the LCA scope needs to be refined during the study. This document specifies methodologies that can be applied to determine the carbon footprint of a product (CFP) or partial CFP of a hydrogen product in line with ISO 14067. The goals and scopes of the methodologies correspond to either approach a) or b), given below, that ISO 14040:2006, A.2 gives as two possible approaches to LCA. a) An approach that assigns elementary flows and potential environmental impacts to a specific product system, typically as an account of the history of the product. b) An approach that studies the environmental consequences of possible (future) changes between alternative product systems. Approaches a) and b) have become known as attributional and consequential, respectively, with complementary information accessible in the ILCD handbook.[1] There are numerous pathways to produce hydrogen from various primary energy sources. This document describes the requirements and evaluation methods applied to several hydrogen production pathways of interest: electrolysis, steam methane reforming (with carbon capture and storage), co-production and coal gasification (with carbon capture and storage), auto-thermal reforming (with carbon capture and storage), hydrogen as a co-product in industrial applications and hydrogen from biomass waste as feedstock. This document also considers the GHG emissions due to the conditioning or conversion of hydrogen into different physical forms and chemical carriers: — hydrogen liquefaction; — production, transport and cracking of ammonia as a hydrogen carrier; — hydrogenation, transport and dehydrogenation of liquid organic hydrogen carriers (LOHCs). This document considers the GHG emissions due to hydrogen and/or hydrogen carriers’ transport up to the consumption gate. It is possible that future revisions of this document will consider additional hydrogen production, conditioning, conversion and transport methods. This document applies to and includes every delivery along the supply chain up to the final delivery to the consumption gate (see Figure 2 in the Introduction). This document also provides additional information related to evaluation principles, system boundaries and expected reported metrics in the form of Annexes A to K, that are accessible via the online ISO portal (https://standards.iso.org/iso/ts/19870/ed-1/en).

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19870-1; prEN ISO 19870-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

prEN IEC 60903:2025
Live working - Electrical insulating gloves

This document is applicable to electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) and mitts (mitt) that provide protection of the worker against electric shock. Products to this standard have limits of applicability according to their electrical classifications: Class 00; Class 0; Class 1; Class 2; Class 3; Class 4 Unless otherwise stated, the use of the term "glove" includes both gloves and mitts (mitt). This document also covers electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) with additional integrated mechanical protection referred to in this document as "composite gloves (composite glove)". The products designed and manufactured according to this document contribute to the safety of the users provided they are used by skilled persons (skilled person), in accordance with safe methods of work and the instructions for use. NOTE Electrical insulating gloves (electrical insulating glove) are normally to be used in conjunction with protective over-gloves (protective over-glove) to provide mechanical protection. Composite gloves (composite glove) are normally used without protective over-gloves (protective over-glove). Chemical and mechanical protection in this document refers to protection to the glove in case of unintended contact which might damage the glove not for personal protection against chemical and mechanical exposure. Arc flash protection is not included in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 78/1513/CDV; prEN IEC 60903:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60903:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 60909:2025
Short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c. systems - Part 0: Calculation of currents

This part of IEC 60909 is applicable to the calculation of short-circuit currents • in low-voltage three-phase AC systems, and • in high-voltage three-phase AC systems, operating at a nominal frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Systems at highest voltages of 550 kV and above with long transmission lines need special consideration. This part of IEC 60909 establishes a general, practicable and concise procedure leading to results which are generally of acceptable accuracy. For this calculation method, an equivalent voltage source at the short-circuit location is introduced. This does not exclude the use of special methods, for example the superposition method, adjusted to particular circumstances, if they give at least the same precision. The superposition method gives the short-circuit current related to the one load flow presupposed. This method, therefore, does not necessarily lead to the maximum resp. minimum short-circuit current. This part of IEC 60909 deals with the calculation of short-circuit currents in the case of balanced or unbalanced short circuits. A single line-to-earth fault occurring in networks with isolated or resonant earthing of the neutral point is beyond the scope of this part of IEC 60909. For currents during two separate simultaneous single-phase line-to-earth short circuits in an isolated neutral system or a resonance earthed neutral system, see IEC 60909-3. Short-circuit currents and short-circuit impedances may also be determined by system tests, by measurement on a network analyser, or numerical simulations with electromagnetic programs. In existing low-voltage systems it is possible to determine the short-circuit impedance on the basis of measurements at the location of the prospective short circuit considered. The calculation of the short-circuit impedance is in general based on the rated data of the electrical equipment and the topological arrangement of the system and has the advantage of being possible both for existing systems and for systems at the planning stage. In general, two types of short-circuit currents, which differ in their magnitude, are considered: • the maximum short-circuit current which determines the capacity or rating of electrical equipment; and • the minimum short-circuit current which can be a basis, for example, for the selection of fuses, for the setting of protective devices, and for checking the run-up of motors. NOTE The current in a three-phase short circuit is assumed to be made simultaneously in all poles. Investigations of non-simultaneous short circuits, which may lead to higher aperiodic components of short-circuit currents, are beyond the scope of this part of IEC 60909. This part of IEC 60909 does not cover short-circuit currents deliberately created under controlled conditions (short-circuit testing stations). This part of IEC 60909 does not deal with the calculation of short-circuit currents in installations on board ships and aeroplanes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 73/220/CDV; prEN IEC 60909:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60909-0:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63356-1:2025
LED light source characteristics - Part 1: Data sheets

This part of IEC 63356 specifies data sheets of LED lamps and LED modules with a series of parameters per data sheet for a specific LED light source that enables interchangeability between products from different LED light source manufacturers. NOTE Compliance criteria relating to data sheet parameters in this document are covered by IEC 635541 or IEC 62031 for safety, and IEC 63555 for performance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 34A/2444/CDV; prEN IEC 63356-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63356-1:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

31 ELEKTROONIKA

prEN IEC 62146-1:2025

Capacitors for high-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers - Part 1: General and grading capacitors

This part of the IEC 62146 series includes generalities of capacitors used on alternating current circuit-breakers and introduce specifications for grading capacitors. Regarding grading capacitors, their function is to control the voltage distribution across the individual interrupter units of a multi-break circuit-breaker. Capacitors can also be used in parallel to the interrupter unit on single break circuit-breakers to modify the Transient Recovery Voltage (TRV). This TRV capacitor application is covered by the IEC 62146-2:2023 standard. Capacitors for high-voltage alternating circuit breakers is a sub-component for the circuit-breaker and shall be specified in accordance with the circuit-breaker specifications according to IEC 62271-1, IEC 62271-100, and if applicable to IEC 62271-203. This standard applies to grading capacitors falling into one or both of the following categories for: − mounting on air-insulated circuit-breakers. − mounting on enclosed circuit-breakers (for example immersed in insulating gas, in oil, etc.). The testing for each of the above applications is in some cases different. The object of this standard is: − to define uniform rules regarding performances, testing and rating. − to define specific safety rules. − to provide a guidance for installation and operation. NOTE CIGRE TB-368 presents a study about the operating environment of voltage grading capacitors applied to high-voltage circuit-breakers (see [2]). This standard does not apply to capacitors not directly associated with high-voltage alternating current circuit-breakers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 33/720/CDV; prEN IEC 62146-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62146-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62146-1:2014/A1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63203-403-1:2025

Wearable electronic devices and technologies - Part 403-1: Test method of surface electromyography sensors onto forearm and hand for wearable applications

This document specifies test methods for sEMG sensors by evaluating the quality of sEMG signals obtained from contracting muscles of forearm and hand for wearable applications. It is applicable to sEMG sensors that are used to decipher movement intentions and use them as control signals in situations such as virtual reality, game/UAV/robot control, and home automation. It is not applicable to sEMG sensors intended for medical applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 124/316/CDV; prEN IEC 63203-403-1:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 11670

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for laser beam parameters - Beam spatial stability (ISO/DIS 11670:2025)

This document specifies methods for determining laser beam positional as well as angular stability. The test methods given in this document are intended to be used for the testing and characterization of lasers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11670; prEN ISO 11670
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11670:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11670:2003/AC:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 61291-5-2:2017/prA1:2025

Amendment 1 - Optical amplifiers - Part 5-2: Qualification specifications - Reliability qualification for optical fibre amplifiers

Amendment to EN 61291-5-2:2017

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 86C/1966/CDV; EN 61291-5-2:2017/prA1:2025
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61291-5-2:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 301 126-1 V2.1.0

Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 1: Point-to-point equipment - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures

The present document details standardized procedures for conformance test of radio interface parameters for Point to Point (PP) equipment used for Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS). Three sets of procedures (for ER, OR and CP) are considered in the scope of the present document: • Procedures for radio parameters relevant to Essential Requirements (ER) and Optional Requirements (OR), relevant to article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU. Requirements for these parameters are detailed in ETSI EN

302 217-2. • Procedures for Complementary Requirements (CP) that, even if not considered "essential" in the light of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU, are considered important for the operations of PP equipment. These parameters are detailed in clause 8 of ETSI EN 302 217-1. The present document is mainly intended to be applied in conjunction with the above equipment relevant standards and will enable commonality of test results, irrespective of the body carrying out the test. However, the present document can be used also in conjunction with other DFRS relevant standards that would refer to the parameters and test methods hereby described. The conformance tests described in the present document are those related to radio specific parameters required directly by the radio equipment relevant standards at antenna ports in conducted test methods. Conformance tests to other boundary standards (e.g. those for system input/output interfaces (i.e. set at X/X' interface, shown in figure 2, and related baseband process) are outside the scope of the present document. Also, tests described in the present document are not applicable to radio equipment with integral antenna of undetachable antenna type requiring radiated test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 301 126-1 V2.1.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 302 217-1 V3.4.0

Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 1: Overview, common characteristics and requirements not related to access to radio spectrum

The present document applies to Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS) in point-to-point operation with integral and external antennas in the frequency range of 1 GHz to 86 GHz corresponding to the appropriate frequency bands 1,4 GHz to 86 GHz as described in ETSI EN 302 217-2, annex B to annex L. The present document summarizes: • all characteristics, principles and, of utmost importance, terms and definitions that are common to all P-P equipment and antennas and its consultation is necessary when using all other parts of ETSI EN 302 217 series; • all system-dependent requirements for Point-to-Point (P-P) equipment. These requirements are introduced in two different clauses sub-sets: - Main requirements are requirements that are also related to the "essential requirements" under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU and further detailed in the Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 302 217-2. - Complementary requirements are requirements that are not related to essential requirements under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU. Nevertheless they have been commonly agreed for proper system operation and deployment when specific deployment conditions or compatibility requirements are present. Compliance to all or some of these requirements is left to manufacturer decision. Health and safety requirements and EMC conditions and requirements (articles 3.1a and 3.1b of Directive 2014/53/EU), as well as other special conditions and requirements (articles 3.3(a) to 3.3(i) of Directive 2014/53/EU) are not considered in the ETSI EN 302 217 series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 302 217-1 V3.4.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 302 217-4 V2.2.0

Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 4: Antennas

The present document defines the characteristics and requirements of antennas for point-to-point radio equipment operating in the frequency range from 1 GHz to 174,8 GHz falling within the scope (see note) of ETSI EN 302 217-2. For technical commonalities that range is here divided into sub-ranges as follows: Range 0: 1 GHz to 3 GHz; Range 1: 3 GHz to 14 GHz; Range 2: 14 GHz to 20 GHz; Range 3: 20 GHz to 24 GHz; Range 4: 24 GHz to 30 GHz; Range 5: 30 GHz to 47 GHz; Range 6: 47 GHz to 71 GHz; Range 7: 71 GHz to 86 GHz; Range 8: 92 GHz to 114,25 GHz; Range 9: 130 GHz to 174,8 GHz. The present document is applicable to fixed radio equipment with integral (see note) or dedicated antennas. NOTE: For information, ETSI EN 302 217-2 includes in its scope only the use of detachable integral antennas; undetachable integral antennas are not considered due to the present lack of radiated test procedures for the radio equipment parameters. The present document also applies to stand-alone antennas, placed separately on the market. In this case the present document is to be used by radio equipment manufacturers to provide guidance as to the information for the user, as required by article 10 paragraph 8 of Directive 2014/53/EU, regarding the antenna characteristics required so as the radio equipment, supplied without antenna, can operate as intended in its technical documentation. The present document is applicable to fixed beam antennas, as well as to "self-alignment tracking" antenna, with limited tracking range, so that all requirements in the present document are respected throughout the tracking angle indicated in the technical documentation. The main body of the present document specifies the characteristics that define the various antenna classes, whilst the annexes provide additional information that is useful to both antenna manufacturers and user/installers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 302 217-4 V2.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 303 489 V1.0.0

Lennujuhtimise seire; Sagedustel 1 030 MHz ja 1 090 MHz töötavad laiaulatusliku multilateratsiooni (WAM) süsteemid; Raadiospektrile juurdepääsu harmoneeritud standard; Air Traffic Control Surveillance; Wide Area Multilateration (WAM) systems operating at 1 030 MHz and 1 090 MHz; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Wide Area Multilateration (WAM) Harmonised Standard

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the following equipment used in ground-based ATC Surveillance for civil air navigation: • Wide Area Multilateration (WAM) systems with Mode S capabilities which may include Mode A/C, transmitting at 1 030 MHz and at 1 090 MHz, and receiving at 1 090 MHz, used for air traffic control with or without 1 090 MHz phase overlay. Antennas for this equipment are passive. Remote Field Monitors (RFM) as described in

as well as Vehicle transmitters as described in are not covered in the present document. NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU is given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: Draft ETSI EN 303 489 V1.0.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 61169-1-3:2025

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 1-3: Electrical test methods - Surge withstand - Surge protective devices built-in coaxial connector - Performance requirements and testing methods

This International Standard is applicable to built-in devices (hereinafter referred to as SPD) or surge protection of telecommunications and signalling networks against indirect and direct effects of lightning or other transient over voltages. SPD device that is intended to protect the electrical apparatus from transient overvoltages and to divert surge currents. The SPD built in the coaxial connector includes a gas discharge tube type, a 1/4 wavelength short stub type, a flash-off gap type, and a hybrid type thereof. The purpose of these built-in SPD connectors is to protect modern electronic equipment connected to telecommunications and signaling networks with nominal system voltages up to 1 000 V (r.m.s.) a.c. and 1 500 V d.c.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 46F/706/CDV; prEN IEC 61169-1-3:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 61169-74:2025

Radio-frequency connectors - Part 74: Sectional specification for HN series RF coaxial connectors with screw coupling - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms

This part of IEC 61169, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for series HN RF coaxial connectors with screw coupling with a characteristic impedance of 50 Ω. This document prescribes mating face dimensions for high performance connectors – grade 2, 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 HN 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. The series HN connectors which are used with all kinds of RF cables and microstrips in microwave transmission systems. The operating frequency is up to 6 GHz. NOTE Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 46F/703/CDV; prEN IEC 61169-74:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63087:2025

Assistive listening devices and systems for active assisted living

This document sets out the requirements for the provision of Assistive Listening Systems in places or situations where there is a benefit for hearing-aid, cochlear implant, and other hearing device users, compared to listening to the acoustic signal directly at that location. This document applies to all ALS used for communication, entertainment, or educational purposes in public, private, domestic and public transport installations. This document does not apply to other forms of audio transmission, for example simultaneous interpretation or audio description or audio-streams other than those broadcast as part of an ALS. However, this document provides useful ancillary information for such systems and shall be applied as far as possible. Personal listening / intelligibility enhancement devices and systems are also included within the scope as they constitute a special case and incorporate some unique features and requirements. This document does not apply to hearing aids and medical hearing devices themselves or to speech enhancement and communication systems found in some private motor vehicles which are sometimes referred to as assistive listening.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 100/4305/CDV; prEN IEC 63087:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63087-1:2021

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63138-4:2025

Multi-channel radio frequency connectors - Part 4: Sectional specification for type I32-4 and I32-5 circular connectors

This part of IEC 63138, which is a sectional specification (SS), provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications (DS) for type L32-4 and L32-5 threaded multi-coaxial radio frequency connector with anti mismating mechanism, 50Ω nominal impedance. The operating frequency of each channel is up to 4GHz. These connectors have been widely used in mobile communication system like TD-SCDMA and TD-LTE, and can also be used in some similar equipment. It also prescribes mating face dimensions for general connectors -grade 2, gauging information and tests selected from IEC 63138-1, applicable to all detail specifications relating to type L32-4 and L32-5 multi-coaxial connectors. This sectional specification provides information and rules for the preparation of detail specifications for type L32-4 and L32-5 multi-coaxial connectors together with the proforma blank detail specification. NOTE Metric dimension are original dimensions. All undimensioned pictorial configurations are for reference purpose only.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 46F/704/CDV; prEN IEC 63138-4:2025

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 18184

Financial services - Specification of QR codes for mobile initiated (instant) credit transfers under PSD2 requirements

This document provides a specification for QR codes for mobile (instant) credit transfers (MCTs) whereby the payer uses a mobile device to initiate the payment transaction. The QR code is used to exchange data between the payer and the payee to enable the initiation of the (instant) credit transfer by the payer. This document is applicable to both cases where the QR code is presented by the payee or by the payer. This document excludes the following from its scope: - The details of technical requirements and the supporting infrastructure to achieve interoperability amongst mobile (instant) credit transfer (MCT) service providers; - The detailed implementation specification of the payload included in the QR code.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 18184

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 63474:2025

Electrical and electronic household and office equipment - Measurement of networked standby power of edge equipment

This document specifies methods of measurement of electrical power in networked standby mode and the reporting of the results for edge equipment. The measurement of power and energy use in non-active mode, other than networked standby mode, is covered by IEC 62301, including the input voltage range. This document applies to edge equipment that are powered by: – low voltage mains AC power ($LLLL \leq 1000\ VV\ AAAA$), or – an external power supply that provides low voltage ($LLLL \leq 1000\ VV$) or extra low voltage ($EEEEEE \leq 50\ VV$) AC or DC power, or – a separate source of extra low voltage DC power ($EEEEEE \leq 50\ VV\ DDDD$), or – an internal main battery. Conditions that are out of scope: – active mode (primary function), – other non-active mode (which are either covered by IEC 62301 or by specific product group standards), – conditions where main batteries are being charged other than maintenance mode, – disconnected condition of the equipment. This document applies to the following product groups where a networked standby mode is present: – edge equipment with a network reactivation function, such as household appliances, information technology equipment, audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, – digital radio receivers with an emergency warning function, – gas burning equipment. NOTE 1 The measurement of power, energy use and performance of products during their intended use (when performing their primary functions) are generally specified in product standards and are not covered by this document. NOTE 2 Networked standby mode for lighting equipment and the measurement of power is specified in IEC 63103. NOTE 3 interconnecting equipment (equipment that provides network infrastructure and function) is out of scope. Measurement of electrical power in networked standby mode for interconnecting equipment is the subject of ETSI standard EN 303 423 [2]. This document also provides a method to test power management and to test whether it is possible to deactivate wireless network connection(s). NOTE 4 Edge equipment can also include auxiliary battery. This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 100/4306/CDV; prEN IEC 63474:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN IEC 63474:2023

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO/IEC 29151

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Controls and guidance for personally identifiable information protection (ISO/IEC DIS 29151:2024)

ISO/IEC 29151:2017 establishes control objectives, controls and guidelines for implementing controls, to meet the requirements identified by a risk and impact assessment related to the protection of personally identifiable information (PII). In particular, this Recommendation | International Standard specifies guidelines based on ISO/IEC 27002, taking into consideration the requirements for processing PII that may be applicable within the context of an organization's information security risk environment(s). ISO/IEC 29151:2017 is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations acting as PII controllers (as defined in ISO/IEC 29100), including public and private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations that process PII.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO/IEC 29151; ISO/IEC DIS 29151:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO/IEC 29151:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

prEN IEC 62321-3-1:2025

Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 3-1: Screening - Lead, mercury, cadmium, total chromium total bromine, total phosphorus, total chlorine, total tin and total antimony content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

Part 3-1 of IEC 62321 describes the screening analysis of substances, specifically lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), total chromium (Cr), total bromine (Br), total phosphorus (P), assuming the source of P is related to TCEP (CAS 115-96-8), Trixylyl-phosphate (CAS 25155-23-1), total chlorine (Cl), assuming the source of Cl is related to SCCP (CAS 85535-84-8), TCEP (CAS 115-96-8) , TBTC (CAS 1461-22-9), total tin (Sn), assuming the source of Sn is related to restricted organo-tin compounds, total antimony (Sb), assuming the source of Sb is related to Pyrochlore, antimony lead yellow (CAS 8012-00-8) in uniform materials found in electrotechnical products, using the analytical technique of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry. The same methodology can also be used for screening of substances discussed as critical raw materials in various countries (for example currently discussed in the EU: antimony (Sb), baryte, bismuth (Bi), cobalt (Co), fluorspar, gallium (Ga), germanium (Ge), hafnium (Hf), indium (In), magnesium (Mg), niobium (Nb), phosphorus (P), scandium (Sc), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), vanadium (V), platinum group metals, heavy rare earth elements, light rare earth elements). NOTE From EU information on critical raw materials [1] Raw materials are crucial to Europe's economy. They form a strong industrial base, producing a broad range of goods and applications used in everyday life and modern technologies. Reliable and unhindered access to certain raw materials is a growing concern within the EU and across the globe. To address this challenge, the European Commission has created a list of critical raw materials (CRMs) for the EU, which is subject to a regular review and update. CRMs combine raw materials of high importance to the EU economy and of high risk associated with their supply. The method is applicable to polymers, metals and ceramic materials. The test method may be applied to raw materials, individual materials taken from products and "homogenized" mixtures of more than one material. Screening of a sample is performed using any type of XRF spectrometer, provided it has the performance characteristics specified in this test method. Not all types of XRF spectrometers are suitable for all sizes and shapes of sample. Care should be taken to select the appropriate spectrometer design for the task concerned. The performance of this test method has been tested for the following substances in various media and within the concentration ranges as specified in Tables 1 to 5. During a Pre-IIS the feasibility of the test method to be used for the added elements was tested. The results are listed in the Tables 6-10.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 111/813/CDV; prEN IEC 62321-3-1:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62321-3-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 14505-2

Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Evaluation of thermal environments in vehicles - Part 2: Determination of equivalent temperature (ISO/DIS 14505-2:2025)

This part of ISO 14505 provides guidelines for the assessment of the thermal conditions inside a vehicle compartment. It can also be applied to other confined spaces with asymmetric climatic conditions. It is primarily intended for assessment of thermal conditions, when deviations from thermal neutrality are relatively small. Appropriate methodology as given in this part of ISO 14505 can be chosen for inclusion in specific performance standards for testing of HVAC-systems for vehicles and similar confined spaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14505-2; prEN ISO 14505-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14505-2:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14505-2:2007/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

prEN 3475-701

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 701: Strippability and adherence of insulation to the conductor

This document specifies methods of measuring the strippability and adherence of the insulation to a conductor of a finished cable. When a particular method is not specified in the detail product specification, method A is the default test method. Method B is suitable for wires insulated with materials showing a low adhesion to the conductor due to the poor repeatability of the test method A with this type of wires. It is intended to be used together with EN 3475 100.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3475-701
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-701:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 3475-804

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 804: Velocity of propagation

This document specifies a method for measuring the velocity of propagation of a cable.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3475-804
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-804:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 3475-812

Aerospace series - Cables, electrical, aircraft use - Test methods - Part 812: Return loss (VSWR)

This document specifies methods for measuring return loss respectively voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR), in the required frequency range of coaxial cables. The return loss is used for quantifying the level of the reflected signal due to an impedance mismatch between the cable and the reference impedance and due to structural variations of the impedance along the cable. It is intended to be used together with EN 3475 100 and EN 50289 1 11. NOTE In particular, correction procedures detailed in EN 50289 1 11:2016, Annex B are important to minimize negative effects of cable preparation in the purpose of high frequency range measurements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 3475-812
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3475-812:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 4529-003

Aerospace series - Elements of electrical and optical connection - Sealing plugs - Part 003: Class T - Product standard

This document specifies the required characteristics of sealing plugs, class T, for use in elements of electrical and optical connection containing cable (wire) sealing grommets, according to EN 4529-002. It is used together with EN 4529-001

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 4529-003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4529-003:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EN 474-1:2022/prA1

Earth-moving machinery - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

This document specifies the general safety requirements for earth-moving machinery, hereinafter also referred to as machines, described in EN ISO 6165:2012, except horizontal directional drills. NOTE 1 Horizontal directional drills are covered by EN 16228 1 and EN 16228 3. This document gives the common safety requirements for earth-moving machinery families (see EN ISO 6165:2012, 3.4) and is intended to be used in conjunction with relevant parts of EN 474-2 to EN 474-13. These machine specific parts (EN 474 2 to EN 474−13) do not repeat the requirements from EN 474 1:2022 but supplement or modify the requirements for the family in question. NOTE 2 The requirements specified in this part of the standard are common to two or more families of earth- moving machinery. This document does not provide requirements for main electrical circuits and drives of machinery when the primary source of energy is an external electrical supply. This document does not provide performance requirements for safety related functions of control system(s). This document does not deal with towing of trailers. This document does not deal with demolition machinery. This document deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to earth-moving machinery, when used as intended and under conditions foreseen but also taking into account any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof (see Annex A). The following significant and relevant hazards are not covered in this document: — Laser; — Lightning. This document specifies the appropriate technical measures to reduce risks arising from the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events during the whole foreseeable lifecycle of the machinery as described in EN ISO 12100:2010, 5.4. This document is not applicable to earth-moving machinery which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN. NOTE 3 For travelling on public roads, national traffic regulations apply (e.g. braking, steering, lighting, towing, etc.) until harmonized requirements are available.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 474-1:2022/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 474-1:2022

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 12966-4

Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Gas chromatography of fatty acid methyl esters - Part 4: Determination by capillary gas chromatography (ISO/DIS 12966-4:2025)

This part of ISO 12966 specifies a method for the determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAMEs) derived by transesterification or esterification from fats, oils, and fatty acids by capillary gas chromatography (GLC). Fatty acid methyl esters from C4 to C24 can be separated using this part of ISO 12966 including saturated fatty acid methyl esters, cis- and trans-monounsaturated fatty acid methyl esters, and cis- and trans-polyunsaturated fatty acid methyl esters. The method is applicable to crude, refined, partially hydrogenated, or fully hydrogenated fats, oils, and fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable sources, and fats extracted from foodstuff. Milk and milk products (or fat coming from milk and milk products) are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 12966. This part of ISO 12966 is not applicable to di-, tri-, polymerized and oxidized fatty acids, and fats and oils. A method for the determination of the composition of fatty acid methyl esters expressed by area % in liquid vegetable oils is proposed in Annex E.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 12966-4; prEN ISO 12966-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12966-4:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN ISO 17078-2

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Drilling and production equipment - Part 2: Flow-control devices for side-pocket mandrels (ISO/DIS 17078-2:2025)

This document is a supplement to API [SPECIFICATION 19G2], 2nd edition (2020), the requirements of which are applicable with the exceptions specified in this document. This specification provides requirements for subsurface flow-control devices used in side-pocket mandrels intended for use in the worldwide petroleum and natural gas industry. This specification addresses injection-pressure-operated(IPO), production-pressure-operated (PPO), pilot, orifice, and dummy flow-control devices. This includes requirements for specifying, selecting, designing, manufacturing, quality control, testing, and preparation for the shipping of flow-control devices. Additionally, it includes information regarding performance testing and calibration requirements. The installation and retrieval of flow-control devices is outside the scope of this specification. Additionally, this specification is not applicable to flow-control devices with concentric axes. This specification does not include requirements for side-pocket mandrels, running, pulling, kick-over tools, or latches that may or may not be covered in other API documents. Reconditioning of used flow-control devices is outside the scope of this specification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17078-2; prEN ISO 17078-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17078-2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 17078-2:2008/AC:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEVS-EN 228/prNA

Mootorikütused. Pliivaba mootoribensiin. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Automotive fuels - Unleaded petrol - Requirements and test methods - Estonian National Annex

Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa Euroopa standardile EN 228

Keel: et
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: prEN 228

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEVS-EN 590/prNA

Mootorikütused. Diislikütus. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa
Automotive fuels - Diesel - Requirements and test methods - Estonian National Annex

Eesti standardi rahvuslik lisa Euroopa standardile EN 590

Keel: et
Täiendab rahvuslikult dokumenti: prEN 590

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

77 METALLURGIA

prEN 10346

Continuously hot-dip coated steel flat products for cold forming - Technical delivery conditions

This document specifies requirements for continuously hot-dip coated products made of low carbon steels for cold forming, of steels for construction and of steels with high proof strength for cold forming coated with zinc (Z), zinc-iron alloy (ZF), zinc-aluminium alloy (ZA), zinc-magnesium alloy (ZM), aluminium-silicon alloy (AS) or aluminium (A) and for continuously hot-dip

coated products made of multiphase steels for cold forming coated with zinc (Z), zinc-iron alloy (ZF), zinc-aluminium alloy (ZA) or zinc-magnesium alloy (ZM) in thicknesses of 0,20 mm ≤ t ≤ 6,5 mm. By agreement at the time of enquiry and order, this document is applicable to continuously hot-dip coated flat products of an expanded validity range defined for thicknesses t < 0,20 mm with agreed mechanical properties and test specimens, adhesion of coating and surface condition requirements. This document applies to strip of all widths and to sheets cut from it (≥600 mm width) and cut lengths (<600 mm width). NOTE The products covered by this document are used where cold formability, high strength, a defined minimum yield strength and/or corrosion resistance are the most important factors. Corrosion resistance of the product is depending on coating type and coating thickness, hence to its mass (see also 7.3.2). The products covered by this document can be used as substrates for organic coated flat products specified in EN 10169 for building and general engineering applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 10346
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 10346:2015

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 12680-4
Founding - Ultrasonic testing - Part 4: Phased array ultrasonic testing of steel castings

This document specifies requirements for phased array ultrasonic examination of steel castings with low ultrasonic attenuation. It is applicable to ferritic, bainitic and martensitic microstructures. It specifies the registration levels and acceptance criteria. This document applies to the ultrasonic examination of steel castings with a wall thickness of 600 mm or less. For higher wall thicknesses, special agreements apply regarding the test procedure and recording levels. This document does not apply to austenitic steels and cast irons, lamellar graphite and spheroidal cast irons and welded assemblies. For other ferrous materials, this document gives guidance. The registration levels and acceptance criteria are to be adapted. In this document, phased array is used both for phased array technique and TFM technique.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12680-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 15363
Metallic materials - Tube ring hydraulic pressure test (ISO 15363:2017)

ISO 15363:2017 specifies the ring hydraulic pressure test for metallic tubes. It is generally applied to tubes with an outside diameter greater than 120 mm and outside diameter to thickness ratio of not less than 20. The objective of this test is to ascertain the value of the hoop stress required to produce a specified total circumferential (hoop) strain.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15363:2017; prEN ISO 15363

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

prEN 438-9
High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 9: Classification and specifications for alternative core laminates

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 438-9
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 438-9:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

prEN ISO 11997-1
Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions - Part 1: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid (ISO/DIS 11997-1:2025)

This document specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of coatings to one of four defined cycles of wet (salt fog)/dry/humid conditions using specified solutions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11997-1; prEN ISO 11997-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11997-1:2017

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN ISO 20427

Pigments and extenders - Dispersion procedure for sedimentation-based particle sizing of suspended pigment or extender with liquid sedimentation methods (ISO/DIS 20427:2025)

This document specifies sample preparation methods to determine the size distribution of separate particles of a single pigment or extender, which is dispersed in a liquid by application of a standardized dispersion procedure, using an ultrasonic device, shaker device or wet jet mill. The sample preparation methods described are optimized for measurements carried out with a particle sizing technique based on sedimentation. This technique relies on particle migration due to gravitation or centrifugal forces and requires a density contrast between the particles and the liquid phase.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20427; prEN ISO 20427
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20427:2024

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

prEN ISO 15858

UV-C Devices - Safety information - Permissible human exposure (ISO/DIS 15858:2024)

ISO 15858:2016 specifies minimum human safety requirements for the use of UVC lamp devices. It is applicable to in-duct UVC systems, upper-air in room UVC systems, portable in-room disinfection UVC devices, and any other UVC devices which may cause UVC exposure to humans. It is not applicable to UVC products used for water disinfection.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 15858; ISO/DIS 15858:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15858:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

prEN ISO 16890-1

Air filters for general ventilation - Part 1: Technical specifications, requirements and classification system based upon particulate matter efficiency (ePM) (ISO/DIS 16890-1:2025)

ISO 16890-1:2016 establishes an efficiency classification system of air filters for general ventilation based upon particulate matter (PM). It also provides an overview of the test procedures, and specifies general requirements for assessing and marking the filters, as well as for documenting the test results. It is intended for use in conjunction with ISO 16890-2, ISO 16890-3 and ISO 16890-4. The test method described in this part of ISO 16890 is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m3/s (900 m3/h, 530 ft3/min) and 1,5 m3/s (5 400 m3/h, 3 178 ft3/min), referring to a test rig with a nominal face area of 610 mm × 610 mm (24 inch × 24 inch). ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an ePM1 efficiency less than or equal to 99 % when tested according to the procedures defined within ISO 16890-1, ISO 16890-2, ISO 16890-3 and ISO 16890-4. Air filter elements with a higher initial efficiency are evaluated by other applicable test methods (see ISO 29463-1, ISO 29463-2, ISO 29463-3, ISO 29463-4 and ISO 29463-5). Filter elements used in portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 16890. The performance results obtained in accordance with ISO 16890 (all parts) cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict performance in service with regard to efficiency and lifetime. Other factors influencing performance to be taken into account are described in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16890-1; prEN ISO 16890-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 16890-1:2016

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

93 RAJATISED

prEN 14679

Execution of special geotechnical works - In-Situ Soil Mixing

This document specifies general principles for the execution, supervision, inspection, testing and monitoring of in situ soil mixing works (Deep Mixing) carried out by two different methods: dry mixing and wet mixing. Soil mixing considered in this document is limited to methods which involve: - mixing by rotating mechanical mixing tools, including jetting and/or compressed air assistance, where the lateral support provided by the surrounding ground is not removed; - different shapes and configurations of soil mixing elements, either columns, panels, walls or any combination of more than one single element, with or without overlapping; - treatment of soils and fills, including brownfields, sludges, etc., with possible limited penetration into the rock; - mass mixing; - environmental mixing, involving installation of containment and permeable reactive barriers and solidification/stabilization of contaminated soils and sludges. This standard does not apply to shallow soil stabilization, which consists of granulating the surface soil and mixing it with binder using soil stabilizing machines to improve soil performance as an alternative to soil replacement, typically in road works.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14679
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14679:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

prEN 17206-3

Entertainment technology - Part 3: Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS/Drones) for stages and other production areas - Safety requirements and inspections

This document applies to UAS and groups of UAS used in staging and production facilities for events and theatrical productions (entertainment industry). Such facilities include: theatres, multi-purpose halls, exhibition halls; film, television and radio studios; concert halls, schools, bars, discotheques, open-air stages and other rooms for shows and events. This document covers all UAS used in the entertainment industry, indoors and outdoors. This document includes UAS that are excluded from the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1058 and (EU) 2019/945 specifically Article 2, 4 which excludes "UAS intended to be exclusively operated indoors". The document defines the additional hazards and safety requirements for UAS categorized under the "open" category, the "specific" category, and the "certified" category, in particular, those that occur from the specific characteristics of the payload and the environment in the entertainment industry. The principles in this document also apply to UAS based on new technologies or specially designed UAS which are not expressly mentioned here but which nevertheless operate in a similar manner or are meant for similar purposes to the equipment listed above.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 17206-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN 688

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for corklinoleum

This document specifies the characteristics of corklinoleum, supplied in roll form. To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN 685). It also includes requirements for marking. The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. Such materials are excluded from this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 688
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 688:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

prEN IEC 62301:2025

Measurement of standby power for appliances and equipment

This document specifies methods of measurement of electrical power in standby mode and other non-active mode (such as off mode) and the reporting of the results. The measurement of power and energy use in networked standby mode, is covered by IEC 63474. This document applies to electronic and electrical equipment powered by: – low voltage mains AC power ($LV \leq 1000\ V\ AC$), or – an external power supply that provides low voltage ($LV \leq 1000\ V$) or extra low voltage ($ELV \leq 50\ V$) AC or DC power, or – a separate source of extra low voltage DC power ($ELV \leq 50\ V\ DC$), or – an internal main battery. Conditions that are out of scope: – active mode (primary function) – networked standby mode (which is covered by IEC 63474) – conditions where main batteries are being charged other than maintenance mode – disconnected condition of the equipment. This document applies to the following product groups where a non-active mode is present: – household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment such as information technology equipment, audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, – gas burning equipment. NOTE 1 The measurement of power, energy use and performance of products during their intended use (when performing their primary function) are generally specified in product standards and are not covered by this document. NOTE 2 Where this document is referenced by performance standards or procedures, these should define and name the relevant non-active mode to which this test procedure is applied. NOTE 3 Non-active modes for lighting equipment and the measurement of power is specified in IEC 63103 [1]. NOTE 4 Edge equipment can also include auxiliary battery. This standard does not specify safety requirements. It does not specify minimum performance requirements nor does it set maximum limits on power or energy use. This document has the status of a horizontal publication in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: 59/848/CDV; prEN IEC 62301:2025
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50564:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.07.2025

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.

EVS-EN 16005:2023+A1:2024

Masinkasutusega uksed. Kasutusohutus. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

See dokument määrab kindlaks nõuded jõuajamiga jalakäijate uksekomplektide projekteerimise ja katsemeetodite kohta. Uksekomplekti konstruktsioonide kasutamise näited on järgmised: elektromehaaniline, elektrohüdrauliline, elektromagnetiline või pneumaatiline. See dokument käsitleb jõuajamiga jalakäijate uksekomplektide kasutamise ohutust, mida kasutatakse tavapäraseks juurdepääsuks, samuti avarii- ja evakuatsiooniteedel ning tulekindlate- ja/või tuletõkkeuksekomplektidena. Dokumendis käsitletud uksekomplektide tüübid hõlmavad jõuajamiga jalakäijate liug-, tiib- ja pöörduksekomplekte, sealhulgas tasakaalustatud uksekomplekte ja horisontaalselt liikuva ukselehega voldikuksekomplekte. See dokument käsitleb kõiki olulisi ohte, ohtlikke olukordi ja sündmusi, mis on seotud jõuajamiga uksekomplektidega, kui neid kasutatakse ettenähtud viisil ja väärkasutuse tingimustes, mida tootja saab mõistlikul moel ette näha. Selles dokumendis käsitletakse kõiki jõuajamiga jalakäijate uksekomplektide eluea etappe, sealhulgas transporti, kokkupanekut, demonteerimist, inaktiveerimist ja kasutusest kõrvaldamist. See dokument ei käsitle: — vertikaalselt liikuvaid uksi; — liftide uksi; — sõidukite uksi; — jõuajamiga uksi või väravaid, mis on ette nähtud peamiselt sõidukite liiklemiseks või kaupadele juurdepääsuks; — tööstuslikes protsessides kasutatavaid uksi; — vaheseinu; — uksi, mis jäävad inimestele kättesaamatuks (nt kraanatee piirded); — pöördväravaid; — perrooniuksi; — liikluse piirdeid. See dokument ei hõlma uksekomplektide erifunktsioone, nagu turvalisus pankades, lennujaamades jne või tule- ja/või suitsusektsioonide tekitamine, mille puhul eelistatakse konkreetse funktsiooni vastavust rakenduse nõuetele. See dokument ei käsitle mingeid erinõudeid jõuajamiga jalakäijate uste poolt tekitatavale mürale, kuna nende müra ei peeta asjakohaseks ohuks. MÄRKUS Jõuajamiga jalakäijate uksekomplektide müra ei kujuta nende toodete kasutajatele olulist ohtu. See on mugavuse aspekt. See dokument ei kehti elektriajamiga jalakäijate uksekomplektide kohta, mis on toodetud enne selle avaldamise kuupäeva. See dokument ei hõlma kasutamist plahvatusohtlikes keskkondades.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 16005:2023+A1:2024

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS-EN 17235:2024

Püsiankurdusseadmed ja turvakonksud

Dokumendis määratakse kindlaks selliste ankurdusvahendite ja turvakonksude omaduste hindamine, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks koos kukkumiskaitsesüsteemidega inimeste kukkumise vältimiseks ja kukkumiste peatamiseks ning mis on püsivalt paigaldatud ehitistele või nende sisse ja rajatistele või nende sisse. Selle standardiga hõlmatud turvakonksud on ette nähtud ka teisaldatavate katuseredelite või tööplatvormide kinnitamiseks ning nende ava on vähemalt 80 mm ja mitte üle 150 mm, vt joonis 2. Konksu kõrgus h on vähemalt 120 mm. MÄRKUS Kukkumiskaitsesüsteeme kasutatakse vastavalt standardile EN 363:2018. Standard hõlmab ka kinnituskomplekte, mida kasutatakse ankurdusvahendite või turvakonksude kinnitamiseks kandvale konstruktsioonile või selle sisse. Selles täpsustatakse olulised mõõtmed, materjalid ja kriteeriumid tüüpiliste kandvate konstruktsioonide toimivuse hindamiseks. Selles standardis kirjeldatakse meetodeid ja kriteeriume järgmiste ankurduskomplektide toimivuse ja vastupidavuse hindamiseks: — komplekt A (ühe ankurdusvahendiga ankurduskomplekt); — komplekt B (ankurduskomplekt, mis sisaldab turvakonksu); — komplekt C (ankurduskomplekt, mis sisaldab horisontaalset tross-ankurdusliini); — komplekt D (ankurduskomplekt, mis sisaldab horisontaalset relss-ankurdusliini). Standardis kirjeldatud komplektid koosnevad tavaliselt mitmest komponendist. Neid tuleb hinnata tervikliku komplektina. Seda standardit ei kohaldata järgmisele: — ajutised ankurdusvahendid vastavalt standardile EN 795:2012; — katusele juurdepääsu vahendid vastavalt standardile EN 516:2006; — katusele kestvalt kinnitatud redelid vastavalt standardile EN 12951:2004; — naeltega kinnitatud kestvalt kinnitatud ankurdusvahendid ja turvakonksud.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 17235:2024

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS-EN ISO 14403-1:2012

Veekvaliteet. Üldtsüaniidi ja vaba tsüaniidi määramine vooluanalüüsiga (FIA ja CFA). Osa 1: Voogsisestusanalüüsi (FIA) meetodiga

Standardi ISO 14403 käesolev osa täpsustab meetodeid tsüaniidi määramiseks erinevat tüüpi vees (näiteks põhjavees, joogivees, pinnavees, nõrgvees ja reovees), kus tsüaniidi kontsentratsioon lahjendamata proovis on 2 µg/l kuni 500 µg/l, väljendatuna tsüaniidiioonidena. Rakendusvahemikku saab muuta töötingimuste muutmise teel, nt lahjendades algset proovi või kasutades erinevat sisestamise ruumala. Selles standardi ISO 14403 osas on sobiv massikontsentratsiooni vahemik 20 µg/l kuni 200 µg/l. Merevett saab analüüsida tundlikkuse muutmisega ning kohandades reagendi ja kalibreerimislahuste soolsusi proovide omadega.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14403-1:2012; EN ISO 14403-1:2012

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

prEN 228

Mootorikütused. Pliivaba mootoribensiin. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid.

Euroopa standard sätestab turustatavale ja tarnitavale pliivabale mootoribensiinile esitatavad nõuded ja katsemeetodid. Standard kehtib pliivaba mootoribensiini kohta, mida kasutatakse pliivaba mootoribensiini jaoks konstrueeritud mootoritega sõidukites. Standard määratleb kaks pliivaba mootoribensiini tüüpi. Esimene on hapnikusisaldusega kuni 3,7 massi% ja etanoolisisaldusega kuni 10,0 mahu% (vt tabel 1); teine on hapnikusisaldusega kuni 2,7 massi% ja etanoolisisaldusega kuni 5,0 mahu% ning on ette nähtud vanematele sõidukitele, mis ei ole mõeldud kasutama kõrge biokütusesisaldusega pliivaba mootoribensiini (vt tabel 1). MÄRKUS 1 Mõlemad mootoribensiini tüübid lähtuvad Euroopa Liidu direktiivide nõuetest [3], [4], ![11]". MÄRKUS 2 Kõnealuses Euroopa standardis kasutatakse massiosade, μ, ja mahuosade, φ, eristamiseks vastavalt tähiseid „% (m/m)“ ja „% (V/V)“. EE MÄRKUS Selles Eesti standardis kasutatakse vastavalt tähiseid „massi%“ ja „mahu%“.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: prEN 228

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

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.

prEVS JUHEND 2

Eesti standardi ja EVS-i standardilaadse dokumendi koostamine
Development of an Estonian Standard and of an EVS publication

See juhend käsitleb algupärase Eesti standardi ning tõlkemeetodil ülevõetava rahvusvahelise või Euroopa standardi koostamisettepaneku esitamist ja menetlemist, kavandi koostamist, arvamusküsitlust või kommenteerimist, kavandi heakskiitmist, kinnitamist, standardi avaldamist ja levitamist. Samuti käsitleb see EVS-i standardilaadsete dokumentide koostamist ning standardilaadsete dokumentide tõlkimist. Juhendis on toodud ka Eesti standardi muudatuste koostamise, uustöötluse ja tühistamise protseduurid. Juhend ei käsitle rahvusvahelise või Euroopa standardi ülevõtmist Eesti standardiks vastavalt ümbertrüki meetodil või jõustumisteate meetodil.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 2:2024
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: Standardiosakond

prEVS JUHEND 4

Eesti standardi ja standardilaadse dokumendi ülesehitus, sõnastus ja vormistus
Structure, formulation and presentation of an Estonian Standard and publication

See juhend kirjeldab Eesti standardite, standardilaadsete dokumentide ja nende kavandite ülesehituse, sõnastuse ning vormistamise nõudeid. Esitatud on ka nõuded dokumentide muudatuste ja paranduste kohta.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 4:2023
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: Standardiosakond

prEVS JUHEND 5

Rahvusvaheliste ja Euroopa standardite ülevõtt Eesti standarditeks
Adoption of International and European Standards as Estonian Standards

See juhend käsitleb Euroopa ja rahvusvaheliste standardite Eesti standardiks ülevõtu meetodeid, vastavusastme määramist ning näitamist.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS JUHEND 5:2019
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: Standardiosakond

STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE ÜLEVAATUS

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

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

ÜLEVAATUSKÜSITLUS

EVS 915-1:2020

Ehitiste projekteerimise ja ehitustööde riigihangete korraldamine. Osa 1: Ehitiste projekteerimise riigihangete korraldamine
Organising Public Procurements for Design Works and Construction Works - Part 1: Organising Public Procurements for Design Works

Selles Eesti standardis antakse juhised ja soovitused, kuidas hankida ehitise projekteerimise teenust ja teisi ehitise projekteerimisega funktsionaalselt seotud ehituskonsultatsiooniteenuseid kooskõlas ning lähtuvalt riigihangete seadusest. Standardi juhised ja soovitused väljendavad ehitiste projekteerimise tegevusala toimimispõhimõtteid ning head tava. Jättes kõrvale riigihangete seadusest tulenevad nõuded ja piirangud, on projekteerimise tegevusala põhimõtted ja tavad edukalt rakendatavad ka erasektoris, sest projekteerimise, ehitustöö ja ehitiste põhiolemus ei sõltu sellest, kas tellija on või ei ole kohustatud järgima riigihangete seadust. Olemuselt on tegemist üldise juhisega, kuidas hankida ehitise projekteerimise teenust, koos keskendumisega nõuetele ja piirangutele, kui tellija peab järgima riigihangete seadust. Standardi tuumaks on selgitused ja soovitused selle tegevusala olemuse ning toimimispõhimõtete mõistmiseks ja seeläbi asjatundliku hanke korraldamiseks. Standard käsitleb ehitise projekteerimise riigihangete ettevalmistamist ja korraldamist, projekteerimise valdkonnas tegutsevale ettevõtjale kehtivaid nõudeid ning projekteerimise riigihangete alusdokumentidele esitatavaid nõudeid, soovitusi ja juhiseid. Samuti käsitletakse projekteerimise riigihangete korraldamiseks sobilikke menetlusliike, hindamiskriteeriume ning projekteerimisteenuse hankelepingu tingimusi. Riigihangete korraldamise nõuded tulenevad siseriiklikest ja Euroopa Liidu õigusaktidest ning riigihangete korraldamisel tuleb järgida õigusaktides sätestatud nõudeid. Samas ei ole standardi eesmärk detailselt selgitada riigihangete korraldamise üldpõhimõtteid ega vorminõudeid, mis on rakendatavad kõikidele juhtumitele, sõltumata hankelepingu esemest. Standard keskendub sellistele küsimustele, mis on projekteerimisteenuse ja muude ehituskonsultatsiooniteenuste tellimisel keskse tähtsusega, et rõhutada nimetatud valdkonna sisuliste küsimuste prioriteetsust riigihangete seaduses juba niigi reguleeritud formaalsete ja menetluslike küsimuste ees. Standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad ehitiste projekteerimise riigihanked, mis samal ajal vastavad kõikidele järgmistele tingimustele: — riigihanke objektiks on hoone, tehnovõrkude, tee, teerajatiste, haljastuse ja välisruumi kujunduslike rajatiste projekteerimine. Arvestades väga mitmekesiseid erinõudeid ning võimalikke avalik-õiguslikke kitsendusi, millega tuleb ehitiste projekteerimisel arvestada, ei kuulu standardi käsitlusalasse eriehitiste projekteerimine. Sõltumata sellest saab selle standardi põhimõtteid ja soovitusi rakendada ka eriehitiste projekteerimisel, kuid sellisel juhul tuleb lisaks arvestada vastava ehitise liigi kohta ehitusseadustikus ja muudes õigusaktides sätestatud erinõudeid; — riigihanke eeldatav maksumus on võrdne siseriikliku piirmääraga või ületab seda . Standardi käsitlusalas ei ole lihthanked ega alla lihthanke piirmäära jäävad riigihanked, sest väiksema eeldatava maksumusega riigihangete puhul näeb seadus hankijatele ette suurema otsustuspädevuse, menetluse lihtsuse ja paindlikkuse ning hankijal on ulatuslik kaalutlusruum menetlusreeglite valikul. Sõltumata sellest saab selle standardi soovitusi ja juhiseid rakendada ka lihthangete ja sellest väiksema eeldatava maksumusega hangete korral, sest projekteerimise korraldamise ja ehitusprojekti koostamise sisulised põhimõtted ei sõltu riigihanke formaalsetest menetlusreeglitest ega hanke eeldatavast maksumusest; — ehitise projekteerimise riigihange korraldatakse avatud või piiratud hankemenetlusena, võistleva dialoogina, konkurentsipõhise läbirääkimistega hankemenetlusena või väljakuulutamiseta läbirääkimistega hankemenetlusena, samuti kui ehitise ideekavandi saamiseks korraldatakse ideekonkurss. Standardi käsitlusalasse ei kuulu innovatsioonipartnerlus ega teenuste kontsessioonid; — riigihanke korraldab avaliku sektori hankija, välja arvatud juhul, kui avaliku sektori hankija sõlmib kaitse- ja julgeolekuvaldkonna hankelepingu või kui avaliku sektori hankija sõlmib hankelepingu seoses tema tegutsemisega võrgustikusektoris ning kohaldab vastavaid menetlusreegleid . Standardis ei käsitleta ka võrgustikusektori hankija hankeid seoses tema tegutsemisega võrgustikusektoris. Standardis ei käsitleta üldplaneeringute ega detailplaneeringute koostamiseks konsultatsioonihanke korraldamist ega planeeringute koostamist. Vastavas osas tuleks juhinduda Eesti Planeerijate Ühingu ja Rahandusministeeriumi koostöös valminud juhendist „Soovitused ruumilise planeerimise konsultatsioonihanke läbiviimiseks“ . Nimetatud dokumenti on kasutatud lähteinfona ka selle standardi koostamisel. Arvestades õigusloome dünaamikat, on standardi kasutamisel soovitatav üle kontrollida tekstis esitatud õigusaktide viited ning selgitada välja, kas õigusaktide sõnastust on pärast standardi jõustumist muudetud. Viited õigusaktidele on esitatud 08.06.2020 seisuga.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS 915-2:2020

Ehitiste projekteerimise ja ehitustööde riigihangete korraldamine. Osa 2: Ehitustööde riigihangete korraldamine
Organising Public Procurements for Design Works and Construction Works - Part 2: Organising Public Procurements for Construction Works

See Eesti standard käsitleb ehitustööde riigihangete ettevalmistamist ja korraldamist, ehitamise valdkonnas tegutsevale ettevõtjale kehtivaid nõudeid ning ehitustööde riigihangete alusdokumentidele esitatavaid nõudeid, soovitusi ja juhiseid. Samuti käsitletakse ehitustööde riigihangete korraldamiseks sobilikke kvalifitseerimistingimusi, hindamiskriteeriume ning ehitustööde hankelepingu tingimusi. Riigihangete korraldamise nõuded tulenevad siseriiklikest ja Euroopa Liidu õigusaktidest, mistõttu käsitleb standard ennekõike õigusaktides sätestatud nõudeid. Samas ei ole standardi eesmärk detailselt selgitada riigihangete

korraldamise üldpõhimõtteid ega vorminõudeid, mis on rakendatavad kõikidele juhtumitele, sõltumata hankelepingu esemest. Standard keskendub sellistele küsimustele, mis on ehitustööde tellimisel keskse tähtsusega, et rõhutada nimetatud valdkonna sisuliste küsimuste prioriteetsust riigihangete seaduses juba niigi reguleeritud formaalsete ja menetluslike küsimuste ees. Võttes arvesse riigihanke eeldatavast maksumusest sõltuvate menetlusreeglite paljusust, samuti ehitustegevust mõjutavaid muid tegureid ja nende diferentseeritust, ei ole standardi eesmärk anda soovitusi ja juhiseid ammendavalt kõikidele olukordadele, mida riigihangete seaduse või direktiivide kohaselt võidakse käsitleda ehitustööde riigihankena. Seetõttu käsitleb standard selliseid riigihankeid, mis oma rahalises väärtuses või muid kriteeriume arvestades moodustavad peamise osa Eestis korraldatud ehitustööde riigihangetest ning mis sellest tingituna on hankijate praktika ühtlustamisel keskse tähtsusega. Standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad ehitustööde riigihanked, mis samal ajal vastavad kõikidele järgmistele tingimustele: — riigihanke objektiks on ehitusloakohustusliku ehitise, täpsemalt ehitusloakohustusliku hoone ehitustööd (sh rajatiste ehitustööd, kui need rajatised on vajalikud püstitatava hoone teenindamiseks, on hoonega funktsionaalselt seotud ja tellitakse hoone püstitamisega sama hankelepingu raames). Muud rajatised, sh eriehitised, ei kuulu standardi käsitlusalasse, arvestades väga mitmekesiseid erinõudeid ning võimalikke avalik-õiguslikke kitsendusi, millega tuleb eriehitiste ehitamisel arvestada. Eeltoodu ei tähenda, et standardit ei võiks kohaldada ka rajatiste (sh eriehitiste) ehitustööde korral, kuid sellisel juhul tuleb lisaks arvestada vastava ehitise liigi kohta ehitusseadustikus ja muudes õigusaktides sätestatud erinõudeid; — riigihanke eeldatav maksumus on võrdne siseriikliku piirmääraga või ületab seda . Standardi käsitlusalas ei ole lihthanked ega alla lihthanke piirmäära jäävad riigihanked, sest väiksema eeldatava maksumusega riigihangete puhul näeb seadus hankijatele ette suurema otsustuspädevuse, menetluse lihtsuse ja paindlikkuse ning hankijal on ulatuslik kaalutlusruum menetlusreeglite valikul. Sõltumata sellest saab selle standardi soovitusi ja juhiseid rakendada ka lihthangete ja sellest väiksema eeldatava maksumusega hangete korral, sest ehitustööde korraldamise ja tegemise põhimõtted ei sõltu riigihanke formaalsetest menetlusreeglitest ega hanke eeldatavast maksumusest; — riigihange korraldatakse avatud või piiratud hankemenetlusena, võistleva dialoogina, konkurentsipõhise läbirääkimistega hankemenetlusena või väljakuulutamiseta läbirääkimistega hankemenetlusena. Arvestades valdkondliku praktika puudumist või selle vähesust, ei kuulu standardi käsitlusalasse innovatsioonipartnerlus ega ehitustööde kontsessioonid . Standardi eesmärk ei ole esitada sammsammulisi juhiseid eri hankemenetluste ja nendega hõlmatud menetlustoimingute läbiviimiseks, vaid anda üldised soovitused, mis on ennekõike ehitusvaldkonnaspetsiifilised ning mida on võimalik kohaldada menetlusliigist sõltumata; — riigihanke korraldab avaliku sektori hankija, välja arvatud juhul, kui avaliku sektori hankija sõlmib kaitse- ja julgeolekuvaldkonna hankelepingu või kui avaliku sektori hankija sõlmib hankelepingu seoses tema tegutsemisega võrgustikusektoris ning kohaldab vastavaid menetlusreegleid . Standardis ei käsitleta ka võrgustikusektori hankija hankeid seoses tema tegutsemisega võrgustikusektoris. Arvestades õigusloome dünaamikat, on standardi kasutamisel soovitatav üle kontrollida tekstis esitatud õigusaktide viited ning selgitada välja, kas õigusaktide sõnastust on pärast standardi jõustumist muudetud. Viited õigusaktidele on esitatud 08.06.2020 seisuga.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

EVS 860:2020

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Soojusisolatsiooni teostus
Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Application of thermal insulation

See standard kirjeldab selliste torude, mahutite ja seadmete soojusisoleerimist, kus isolatsioonimaterjalina kasutatakse mineraalvilla ja kattematerjalina lehtmetalli. Sobivuse korral võib seda standardit kasutada ka muudel isolatsioonitöödel.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS 860-1:2020

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 1: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Isolatsioonimaterjalid ja -elemendid
Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 1: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment. Insulationg materials and elements

See standard on osa standardisarjast „Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine“, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele, kuid ka isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. Standard käsitleb vajalikku põhiteavet tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise projekteerimiseks ja paigaldamiseks.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS 860-2:2015

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 2: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Järelevalve ja mõõtmine
Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 2: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Inspection and measurement

See standard on osa „Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimise“ standardisarjast, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele ning isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. See standard annab juhiseid, kuidas teostada järelevalvet ja kontrollmõõtmisi torustike, mahutite ja seadmete soojusisolatsioonitööde kvaliteedile, nii tööde ajal kui ka tööde vastuvõtmisel.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

EVS 860-6:2020

Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine. Osa 6: Torustikud, mahutid ja seadmed. Külmaisolatsioon

Thermal insulation of technical equipment - Part 6: Insulation of pipes, vessels and equipment - Cold insulation

See standard on osa standardisarjast „Tehniliste paigaldiste termilise isoleerimine“, mis on koostatud projekteerijatele, töövõtjatele ning isolatsioonitööde tellijatele. See standard käsitleb olulisemaid faktoreid, mida tuleb järgida tehniliste paigaldiste külmaisolatsiooni projekteerimisel, teostamisel ja materjalide valikul

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

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-ISO 9239-2:2005

Põrandakatete reaktsioonid tulekindluse katsetele.- Osa 2: Leegi levimise kiirus soojuskiirgusel 25 kW/m2

Reaction to fire tests for floorings — Part 2: Determination of flame spread at a heat flux level of 25 kW/m2

See ISO 9239 osa täpsustab meetodit, kuidas hinnata põlemiskäitumist horisontaalselt paigaldatud põrandakattesüsteemide puhul, millele mõjub soojuskiirguse gradient katsekambris, kui see süüdatakse katseleekidega. Et simuleerida tingimusi koridoris, mis asub täielikult süttinud toa kõrval (pärast süttimistemperatuuri ületamist), on soojuskiirguse gradient kõrgem kui standardi ISO 9239-1 nõuetes kirjeldatud. See meetod on rakendatav iga tüüpi põrandakatete puhul, nagu näiteks tekstiilvaibad, korgist, puidust, kummist ja plastikust katted, samuti pinnakatted. Selle meetodi teel saavutatud tulemused peegeldavad põrandakatte jõudlust, kaasa arvatud aluskatte oma, kui seda kasutati. Muudatused toestuses, aluskatte kinnituses, aluskihis või muus võivad katsetulemusi mõjutada. Seda ISO 9239 osa saab rakendada mõõtmisel ja kirjeldamisel, kuidas kontrollitud laboritingimustes põrandakatted reageerivad kuumusele ja leegile. Seda ei tohiks kasutada eraldiseisvalt põrandakatete tuleohu või -riski kirjeldamiseks või hindamiseks tegeliku tulekahju tingimustes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9239-2:2002
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 13.06.2025

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 17867:2023+A1:2025

Petrol fuel for small internal combustion engines - Requirements and test methods

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 09.2025

EN 16510-2-5:2025

Elamute tahkeküttеseadmed. Osa 2-5: Aeglaselt soojust eraldavad kütteseadmed
Residential solid fuel burning appliances - Part 2-5: Slow heat release appliances

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 07.2025

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-EN 16798-3:2025

Hoonete energiatõhusus. Hoonete ventilatsioon. Osa 3: Mitteeluhoonete ventilatsioon. Üldnõuded ventilatsiooni- ja ruumiõhu konditsioneerimise süsteemidele (moodulid M5-1, M5-4)
Energy performance of buildings - Ventilation for buildings - Part 3: For non-residential buildings - Performance requirements for ventilation and room-conditioning systems (Modules M5-1, M5-4)

See dokument käsitleb ventilatsioonisüsteemide ja õhu ning ruumi konditsioneerimise süsteemide projekteerimist, energiatõhusust 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 väljatõmbe 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 eri kategooriatesse. Mõne väärtuse puhul tuuakse näiteid ja nõuete puhul esitatakse tüüpilised vahemikud vaikeväärtustega. Vaikimisi väärtused on esitatud lisas B ning 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 Eri 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 tabel 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. Vt ka peatükk 2 ja tabel A.1 ja tabel B.1.

EVS-EN ISO 17635:2025

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Üldjuhised metalsete materjalide kohta
Non-destructive testing of welds - General rules for metallic materials (ISO 17635:2025)

See dokument annab juhised metallidest keevisõmbluste mittepurustavate (NDT) katsemeetodite valimiseks ja tulemuste hindamiseks kvaliteedikontrolli eesmärgil, lähtudes kvaliteedinõuetest, materjalist, keevisõmbluse paksusest, keevitusprotsessist ja katsetamise ulatusest. Selles dokumendis määratakse ka üldised reeglid ja standardid, mida kohaldatakse eri tüüpi katsetamiste suhtes katsemeetodite, tehnikate ja aktsepteerimistasemete valikul. Aktsepteerimistasemed ei saa olla standardis ISO 5817 või ISO 10042 määratletud kvaliteeditasemete otsene tõlgendus. Need on seotud toodetud keevisõmbluste partii üldise kvaliteediga. Selles dokumendis sätestatud NDT aktsepteerimistasemete nõuded vastavad standardis ISO 5817 või ISO 10042 sätestatud kvaliteeditasemetele (mõõdukas, keskmine, range) ainult üldiselt, mitte üksikasjalikult iga indikatsiooni kohta. Lisas A on esitatud seosed kvaliteeditasemete, katsetamistasemete ja konkreetsete katsemeetodite aktsepteerimistasemete vahel. Lisa B annab ülevaate kvaliteeditasemete, aktsepteerimistasemete ja katsemeetoditega seotud standardite konkreetsetest katsemeetoditest.

EVS-EN ISO 6507-1:2023

Metallmaterjalid. Vickersi kõvaduse katse. Osa 1: Katsemeetod
Metallic materials - Vickers hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 6507-1:2023)

See dokument määrab kindlaks Vickersi kõvaduse katsemeetodi kolme katsejõu vahemiku jaoks metallmaterjalide, sealhulgas kõvade metallide ja muude tsementeeritud karbiidide (vt tabel 1), metallpinnakatete ja muude anorgaaniliste pinnakatete jaoks. Vickersi kõvaduse katse on selles dokumendis ette nähtud indentatsioonide diagonaalide pikkuste jaoks vahemikus 0,020 mm kuni 1400 mm. Vickersi kõvadus väiksematest indentatsioonidest ei kuulu selle dokumendi käsitlusalasse, kuna optiliste mõõtmiste piirangute ja otsiku geomeetria ebatäiuslikkuse tõttu võivad tulemusi mõjutada suured määramatused. Selles dokumendis täpsustatud Vickersi kõvadus kehtib ka metalliliste ja muude anorgaaniliste pinnakatete puhul, sealhulgas elektrosadestatud pinnakatted, autokatalüütilised pinnakatted, pihustatud pinnakatted ja anoodkatted alumiiniumil. See dokument on kohaldatav pinnakatte suhtes risti tehtud mõõtmiste ja ristlõigetel tehtud mõõtmiste korral, kui pinnakatte omadused (siledus, paksus jne) võimaldavad indentatsiooni diagonaali täpset mõõtmist. Seda dokumenti ei rakendata pinnakattele, mille paksus on alla 0,030 mm, kui katsetamine toimub pinnakatte suhtes risti. Standard ei ole kohaldatav pinnakattele, mille paksus on alla 0,100 mm, kui katsetatakse pinnakatte ristlõiget. Kõvaduse määramiseks väiksemate indentatsioonide põhjal võib kasutada standardit ISO 14577-1. Ette on nähtud perioodiline kontrollimeetod kasutusel oleva katsemasina rutiinseks kontrollimiseks kasutaja poolt. Spetsiifiliste materjalide ja/või toodete jaoks on olemas vastavad rahvusvahelised standardid.

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 ISO 6507-1:2023	Metallic materials - Vickers hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 6507-1:2023)	Metallmaterjalid. Vickersi kõvaduse katse. Osa 1: Katsemeetod