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EVS TEATAJA

Uued Eesti standardid

Standardikavandite arvamusküsitlus

Asendatud või tühistatud Eesti standardid

Algupäraste standardite koostamine ja ülevaatus

Standardite tõlked kommenteerimisel

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

CLC/TR 50584:2014
Information technology - CENELEC/ETSI Glossary of terms and definitions for broadband deployment including sustainability aspects

This Technical Report contains a list of terms and definitions to be used in standardization deliverables in the field of broadband deployment. These terms and definitions are taken from both published and draft deliverables that were/are being developed by CLC/TC 215 and ETSI/TC ATTM, respectively. NOTE CLC/TC 215 and ETSI/TC ATTM intended to examine the harmonization of differing terms and definitions in the future.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50584:2014

EVS-EN ISO 16443:2014
Dentistry - Vocabulary for dental implants systems and related procedure (ISO 16443:2014)

This document specifies terms and definitions for dental implants, instruments and accessories, and the most commonly used clinical terms in the field of dental implantology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16443:2014; EN ISO 16443:2014

EVS-EN ISO 1891-2:2014
Fasteners - Terminology - Part 2: Vocabulary and definitions for coatings (ISO 1891-2:2014)

This part of EN ISO 1891 specifies terms and definitions for fastener coatings, primarily intended for corrosion protection and functional purposes. These terms are mainly intended for use in conjunction with EN ISO 4042, EN ISO 10683 and EN ISO 10684. A multilingual list of terms in alphabetical order is given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1891-2:2014; EN ISO 1891-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 3493:2014
Vanilla - Vocabulary (ISO 3493:2014)

ISO 3493:2014 defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla. It is applicable to the following species of vanilla plants: Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames, syn. Vanilla planifolia Andrews, commercially known under various names associated with the geographical origin, such as Bourbon, Indonesia and Mexico; Vanilla tahitensis J.W. Moore; certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames. It is not applicable to Vanilla pompona Schiede (Antilles vanilla).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3493:2014; EN ISO 3493:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3493:2008

EVS-EN ISO 4618:2014
Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions (ISO 4618:2014)

This International Standard defines terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes). Terms relating to specific applications and properties are dealt with in standards concerning those applications and properties, e.g. corrosion protection, coating powders. Terms on nanotechnologies are harmonized with ISO/TS 80004-4. In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4618:2014; EN ISO 4618:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006

EVS-EN ISO 7010:2012/A4:2014
Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011/Amd 4:2013)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 7010:2011/Amd 4:2013; EN ISO 7010:2012/A4:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7010:2012

EVS-EN ISO 8330:2014

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Vocabulary (ISO 8330:2014)

This International Standard defines terms used in the hose industry. This International Standard is divided into two subclauses, namely 2.1: hose terms, and 2.2: hose assembly terms. NOTE 1 The following hose terms can also be applied to hose assemblies: bend radius, bending, bending force, burst pressure, elongation, hydrostatic stability, hydrostatic stability test, impulse test, kinking, maximum working pressure, minimum bend radius, proof pressure, proof pressure test, reeling diameter ,test pressure, vacuum resistance, vacuum stability, vacuum test, working pressure, working temperature. Recommended terminology and limits for electrical resistance, according to construction, of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for International Standards and European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards can be found in ISO 8031:2009, Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8330:2014; EN ISO 8330:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8330:2008

EVS-IEC 60050-151:2014

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 151: Elektri- ja magnetseadised
International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices (IEC 60050-151:2001+IEC 60050-151:2001/A1:2013+IEC 60050-151:2001+A2:2014)

See IEC 60050 osa esitab elektrotehnika eri aladel kasutatavad üldterminid (nt „elekter“, „magnetism“, „elektroonika“, „seadis“, „komponent“ jne), ühenduste ja ühendusseadiste juurde kuuluvad üldterminid, üldtarbeliste elektri- ja magnetseadiste nagu nt takistite, trafode, releede jne juurde kuuluvad terminid ja nende seadiste käitumise, kasutamise, katsetamise ja käidu kohta käivad terminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eri osades kasutatavate terminitega.

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60050-151/Amd 1:2013; IEC 60050-151/Amd 2:2014; IEC 60050-151:2001

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

CEN/TR 15367-1:2014

Petroleum products - Guidelines for good housekeeping - Part 1: Automotive diesel fuels

This document provides general guidance on diesel fuel housekeeping. It does not pre-empt national or local regulations but addresses the issues of contamination by water, sediment, inorganic contaminants, or microbial growth that may occur in the supply chain during manufacture, blending, storage and transportation. It does not address contamination by other fuel products nor does it address possible contamination by water or sediment that may occur on-board vehicles. An informative note on vehicle factors is presented in Annex A, however

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15367-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TR 15367-1:2007

EVS 875-11:2014

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

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2009

EVS-EN 419211-6:2014

Turvalise allkirja andmise vahendi kaitseprofiil. Osa 6: Võtme impordiga vahendi ja usaldatava kanali laiendus allkirja andmise rakendusele
Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 6: Extension for device with key import and trusted channel to signature creation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may import signing keys and communicate with the signature creation application in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key import and trusted communication with signature creation application (SSCD KI TCSCA)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 419211-6:2014

EVS-EN 60300-1:2014

Dependability management - Part 1: Guidance for management and application

This International Standard establishes a framework for dependability management. It provides guidance on dependability management of produc ts, systems, processes or services involving hardware, software and human aspects or any integrated combinations of these elements. It presents guidance on planning and implementation of dependability activities and technical processes throughout the life cycle taking into account other requirements such as those relating to safety and the environment. This International Standard gives guidelines for management and their technical personnel to assist them to optimize dependability. This International Standard is not intended for the purpose of certification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60300-1:2014; IEC 60300-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60300-1:2004

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

EVS-EN ISO 17516:2014

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO 17516:2014)

Develop an International Standard identifying objectionable microorganisms and setting microbial limits for cosmetics considering current safety and quality standards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17516:2014; EN ISO 17516:2014

EVS-EN ISO 7218:2007+A1:2013

Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks
Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations

See rahvusvaheline standard annab üldnõuded ja juhised/valikuvõimalused, mis on ette nähtud kolmeks peamiseks kasutusalaks: - ISO/TC 34/SC 9 või ISO/TC 34/SC 5 standardite rakendamiseks mikroorganismide avastamisel või loendamisel, edaspidi nimetatud „eristandardid“; - toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumidele heaks laboritavaks (eesmärk ei ole neid selles rahvusvahelises standardis detailiseerida, selleks on olemas kättesaadavad juhendid); - juhendiks toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimisel (see rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab tehnilisi nõudeid, vastavalt ISO/IEC 17025:2005 lisale B, mikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimiseks riiklike organisatsioonide poolt). Selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõuded asendavad olemasolevates eristandardites olevaid vastavaid nõudeid. Täiendavad juhendid molekulaarbioloogilisteks uuringuteks on määratletud standardis ISO 22174. See rahvusvaheline standard hõlmab bakterite, pärmide ja hallituste uurimist ja seda võib kasutada täiendina prioonide, parasiitide ja viiruste konkreetsele juhendile. See ei hõlma mikrobioloogilise päritoluga toksiinide või teiste metaboliitide (nt amiinide) uuringuid. See rahvusvaheline standard rakendub toidu, loomasöötade, toidu tootmise keskkonna ja esmatootmistasandi mikrobioloogiale. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi eesmärk on kindlustada toidumikrobioloogia uuringute seaduslikkus, aidata tagada, et nende uuringute läbiviimisel üldkasutatavad meetodid on samad kõikides laboratooriumides, aidata saada erinevates laboratooriumides ühtsed tulemused ja aidata kaasa laboratooriumi personali ohutusele nakatumise riskide ennetamisega.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 7218:2007; EN ISO 7218:2007/A1:2013; ISO 7218:2007; ISO 7218:2007/Amd 1:2013

EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2014

Water quality - Enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria - Part 1: Membrane filtration method for waters with low bacterial background flora (ISO 9308-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9308-1:2014; EN ISO 9308-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2002/AC:2008

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN 60601-1:2006/A12:2014

Medical electrical equipment - Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60601-1:2006/A12:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60601-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 10993-3:2014

Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 3: Testid geenitoksiliste, kantserogeensete ja reproduktiivsete toksiinide määramiseks
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity (ISO 10993-3:2014)

This part of ISO 10993 specifies strategies for risk estimation, selection of hazard identification tests and risk management, with respect to the possibility of the following potentially irreversible biological effects arising as a result of exposure to medical devices: genotoxicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive and developmental toxicity. This part of ISO 10993 is applicable when the need to evaluate a medical device for potential genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, or reproductive toxicity has been established. NOTE Guidance on selection of tests is provided in ISO 10993-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10993-3:2014; EN ISO 10993-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10993-3:2009

EVS-EN ISO 11978:2014

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Labelling (ISO 11978:2014)

This International Standard specifies the information to be provided by the manufacturer of contact lenses and contact lens care products to ensure the correct and safe use of these devices and their accessories by both types of users of contact lenses: the eye care professional and the contact lens wearer. This International Standard does not specify the format in which such information shall be provided.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11978:2014; EN ISO 11978:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11978:2000

EVS-EN ISO 11979-6:2014

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 6: Shelf-life and transport stability testing (ISO 11979-6:2014)

This part of ISO 11979 specifies tests by which the shelf-life of sterile intraocular lenses (IOLs) in their final packaging can be determined. These tests include procedures to establish the stability of IOLs in distribution and storage.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11979-6:2014; EN ISO 11979-6:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11979-6:2008

EVS-EN ISO 12870:2014

Oftalmiline optika. Prilliraamid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Ophthalmic optics - Spectacle frames - Requirements and test methods (ISO 12870:2012)

Revision of EN ISO 12870:2012, taking over ISO 12870:2012 (unchanged), in order to revise its European Annex ZA.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12870:2012; EN ISO 12870:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12870:2012

EVS-EN ISO 14730:2014

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lens care products - Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date (ISO 14730:2014)

This International Standard specifies a procedure to be used in evaluating the antimicrobial preservative activity of all preserved multidose contact lens care products, and provides guidance on methods for determination of discard date as informative annexes. This test is applicable to products for up to a 28-day discard date. The test is not applicable to sterile products packaged in unit doses for single use or multidose containers designed with physical barriers to microbial contamination (e.g. aerosol containers).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 14730:2014; ISO 14730:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14730:2001

EVS-EN ISO 16443:2014

Dentistry - Vocabulary for dental implants systems and related procedure (ISO 16443:2014)

This document specifies terms and definitions for dental implants, instruments and accessories, and the most commonly used clinical terms in the field of dental implantology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16443:2014; EN ISO 16443:2014

EVS-EN ISO 16635-2:2014

Dentistry - Dental rubber dam instruments - Part 2: Clamp forceps (ISO 16635-2:2014)

This part of the Standard specifies requirements and test methods for clamp forceps intended for the application of dental dam clamps to teeth.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16635-2:2014; EN ISO 16635-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases (ISO 5359:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements for low-pressure hose assemblies intended for use with the following medical gases: oxygen, nitrous oxide, medical air, helium, carbon dioxide, xenon, specified mixtures of the gases listed above, oxygen-enriched air, air for driving surgical tools, nitrogen for driving surgical tools, and for use with vacuum.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2014; EN ISO 5359:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 8598-1:2014

Optics and optical instruments - Focimeters - Part 1: General purpose instruments (ISO 8598-1:2014)

This part of ISO 8598 specifies requirements and test methods for general purpose focimeters designed for the measurement of vertex powers, cylinder axis, prismatic power and prism base setting within a restricted area at a specified location of a lens. This excludes instruments that can only measure the whole lens at once. It is applicable to instruments typically intended for use by the ophthalmic community, with the capability to demonstrate conformity of lens products with the International Standards existing for these lenses.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8598-1:2014; EN ISO 8598-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8598:1999

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

CEN ISO/TS 29843-2:2014

Soil quality - Determination of soil microbial diversity - Part 2: Method by phospholipid fatty acid analysis (PLFA) using the simple PLFA extraction method (ISO/TS 29843-2:2011)

This part of ISO/TS 29843 specifies a simple method for the extraction of only phospholipid fatty acids (PLFA) from soils. ISO/TS 29843-1 specifies an extended method for the extraction and determination of both PLFA and PLEL from soils.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/TS 29843-2:2011; CEN ISO/TS 29843-2:2014

EVS-EN 13138-1:2014

Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be worn

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for construction, performance, sizing, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for swimming aids intended to assist beginners with movement through the water while learning to swim or while learning part of a swimming stroke. It also gives methods of test for verification of these requirements. This part 1 of EN 13138 applies only to devices that are designed to be worn, to be securely attached to the body and which have either inherent buoyancy or can be inflated. It only applies to Class B devices intended to introduce the user to the range of swimming strokes. It does not apply to Class A or Class C devices, to pull buoys, swim rings, lifebuoys, buoyancy aids, lifejackets or aquatic toys.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13138-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13138-1:2008

EVS-EN 13381-1:2014

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 1: Horizontal protective membranes

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the ability of a horizontal protective membrane, when used as a fire resistant barrier, to contribute to the fire resistance of standard horizontal structural building members as defined in 6.4.2. Test of horizontal protective membrane installed under a specific non-standard floor should be tested according to EN 1365-2. This European Standard contains the fire test which specifies the tests which are carried out whereby the horizontal protective membrane, together with the structural member to be protected, is exposed to a fire test according to the procedures defined herein. The fire exposure, to the temperature/time curve given in EN 1363-1, is applied from below the membrane itself. The test method makes provision, through specified optional additional procedures, for the collection of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance according to the processes given within EN 1992-1-2, EN 1993-1-2, EN 1994-1-2 and EN 1995-1-2. This European Standard also contains the assessment which provides information relative to the analysis of the test data and gives guidance for the interpretation of the results of the fire test, in terms of loadbearing capacity criteria of the protected horizontal structural member. In special circumstances, where specified in national building regulations, there can be a need to subject the protection material to a smouldering curve. The test for this and the special circumstances for its use are detailed in Annex C. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with permitted direct application of the results to different structures, membranes and fittings. This European Standard applies only where there is a gap and a cavity between the horizontal protective membrane and the structural building member. Otherwise, the test methods in prEN 13381-3, EN 13381-4 or prEN 13381-5, as appropriate, apply. Tests should be carried out

without additional combustible materials in the cavity. Annex A gives details of assessing the performance of the ceiling when exposed to a semi-natural fire.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 13381-1:2005

EVS-EN 13381-2:2014

Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 2: Vertical protective membranes

This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the ability of a vertical protective membrane, when used as a fire resistant barrier, to contribute to the fire resistance (loadbearing capacity R) of loadbearing vertical structural building members fabricated from steel, concrete, steel/concrete composites or timber. The method described is applicable to any type of vertical protective membrane, which can be associated with a separate bracing membrane. The vertical protective membrane can be either separated from or attached to the structural building member and is self-supporting. This test method is applicable to vertical protective membranes where there is a gap and a cavity between the vertical protective membrane and the structural building member, otherwise alternative test methods prEN 13381-3, EN 13381-4, EN 13381-6 or prEN 13381-7 should be used as appropriate. This test method and assessment is not applicable to the following: a) all situations where the cavity is to be used as a service or ventilation shaft; b) all situations where the vertical protective membrane acts as a bracing membrane. This European Standard contains the fire test which specifies the tests which shall be carried out whereby the vertical protective membrane together with the structural member to be protected is exposed to the specified fire. The fire exposure, to the standard temperature/time curve given in EN 1363-1, is applied to the side which would be exposed in practice. The test method makes provision, through specified optional additional procedures, for the collection of data which can be used as direct input to the calculation of fire resistance according to the processes given in EN 1992-1-2, EN 1993-1-2, EN 1994-1-2 and EN 1995-1-2. This European Standard also contains the assessment which provides information relative to the analysis of the test data and gives guidance for the interpretation of the results of the fire test, in terms of loadbearing capacity criteria of the protected vertical structural member. The results of the fire test and the assessment can be applied, with certain defined provisions, to vertical structural building members which can be beams, columns or a combination of both and / or which could form part of a separating element or partition. The limits of applicability of the results of the assessment arising from the fire test are defined, together with permitted direct application of the results to different structures, membranes and fittings. In special circumstances, where specified in national building regulations, there can be a need to subject the protection material to a smouldering curve. The test for this and the special circumstances for its use are detailed in Annex B. Tests should be carried out without additional combustible materials in the cavity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13381-2:2014

EVS-EN 1366-1:2014

Tehnoseadmete tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Ventilatsioonikanalid
Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 1: Ventilation ducts

This Part of EN 1366 specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of vertical and horizontal ventilation ducts including those access panels, which are integral part of the tested ducts. The test examines the behaviour of ducts exposed to fire from the outside (duct A) and fire inside the duct (duct B). This Standard is used in conjunction with EN1363-1. Annex A provides general guidance and gives background information. This European Standard is not applicable to: a) ducts whose fire resistance depends on the fire resistance performance of a ceiling or wall(where ducts are located in cavities enclosed by fire-resistant shafts or ceilings); b) ducts containing fire dampers at points where they pass through fire separations; c) one, two or three sided ducts; d) fixing of suspension devices (e.g. anchors) to floors or walls.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1366-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1366-1:2001

EVS-EN 1366-12:2014

Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 12: Non-mechanical fire barrier for ventilation ductwork

This part of EN 1366 specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of non-mechanical fire barriers installed in fire separating elements designed to withstand heat and the passage of smoke and gases at high temperature. This European Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363 1 and EN 1366 2. This European Standard is not suitable for testing non-mechanical fire barriers in suspended ceilings without modification. This European Standard is not suitable for testing fire dampers, see EN 1366 2. This European Standard is not suitable for testing such products as air transfer grilles, as the pressures and flows involved are different and may cause differing behaviour.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1366-12:2014

EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-EN 14432:2014

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Product discharge and air inlet valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for product discharge and air inlet valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. NOTE 1 The term 'valve' includes ball valves as well as butterfly valves and similar closure devices. It is applicable to metallic equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure filling and discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding refrigerated liquefied gases. NOTE 2 The standard is also applicable to liquefied gases including LPG, however, for a dedicated LPG standard see EN 13175 [3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14432:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14432:2006

EVS-EN 14433:2014

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Foot valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for foot valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. It is applicable to metallic equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure bottom loading and discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding refrigerated liquefied gases. NOTE The standard is also applicable to liquefied gases including LPG, however, for a dedicated LPG standard see EN 13175 [3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14433:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14433:2006

EVS-EN 16034:2014

Aknad, uksed ja väravad. Tootestandard, toodete omadused. Tulepüsivus ja suitsutõkestus Pedestrian doorsets, industrial, commercial, garage doors and openable windows - Product standard, performance characteristics - Fire resisting and/or smoke control characteristics

1.1 General This European Standard identifies material independent, safety and performance requirements applicable to all fire resisting and/or smoke control products intended to be used in fire and/or smoke compartmentation and/or escape routes, which are either: — industrial, commercial and/or garage doorsets, rolling shutters or operable fabric curtains intended for the installation in areas in the reach of persons and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons, or — rolling shutters or operable fabric curtains used in retail premises which are mainly provided for the access of persons rather than vehicles or goods, or — pedestrian doorsets and/or openable windows and/or inspection hatches which are hinged or sliding, intended for the installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for persons and which are manually or power operated and: — opening and self closing as a normal mode of operation, or — normally held open but self closing in case of fire or smoke, or — normally maintained locked in the closed position (e. g. service access/inspection doorsets), and completed: — with building hardware, — with or without any side panel(s), flush over panel(s) and/or transom panel(s) (with or without glazing) and contained within a single perimeter frame for inclusion in a single aperture, — with or without any vision panel(s) in the door leaf or leave(s), — with or without any seals (e.g. for smoke control, fire resistance, draught, acoustic or weather characteristics). Product characteristics covered in EN 13241 1, EN 14351 1, prEN 14351 2 or EN 16361 will not compromise the fire resistance and/or smoke control characteristics of a fire resisting and/or smoke control product. NOTE 1 Requirements included in EN 14351-1, prEN 14351-2, EN 13241-1 or EN 16361 might be relevant for the products covered by this standard. This standard also provides indications on the product modifications not affecting the performances of the concerned products. NOTE 2 The requirements and rules for variations (regarding the direct and extended field of applications) of fire resistance and/or smoke control doorsets are given in the EN 15269 series and EN 1634-1 and EN 1634-3, supported by, e.g. EN 16035. 1.2 Exclusions This European Standard does not cover: — fixed windows, glazed side panels and/or overpanels, which are not an integral part of a doorset and/or openable window; — door assemblies produced with components from several sources where there is no single identified manufacturer or legal entity who will take responsibility for them; — operation in environments where the electromagnetic disturbances are outside the range of those specified in EN 61000 6 3; — radio operating devices fitted to doorsets and/or openable windows; where such items are fitted, the relevant ETSI standards should be applied in addition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16034:2014

EVS-EN 16424:2014

Characterization of waste - Screening methods for the element composition by portable X-ray fluorescence instruments

This European Standard is dedicated to field portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) equipment (hand-held or portable bench top) and specifies a screening method for the determination of the elemental composition of waste materials for on-site verification. Portable XRF spectrometers are used for a rapid and exploratory analysis of paste-like or solid materials. The absence or presence of specific elements is displayed qualitatively with an indication of the concentration level.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 16424:2014

EVS-EN 353-1:2014

Allakukkumist vältivad isikukaitsevahendid. Kukkumist peatavad seadised ankurdatud trossile. Osa 1: Kukkumist peatavad seadised jäigalt ankurdatud trossile
Personal fall protection equipment - Guided type fall arresters including an anchor line - Part 1: Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line

This European Standard specifies the requirements, test methods, marking, information supplied by the manufacturer and packaging for guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line. This anchor line is usually attached to or integrated in ladders or rungs adequately fixed to suitable structures. Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line conforming to this European Standard are components of one of the fall arrest systems covered by EN 363. This European Standard applies to rigid anchor lines which are intended to be installed vertically and/or with a combination of forward-leaning angle and/or sideways leaning angle between the true vertical and the vertical +15° (see Figure 2). Multi-user applications, i.e. rigid anchor lines that allow more than one user to be attached at any one time, are not addressed in this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 353-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 353-1:2002

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

Alarmisüsteemid. Osa 4: Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Tooteperekonna standard: Häiringukindluse nõuded tulekahju-, sissemurde- ja kallaletungialarmisüsteemide, videovalvesüsteemide, juurdepääsukontrollisüsteemide ja personaal-appikutsesüsteemide komponentidele
Alarm systems - Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder, hold up, CCTV, access control and social alarm systems

This EMC product-family standard, for immunity requirements, applies to the components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings in residen¬tial, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments: – access control systems, for security applications; – alarm transmission systems 1); – CCTV systems, for security applications; – fire detection and fire alarm systems; – hold-up alarm systems; – intruder alarm systems; – social alarm systems; The tests and severities to be used are the same for indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment. The levels do not cover extreme cases, which may occur in any location, but with an extremely low probability of occurrence, or in special locations close to powerful emitters (e.g. radar transmitters). Equipment within the scope of this standard should be designed in order to operate satisfactorily in the environmental electromagnetic conditions of residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments. This implies particularly that it should be able to operate correctly within the conditions fixed by the electromagnetic compatibility levels for the various disturbances on the low voltage public supply system as defined by EN 61000 2 2. The immunity tests in this standard only concern the most critical disturbance phenomena. For equipment using radio signalling, mains signalling or with connections to the public telephone system, additional requirements, from other standards specific to these signalling media, might apply. This standard does not specify basic safety requirements, such as protection against electrical shocks, unsafe operation, insulation coordination and related dielectric tests. This standard does not cover EMC emission requirements. These are covered by other appropriate standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50130-4:2011/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011

EVS-EN ISO 16000-19:2014

Indoor air - Part 19: Sampling strategy for moulds (ISO 16000-19:2012)

This part of EN ISO 16000 describes the measurement strategy for the detection of fungi in indoor environments. It describes suitable sampling and analysis method together with a description of the applicability and the interpretation of the measurement results to maximize the comparability of the measured data obtained for a given measurement objective. It does not include details on recording building characteristics or field inspections by qualified professionals which have to take place prior to any microbiological measurement. This part of EN ISO 16000 is not applicable to a detailed description of the building physics- and building-engineering-related procedures applicable to field inspections. The methods and procedures presented do not allow quantitative exposure assessment with regard to the room occupants. The application of this part of EN ISO 16000 presupposes knowledge of ISO 16000-1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16000-19:2012; EN ISO 16000-19:2014

EVS-EN ISO 25980:2014

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes (ISO 25980:2014)

This Standard specifies safety requirements for transparent welding curtains, strips and screens to be used for shielding of work places from their surroundings where arc welding processes are used. They are designed to protect people who are not involved in the welding process from hazardous radiant emissions from welding arcs and spatter. Welding curtains, strips and screens specified in this standard are not intended to replace welding filters. For intentional viewing of welding arcs other means of protection shall be used. The present standard is not applicable for welding processes where laser radiation is used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 25980:2014; EN ISO 25980:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1598:2011

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

EVS-EN ISO 16610-71:2014

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 71: Robust areal filters: Gaussian regression filters (ISO 16610-71:2014)

This part of ISO 16610 specifies the metrological characteristics of robust areal Gaussian regression filters, for the rotationally symmetric filtration of nominal planar surfaces and the filtration of nominal cylindrical surfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16610-71:2014; EN ISO 16610-71:2014

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 60300-1:2014

Dependability management - Part 1: Guidance for management and application

This International Standard establishes a framework for dependability management. It provides guidance on dependability management of produc ts, systems, processes or services involving hardware, software and human aspects or any integrated combinations of these elements. It presents guidance on planning and implementation of dependability activities and technical processes throughout the life cycle taking into account other requirements such as those relating to safety and the environment. This International Standard gives guidelines for management and their technical personnel to assist them to optimize dependability. This International Standard is not intended for the purpose of certification.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60300-1:2014; IEC 60300-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60300-1:2004

EVS-EN ISO 10664:2014

Hexalobular internal driving feature for bolts and screws (ISO 10664:2014)

This International Standard specifies the shape and basic dimensions of the hexalobular internal driving feature for bolts and screws, including the gauging method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10664:2014; EN ISO 10664:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10664:2005

EVS-EN ISO 1891-2:2014

Fasteners - Terminology - Part 2: Vocabulary and definitions for coatings (ISO 1891-2:2014)

This part of EN ISO 1891 specifies terms and definitions for fastener coatings, primarily intended for corrosion protection and functional purposes. These terms are mainly intended for use in conjunction with EN ISO 4042, EN ISO 10683 and EN ISO 10684. A multilingual list of terms in alphabetical order is given in Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 1891-2:2014; EN ISO 1891-2:2014

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

See Euroopa standardi osa määrab kindlaks standardi EN 13445-2:2014 järgi terasest üksikult ja seeriaviisiliselt toodetavate surveanumate kontrollimise ja katsetamise. Erisätted tsüklilise talitluse kohta on toodud selle standardi lisas G. Erisätted mahutitele ja mahutite osadele töötamisel roomavuse tingimustes on toodud selle standardi lisas F ja lisas I. MÄRKUS Vastavushindamise protseduuri osaliste vastutusalad on toodud direktiivis 97/23/EÜ. Juhised selle kohta leiab dokumendist CR 13445-7.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A1:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A2:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A3:2011
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013

EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-EN 14432:2014

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Product discharge and air inlet valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for product discharge and air inlet valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. NOTE 1 The term 'valve' includes ball valves as well as butterfly valves and similar closure devices. It is applicable to metallic equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure filling and discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding refrigerated liquefied gases. NOTE 2 The standard is also applicable to liquefied gases including LPG, however, for a dedicated LPG standard see EN 13175 [3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14432:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14432:2006

EVS-EN 14433:2014

Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals and liquefied gases - Foot valves

This European Standard specifies the requirements for foot valves for use on transportable tanks with a minimum working pressure greater than 50 kPa for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. It is applicable to metallic equipment for use on tanks with gravity and/or pressure bottom loading and discharge for liquid chemicals and liquefied gases. It includes carbon dioxide while excluding refrigerated liquefied gases. NOTE The standard is also applicable to liquefied gases including LPG, however, for a dedicated LPG standard see EN 13175 [3].

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14433:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14433:2006

EVS-EN 14901:2014

Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Epoxy coating (heavy duty) of ductile iron fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard defines the requirements and test methods for factory applied epoxy coatings (fusion bonded powder or liquid two-pack) used for the corrosion protection of ductile iron fittings and accessories conforming to EN 545, EN 598, EN 969, EN 12842, EN 14525, for: - conveying water (e.g. potable water) at operating temperature up to 50 °C excluding frost; or - conveying waste water at operating temperature up to 45 °C excluding frost; or - conveying gas at operating temperature up to 50 °C; - suitable for external environments, i.e. soils, waters and atmospheres of all common corrosion loads, characterized in EN 545:2010, D.2.3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14901:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14901:2006

EVS-EN 16506:2014

Systems for renovation of drains and sewers - Lining with a rigidly anchored plastics inner layer (RAPL)

This European Standard specifies performance requirements and describes test methods for pipes and fittings for the renovation of underground drain and sewer systems by lining with a single rigid annulus of structural cementitious grout formed behind a plastics inner layer. This plastics layer serves as permanent formwork anchored to the grout. It is applicable to plastics inner layers and grout systems with or without steel reinforcement. This European Standard does not apply to the structural design of the lining system. NOTE Systems with multiple annuli are available, but these are controlled by patent rights and not covered by this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16506:2014

EVS-EN 16509:2014

Transportable gas cylinders - Non-refillable, small transportable, steel cylinders of capacities up to and including 120 ml containing compressed or liquefied gases (compact cylinders) - Design, construction, filling and testing

This European Standard sets out the minimum requirements relating to the material, design, construction, filling, testing and inspection at time of manufacture of non-refillable, transportable small steel cylinders and their closures of water capacities up to and including 120 ml containing non-toxic, non-flammable compressed or liquefied gases (hereinafter referred to as "compact cylinders"). NOTE 1 Such cylinders are referred as "small receptacle containing gas (gas cartridges)" in RID/ADR. NOTE 2 For cylinders with capacities greater than 120 ml, see EN 12205 or ISO 11118.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16509:2014

EVS-EN ISO 8330:2014

Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies - Vocabulary (ISO 8330:2014)

This International Standard defines terms used in the hose industry. This International Standard is divided into two subclauses, namely 2.1: hose terms, and 2.2: hose assembly terms. NOTE 1 The following hose terms can also be applied to hose assemblies: bend radius, bending, bending force, burst pressure, elongation, hydrostatic stability, hydrostatic stability test, impulse test, kinking, maximum working pressure, minimum bend radius, proof pressure, proof pressure test, reeling diameter ,test pressure, vacuum resistance, vacuum stability, vacuum test, working pressure, working temperature. Recommended terminology and limits for electrical resistance, according to construction, of rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies for International Standards and European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards can be found in ISO 8031:2009, Annex A.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8330:2014; EN ISO 8330:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 8330:2008

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

CLC/TS 62603-1:2014

Industrial process control systems - Guideline for evaluating process control systems - Part 1: Specifications

IEC TS 62603-1:2014 describes methods and provides guidance for the evaluation of Process Control Systems (PCS) during the phase of selection between different proposals. The methods of evaluation proposed in this technical specification are intended for use mainly by users, engineering companies, or independent test laboratories, to verify manufacturers' proposals during the tender (as described in IEC 62603-1) or the provided Process Control System during the FAT procedure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TS 62603-1:2014; IEC/TS 62603-1:2014

EVS-EN 14901:2014

Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Epoxy coating (heavy duty) of ductile iron fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard defines the requirements and test methods for factory applied epoxy coatings (fusion bonded powder or liquid two-pack) used for the corrosion protection of ductile iron fittings and accessories conforming to EN 545, EN 598, EN 969, EN 12842, EN 14525, for: - conveying water (e.g. potable water) at operating temperature up to 50 °C excluding frost; or - conveying waste water at operating temperature up to 45 °C excluding frost; or - conveying gas at operating temperature up to 50 °C; - suitable for external environments, i.e. soils, waters and atmospheres of all common corrosion loads, characterized in EN 545:2010, D.2.3.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14901:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14901:2006

EVS-EN 61158-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

IEC 61158-2:2014 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of data integrity before data-link layer error checking and interoperability between devices at the physical layer. The fieldbus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI 7-layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the physical layer while for other types they are in the data-link layer. This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2010. It constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following changes: - new Type 20 specification; - new Type 24 specification; - RS232 media specification for Type 4 removed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-2:2014; EN 61158-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-2:2010

EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-1: Data-link layer service definition - Type 1 elements

IEC 61158-3-1:2014 defines the services provided to the Type 1 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model and systems management at the boundary between the data-

link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. It constitutes a technical revision. The main change is the improved terms.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-1:2014; EN 61158-3-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 12 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 12 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-12:2014; IEC 61158-3-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-13: Data-link layer service definition - Type 13 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 13 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 13 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-13:2014; IEC 61158-3-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition - Type 14 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 14 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-14:2014; IEC 61158-3-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 19 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 19 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the

application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-19:2014; IEC 61158-3-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 2 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. Type 2 DL-service provides both a connected and a connectionless subset of those services specified in ISO/IEC 8886.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-2:2014; IEC 61158-3-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-20: Data-link layer service definition - Type 20 elements

This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 20 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 20 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. Type 20 DL-service provides both a connected and a connectionless subset of those services specified in ISO/IEC 8886.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-20:2014; IEC 61158-3-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition - Type 22 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 22 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 22 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-22:2014; IEC 61158-3-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-24: Data-link layer service definition - Type-24 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time-window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 24 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take. The

purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to – the Type 24 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; – systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-24:2014; IEC 61158-3-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-3: Data-link layer service definition - Type 3 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 3 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to – the Type 3 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model, and – systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-3:2014; IEC 61158-3-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible services provided by the Type 4 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the services; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 4 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-4:2014; IEC 61158-3-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 10 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the type 10 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-10:2014; IEC 61158-5-10:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-12:2014; IEC 61158-5-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent thepresence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-13; EN 61158-5-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs". This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the pplications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-14:2014; IEC 61158-5-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-19:2014; IEC 61158-5-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

IEC 61158-5-2:2014 defines the services provided to the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Updates of definitions used by the Time Sync ASE; - Corrections to numbering of services in 6.2; - Addition of "member" and object specific services in 6.2.1.2.1, 6.2.1.2.3, 6.2.1.3.1, 6.2.1.3.20 to 6.2.1.3.23, 6.2.1.3.28, and 6.5; - Updates of Identity ASE in 6.2.1.2.2; - Updates of Assembly ASE in 6.2.1.2.3; - Updates of Message Router ASE in 6.2.1.2.4; - Updates of Time Sync ASE in 6.2.1.2.6; - Updates of FAL service status codes in 6.2.1.3.3; - Miscellaneous

clarifications of FAL services in 6.2.1.3.4 to 6.2.1.3.19; - Updates of Connection Manager ASE in 6.2.2; - Updates of Connection ASE in 6.2.3; - Removal of obsolete transport classes 4 to 6 in 6.3.1, 6.3.3 and 6.4; - Miscellaneous editorial corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2014; EN 61158-5-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition - Type 20 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-20:2014; IEC 61158-5-20:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-22: Application layer service definition - Type 22 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 22 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model; and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-22:2014; IEC 61158-5-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-23:2014; IEC 61158-5-23:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-24: Application layer service definition - Type-24 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 24 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service, c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take, and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this International Standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This International Standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this International Standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-24:2014; IEC 61158-5-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-3: Application layer service definition - Type 3 elements

This standard is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the “three-layer” fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1. This sub-part contains material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term

“time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model; and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-3:2014; IEC 61158-5-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-4:2014; IEC 61158-5-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-5: Application layer service definition - Type 5 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 5 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-5:2014; IEC 61158-5-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-9: Application layer service definition - Type 9 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 9 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-9:2014; IEC 61158-5-9:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2008

EVS-EN 62714-1:2014

Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering - Part 1: Architecture and General Requirements

IEC 62714-1:2014 is a solution for data exchange focusing on the domain of automation engineering. The data exchange format defined in the IEC 62714 series (Automation Markup Language, AML) is an XML schema based data format and has been developed in order to support the data exchange in a heterogeneous engineering tools landscape. The goal of AML is to interconnect engineering tools in their different disciplines, e.g. mechanical plant engineering, electrical design, process engineering, process control engineering, HMI development, PLC programming, robot programming, etc.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62714-1:2014; EN 62714-1:2014

EVS-EN 62798:2014

Industrial electroheating equipment - Test methods for infrared emitters

IEC 62798:2014 specifies test procedures, conditions and methods according to which the main parameters and the main operational characteristics of industrial infrared emitters are established. A limitation of the scope of this standard is that the infrared emitters have a maximum spectral emission at longer wavelengths than 780 nm in air or vacuum, and are emitting wideband continuous spectra such as by thermal radiation or high pressure arcs.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62798:2014; EN 62798:2014

EVS-EN ISO 15614-12:2014

Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 12: Spot, seam and projection welding (ISO 15614-12:2014)

This part of ISO 15614 specifies the tests which can be used for qualification of welding procedure specifications for spot, seam, and projection welding processes. This International Standard is part of the ISO 15614 series. Details of this series are given in ISO 15607, Annex A. This part of ISO 15614 defines the conditions for carrying out tests and the limits of validity of a qualified welding procedure for all practical welding operations covered by this part of ISO 15614. The tests required to qualify the procedure for a particular component/assembly depend on the performance and quality requirements of the component/assembly and shall be established before any qualification is undertaken. Tests shall be carried out in accordance with this part of ISO 15614 unless more severe tests are specified by the relevant application standard or contract when these shall apply. The acceptability of applying the principles of this part of ISO 15614 to other resistance welding processes should be established before any qualification is undertaken.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15614-12:2014; EN ISO 15614-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15614-12:2004

EVS-EN ISO 25980:2014

Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes (ISO 25980:2014)

This Standard specifies safety requirements for transparent welding curtains, strips and screens to be used for shielding of work places from their surroundings where arc welding processes are used. They are designed to protect people who are not involved in the welding process from hazardous radiant emissions from welding arcs and spatter. Welding curtains, strips and screens specified in this standard are not intended to replace welding filters. For intentional viewing of welding arcs other means of protection shall be used. The present standard is not applicable for welding processes where laser radiation is used.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 25980:2014; EN ISO 25980:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1598:2011

EVS-EN ISO 6103:2014

Bonded abrasive products - Permissible unbalances of grinding wheels as delivered - Static testing (ISO 6103:2014)

This International Standard specifies the maximum permissible values of unbalances for bonded abrasive wheels with an outside diameter D ≥ 125 mm and maximum operating speed vs ≥ 16 m/s, in the as-delivered condition. It also specifies the method for measuring the unbalance and the practical method for testing whether a grinding wheel is acceptable or not.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6103:2014; EN ISO 6103:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6103:2005

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 61400-2:2014

Wind turbines - Part 2: Small wind turbines

IEC 61400-2:2013 deals with safety philosophy, quality assurance, and engineering integrity and specifies requirements for the safety of small wind turbines (SWTs) including design, installation, maintenance and operation under specified external conditions. It provides the appropriate level of protection against damage from hazards from these systems during their planned lifetime. This standard is concerned with all subsystems of SWTs such as protection mechanisms, internal electrical systems, mechanical systems, support structures, foundations and the electrical interconnection with the load. While this standard is similar to IEC 61400-1, it does simplify and make significant changes in order to be applicable to small wind turbines. The main changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows: - the title has been modified to better reflect the scope; - restructured into a part Design evaluation and a part Type testing to harmonise use with IEC 61400-22 conformity testing and certification; - caution provided regarding the use of simplified equations; - added various annexes (wind conditions, tropical storms, extreme environmental conditions, EMC testing, dynamic behavior, etc.).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61400-2:2013; EN 61400-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61400-2:2006

EVS-EN 62282-4-101:2014

Fuel cell technologies - Part 4-101: Fuel cell power systems for propulsion other than road vehicles and auxiliary power units (APU) - Safety of electrically powered industrial trucks

IEC 62282-4-101:2014 covers safety requirements for fuel cell power systems intended to be used in electrically powered industrial trucks. This standard is limited to electrically powered industrial trucks and is applicable to material-handling equipment, e.g. forklifts. It applies to gaseous hydrogen-fuelled fuel cell power systems and direct methanol fuel cell power systems for electrically powered industrial trucks.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62282-4-101:2014; EN 62282-4-101:2014

EVS-EN ISO 17225-1:2014

Tahked biokütused. Kütuste spetsifikatsioonid ja klassid. Osa 1: Üldised nõuded
Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 17225-1:2014)

SSee standardi ISO 17225 osa määratleb kütuse kvaliteedi klassid ja spetsifikatsioonid töötlemata ja töödeldud tahketele biokütustele, mis pärinevad: a) metsandusest; b) põllumajandusest ja aiandusest; c) vesiviljelusest. Keemiliselt töödeldud materjal ei tohi sisaldada halogeenseid orgaanilisi ühendeid või raskeid metalle kõrgemal tasemel kui tüüpilises puhtas materjalis (vt lisa B) või kõrgemal kui tüüpilised päritolumaa väärtused. MÄRKUS Toorete ja töödeldud materjalide hulka kuuluvad puidupõhine, rohtne, puuviljade, veetaimede biomass ja biolagunevad jäätmed, mis pärinevad eespool loetletud sektoritest.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17225-1:2014; EN ISO 17225-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14961-1:2010

EVS-EN ISO 6806:2014

Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use in oil burners - Specification (ISO 6806:2014)

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use in oil burners.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6806:2014; EN ISO 6806:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6806:2000

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

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

Alarmisüsteemid. Osa 4: Elektromagnetiline ühilduvus. Tooteperekonna standard: Häiringukindluse nõuded tulekahju-, sissemurde- ja kallaletungialarmisüsteemide, videovalvesüsteemide, juurdepääsukontrollisüsteemide ja personaal-appikutsesüsteemide komponentidele
Alarm systems - Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder, hold up, CCTV, access control and social alarm systems

This EMC product-family standard, for immunity requirements, applies to the components of the following alarm systems, intended for use in and around buildings in residen¬tial, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments: – access control systems, for security applications; – alarm transmission systems 1); – CCTV systems, for security applications; – fire detection and fire alarm systems; – hold-up alarm systems; – intruder alarm systems; – social alarm systems; The tests and severities to be used are the same for indoor and outdoor applications of fixed, movable and portable equipment. The levels do not cover extreme cases, which may occur in any location, but with an extremely low probability of occurrence, or in special locations close to powerful emitters (e.g. radar transmitters). Equipment within the scope of this standard should be designed in order to operate satisfactorily in the environmental electromagnetic conditions of residential, commercial, light industrial and industrial environments. This implies particularly that it should be able to operate correctly within the conditions fixed by the electromagnetic compatibility levels for the various disturbances on the low voltage public supply system as defined by EN 61000 2 2. The immunity tests in this standard only concern the most critical disturbance phenomena. For equipment using radio signalling, mains signalling or with connections to the public telephone system, additional requirements, from other standards specific to these signalling media, might apply. This standard does not specify basic safety requirements, such as protection against electrical shocks, unsafe operation, insulation coordination and related dielectric tests. This standard does not cover EMC emission requirements. These are covered by other appropriate standards.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50130-4:2011/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50130-4:2011

EVS-EN 50341-1:2013/AC:2014

Elektriõhuliinid vahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded. Ühised eeskirjad
Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV - Part 1: General requirements - Common specifications

Standardi parandus EVS-EN 50341-1:2013 eestikeelsele väljaandele.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50341-1:2013

EVS-EN 50539-11:2013/A1:2014

Madalpingelised liigpingekaitsevahendid. Erirakendustel, sealhulgas alalisvoolul kasutatavad liigpingekaitsevahendid. Osa 11: Nõuded fotoelektriliste rakenduste liigpingekaitsevahenditele ja nende katsetamine
Low-voltage surge protective devices - Surge protective devices for specific application including d.c. - Part 11: Requirements and tests for SPDs in photovoltaic applications

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50539-11:2013/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50539-11:2013

EVS-EN 60079-1:2014

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 1: Seadme kaitse leegikindla ümbrise abil "d"
Explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"

IEC 60079-1: 2014 contains specific requirements for the construction and testing of electrical equipment with the type of protection flameproof enclosure "d", intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. This standard supplements and modifies the general requirements of IEC 60079-0. Where a requirement of this standard conflicts with a requirement of IEC 60079-0, the requirement of this standard will take precedence. This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition, published in 2007, and constitutes a technical revision. The numerous changes are identified in the Foreward of the document. Keywords: flameproof enclosure "d", explosive gas atmospheres

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-1:2014; EN 60079-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60079-1:2007

EVS-EN 60282-1:2010/A1:2014

High-voltage fuses - Part 1: Current-limiting fuses

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60282-1:2009/A1:2014; EN 60282-1:2009/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60282-1:2010

EVS-EN 60400:2008/A2:2014

Lambipesad torukujulistele luminofoorlampidele ja süüturipesad
Lampholders for tubular fluorescent lamps and starterholders

This International Standard states the technical and dimensional requirements for lampholders for tubular fluorescent lamps and for starterholders, and the methods of test to be used in determining the safety and the fit of the lamps in the lampholders and the starters in the starterholders. This standard covers independent lampholders and lampholders for building-in, used with tubular fluorescent lamps provided with caps as listed in Annex A, and independent starterholders and starterholders for building-in, used with starters in accordance with IEC 60155, intended for use in a.c. circuits where the working voltage does not exceed 1 000 V r.m.s.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60400:2008/A2:2014; IEC 60400:2008/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60400:2008

EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2014

Luminaires - Part 2-22: Particular requirements - Luminaires for emergency lighting

This section of IEC 60598-2 specifies requirements for emergency lighting luminaires for use with electrical light sources on emergency power supplies not exceeding 1 000 V. This section does not cover the effects of non-emergency voltage reductions on luminaires incorporating high pressure discharge lamps. This section gives general requirements for emergency lighting equipment. The control gear used in emergency luminaires shall comply with the relevant requirements of IEC 61347 Series.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60598-2-22:2014; EN 60598-2-22
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A1:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A2:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/AC:2007

EVS-EN 61008-1:2012/A1:2014

Rikkevoolukaitselülitid ilma sisseehitatud liigvoolukaitseta, kasutamiseks majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Osa 1: Üldreeglid
Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) - Part 1: General rules

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61008-1:2010/A1:2012; EN 61008-1:2012/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61008-1:2012

EVS-EN 61008-1:2012/A2:2014

Rikkevoolukaitselülitid ilma sisseehitatud liigvoolukaitseta, kasutamiseks majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Osa 1: Üldreeglid
Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) - Part 1: General rules

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61008-1:2010/A2:2013; EN 61008-1:2012/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61008-1:2012

EVS-EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014

Rikkevoolukaitselülitid sisseehitatud liigvoolukaitsega, kasutamiseks majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Osa 1: Üldreeglid
Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) - Part 1: General rules

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61009-1:2010/A1:2012; EN 61009-1:2012/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61009-1:2012

EVS-EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014

Rikkevoolukaitselülitid sisseehitatud liigvoolukaitsega, kasutamiseks majapidamises ja muudel taolistel juhtudel. Osa 1: Üldreeglid
Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) - Part 1: General rules

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61009-1:2010/A2:2013; EN 61009-1:2012/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61009-1:2012

EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2014

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-13: Erinõuded valgusdioodmoodulite alalis- või vahelduvvoolutoitelistele juhtimisseadistele
Lamp controlgear - Part 2-13: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. Supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules

This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for electronic controlgear for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V and a.c. supplies up to 1 000 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz and at an output frequency which can deviate from the supply frequency, associated with LED modules. Controlgear for LED modules specified in this standard are designed to provide constant voltage or current at SELV or higher voltages. Deviations from the pure voltage and current types do not exclude the gear from this standard. The annexes of IEC 61347-1 which are applicable according to this Part 2-13 and using the word “lamp” are understood to also comprise LED modules. Particular requirements for SELV controlgear are given in Annex I. Performance requirements will be covered by IEC 62384. Plug-in controlgear, being part of the luminaire, are covered as for built-in controlgear by the additional requirements of the luminaire standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61347-2-13:2014; IEC 61347-2-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2006
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2006/AC:2011

EVS-EN 62019:2002/A12:2014

Electrical accessories - Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use - Auxiliary contact units

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62019:1999/A12:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62019:2002

EVS-EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014/AC:2014

Pistikud, pistikupesad, sõiduki-pistikühendused ja sõidukisisendid. Elektrisõidukite juhtivuslik laadimine. Osa 2: Kontaktsõrmedel ja -pesadel põhinevate vahelduvvooluseadiste mõõtmelise ühilduvuse ja vahetatavuse nõuded
Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets - Conductive charging of electric vehicles - Part 2: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for a.c. pin and contact-tube accessories

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014

EVS-EN 62271-202:2014/AC:2014

Kõrgepingejaotla ja juhtimisaparatuur. Osa 202: Tehasetooteline kõrgepinge/madalpingealajaam
High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 202: High-voltage/low-voltage prefabricated substation

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62271-202:2014/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62271-202:2014

EVS-EN 62485-3:2014

Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 3: Traction batteries

This part of the IEC 62485 applies to secondary batteries and battery installations used for electric vehicles, e.g. in electric industrial trucks (including lift trucks, tow trucks, cleaning machines, automatic guided vehicles), in battery powered locomotives, in electric vehicles (e.g. goods vehicles, golf carts, bicycles, wheelchairs), and does not cover the design of such vehicles. This International Standard covers lead dioxide-lead (lead-acid), nickel oxide-cadmium, nickel-oxide-metal hydride and other alkaline secondary batteries. Safety aspects of secondary lithium batteries in such applications will be covered in their own appropriate standards. The nominal voltages are limited to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC respectively and the principal measures for protection against hazards generally from electricity, gas emission and electrolyte are described. It provides requirements on safety aspects associated with the installation, use, inspection, 20 maintenance and disposal of batteries.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62485-3:2014; IEC 62485-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50272-3:2003

EVS-EN 62501:2009/A1:2014

Voltage sourced converter (VSC) valves for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) power transmission - Electrical testing

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62501:2009/A1:2014; EN 62501:2009/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62501:2009

EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010/AC:2014

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-717: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Liikuvad ja veetavad üksused
Low-voltage electrical installations -- Part 7-717: Requirements for special installations or locations - Mobile or transportable units (IEC 60364-7-717:2009, modified)

Parandus standardile EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-7-717:2010/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010

EVS-IEC 60050-151:2014

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 151: Elektri- ja magnetseadised
International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices (IEC 60050-151:2001+IEC 60050-151:2001/A1:2013+IEC 60050-151:2001+A2:2014)

See IEC 60050 osa esitab elektrotehnika eri aladel kasutatavad üldterminid (nt „elekter“, „magnetism“, „elektroonika“, „seadis“, „komponent“ jne), ühenduste ja ühendusseadiste juurde kuuluvad üldterminid, üldtarbeliste elektri- ja magnetseadiste nagu nt takistite, trafode, releede jne juurde kuuluvad terminid ja nende seadiste käitumise, kasutamise, katsetamise ja käidu kohta käivad terminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eri osades kasutatavate terminitega.

Keel: et-en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60050-151/Amd 1:2013; IEC 60050-151/Amd 2:2014; IEC 60050-151:2001

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 60749-42:2014

Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 42: Temperature and humidity storage

IEC 60749-42:2014 provides a test method to evaluate the endurance of semiconductor devices used in high temperature and high humidity environments. This test method is used to evaluate the endurance against corrosion of the metallic interconnection of chips of semiconductor devices contained in plastic moulded and other types of packages. It is also used as a means of accelerating the leakage phenomena due to the moisture penetration through the passivation film and as a pre-conditioning for various kinds of tests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60749-42:2014; EN 60749-42:2014

EVS-EN 62047-20:2014

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 20: Gyroscopes

This part of IEC 62047 specifies terms and definitions, ratings and characteristics, and measuring methods of gyroscopes. Gyroscopes are primarily used for consumer, general industries and aerospace applications. MEMS and semiconductor lasers are widely used for device technology of gyroscopes. Hereafter, gyroscope is referred to as gyro.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62047-20:2014; IEC 62047-20:2014

EVS-EN 62047-21:2014

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 21: Test method for Poisson's ratio of thin film MEMS materials

IEC 62047-21:2014 specifies the determination of Poisson's ratio from the test results obtained by the application of uniaxial and biaxial loads to thin-film micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) materials with lengths and widths less than 10 mm and thicknesses less than 10 µm.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62047-21:2014; IEC 62047-21:2014

EVS-EN 62047-22:2014

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 22: Electromechanical tensile test method for conductive thin films on flexible substrates

IEC 62047-22:2014 specifies a tensile test method to measure electromechanical properties of conductive thin micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) materials bonded on non-conductive flexible substrates. Conductive thin-film structures on flexible substrates are extensively utilized in MEMS, consumer products, and flexible electronics. The electrical behaviours of films on flexible substrates differ from those of freestanding films and substrates due to their interfacial interactions. Different combinations of flexible substrates and thin films often lead to various influences on the test results depending on the test conditions and the interfacial adhesion. The desired thickness of a thin MEMS material is 50 times thinner than that of the flexible substrate, whereas all other dimensions are similar to each other.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62047-22:2014; EN 62047-22:2014

33 SIDETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50083-2-2:2014

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 2-2: Interference issues for DVB-T reception in the presence of LTE base station signals

The Technical Reports describes the interference situation which may occur when besides the wanted broadcast signals of DVB-T/-T2 formats also signals from base stations of mobile radio services (unwanted signals) are received by the same terrestrial broadcast antenna and by an active equipment (amplifier) directly connected to the antenna output. The TR relates in a first step to the special frequency neighbourhood situation between DVB-T signals up to 790 MHz (channel 60) and LTE base station signals starting at 791 MHz. This neighbourhood situation is currently already in operation in many European countries. The TR proposes different measures by which such interference situations can be reduced to an acceptable level or can even be completely avoided. Measures are described for application in already installed networks and also in new networks to be installed in the future.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50083-2-2:2014

EVS-EN 16603-50-04:2014

Space engineering - Space data links - Telecommand protocols, synchronization and channel coding

This Standard specifies the data structures and protocols for a telecommand space data link and the procedure for physical layer operation. Usually, the source of data on a telecommand space data link is located on the ground and the receiver is located in space. However, the Standard may also be used for space-to-space telecommand data links. Further provisions and guidance on the application of this standard can be found, respectively, in the following documents: - The higher level standard ECSS-E-ST-50 'Communications', which defines the principle characteristics of communication protocols and related services for all communication layers relevant for space communication (physical- to application-layer), and their basic relationship to each other. - The handbook ECSS-E-HB-50 'Communications guidelines', which provides information about specific implementation characteristics of these protocols in order to support the choice of a certain communications profile for the specific requirements of a space mission. Users of this present standard are invited to consult these documents before taking decisions on the implementation of the present one. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-50-04C; EN 16603-50-04:2014

EVS-EN 300 019-1-1 V2.2.1:2014

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-1: Classification of environmental conditions; Storage

Updating of reference list in ETSI EN 300 019-1-1 as defined in EE1(13)42_003

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-1-1 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 300 019-1-2 V2.2.1:2014

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-2: Classification of environmental conditions; Transportation

Update ref. list, update the annex A, and adapt to new ETSI rules regarding normative and informative references

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-1-2 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 300 019-1-3 V2.4.1:2014

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at weatherprotected locations

Update reference list in chapter 2 see CR EE1(13)42_007

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-1-3 V2.4.1

EVS-EN 300 019-1-4 V2.2.1:2014

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations

Updating of Reference list in chapter 2

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-1-4 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 300 468 V1.14.1:2014

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems

Updates for CI Plus v1.4 and additional audio coding schemes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 468 V1.14.1

EVS-EN 301 502 V11.1.1:2014

Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Harmonized EN for Base Station Equipment covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

Introduce changes included from 3GPP Rel-10/11, especially the support of Medium Range / Local Area multicarrier BTS in 3GPP Rel-11. Include reference to the Rel-11 version of ETSI TS 151 021 (3GPP TS 51.021).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 502 V11.1.1

EVS-EN 301 545-2 V1.2.1:2014

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Second Generation DVB Interactive Satellite System (DVB-RCS2); Part 2: Lower Layers for Satellite standard

This specification provides the necessary updates for the meshed and mobile extensions of the lower layers and the lower layer signalling for DVB-RCS-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 545-2 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 301 598 V1.1.1:2014

Vaba vahemiku seadmed (WSD). Juhtmeta juurdepääsu süsteemid, mis töötavad raadiosagedusalas 470 MHz kuni 790 MHz. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
White Space Devices (WSD); Wireless Access Systems operating in the 470 MHz to 790 MHz TV broadcast band; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

To develop a candidate Harmonized standard for Wireless Access Systems (Fixed, Mobile and Nomadic) in the TV Broadcast White Spaces in the 470 MHz to 790 MHz frequency band.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 598 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-18 V7.1.1:2014

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud EN&RTTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA ja GSM/EDGE multistandardraadio (MSR) tugijaam (BS)
IMT cellular networks; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)

The present document covers requirements for multi-RAT capable E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE MSR Base Stations for 3GPP™ Release 9, 10 and 11.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-18 V7.1.1

EVS-EN 301 908-18 V7.1.2:2014

IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud EN&RTTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA ja GSM/EDGE multistandardraadio (MSR) tugijaam (BS)
IMT cellular networks; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)

The present document covers requirements for multi-RAT capable E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE MSR Base Stations for 3GPP™ Release 9, 10 and 11.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 301 908-18 V7.1.2

EVS-EN 302 065-1 V1.3.1:2014

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Üldised tehnilised nõuded
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 1: Requirements for Generic UWB applications

Revision of EN for review and maintenance to include new simplified approach for standardisation framework for UWB in ETSI. The revised EN will also introduce a multipart structure and reflect the changes in the current regulation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 065-1 V1.3.1

EVS-EN 302 065-2 V1.1.1:2014

Elektromangetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused; Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Nõuded asukoha jälgimise UWB tehnoloogiale
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 2: Requirements for UWB location tracking

New EN will specify additional requirements to the common requirements stated in EN 302 065-1. The present draft will reflect specific requirements in the regulatory framework for UWB location tracking.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 065-2 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 302 065-3 V1.1.1:2014

Elektromangetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused; Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Nõuded maantee ja raudtee sõidukite UWB tehnoloogiale
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 3: Requirements for UWB devices for road and rail vehicles

New EN will specify additional requirements to the common requirements stated in EN 302 065-1. The present draft will reflect specific requirements in the regulatory framework for UWB devices for road and rail vehicles traveling on a public network or roads

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 065-3 V1.1.1

EVS-EN 302 217-2-2 V2.2.1:2014

Paiksed raadiosüsteemid; Raadioliinide seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded; Osa 2-2: Koordineeritavates raadiosagedusalades töötavate digitaalsüsteemide harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 2-2: Digital systems operating in frequency bands where frequency co-ordination is applied; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

To add equipment parameters for CS smaller than 250 MHz for Systems Ea (71-76/81-86 GHz bands) in accordance with the result of new WI SE19_29 for modification of ECC REC(05)07

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 217-2-2 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 302 217-3 V2.2.1:2014

Paiksed raadiosüsteemid; Kakspunktside seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded; Osa 3: Raadiosagedusalades, kus rakendatakse koordineerimisprotseduuri või ei koordineerita töötavate raadioseadmete harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 3: Equipment operating in frequency bands where both frequency coordinated or uncoordinated deployment might be applied; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

to revise text for endorsing equipment for CS smaller than 250 MHz for Systems UC (71-76/81-86 GHz bands) in accordance with the result of new WI SE19_29 for modification of ECC REC(05)07

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 217-3 V2.2.1

EVS-EN 302 636-1 V1.2.1:2014

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 1: Requirements

Revision of the TS 102 636 - 1 according to ETSI TC ITS work progress; harmonization as far as possible with other standardization work and received change requests before proposing it as an EN in conformity with M/453 mandate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-1 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 302 636-6-1 V1.2.1:2014

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 6: Internet Integration; Sub-part 1: Transmission of IPv6 Packets over GeoNetworking Protocols

Revision of the TS 102 636 - 6 - 1 according to ETSI TC ITS work progress; harmonization as far as possible with other standardization work and received change requests before proposing it as an EN in conformity with M/453 mandate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-6-1 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 302 885-2 V1.2.1:2014

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM). Teisaldatavad ülikõrgsagedusalas (VHF) töötavad liikuva mereside raadiotelefoniseadmed koos integreeritud käsiseadme klassiga D DSC; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephone equipment for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands with integrated handheld class D DSC; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

The present document states the minimum technical characteristics and methods of measurement required for portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephones with integrated handheld class D DSC operating in certain frequency bands allocated to the maritime mobile service using either 25 kHz channels or 25 kHz and 12,5 kHz channels.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 885-2 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 302 885-2 V1.2.2:2014

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM). Teisaldatavad ülikõrgsagedusalas (VHF) töötavad liikuva mereside raadiotelefoniseadmed koos integreeritud

käsiseadme klassiga D DSC; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephone equipment for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands with integrated handheld class D DSC; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

To update the reference to EC decision 2013/638/EU of 12 August 2013 on essential requirements relating to marine radio communication equipment which is intended to be used on non-SOLAS vessels and to participate in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 885-2 V1.2.2

EVS-EN 302 885-3 V1.2.2:2014

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Teisaldatavad ülikõrgsagedusalas (VHF) töötavad liikuva mereside raadiotelefoniseadmed koos integreeritud käsiseadme klassiga D DSC; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.3(e) alusel
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Portable Very High Frequency (VHF) radiotelephone equipment for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands with integrated handheld class D DSC; Part 3: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.3(e) of the R&TTE Directive

editorial update of the standard to refer to the recent EC Decision.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 885-3 V1.2.2

EVS-EN 303 098-1 V1.2.1:2014

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime low power personal locating devices employing AIS; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

Product standard for man overboard device using all AIS signalling according to IEC 62287-2 (DSC class B) and IEC 61993-2 (class A)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 098-1 V1.2.1

EVS-EN 60870-6-503:2014

Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6-503: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - TASE.2 Services and protocol

IEC 60870-6-503:2014 specifies a method of exchanging time-critical control centre data through wide-area and local-area networks using a full ISO compliant protocol stack. It contains provisions for supporting both centralized and distributed architectures. This standard includes the exchange of real-time data indications, control operations, time-series data, scheduling and accounting information, remote program control and event notification. This new edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - certain objects were made informative; - services associated with the informative objects were made informative; - certain TASE.2 conformance blocks were made out-of-scope.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-503:2014; EN 60870-6-503:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60870-6-503:2002

EVS-EN 60870-6-702:2014

Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6-702: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - Functional profile for providing the TASE.2 application service in end systems

IEC 60870-6-702:2014 is a functional profile (FP) and defines the provision of the TASE.2 communications services between two control centre end systems. It is supported by the transport services implemented in accordance with transport-profiles defined for the type of network that interconnects the control centre end systems. The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below: - certain objects were moved from being normative to informative; - certain TASE.2 conformance blocks have been made out-of-scope. These changes were made in order to remove TASE.2 blocks that were seldom used and whose capabilities are typically implemented by some other means besides TASE.2. This was done to promote interoperability of implementations from an application perspective.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-702:2014; EN 60870-6-702:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60870-6-702:2002

EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2014

Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6-802: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - TASE.2 Object models

IEC 60870-6-802:2014 specifies a method of exchanging time-critical control centre data through wide-area and local-area networks using a full ISO compliant protocol stack. It contains provisions for supporting both centralized and distributed architectures. The standard includes the exchange of real-time data indications, control operations, time series data, scheduling and accounting information, remote program control and event notification. This new edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - certain objects have been changed from informative to normative; - certain TASE.2 conformance blocks have been made out of scope.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-802:2014; EN 60870-6-802:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2002
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2002/A1:2005

EVS-EN 60876-1:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic spatial switches - Part 1: Generic specification

IEC 60876-1:2014 applies to fibre optic switches possessing all of the following general features: - they are passive in that they contain no optoelectronic or other transducing elements; - they have one or more ports for the transmission of optical power and two or more states in which power may be routed or blocked between these ports; - the ports are optical fibres or fibre optic connectors. This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition that was published in 2012 and constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition: - addition of definitions for the terms for "normally-on; - "normally-off" and "crosstalk"; - addition of a new Annex E. Keywords: fibre optic switches, transmission of optical power, fibre optic connectors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60876-1:2014; EN 60876-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60876-1:2012

EVS-EN 60958-1:2008/A1:2014

Digital audio interface - Part 1: General

Amendment 1 to EN 60958-1:2008.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60958-1:2008/A1:2014; EN 60958-1:2008/A1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60958-1:2008

EVS-EN 61753-042-2:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 042-2: Plug-pigtail-style and plug-receptacle-style OTDR reflecting devices for category C - Controlled environments

IEC 61753-042-2:2014 contains the minimum initial performance, test and measurement requirements and severities which plug-pigtail style and plug-receptacle style OTDR reflecting devices need to satisfy in order to be categorized as meeting the requirements of category C-Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1:2007. They are for out-of-band OTDR testing of an optical fibre system. Annex B of this standard provides information concerning this device. Keywords: plug-pigtail style and plug-receptacle style OTDR reflecting devices, category C-Controlled environments

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61753-042-2:2014; EN 61753-042-2:2014

EVS-EN 61753-053-2:2014

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard - Part 053-2: Non-connectorized single-mode fibre, electrically controlled, variable optical attenuator for category C - Controlled environments

IEC 61753-053-2:2014(E) contains the minimum initial test and measurement requirements and severities which non-connectorized single-mode fibre electrically controlled variable optical attenuator needs to satisfy in order to be categorised as meeting the requirements of category C-Controlled environments, as defined in Annex A of IEC 61753-1:2007. Keywords: non-connectorized single-mode fibre electrically controlled variable optical attenuator, category C-Controlled environments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61753-053-2:2014; IEC 61753-053-2:2014

EVS-EN 62325-451-3:2014

Framework for energy market communications - Part 451-3: Transmission capacity allocation business process (explicit or implicit auction) and contextual models for European market

IEC 62325-451-3:2014 specifies a package for the transmission capacity allocation business process through explicit or implicit auctions and the associated document contextual models, assembly models and XML schema for use within European style markets. This International standard is based on the European style market contextual model (IEC 62325-351). The relevant aggregate core components (ACCs) defined in IEC 62325-351 have been contextualised into aggregated business information

entities (ABIEs) to satisfy the requirements of these business processes. The contextualised ABIEs have been assembled into the relevant document contextual models.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62325-451-3:2014; EN 62325-451-3:2014

EVS-EN 62379-5-1:2014

Common control interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 5-1: Transmission over networks - General

IEC 62379-5-1:2014 specifies aspects of the common control interface that are common to all network technologies, including setting up and tearing down of sessions and the service provided by the network.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62379-5-1:2014; EN 62379-5-1:2014

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

CEN/TR 16742:2014

Intelligent transport systems - Privacy aspects in ITS standards and systems in Europe

This Technical Report gives general guidelines to developers of intelligent transport systems (ITS) and its standards on data privacy aspects and associated legislative requirements. It is based on the EU-Directives valid at the end of 2013. It is expected that planned future enhancements of the Directives and the proposed “General Data Protection Regulation” including the Report of the EU-Parliament of 2013-11-22 (P7_A(2013)0402) will not change the guide significantly.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16742:2014

CLC/TR 50542-1:2014

Railway applications – Driver's cab train display controller (TDC) - Part 1: General architecture

In accordance with the ERTMS/ETCS specifications, Subset 121, UIC 612 leaflet, ERA ERTMS-015560 3.3.0 document, EN 50126 and EN 61375 series requirements, this Technical Report describes the Train Display System (TDS) in the driver’s cab, and the link between the TDS/TDC and some of its interfaces.The scope of the Train Display System (TDS) thus includes: a) Functions, except functions defined in the ETCS Subset 121. These functions describe exchanges between TDC and the connected display systems; b) Performance allocation (RAMS included as per EN 50126): for each function defined in item a), defining the performances needed and the degraded modes recovering; c) Needs for certification: description of special requirements to avoid ETCS recertification after other display system modification; d) Train Display Controller (TDC): • Redundancy management; • Architecture; e) For each system connected (except those defined in ETCS Subset 121): the Functional Interface Specification (FIS). This Technical Report excludes the following items: • Communication protocols (e.g. EN 61375 series); • Ergonomic aspects; • Interface with ETCS (Subset 121); • Train functions; • GSMR EIRENE functions; • Use of the displays as terminals for maintenance purpose

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50542:2010

CLC/TR 50584:2014

Information technology - CENELEC/ETSI Glossary of terms and definitions for broadband deployment including sustainability aspects

This Technical Report contains a list of terms and definitions to be used in standardization deliverables in the field of broadband deployment. These terms and definitions are taken from both published and draft deliverables that were/are being developed by CLC/TC 215 and ETSI/TC ATTM, respectively. NOTE CLC/TC 215 and ETSI/TC ATTM intended to examine the harmonization of differing terms and definitions in the future.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50584:2014

CLC/TR 50610:2014

Railway applications - Train Modes functional interface specification

The scope of this Technical Report is to provide an overview of the Train Modes, their management and their functional interfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50610:2014

CWA 16374-29:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification - Release 3.20 - Part 29: XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions MIB 3.20

This specification describes the general MIB definition (Management Information Base) for the XFS environment and some new APIs that allow network management of Service Providers from the application layer. This specification is mainly focused on the following areas: * SNMP management architecture * MIB structure definition * Trap format definition * Management

extension of the Service Providers Interface Full implementation of the above features depends on the individual vendor-supplied Service Providers. This specification outlines the functionality and requirements for applications using the XFS network management services, and for the development of those services. The XFS device specific MIB and the application MIB definitions will be defined in separate documents. An agent is compliant with the XFS MIB, if it supports the XFS MIB as defined in this specification and the referenced device/application specific XFS MIB specifications. No restrictions are placed on how an agent is implemented. The MIB feature is an optional addendum to the XFS CWA. In addition, the main focus of this standard is on the standardisation of the MIB specification, not any specific implementation. From a management perspective, the key to multi-vendor management is that the MIB and values are consistent

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-29:2014

CWA 16374-30:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification - Release 3.20 - Part 30: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Printer Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsPTR sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsPTR version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsPTR (1) xfsPTRV1 (1) The xfsPTRV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsPTRInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the PTR class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsPTRStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the PTR variables. xfsPTRSubDeviceTable(3) identifies the table for the PTR device. xfsPTRErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the PTR error counters. xfsPTRResetTable(5) identifies the table for the PTR reset variable. xfsPTRResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the PTR reset device variables. xfsPTRCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the PTR capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsPTRV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-30:2014

CWA 16374-31:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 31: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Identification Card Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsIDC sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsIDC version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService(2) xfsIDC (2) xfsIDCV1 (1) The xfsIDCV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsIDCInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the IDC class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsIDCStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the IDC variables. xfsIDCSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the IDC device. xfsIDCErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the IDC error counters. xfsIDCResetTable(5) identifies the table for the IDC reset variable. xfsIDCResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the IDC reset device variables. xfsIDCCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the DEP device capabilities variables The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsIDCV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-31:2014

CWA 16374-32:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 32: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Cash Dispenser Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCDM sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCDM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCDM (3) xfsCDMV1 (1) The xfsCDMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCDMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the CDM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsCDMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CDM variables. xfsCDMSubDeviceTable(3) identifies the sub-device table for the CDM device. xfsCDMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CDM error counters. xfsCDMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CDM reset variable. xfsCDMResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CDM reset device variables. xfsCDMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CDM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsCDMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-32:2014

CWA 16374-33:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 33: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – PIN Keypad Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsPIN sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsPIN version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsPIN (4) xfsPINV1 (1) The xfsPINV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsPINInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the PIN class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsPINStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the PIN variables. xfsPINSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the PIN device. xfsPINErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the PIN error counters. xfsPINResetTable(5) identifies the table for the PIN reset variable. xfsPINResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the PIN reset device variables. xfsPINCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the PIN capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsPINV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-33:2014

CWA 16374-34:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 34: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Check Reader/Scanner Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCHK sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCHK version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCHK (5) xfsCHKV1 (1) The xfsCHKV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCHKInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the CHK class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsCHKStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CHK variables. xfsCHKSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the CHK device. xfsCHKErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CHK error counters. xfsCHKResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CHK reset variable. xfsCHKResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CHK reset device variables. xfsCHKCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CHK capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsCHKV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-34:2014

CWA 16374-35:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 35: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Depository Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsDEP sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsDEP version one sub-tree identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsDEP (6) xfsDEPV1 (1) The xfsDEPV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsDEPInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the DEP class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsDEPStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the DEP variables. xfsDEPSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the DEP device. xfsDEPErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the DEP error counters. xfsDEPResetTable(5) identifies the table for the DEP reset variable. xfsDEPResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the DEP reset device variables. xfsDEPCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the DEP device capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsDEPV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-35:2014

CWA 16374-36:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 36: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Text Terminal Unit Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsTTU sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsTTU version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsTTU (7) xfsTTUV1 (1) The xfsTTUV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsTTUInstances(1) is the number of physical devices for the TTU class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsTTUStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the TTU variables. xfsTTUSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the TTU device. xfsTTUErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the TTU error counters. xfsTTUResetTable(5) identifies the table for the TTU reset variable. xfsTTUResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the TTU reset device variables. xfsTTUCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the TTU capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsTTUV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-36:2014

CWA 16374-37:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 37: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Sensors and Indicators Unit Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsSIU sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsSIU version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsSIU (8) xfsSIUV1 (1) The xfsSIUV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsSIUInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the SIU class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsSIUStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the SIU variables. xfsSIUSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the SIU device. xfsSIUErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the SIU error counters. xfsSIUResetTable(5) identifies the table for the SIU reset variable. xfsSIUResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the SIU reset device variables. xfsSIUCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the SIU capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsSIUV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-37:2014

CWA 16374-38:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 38: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Camera Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCAM sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCAM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCAM (10) xfsCAMV1 (1) The xfsCAMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCAMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the CAM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsCAMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CAM variables. xfsCAMSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the CAM device. xfsCAMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CAM error counters. xfsCAMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CAM reset variable. xfsCAMResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CAM reset device variables. xfsCAMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CAM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsCAMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-38:2014

CWA 16374-39:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 39: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Alarm Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsALM sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsALM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsALM (11) xfsALMV1 (1) The xfsALMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsALMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the ALM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsALMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the ALM variables. xfsALMSubDevicesTable(3) not applicable to the ALM device. xfsALMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for ALM error counters. xfsALMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the ALM reset variable. xfsALMResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the ALM reset device variables. xfsALMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the ALM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsALMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-39:2014

CWA 16374-40:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification - Release 3.20 - Part 40: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Card Embossing Unit Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCEU sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCEU version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCEU (12) xfsCEUV1 (1) The xfsCEUV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCEUInstances(1) is the number of physical devices for the CEU class installed on the XFS subsystem. xfsCEUStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CEU variables. xfsCEUSubDevicesTable(3) not applicable to the CEU device. xfsCEUErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CEU error counters. xfsCEUResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CEU reset variable. xfsCEUResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CEU reset device variables. xfsCEUCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CEU capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsCEUV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-40:2014

CWA 16374-41:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 41: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Cash-In Module Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCIM sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCIM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCIM (13) xfsCIMV1 (1) The xfsCIMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCIMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the CIM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsCIMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CIM variables. xfsCIMSubDeviceTable(3) this table contains the sub-device table for the CIM device. xfsCIMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CIM error counter variables. xfsCIMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CIM reset variable. xfsCIMResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CIM reset device variables. xfsCIMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CIM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsCIMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-41:2014

CWA 16374-43:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification - Release 3.20 - Part 43: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Vendor Dependent Mode Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsVDM sub-tree version 1.1, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsVDM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsVDM (9) xfsVDMV1 (1) The xfsVDMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsVDMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the VDM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsVDMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the VDM variables. xfsVDMSubDeviceTable(3) not applicable to the VDM device. xfsVDMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the VDM error counters. xfsVDMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the VDM reset variable. xfsVDMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for VDM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsVDMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-43:2014

CWA 16374-44:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 44: XFS MIB Application Management MIB 3.20

This document provides the specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the Application Management sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. The xfsAppMIB version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedApp (1000) xfsAppMIBV1 (1) The xfsAppMIBV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsConsumerApplication is the state of the consumer application functionality. xfsSupervisorApplication is the state of the supervisor functionality. xfsConsumerAppCommStatus is the status of the communication between the consumer application and the host. xfsExtension is a list of vendor dependent additional application state information. The xfsConsumerApplication and xfsSupervisorApplication variables allow the applications view of the overall state of the terminal to be determined and reported. These variables identify system issues, e.g. the consumer application may be offline while all devices are available - the terminal is then not able to offer transaction services (even if the individual states of all the terminal's devices are online and functioning properly). The xfsConsumerAppCommStatus reports the communication status of the customer application with the host, whether it is online, offline or the communication status is unknown. This document describes the OID structure for reporting the application state. This MIB reflects the status of the consumer application, the status of the supervisor application and the status of the consumer application communications. The status of XFS devices is separately defined and reported by the XFS device class MIBs. It is important to be clear that this document provides a standard interface for management clients to obtain state information. It does not define an interface for how this information is obtained locally. How this information is populated by local self-service SNMP agents is the responsibility of the agent implementation. In addition, the application management agent implementation must be compatible with the device agent so that the agents can coexist on the same platform. This approach: Allows the SNMP agent supplier to define how best that this information be populated. Avoids the CEN XFS device standard from encroaching in non-device functionality. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsAppMIBV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-44:2014

CWA 16374-45:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 - Part 45: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions - Card Dispenser Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsCRD sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsCRD version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsCRD (14) xfsCRDV1 (1) The xfsCRDV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsCRDInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the CRD class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsCRDStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the CRD variables. xfsCRDSubDeviceTable(3) this table contains the sub-device table for the CRD device. xfsCRDErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the CRD error counter variables. xfsCRDResetTable(5) identifies the table for the CRD reset variable. xfsCRDResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the CRD reset device variables. xfsCRDCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the CRD capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-45:2014

CWA 16374-46:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 46: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Barcode Reader Device Class MIB 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsBCR sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsBCR version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsBCR (15) xfsBCRV1 (1) The xfsBCRV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsBCRInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the BCR class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsBCRStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the BCR variables. xfsBCRSubDevicesTable(3) not applicable to the BCR device. xfsBCRErrorTable(4) identifies the table for BCR error counters. xfsBCRResetTable(5) identifies the table for the BCR reset variable. xfsBCRResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the BCR reset device variables. xfsBCRCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for the BCR capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsBCRV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-46:2014

CWA 16374-47:2014

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification – Release 3.20 – Part 47: XFS MIB Device Specific Definitions – Item Processing Module Device Class MIB Version 3.20

This document provides the device specific MIB definition (Management Information Base) variables for the xfsIPM sub-tree version one, as foreseen by the XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document. All the attributes in all the MIBs are Mandatory. In the case where a vendor's device does not support an attribute then a request for this unsupported attribute should return NULL. The xfsIPM version one sub-tree is identified by: xfsMIBRoot xfsManagedService (2) xfsIPM (16) xfsIPMV1 (1) The xfsIPMV1 sub-tree contains the following variables: xfsIPMInstances(1) is the number of managed services for the IPM class installed on the XFS subsystem. It is a 32 bit numerical field. xfsIPMStatusTable(2) identifies the table for the IPM variables. xfsIPMSubDeviceTable(3) this table contains the sub-device table for the IPM device. xfsIPMErrorTable(4) identifies the table for the IPM error counter variables. xfsIPMResetTable(5) identifies the table for the IPM reset variable. xfsIPMResetDeviceTable(6) identifies the table for the IPM reset device variables. xfsIPMCapabilitiesTable(7) identifies the table for IPM capabilities variables. The XFS MIB Architecture and SNMP Extensions Programmer's Reference document provides an overview of the MIB structure. The following picture shows the structure of the xfsIPMV1 sub-tree.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16374-47:2014

EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

This European Standard covers the digital interface at the product loading and/or discharge coupling which is used for the transfer of product related information and specifies the performance requirements, critical safety aspects and tests to provide compatibility of devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14116:2012

EVS-EN 419211-1:2014

Turvalise allkirja andmise vahendi kaitseprofiil. Osa 1: Ülevaade
Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 1: Overview

This European Standard: - specifies terms used in specifying protection profiles for secure signature creation devices, - specifies functional and operational requirements for secure signature creation devices, - describes the targets of evaluation for these protection profiles

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 419211-1:2014

EVS-EN 419211-6:2014

Turvalise allkirja andmise vahendi kaitseprofiil. Osa 6: Võtme impordiga vahendi ja usaldatava kanali laiendus allkirja andmise rakendusele
Protection profiles for secure signature creation device - Part 6: Extension for device with key import and trusted channel to signature creation application

This European Standard specifies a protection profile for a secure signature creation device that may import signing keys and communicate with the signature creation application in protected manner: secure signature creation device with key import and trusted communication with signature creation application (SSCD KI TCSCA)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 419211-6:2014

EVS-EN 50174-1:2009/A2:2014

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 1: Installation specification and quality assurance

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50174-1:2009/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50174-1:2009

EVS-EN 50174-2:2009/A2:2014

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 2: Installation planning and practices inside buildings

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50174-2:2009/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50174-2:2009

EVS-EN 50600-2-3:2014

Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 2-3: Environmental control

This European Standard addresses environmental control within data centres based upon the criteria and classifications for “availability”, “security” and “energy efficiency enablement” within EN 50600 1. This European Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the following: a) temperature control, b) fluid movement control, c) relative humidity control, d) particulate control, e) vibration, f) floor layout and equipment locations, g) energy saving practices, h) physical security of environmental control systems. For issues related to electromagnetic environment, see prEN 50600 2 5.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50600-2-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

IEC 61158-2:2014 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of data integrity before data-link layer error checking and interoperability between devices at the physical layer. The fieldbus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI 7-layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the physical layer while for other types they are in the data-link layer. This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition published in 2010. It constitutes a technical revision. This edition includes the following changes: - new Type 20 specification; - new Type 24 specification; - RS232 media specification for Type 4 removed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-2:2014; EN 61158-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-2:2010

EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-1: Data-link layer service definition - Type 1 elements

IEC 61158-3-1:2014 defines the services provided to the Type 1 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model and systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2007. It constitutes a technical revision. The main change is the improved terms.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-1:2014; EN 61158-3-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 12 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 12 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-12:2014; IEC 61158-3-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-13: Data-link layer service definition - Type 13 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 13 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 13 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-13:2014; IEC 61158-3-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition - Type 14 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 14 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-14:2014; IEC 61158-3-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 19 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 19 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model, and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-19:2014; IEC 61158-3-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 2 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 2 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. Type 2 DL-service provides both a connected and a connectionless subset of those services specified in ISO/IEC 8886.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-2:2014; IEC 61158-3-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-20: Data-link layer service definition - Type 20 elements

This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 20 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 20 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model. Type 20 DL-service provides both a connected and a connectionless subset of those services specified in ISO/IEC 8886.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-20:2014; IEC 61158-3-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition - Type 22 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 22 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of: a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to: • the Type 22 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; and • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-22:2014; IEC 61158-3-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-3-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-24: Data-link layer service definition - Type-24 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time-window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 24 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to – the Type 24 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and datalink layers of the fieldbus reference model; – systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-24:2014; IEC 61158-3-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-3: Data-link layer service definition - Type 3 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 3 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the service; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to – the Type 3 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model, and – systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-3:2014; IEC 61158-3-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2008

EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible services provided by the Type 4 fieldbus data-link layer in terms of a) the primitive actions and events of the services; b) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and c) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to • the Type 4 fieldbus application layer at the boundary between the application and data-link layers of the fieldbus reference model; • systems management at the boundary between the data-link layer and systems management of the fieldbus reference model.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-3-4:2014; IEC 61158-3-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

The Fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to type 10 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 10 fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the type 10 IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-10:2014; IEC 61158-5-10:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-12:2014; IEC 61158-5-12:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 13 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent thepresence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-13; EN 61158-5-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs". This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 14 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 14 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources

(objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 14 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the pplications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-14:2014; IEC 61158-5-14:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-19:2014; IEC 61158-5-19:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

IEC 61158-5-2:2014 defines the services provided to the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 2 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - Updates of definitions used by the Time Sync ASE; - Corrections to numbering of services in 6.2; - Addition of "member" and object specific services in 6.2.1.2.1, 6.2.1.2.3, 6.2.1.3.1, 6.2.1.3.20 to 6.2.1.3.23, 6.2.1.3.28, and 6.5; - Updates of Identity ASE in 6.2.1.2.2; - Updates of Assembly ASE in 6.2.1.2.3; - Updates of Message Router ASE in 6.2.1.2.4; - Updates of Time Sync ASE in 6.2.1.2.6; - Updates of FAL service status codes in 6.2.1.3.3; - Miscellaneous clarifications of FAL services in 6.2.1.3.4 to 6.2.1.3.19; - Updates of Connection Manager ASE in 6.2.2; - Updates of Connection ASE in 6.2.3; - Removal of obsolete transport classes 4 to 6 in 6.3.1, 6.3.3 and 6.4; - Miscellaneous editorial corrections.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2014; EN 61158-5-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition - Type 20 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 19 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-20:2014; IEC 61158-5-20:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-22: Application layer service definition - Type 22 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 22 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model; and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-22:2014; IEC 61158-5-22:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-23:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-23: Application layer service definition - Type 23 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 12 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with

attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-23:2014; IEC 61158-5-23:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-24:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-24: Application layer service definition - Type-24 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This International Standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-timecritical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 24 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This International Standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service, c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take, and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this International Standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This International Standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this International Standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-24:2014; IEC 61158-5-24:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-3: Application layer service definition - Type 3 elements

This standard is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the “three-layer” fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1. This sub-part contains material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 3 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service; b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to a) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model; and b) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus

Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-3:2014; IEC 61158-5-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2012

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-4:2014; IEC 61158-5-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-5: Application layer service definition - Type 5 elements

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 5 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-5:2014; IEC 61158-5-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2008

EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2014

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-9: Application layer service definition - Type 9 elements

The fieldbus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs”. This standard provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 9 fieldbus. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with

attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. This standard defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the different Types of the fieldbus Application Layer in terms of a) an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service, b) the primitive actions and events of the service; c) the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and d) the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences. The purpose of this standard is to define the services provided to 1) the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the Application Layer of the Fieldbus Reference Model, and 2) Systems Management at the boundary between the Application Layer and Systems Management of the Fieldbus Reference Model. This standard specifies the structure and services of the IEC fieldbus Application Layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI Application Layer Structure (ISO/IEC 9545). FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented Application Service Elements (ASEs) and a Layer Management Entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes. Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this standard to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61158-5-9:2014; IEC 61158-5-9:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2008

EVS-EN 61162-3:2008/A2:2014

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces - Part 3: Serial data instrument network

No scope available.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61162-3:2008/A2:2014; EN 61162-3:2008/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61162-3:2008

EVS-EN 61784-2:2014

Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 2: Additional fieldbus profiles for real-time networks based on ISO/IEC 8802-3

IEC 61784-2:2014 specifies the performance indicators supporting classification schemes for Real-Time Ethernet (RTE) requirements; the profiles and related network components based on ISO/IEC 8802-3 or IEEE 802.3, IEC 61158 series, and IEC 61784-1 and the RTE solutions that are able to run in parallel with ISO/IEC 8802-3 or IEEE 802.3 based applications. These communication profiles are called Real-Time Ethernet communication profiles. This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010 and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are: - update of selection tables for CPF 3; - update of selection tables for CPF 11 and CPF 14; - addition of a new profile CP 11/3 in 12.4; - addition of a new profile CP 14/4 in 15.6; - addition of a new Communication Profile Family - CPF 8 in Clause 20.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61784-2:2014; EN 61784-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61784-2:2010

EVS-EN 62379-5-1:2014

Common control interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 5-1: Transmission over networks - General

IEC 62379-5-1:2014 specifies aspects of the common control interface that are common to all network technologies, including setting up and tearing down of sessions and the service provided by the network.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62379-5-1:2014; EN 62379-5-1:2014

EVS-EN 62714-1:2014

Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering - Part 1: Architecture and General Requirements

IEC 62714-1:2014 is a solution for data exchange focusing on the domain of automation engineering. The data exchange format defined in the IEC 62714 series (Automation Markup Language, AML) is an XML schema based data format and has been developed in order to support the data exchange in a heterogeneous engineering tools landscape. The goal of AML is to interconnect engineering tools in their different disciplines, e.g. mechanical plant engineering, electrical design, process engineering, process control engineering, HMI development, PLC programming, robot programming, etc.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62714-1:2014; EN 62714-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 22600-1:2014

Health informatics - Privilege management and access control - Part 1: Overview and policy management (ISO 22600-1:2014)

The distributed architecture of shared care information systems is increasingly based on networks. For meeting the interoperability challenge, the use of standardised user interfaces, tools and protocols, which ensures platform independence, is growing and consequently the number of really open information systems based on corporate networks and virtual private networks has also been rapidly growing during the last couple of years. This multi part International Standard defines privilege management and access control services required for communication and use of distributed health information across policy domain boundaries. The document introduces principles and specifies services needed for managing privileges and access control. It specifies the necessary component based concepts and is intended to support their technical implementation. It will not specify the use of these concepts in particular clinical process pathways. This International Standard is strongly related to other ISO/TC 215 work such as ISO 17090 “Public Key Infrastructure”, ISO 22857 “Health Informatics – Guidelines on data protection to facilitate transborder flows of personal health information” and ISO 21091 ”Health informatics - Directory services for security, communications and identification of professional and patient”. It is also related to the work in progress on ISO/TS 21298 “Health informatics – Functional and structural roles”. This International Standard is intended to support the needs of healthcare information sharing across unaffiliated providers of healthcare, healthcare organisations, health insurance companies, their patients, staff members and trading partners. This International Standard is intended to support inquiries from both individuals and application systems. This multi part International Standard Specification defines methods for managing authorisation and access control to data and/or functions. It accommodates policy bridging. It is based on a conceptual model where local authorisation servers and cross border directory and policy repository services can assist access control in various applications (software components). The policy repository provides information on rules for access to various application functions based on roles and other attributes. The directory service enables identification of the individual user. The granted access will be based on four aspects: The authenticated identification of the user The rules for access to a specific information object including purpose of use The rules regarding authorisation attributes linked to the user provided by the authorisation manager The functions of the specific application This International Standard should be used in a perspective ranging from a local situation to a regional or national. One of the key points in these perspectives is to have organisational criteria combined with authorisation profiles agreed upon from both the requesting and delivering side in a written Policy Agreement. The International Standard supports collaboration between several authorisation managers that may operate over organisational and policy borders. The collaboration is defined in a Policy Agreement, signed by all involved organisations, and constitutes the set of rules for the operation. In Part1, a documentation format is proposed, as a template for representing the Policy Agreement, which makes it possible to obtain comparable documentation from all parties involved in the information exchange. This International Standard excludes platform-specific and implementation details. It does not specify technical communication services and protocols which have been established in other standards. It also excludes authentication techniques.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22600-1:2014; EN ISO 22600-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 22600-2:2014

Health informatics - Privilege management and access control - Part 2: Formal models (ISO 22600-2:2014)

The distributed architecture of shared care information systems is increasingly based on networks. For meeting the interoperability challenge, the use of standardised user interfaces, tools and protocols, and therefore their platform independence, the number of really open information systems based on corporate networks, virtual private networks has been rapidly growing during the last couple of years. This multi part International Standard shall define privilege management and access control services required for communication and use of distributed health information across policy domain boundaries. The document introduces principles and specifies services needed for managing privileges and access control. It specifies the necessary component based concepts and is intended to support their technical implementation. It will not specify the use of these concepts in particular clinical process pathways. This International Standard is strongly related to other ISO/TC 215 work such as ISO 17090 “Health Informatics – Public Key Infrastructure”, ISO 22857 “Health Informatics – Guidelines on data protection to facilitate trans-border flows of personal health information” and ISO 21091 ”Health informatics - Directory services for security, communications and identification of professional and patient”. It is also related to ISO/TS 21298 “Health informatics – Functional and structural roles”. This International Standard is intended to support the needs of healthcare information sharing across unaffiliated providers of healthcare, healthcare organisations, health insurance companies, their patients, staff members and trading partners. This International Standard is intended to support inquiries from both individuals and application systems. This multi part International Standard defines methods for managing authorization and access control to data and/or functions. It is allowing policy bridging. It is based on a conceptual model where local authorization manager servers and a cross border directory server can assist access control in various applications (software components). This directory server provides information on rules for access to various application functions based on roles and other attributes of the individual user. The granted access will be based on following aspects: The authenticated identification of the user The rules for access to a specific information object including purpose of use The rules regarding authorization attributes linked to the user provided by the authorization manager The functions of the specific application This International Standard should be used in a perspective ranging from a local situation to a regional or national. One of the key points in these perspectives is to have organisational criteria combined with authorization profiles agreed upon from both the requesting and delivering side in a written policy agreement. The International Standard supports collaboration between several authorization managers that may operate over organisational and policy borders. The collaboration is defined in a Policy Agreement, signed by all involved organisations, which constitute the set of rules for the operation. This International Standard excludes platform-specific and implementation details. It does not specify technical communication services and protocols that have been established in other standards. It also excludes authentication techniques.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22600-2:2014; EN ISO 22600-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 22600-3:2014

Health informatics - Privilege management and access control - Part 3: Implementations (ISO 22600-3:2014)

This multi part International Standard defines privilege management and access control services required for communication and use of distributed health information over domain and security borders. The document introduces principles and specifies services needed for managing privileges and access control. It specifies the necessary component-based concepts and is intended to support their technical implementation. It does not specify the use of these concepts in particular clinical process pathways nor does it address the safety concerns, if any, associated with their use. While Part 1 is a narrative introduction to the problem of policy bridging in the context of inter-organizational communication and co-operation, Part 2 defines a generic development process for analysing, designing, implementing and deploying semantically health information systems. The security services needed due to legal, social, organisational, user-related, functional and technological requirements have to be embedded in the advanced and sustainable system architecture meeting the paradigms for semantic interoperability. This Part 3 of the ISO 26000 instantiates requirements for repositories for access control policies and requirements for privilege management infrastructures. It provides implementation examples of the formal models specified in Part 2. This International Standard excludes platform-specific and implementation details. It does not specify technical communication security services, authentication techniques and protocols that have been established in other standards such as, e.g., ISO 7498-2 Information processing systems, Open Systems Interconnection, Basic Reference Model - Part 2: Security Architecture, ISO/IEC 10745 (ITU-T X.803), ISO/IEC 13594 - IT-Lower layers security (ITU-T X.802) and ISO/IEC 10181-1 (ITU-T X.810), ISO/IEC 9594-8 Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory – Part 8 – Authentication framework (equiv. to ITU-T/X.509, ISO/IEC 9796 Security techniques, Digital signature scheme giving message recovery, multiple Parts (1-2), ISO/IEC 9797 Security techniques, Message authentication codes, ISO/IEC 9798 Information technology – Security techniques – Entity authentication.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 22600-3:2014; EN ISO 22600-3:2014

EVS-ISO/IEC 25012:2014

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Süsteemide ja tarkvara kvaliteedinõuded ja kvaliteedi hindamine (SQuaRE). Andmekvaliteedi mudel
Software engineering -- Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) -- Data quality model (ISO/IEC 25012:2008)

See standard määratleb arvutisüsteemis struktureeritud kujul säilitatavate andmete üldise andmekvaliteedi mudeli. See standard keskendub andmete kui arvutisüsteemi komponendi kvaliteedile ja määratleb inimeste ja süsteemide kasutatavate sihtandmete kvaliteedikarakteristikud. Sihtandmed on need andmed, mida organisatsioon otsustab analüüsida ja valideerida mudeli abil; mõiste „mittesihtandmed“ hõlmab kahte olukorda: esimene viitab mittepüsivatele, näiteks operatsioonisüsteemi poolt käsitlevatele andmetele; teine viitab andmetele, mis võiksid olla standardi käsitlusalas, kuid mille suhtes organisatsioon otsustab seda standardit mitte rakendada. Joonisel 2 on kujutatud süsteemi üldise struktuuri skeem: see võib sisaldada infosüsteeme, mis omakorda võivad sisaldada ühte või mitut arvutisüsteemi. Seda standardit saab kasutada koos teiste SQuaRE sarja standarditega, et kehtestada andmekvaliteedi nõudeid, määratleda andmekvaliteedi näitajaid või planeerida ja läbi viia andmekvaliteedi hindamisi. Andmekvaliteedi nõudeid ja andmekvaliteedi näitajaid saab liigitada vastavalt andmekvaliteedi karakteristikutele jaotisest 5.2 ning kasutada hindamisprotsessis, et analüüsida andmeid sõltumatult teistest arvutisüsteemi komponentidest. See standard püüab toetada selliste süsteemi elutsükli protsesside rakendamist, nagu näiteks standardis ISO/IEC 15288 määratletud. See standard võtab arvesse kõiki andmetüüpe (nt märgistringe, tekste, kuupäevi, arvusid, pilte, helisid jne), omistatud andmeväärtusi ja seoseid andmete vahel (nt andmetevaheline kooskõla samades või eri olemites); käsitlusala ei hõlma sisseehitatud seadmete või reaalaja andurite toodetavaid andmeid, mida ei säilitata nende edasiseks töötluseks või ajaloolistel eesmärkidel. See standard ei kirjuta ette andmete füüsilist korraldust (nt andmebaasisüsteeme); lisaks on kontseptuaalse, loogilise või füüsilise andmeskeemi projekteerimise tegevused väljaspool selle standardi käsitlusala; kõik andmetega seotud protsessid ja tulemid saavad kasu selle standardi rakendamisest. Andmete vastavus andmete projektile on selle standardi käsitlusalas. Metaandmete määratlust käsitleb standard ISO/IEC 11179 ning see määratlus on väljaspool selle standardi käsitlusala ka siis, kui see käsitleb metaandmeid andmekvaliteedi hindamiseks. Selle standardi seosed tööstuslike ja valdkonnapõhiste andmekvaliteedi standarditega ning selle ülimuslikkuse nende standardite suhtes määrab kasutaja spetsiifilises kasutuskontekstis.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 25012:2008

43 MAANTEESÕIDUKITE EHITUS

EVS-EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014/AC:2014

Pistikud, pistikupesad, sõiduki-pistikühendused ja sõidukisisendid. Elektrisõidukite juhtivuslik laadimine. Osa 2: Kontaktsõrmedel ja -pesadel põhinevate vahelduvvooluseadiste mõõtmelise ühilduvuse ja vahetatavuse nõuded
Plugs, socket-outlets, vehicle connectors and vehicle inlets - Conductive charging of electric vehicles - Part 2: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for a.c. pin and contact-tube accessories

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62196-2:2012/A12:2014

EVS-EN ISO 18541-1:2014

Maanteesõidukid. Standarditud juurdepääs remondi- ja hooldusteabele. Osa 1: Üldteave ja kasutusjuhtumi määratlemine

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 1: General information and use case definition (ISO 18541-1:2014)

This part of the CEN standard includes "General Information" which provides a general overview and structure about each part of the CEN standard. It also specifies Repair and Maintenance Information (RMI) related "Use Case definition" related to the standardized access to an RMI system used in a repair shop environment. Reading part 1 of the CEN standard will provide a good overview about the entire standard and how it applies to the automotive industry.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18541-1:2014; EN ISO 18541-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 18541-2:2014

Maanteesõidukid. Standarditud juurdepääs remondi- ja hooldusteabele. Osa 2: Tehnilised nõuded

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 2: Technical requirements (ISO 18541-2:2014)

This part of the CEN standard shall deliver all "Technical Requirements" related to an RMI system These requirements will reflect the deriving needs from the use cases as specified in part 1. The following are examples (not a complete list): Vehicle Identification requirements, Product Information Structure and Navigational Pathway requirements, Diagnostic Configuration Scenarios and Communication Interface require-ments, Security Access related requirements, Re-programing requirements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18541-2:2014; EN ISO 18541-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 18541-3:2014

Maanteesõidukid. Standarditud juurdepääs remondi- ja hooldusteabele. Osa 3: Kasutajaliidese funktsionaalsed nõuded

Road vehicles - Standardized access to automotive repair and maintenance information (RMI) - Part 3: Functional user interface requirements (ISO 18541-3:2014)

This part of the CEN standard shall deliver all "Functional User Interface require-ments" related to an RMI system. These requirements will reflect the deriving needs from the use cases as specified in part 1. The following are examples (not a complete list): How a user performs login and authenticates himself, How a user specifies the vehicle manufacturer, vehicle make, vehicle model, model year, etc. This can be achieved by selection menues or VIN entry, How a user navigates through the product information structure, How a user specifies RMI search criteria from a list of standardized terms across all vehicle manufacturers;

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 18541-3:2014; EN ISO 18541-3:2014

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50542-1:2014

Railway applications – Driver's cab train display controller (TDC) - Part 1: General architecture

In accordance with the ERTMS/ETCS specifications, Subset 121, UIC 612 leaflet, ERA ERTMS-015560 3.3.0 document, EN 50126 and EN 61375 series requirements, this Technical Report describes the Train Display System (TDS) in the driver's cab, and the link between the TDS/TDC and some of its interfaces.The scope of the Train Display System (TDS) thus includes: a) Functions, except functions defined in the ETCS Subset 121. These functions describe exchanges between TDC and the connected display systems; b) Performance allocation (RAMS included as per EN 50126): for each function defined in item a), defining the performances needed and the degraded modes recovering; c) Needs for certification: description of special requirements to avoid ETCS recertification after other display system modification; d) Train Display Controller (TDC): • Redundancy management; • Architecture; e) For each system connected (except those defined in ETCS Subset 121): the Functional Interface Specification (FIS). This Technical Report excludes the following items: • Communication protocols (e.g. EN 61375 series); • Ergonomic aspects; • Interface with ETCS (Subset 121); • Train functions; • GSMR EIRENE functions; • Use of the displays as terminals for maintenance purpose

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CLC/TR 50542:2010

EVS-EN 16507:2014

Railway applications - Ground based service - Diesel refuelling equipment

This European Standard specifies interface requirements on vehicles and at designated fuelling points for diesel refuelling equipment for any railway vehicle fitted with a diesel power unit(s). This European Standard is written for refuelling railway vehicles with fuels that are compliant with Directive 2009/30/EC. This European Standard is not applicable to mobile or temporary refuelling points.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16507:2014

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 62288:2014

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Presentation of navigation-related information on shipborne navigational displays - General requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the general requirements, methods of testing, and required test results, for the presentation of navigation-related information on shipborne navigational displays in support of IMO resolutions MSC.191(79) and MSC.302(87). (MSC191/1) IMO resolution MSC.191(79) harmonizes the requirements for the presentation of navigation-related information on the bridge of a ship to ensure that all navigational displays adopt a consistent human machine interface philosophy and implementation. (MSC191/1) IMO resolution MSC.191(79) supplements and, in the case of a conflict, takes priority over, the presentation requirements of the individual performance standards adopted by the IMO for relevant navigational systems and equipment and covers the presentation of navigation-related information by equipment for which Performance Standards have not been adopted by the IMO. (MSC302/3.6) In case of conflict with alert requirements of existing performance standards, the present Performance standards (MSC.302(87)) will take precedence. NOTE In case of conflict for alert presentation related issues the priority of IMO performance standards is from the highest MSC.302(87), MSC.252(83), MSC.191(79), , after which all performance standard are equal.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62288:2014; IEC 62288:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62288:2008

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 16602-30-11:2014

Space product assurance - Derating - EEE components

This Standard applies to all parties involved at all levels in the realization of space segment hardware and its interfaces. The objective of this Standard is to provide customers with a guaranteed performance and reliability up to the equipment end-of-life. To this end, the following are specified: - Load ratios or limits to reduce stress applied to components; - Application rules and recommendations. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in accordance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-30-11C Rev1; EN 16602-30-11:2014

EVS-EN 16602-40-12:2014

Space product assurance - Fault tree analysis - Adoption notice ECSS/IEC 61025

This Standard defines requirements for the performance of Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) on space projects and incorporates the IEC 61025 standard into the ECSS system. With effect from the date of approval, this Standard announces the adoption of the external document on a restricted basis for use in the European Cooperation for Space Standardization (ECSS) system. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-40-12C; EN 16602-40-12:2014

EVS-EN 16602-60-02:2014

Space product assurance - ASIC and FPGA development

This Standard defines a comprehensive set of requirements for the user development of digital, analog and mixed analog-digital custom designed integrated circuits, such as application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) and field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs). The user development includes all activities beginning with setting initial requirements and ending with the validation and release of prototype devices. This Standard is aimed at ensuring that the custom designed components used in space projects meet their requirements in terms of functionality, quality, reliability, schedule and cost. The support of appropriate planning and risk management is essential to ensure that each stage of the development activity is consolidated before starting the subsequent one and to minimize or avoid additional iterations. For the development of standard devices, such as application specific standard products (ASSPs) and IP cores, and devices which implement safety related applications, additional requirements can be included which are not in the scope of this document. The principal clauses of this Standard correspond to the main concurrent activities of a circuit development programme. These include: - ASIC and FPGA programme management, - ASIC and FPGA engineering, - ASIC and FPGA quality assurance. The provisions of this document apply to all actors involved in all levels in the realization of space segment hardware and its interfaces. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in accordance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60-02C; EN 16602-60-02:2014

EVS-EN 16602-60-12:2014

Space product assurance - Design, selection, procurement and use of die form monolithic microwave integrated circuits (MMICs)

This Standard applies to all types of MMIC (monolithic microwave integrated circuit) based on III V compound materials for RF applications (i.e. frequency range ≥ 1 GHz). The requirements for the procurement of components in die form are defined. It is not within the scope of this Standard to address packaged MMICs and discrete microwave components, these are dealt with in

the relevant ESCC specification (ESCC 9010 and ESCC 5010). This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60-12C; EN 16602-60-12:2014

EVS-EN 16602-60-14:2014

Space product assurance - Relifing procedure - EEE components

This standard specifies the requirements, also known as “relifing requirements”, for the planned, intentional storage, control, and removal from storage of electronic, electrical and electromechanical parts which are intended to be used for space applications. The relifing process is a lot quality control activity. The inspections and tests defined do not constitute an up-screening or up-grading of components to a higher level of quality than procured to. This standard is applicable to all EEE parts covered by ECSS-Q-ST-60 and used in space programmes. This standard is not applicable to naked dice. This standard does not cover the relifing of commercial parts.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60-14C; EN 16602-60-14:2014

EVS-EN 16602-60-15:2014

Space product assurance - Radiation hardness assurance - EEE components

This standard specifies the requirements for ensuring radiation hardness assurance (RHA) of space projects. These requirements form the basis for a RHA program that is required for all space projects in conformance to ECSS-Q-ST-60. RHA program is project specific. This standard addresses the three main radiation effects on electronic components: Total Ionizing Dose (TID), Displacement Damage or Total Non-Ionizing Dose (TNID), and Single event Effects (SEE). Spacecraft charging effects are out of the scope of this standard. In this standard the word “component” refers to Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical (EEE) components only. Other fundamental constituents of space hardware units and sub-systems such as solar cells, optical materials, adhesives, polymers, and any other material are not covered by this standard. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-60-15C ; EN 16602-60-15:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-01:2014

Space product assurance - Cleanliness and contamination control

The purpose of this standard is to define: • The selection of critical items, the definition of cleanliness requirements to satisfy the mission performance requirements and control the levels to be met by personnel, items, facilities and operations of space projects. • The management, including organization, reviews and audits, acceptance status and documentation control. It covers design, development, production, testing, operation of space products, launch and mission. In this standard are also guidelines given for identification of possible failures and malfunctions due to contamination and guidelines for achieving and maintaining the required cleanliness levels during ground activities, launch and mission. This Standard applies to all types and combinations of projects, organizations and products, and during all the project phases, except manned missions. It also applies to those ground systems that have a hardware interface to space systems, such as MGSE integration stands. This Standard does not address magnetic, electrical or electrostatic cleanliness. This Standard does not address completely biocontamination aspects. However, references to relevant ECSS standards are provided. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-01C; EN 16602-70-01:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-02:2014

Space product assurance - Thermal vacuum outgassing test for the screening of space materials

This Standard describes a thermal vacuum test to determine the outgassing screening properties of materials proposed for use in the fabrication of spacecraft and associated equipment, for vacuum facilities used for flight hardware tests and for certain launcher hardware. This Standard covers the following: • critical design parameters of the test system; • critical test parameters such as temperature, time, pressure; • material sample preparation; • conditioning parameters for samples and collector plates; • presentation of the test data; • acceptance criteria; • certification of test systems and their operators by audits and round robin tests. The test described in this Standard is applicable for all unmanned spacecraft, launchers, payloads, experiments. The test is also valid for external hardware of inhabited space systems and for hardware to be used in terrestrial vacuum test facilities. The outgassing and condensation acceptance criteria for a material depend upon the application and location of the material and can be more severe than the standard requirements as given in clause 5.5.3.1. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-02C; EN 16602-70-02:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14091:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-03:2014

Space product assurance - Black-anodizing of metals with inorganic dyes

This Standard defines requirements for measurements and verifications to guarantee that an anodized coating is adequate for the intended application. The requirements set by this Standard ensure high reliability of surface treatments intended to withstand normal terrestrial conditions and environment loads imposed on spacecraft and associated equipment where surfaces

require high solar absorptance, high emittance, high optical blackness, or a combination of these properties. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-03C; EN 16602-70-03:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-04:2014

Space product assurance - Thermal testing for the evaluation of space materials, processes, mechanical parts and assemblies

This Standard establishes the requirements for the specification, the procedures, the execution and the reporting of a thermal cycling test under vacuum for the evaluation of materials, processes, mechanical parts and assemblies intended for use in the fabrication of spacecraft and associated equipment. This is one of the tests to determine the ability of theses articles to withstand changes of ambient temperature under vacuum. Typical materials or assemblies that can be evaluated by means of this test method are listed below. • adhesives; • adhesive bonded joints; • coatings (paint, thermal and protective); • insulating materials; • metallic bonded joints; • metallic samples, finished by plating or chemical conversion; • metallized plastic films; • organic or non-organic bonding; • plated surfaces; • potting compounds; • reinforced structural laminates; • sealants. NOTE This is not an exhaustive list and other products or items can be tested. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-04C; EN 16602-70-04:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14098:2002

EVS-EN 16602-70-05:2014

Space product assurance - Detection of organic contamination surfaces by infrared spectroscopy

This Standard defines test requirements for detecting organic contamination on surfaces using direct and indirect methods with the aid of infrared spectroscopy. The Standard applies to controlling and detecting organic contamination on all manned and unmanned spacecraft, launchers, payloads, experiments, terrestrial vacuum test facilities, and cleanrooms. The following test methods are covered: - Direct sampling of contaminants - Indirect sampling of contaminants by washing and wiping Several informative annexes are included to give guidelines to the following subjects: - Qualitative and quantitative interpretation of spectral data - Calibration of infrared equipment - Training of operators - Use of molecular witness plates - Collecting molecular contamination - Contact test to measure the contamination transfer of materials - Immersion test to measure the extractable contamination potential of materials - Selection criteria for test equipment This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-05C; EN 16602-70-05:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-06:2014

Space product assurance - Particle and UV radiation testing for space materials

Materials used in space applications need to be evaluated for their behaviour under Particle and UV Radiation. As part of this evaluation often an exposure to a simulated space environment is performed that can raise questions regarding its accuracy and representativeness. The role of this Standard is to establish a baseline for the testing specification. NOTE The environments covered are electromagnetic radiation and charged particles. This Standard defines the procedures for electromagnetic radiation and charged particles testing of spacecraft materials. These materials include for instance thermal control materials, windows, coatings, and structural materials. The procedures include simulation of the environment and the properties to be verified. This Standard excludes electronic components. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-06C; EN 16602-70-06:2014

EVS-EN 16602-70-07:2014

Space product assurance - Verification and approval of automatic machine wave soldering

This specification defines the basic requirements for the verification and approval of automatic machine wave soldering for use in spacecraft hardware. The process requirements for wave soldering of double-sided and multilayer boards are also defined. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-Q-ST-70-07C; EN 16602-70-07:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14612:2003

EVS-EN 16603-31:2014

Space engineering - Thermal control general requirements

ECSS-E-ST-31 defines requirements for the discipline of thermal engineering. This Standard defines the requirements for the definition, analysis, design, manufacture, verification and in-service operation of thermal control subsystems of spacecraft and other space products. For this Standard, the complete temperature scale is divided into three ranges: • Cryogenic temperature range • Conventional temperature range • High temperature range. The requirements of this Standard are applicable to the complete temperature scale. However, where applicable, requirements are stated to be applicable only for the cryogenic or high temperature range. References to these specific requirements have been summarized in Annex G and Annex H. This standard

is applicable to all flight hardware of space projects, including spacecraft and launchers. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristic and constrains of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-31 C; EN 16603-31:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14607-1:2004

EVS-EN 16603-50-01:2014

Space engineering - Space data links - Telemetry synchronization and channel coding

This Standard establishes a common implementation of space telemetry channel coding systems. Several space telemetry channel coding schemes are specified in this Standard. The specification does not attempt to quantify the relative coding gain or the merits of each scheme, nor the design requirements for encoders or decoders. However, some application profiles are discussed in Annex D. Performance data for the coding schemes specified in this Standard can be found in CCSDS 130.1 G 1. Annex G describes the related mission configuration parameters. Further provisions and guidance on the application of this standard can be found in the following publications: - ECSS-E-ST-50, Communications, which defines the principle characteristics of communication protocols and related services for all communication layers relevant for space communication (physical- to application-layer), and their basic relationship to each other. - The handbook ECSS-E-HB-50, Communications guidelines, which provides information about specific implementation characteristics of these protocols in order to support the choice of a certain communications profile for the specific requirements of a space mission. Users of this present standard are invited to consult these documents before taking decisions on the implementation of the present one. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-50-01C; EN 16603-50-01:2014

EVS-EN 16603-50-03:2014

Space engineering - Space data links - Telemetry transfer frame protocol

This Standard contains the definition for Telemetry Transfer Frames which are fixed-length data structures, suitable for transmission at a constant frame rate on a space data channel. The Telemetry Transfer Frame provides a standardized data structure for the transmission of space-acquired data over a telemetry space data link. Usually, the source of the data is located in space and the receiver is located on the ground. However, this Standard may also be applied to space-to-space telemetry data links. Further provisions and guidance on the application of this standard can be found, respectively, in the following publications: - The higher level standard ECSS-E-ST-50, Communications, which defines the principle characteristics of communication protocols and related services for all communication layers relevant for space communication (physical- to application-layer), and their basic relationship to each other. - The handbook ECSS-E-HB-50, Communications guidelines, which provides information about specific implementation characteristics of these protocols in order to support the choice of a certain communications profile for the specific requirements of a space mission. Users of this present standard are invited to consult these documents before taking decisions on the implementation of the present one. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-50-03C; EN 16603-50-03:2014

EVS-EN 16603-50-04:2014

Space engineering - Space data links - Telecommand protocols, synchronization and channel coding

This Standard specifies the data structures and protocols for a telecommand space data link and the procedure for physical layer operation. Usually, the source of data on a telecommand space data link is located on the ground and the receiver is located in space. However, the Standard may also be used for space-to-space telecommand data links. Further provisions and guidance on the application of this standard can be found, respectively, in the following documents: - The higher level standard ECSS-E-ST-50 'Communications', which defines the principle characteristics of communication protocols and related services for all communication layers relevant for space communication (physical- to application-layer), and their basic relationship to each other. The handbook ECSS-E-HB-50 'Communications guidelines', which provides information about specific implementation characteristics of these protocols in order to support the choice of a certain communications profile for the specific requirements of a space mission. Users of this present standard are invited to consult these documents before taking decisions on the implementation of the present one. This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ECSS-E-ST-50-04C; EN 16603-50-04:2014

EVS-EN 2278:2014

Aerospace series - Steel X12CrNiMoV12-3 (1.4933) - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa - Bars - De ≤ 150 mm

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X12CrNiMoV12-3 (1.4933) 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 100 MPa Bars De ≤ 150 mm for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2278:2014

EVS-EN 3773-001:2014

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the single-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers rated from 1 A to 25 A and used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3773-001:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3773-1:2000

EVS-EN 3773-004:2014

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 004: UNC thread terminals - Product standard

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of single-pole circuit breakers, temperature compensated with a rated current from 1 A to 25 A, used in aircraft on-board circuits at a temperature between – 55 °C and 125 °C and at an altitude of 22 000 m max. These circuit breakers are operated by a push-pull type single push button (actuator), with delayed action "trip-free" tripping. They will continue to function up to the short-circuit current.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3773-004:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3773-4:2000

EVS-EN 3774-001:2014

Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A - Part 001: Technical specification

This European Standard specifies the three-pole temperature compensated circuit breakers, rated from 1 A to 25 A used in aircraft on-board circuits. It describes specific environmental, electrical and mechanical characteristics and the stringency of tests to be applied according to test methods of EN 3841-100. These circuit breakers are intended for use in aircraft with electrical supplies in accordance with EN 2282.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3774-001:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3774-001:2000

EVS-EN 6059-504:2014

Aerospace series - Electrical cables, installation - Protection sleeves - Test methods - Part 504: Temperature rise within a loom due to self-heating when protected by a sleeve

This European Standard specifies methods of assessing the behaviour and temperature increase of cable loom when fitted with protection sleeves or conduits subject to normal and fault currents. It shall be used together with EN 6059-100.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 6059-504:2014

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 13001-3-3:2014

Cranes - General design - Part 3-3: Limit states and proof of competence of wheel/rail contacts

This European Standard is to be used together with EN 13001 1 and EN 13001 2 and as such they specify general conditions, requirements and methods to prevent mechanical hazards of wheel/rail contacts of cranes by design and theoretical verification. This European Standard covers requirements for steel and cast iron wheels and is applicable for metallic wheel/rail contacts only. Roller bearings are not in the scope of this European Standard. Exceeding the limits of strength is a significant hazardous situation and hazardous event that could result in risks to persons during normal use and foreseeable misuse. Clause 5 to Clause 6 of this European Standard are necessary to reduce or eliminate the risks associated with this hazard. This European Standard is applicable to cranes, which are manufactured after the date of approval of this European Standard by CEN, and serves as a reference base for product standards of particular crane types. This European Standard is for design purposes only and should not be seen as a guarantee of actual performance. EN 13001-3-3 deals only with limit state method in accordance with EN 13001-1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13001-3-3:2014

EVS-EN 1570-1:2011+A1:2014

Tõstelavade ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Kuni kahte liikumatut vastuvõtuplatvormi teenindavad tõstelavad
Safety requirements for lifting tables - Part 1: Lifting tables serving up to two fixed landings

1.1 This European Standard specifies the safety requirements for industrial lifting tables for raising and/or lowering goods and the operator(s): - where the lifting table does not pass a fixed landing; - serving not more than 2 fixed landings. 1.2 This

European Standard deals with all significant hazards pertinent to lifting tables when they are used as intended by the operating instructions and under the conditions foreseen (including foreseeable misuse) with the operating instructions (see Clause 4). This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce the risks arising from the significant hazards. 1.3 Both power operated and manually operated lifting tables are included whether stationary or mobile. 1.4 This European Standard does not apply to the following equipment: - lifting tables, serving more than 2 fixed landings of a building, for lifting goods with a vertical travel speed not exceeding 0,15 m/s (EN 1570-2); - lifting tables, serving more than 2 fixed landings of a building for lifting operators, with a vertical travel speed not exceeding 0,15 m/s (EN 1570-3); - lifting tables carrying operators and installed in full enclosures (EN 1570-3); - permanently and temporarily installed lifting tables, serving specific levels of a building for lifting operators, with a vertical travel speed exceeding 0,15 m/s (EN 81-1 and EN 81-2); - lifting tables with flat or toothed belts lifting systems for the carrying of operators; - lifting tables whose vertical travel speed exceeds 0,15 m/s (unless safe by position and non person carrying); - power operated lifting platforms for persons with impaired mobility (EN 81-41); - mobile lifting tables for airport ground support equipment (EN 1915-2 and EN 12312 1); - lifting tables which are designed as part of a lift according to Directive (95/16/EC); - lifting tables used on ships; - mobile elevating work platforms (EN 280); - static elevating work platforms; - vehicle lifts for maintenance (EN 1493); - mobile lifting tables used for fire fighting (EN 1777); - mobile lifting tables used as fork lift trucks and order pickers; - mobile lifting tables with a horizontal travelling speed of more than 1,6 m/s; - rail dependent storage and retrieval equipment (EN 528); - theatre stage lifts intended to move performers; - scissor lift pallet trucks (EN ISO 3691 5); - suspended lifting tables; - lifting tables operated by pushing chains. 1.5 This standard does not establish the additional requirements for: - electromagnetic compatibility; - operation in severe conditions (e.g. extreme climates, freezer applications, strong magnetic fields); - operation subject to special rules (e.g. potentially explosive atmospheres, mines); - handling of loads, the nature of which could lead to dangerous situations (e.g. molten metal, acids, radiating materials, especially brittle loads); - hazards occurring during construction, transportation and disposal; - equipment installed on the load platform or replacing it; - integration into systems or other machines, control from more than two control stations, etc.; - cable-less controls; - lifting tables where the hydraulic pressure is derived directly from gas pressure; - the power supply to the lifting table by internal combustion engine.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1570-1:2011+A1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1570-1:2011

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 14417:2014

Geosynthetic barriers - Test method for the determination of the influence of wetting-drying cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers

This Technical Specification describes an index test to determine the influence ratio of wetting-drying cycles on the flux through saturated clay geosynthetic barrier specimens. This test method is applicable to GBR-C products with no additional sealing layers attached.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14417:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 14417:2005

CEN/TS 14418:2014

Geosynthetic Barriers - Test method for the determination of the influence of freezing-thawing cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers

This Technical Specification describes an index test to determine the influence ratio of freezing-thawing cycles on the flux through saturated clay geosynthetic barriers. This test method is applicable to GBR-C products with no additional sealing layers attached.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14418:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 14418:2005

EVS-EN ISO 105-B02:2014

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-B02:2014; EN ISO 105-B02:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 105-B02:2013

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 16707:2014

Foodstuffs - Methods of analysis for the detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products - Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based screening strategies

This Technical Specification describes screening strategies for the detection of genetically modified (GM) DNA in food products by means of PCR methods. The strategies have been established for food matrices, but it can also be applied to other matrices (e.g. feed, seed and samples from field grown plants). Detection of GM DNA is based on PCR methods targeting segments of transgenic DNA sequences (genetic elements, genetic constructs or insertion sites of transgenes). Various combinations of

these PCR methods are involved in screening strategies. The methods are applied simultaneously or hierarchically. The general strategy is based on the matrix approach. Examples for the implementation and application of this approach are described. In order to ensure reliable analytical results, the document also provides guidelines for the validation of the performance criteria of qualitative PCR methods applied in screening approaches.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 16707:2014

CWA 16814:2014

Nutritionally correct low-cost food for people at risk of poverty - General, specific requirements and labelling of CHANCE food

This document specifies the general, specific requirements and labelling criteria of CHANCE food. It provides specific (as described below) requirements relevant to raw and functional ingredients, food design and formulation, production process, packaging design and analytical approach for fruit, vegetables and animal origin based CHANCE food and ready-to-eat CHANCE pizza. Moreover, it provides general labelling requirements for CHANCE food. NOTE Together with the labelling requirements indicated in this document, CHANCE food satisfies also all relevant EU and National labelling regulations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 16814:2014

EVS-EN 13805:2014

Foodstuffs - Determination of trace elements - Pressure digestion

This European Standard specifies a method for the pressure digestion of foodstuffs intended for the determination of elements. This method has been collaboratively tested in combination with atomic absorption (flame, electrothermal (ET), hydride, cold-vapour) techniques and ICP-MS. Other techniques such as e.g. ICP-OES, voltammetry or atomic fluorescence can be used in combination with this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13805:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13805:2002

EVS-EN 1672-1:2014

Food processing machinery - Basic concepts - Part 1: Safety requirements

This European Standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to commercial and industrial food processing machines as defined in Clause 3 when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events that occur during transport, assembly and installation, commissioning, setting, teaching, programming, process changeover, operation, cleaning, fault finding and maintenance. This European Standard deals with those risks which occur commonly in food processing machines and for which common technical requirements can be set which can be applied at all (or most) machines which have that particular hazard. Exclusions: This European Standard is not applicable to the following machines: - food processing machines intended for domestic use; - food processing machines covered by the machine-specific standards listed in Annex C; - packaging machines; - machines used in the agricultural and animal rearing sectors. This European Standard does not deal with the hygiene risks to the consumer of the food product handled in the food processing machine. These risks are dealt with in EN 1672 2:2005+A1:2009. This European Standard is not applicable to food processing machines that were manufactured before the date of its publication as a European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1672-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 12228-2:2014

Determination of individual and total sterols contents - Gas chromatographic method - Part 2: Olive and olive pomace oils (ISO 12228:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12228-2:2014; EN ISO 12228-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12228:2003

EVS-EN ISO 3493:2014

Vanilla - Vocabulary (ISO 3493:2014)

ISO 3493:2014 defines the most commonly used terms relating to vanilla. It is applicable to the following species of vanilla plants: Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames, syn. Vanilla planifolia Andrews, commercially known under various names associated with the geographical origin, such as Bourbon, Indonesia and Mexico; Vanilla tahitensis J.W. Moore; certain forms obtained from seeds, possibly hybrids, of Vanilla fragrans (Salisbury) Ames. It is not applicable to Vanilla pompona Schiede (Antilles vanilla).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3493:2014; EN ISO 3493:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3493:2008

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12547:2014

Tsentrifuugid. Üldised ohutusnõuded
Centrifuges - Common safety requirements

1.1 This European Standard applies to centrifuges for the separation or change in concentration of mixtures of liquids and solids. It gives requirements to minimize the risks caused by the significant hazards arising during the operation of centrifuges as specified in 1.2. 1.2 This European Standard gives requirements for minimizing the risks caused by the following hazards: - mechanical hazards common to all types of centrifuges, except those specified in 1.3; - ergonomical hazards; - thermal hazards; - electrical hazards; - noise. 1.3 Types of centrifuges and hazards excluded 1.3.1 Types of centrifuges excluded: - centrifuges with a kinetic energy of rotation less than 200 J; - centrifuges for household use; - centrifuges for laboratory use according to EN 61010 2 020; - centrifuges for forming, i.e. centrifugal hot metal casting machines. 1.3.2 Hazards excluded This European Standard does not deal explicitly with the hazards listed below. NOTE 1 In cases, where such hazards might occur and could become relevant for the construction of the centrifuge, use specific standards for this hazard or make a risk analysis. - hazards caused by overpressure or negative pressure inside the centrifuge housing; - hazards specific to processing radioactive products; - hazards specific to microbiological processing - including viral and parasitic hazards; - hazards from processing corrosive and/or erosive materials; - hazards from processes involving flammable or explosive substances; - hazards caused by leakage of hazardous substances; - hazards caused by unsuitable hygienic design for applications involving food products; - inherent chemical hazards of process materials and/or service media and their biological effects on exposed persons; NOTE 2 Inherently hazardous substances include toxic, carcinogenic and flammable substances for example. Other substances may be hazardous because of their condition in the centrifuge, i.e. temperature, velocity and vapour pressure. - hazards due to construction materials; Materials used in the construction of centrifuges should not be hazardous in the condition in which they are used. - centrifuges subject to application specific standards (e.g. EN 12505). NOTE 3 The design of centrifuges covered by EN 12547 varies to the extent that additional hazards may exist that are not covered by the requirements of this standard and is not excluded above. The manufacturer is responsible for providing suitable measures to deal with these hazards as part of a general risk assessment for the machine. Such measures are outside the scope of this standard and the direct responsibility of the manufacturer. 1.3.3 This European Standard gives guidance on the selection of performance levels according to EN ISO 13849 1:2008, but does not identify performance levels for specific applications. 1.4 This European Standard is not applicable to centrifuges which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12547:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12547:1999+A1:2009

EVS-EN 73:2014

Puidukaitsevahendid. Töödeldud puidu kiirendatud vanandamine enne bioloogilist katsetamist. Aurustus-vanandamisprotseduur
Wood preservatives - Accelerated ageing of treated wood prior to biological testing - Evaporative ageing procedure

This European Standard specifies an evaporative ageing procedure, applicable to test specimens of wood which have been previously treated with a wood preservative, in order to evaluate any loss of effectiveness when these test specimens are subsequently subjected to biological tests.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 73:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 73:1999

EVS-EN ISO 17516:2014

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO 17516:2014)

Develop an International Standard identifying objectionable microorganisms and setting microbial limits for cosmetics considering current safety and quality standards

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17516:2014; EN ISO 17516:2014

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TR 15367-1:2014

Petroleum products - Guidelines for good housekeeping - Part 1: Automotive diesel fuels

This document provides general guidance on diesel fuel housekeeping. It does not pre-empt national or local regulations but addresses the issues of contamination by water, sediment, inorganic contaminants, or microbial growth that may occur in the supply chain during manufacture, blending, storage and transportation. It does not address contamination by other fuel products nor does it address possible contamination by water or sediment that may occur on-board vehicles. An informative note on vehicle factors is presented in Annex A, however

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15367-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TR 15367-1:2007

EVS-EN 14214:2012+A1:2014/AC:2014

Vedelad naftasaadused. Rasvhapete metüülestrid (FAME) diiselmootoritele või kütteseadmetele. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid
Liquid petroleum products - Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating applications - Requirements and test methods

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14214:2012+A1:2014/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14214:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 16507:2014

Railway applications - Ground based service - Diesel refuelling equipment

This European Standard specifies interface requirements on vehicles and at designated fuelling points for diesel refuelling equipment for any railway vehicle fitted with a diesel power unit(s). This European Standard is written for refuelling railway vehicles with fuels that are compliant with Directive 2009/30/EC. This European Standard is not applicable to mobile or temporary refuelling points.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16507:2014

EVS-EN ISO 16960:2014

Natural gas - Determination of sulfur compounds - Determination of total sulfur by oxidative microcoulometry method (ISO 16960:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 16960:2014; EN ISO 16960:2014

EVS-EN ISO 17225-1:2014

Tahked biokütused. Kütuste spetsifikatsioonid ja klassid. Osa 1: Üldised nõuded
Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 17225-1:2014)

SSee standardi ISO 17225 osa määratleb kütuse kvaliteedi klassid ja spetsifikatsioonid töötlemata ja töödeldud tahketele biokütustele, mis pärinevad: a) metsandusest; b) põllumajandusest ja aiandusest; c) vesiviljelusest. Keemiliselt töödeldud materjal ei tohi sisaldada halogeenseid orgaanilisi ühendeid või raskeid metalle kõrgemal tasemel kui tüüpilises puhtas materjalis (vt lisa B) või kõrgemal kui tüüpilised päritolumaa väärtused. MÄRKUS Toorete ja töödeldud materjalide hulka kuuluvad puidupõhine, rohtne, puuviljade, veetaimede biomass ja biolagunevad jäätmed, mis pärinevad eespool loetletud sektoritest.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17225-1:2014; EN ISO 17225-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14961-1:2010

77 METALLURGIA

CEN/TR 16749:2014

Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Classification of Defects and Imperfections in High Pressure, Low Pressure and Gravity Die Cast Products

This Technical Report specifies the classification of the defects and imperfections may be present in cast products manufactured by high pressure, low pressure and gravity die casting of aluminium alloys.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 16749:2014

EVS-EN 1559-2:2014

Founding - Technical conditions of delivery - Part 2: Additional requirements for steel castings

This part of EN 1559 specifies the additional technical delivery conditions for steel castings unless other conditions have been agreed at the time of enquiry and order. This European Standard is also applicable to nickel and cobalt alloy castings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1559-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1559-2:2000

EVS-EN ISO 4490:2014

Metallic powders - Determination of flow rate by means of a calibrated funnel (Hall flowmeter) (ISO 4490:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the flow rate of metallic powders, including powders for hard metals, by means of a calibrated funnel (Hall flowmeter). The method is applicable only to powders which flow freely through the specified test orifice.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4490:2014; EN ISO 4490:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4490:2008

EVS-EN ISO 6506-1:2014

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2014)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies the method for the Brinell hardness test for metallic materials. It is applicable to both fixed location and portable hardness testing machines. For some specific materials and/or products, particular International Standards exist (e.g. ISO 4498) and make reference to this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-1:2014; EN ISO 6506-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6506-1:2006

EVS-EN ISO 6506-2:2014

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines (ISO 6506-2:2014)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies methods of direct and indirect verification of testing machines used for determining Brinell hardness in accordance with ISO 6506-1, and also specifies when these two types of verification has to be performed. The direct verification involves checking that individual machine performance parameters fall within specified limits whereas the indirect verification utilizes hardness measurements of reference blocks, calibrated in accordance with ISO 6506-3, to check the machine's overall performance. If a testing machine is also to be used for other methods of hardness testing, it has to be verified independently for each method.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-2:2014; EN ISO 6506-2:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6506-2:2006

EVS-EN ISO 6506-3:2014

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks (ISO 6506-3:2014)

This part of ISO 6506 specifies a method for the calibration of reference blocks to be used in the indirect verification of Brinell hardness testing machines as described in ISO 6506-2. The procedures necessary to ensure metrological traceability of the calibration machine are also specified.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-3:2014; EN ISO 6506-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6506-3:2006

EVS-EN ISO 6506-4:2014

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 4: Table of hardness values (ISO 6506-4:2014)

This part of ISO 6506 gives a table of the Brinell hardness values for use in tests on flat surfaces.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-4:2014; EN ISO 6506-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6506-4:2006

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 11357-4:2014

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 4: Determination of specific heat capacity (ISO 11357-4:2014)

This part of ISO 11357 specifies methods for determining the specific heat capacity of plastics by differential scanning calorimetry.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN ISO 11357-4:2014; ISO 11357-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11357-4:2013

EVS-EN ISO 15512:2014

Plastics - Determination of water content (ISO 15512:2014)

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the water content of plastics in the form of powder, granules, and finished articles. These methods do not test for water absorption (kinetics and equilibrium) of plastics as measured by ISO 62.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15512:2014; EN ISO 15512:2014

Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15512:2009

EVS-EN ISO 19066-1:2014

Plastics - Methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications (ISO 19066-1:2014)

This part of ISO 19066 establishes a system of designation for methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrilebutadiene-styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials, which can be used as the basis for specifications. The types of MABS plastic are differentiated from each other by a classification system based on appropriate levels of the designatory properties a) Vicat softening temperature, b) melt volume-flow rate, c) Charpy notched impact strength, and d) tensile modulus, and on information about composition, intended application and/or method of processing, important properties, additives, colorants, fillers, and reinforcing materials.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 19066-1:2014; EN ISO 19066-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10366-1:2003

EVS-EN ISO 2440:2000/A2:2014

Flexible and rigid cellular polymeric materials - Accelerated ageing tests - Amendment 2 (ISO 2440:1997/AMD 2:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2440:1997/Amd 2:2014; EN ISO 2440:1999/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2440:2000

EVS-EN ISO 3167:2014

Plastics - Multipurpose test specimens (ISO 3167:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements relating to multipurpose test specimens for plastic moulding materials intended for processing by injection or direct compression moulding.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3167:2014; EN ISO 3167:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 3167:2003

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases (ISO 5359:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements for low-pressure hose assemblies intended for use with the following medical gases: oxygen, nitrous oxide, medical air, helium, carbon dioxide, xenon, specified mixtures of the gases listed above, oxygen-enriched air, air for driving surgical tools, nitrogen for driving surgical tools, and for use with vacuum.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2014; EN ISO 5359:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 6806:2014

Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use in oil burners - Specification (ISO 6806:2014)

This International Standard specifies the minimum requirements for rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use in oil burners.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6806:2014; EN ISO 6806:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 6806:2000

EVS-EN ISO 844:2014

Rigid cellular plastics - Determination of compression properties (ISO 844:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method of determining: a) the compressive strength and corresponding relative deformation, or b) the compressive stress at 10 % relative deformation, and c) when desired, the compressive modulus of rigid cellular plastics. There are two procedures: Procedure A employs crosshead motion for determination of compressive properties. Procedure A is intended to be used when compressive stress at 10 % relative deformation has to be determined. Procedure B employs strain measuring devices mounted on the specimen (contact extensometer) or similar device which measures directly sample deformation. Procedure B is intended to be used when compressive modulus has to be determined.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 844:2014; EN ISO 844:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 844:2010

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 2758:2014
Paper - Determination of bursting strength (ISO 2758:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for measuring the bursting strength of paper submitted to increasing hydraulic pressure. It is applicable to paper having bursting strengths within the range 70 kPa to 1 400 kPa. It is not intended to be used for the components (such as fluting medium or linerboard) of a combined board, for which the method given in ISO 2759[1] is more suitable. In the absence of any commercial agreement as to which method should be used for testing the material, materials with bursting strengths below 600 kPa should be tested according to this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2758:2014; EN ISO 2758:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2758:2003

EVS-EN ISO 2759:2014
Board - Determination of bursting strength (ISO 2759:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for measuring the bursting strength of board submitted to increasing hydraulic pressure. It is applicable to all types of board (including corrugated and solid fibreboard) having bursting strengths within the range 350 kPa to 5 500 kPa. It is also applicable to papers or boards having bursting strengths as low as 250 kPa if the paper or board is to be used to prepare a material of higher bursting strength, such as corrugated board. In such cases, the measurements will not necessarily have the accuracy or precision stated for this method and it is necessary to include a note in the test report stating that the test gave results that were below the minimum value required by the method. In the absence of any commercial agreement as to which method should be used for materials with bursting strengths between 350 kPa and 1 400 kPa, all materials with bursting strengths below 600 kPa, except components of solid and corrugated fibreboard, should be tested by ISO 2758 and the remainder by this International Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2759:2014; EN ISO 2759:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2759:2003

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 13803:2014
Paints and varnishes - Determination of haze on paint films at 20 degrees (ISO 13803:2014)

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the haze of coatings. The method is suitable for the haze measurement of non-textures coatings on plane, opaque substrates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13803:2014; EN ISO 13803:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 13803:2004

EVS-EN ISO 17463:2014
Paints and varnishes - Guidelines for the determination of anticorrosive properties of organic coatings by accelerated cyclic electrochemical technique (ISO 17463:2014)

This part of the standard provides guidelines to optimize the information obtained by means of the ACET in systems with organic protective coatings. This part of the standard treats on: - The instrumental assembly. - The execution of a ACET test and the considerations relative to the samples and electrochemical cell, test parameters and procedure. - The experimental results and the presentation of the obtained information. The recommendations should guarantee the development of the ACET technique and the obtaining of the information so that these could be used to study the protective quality of the systems tested system. Guidelines on how interpreting the results are not provided.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17463:2014; EN ISO 17463:2014

EVS-EN ISO 2813:2014
Paints and varnishes - Determination of gloss value at 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees (ISO 2813:2014)

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the gloss of coatings using the three geometries of 20°, 60° or 85°. The method is suitable for the gloss measurement of non-textured coatings on plane, opaque substrates.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2813:2014; EN ISO 2813:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2813:1999

EVS-EN ISO 4618:2014
Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions (ISO 4618:2014)

This International Standard defines terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes). Terms relating to specific applications and properties are dealt with in standards concerning those applications and properties, e.g. corrosion protection, coating powders. Terms on nanotechnologies are harmonized with ISO/TS 80004-4. In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent

terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4618:2014; EN ISO 4618:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TR 81-12:2014

Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts - Basics and interpretations - Part 12: Use of EN 81-20 and EN 81-50 in specific markets

This Technical Report gives guidance to users, specifically outside Europe, in order to enable them to apply EN 81-20 and EN 81-50 so far as is reasonably practical, whilst recognising specific socio-economic needs or national legislation in their country.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 81-12:2014

EVS 875-11:2014

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

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2009

EVS-EN 1090-2:2008+A1:2011/AC:2014

Teras- ja alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide valmistamine. Osa 2: Tehnilised nõuded teraskonstruktsioonidele
Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures Part 2: Technical requirements for steel structures

Parandus standardi EVS-EN 1090-2:2008+A1:2011 eestikeelsele väljaandele.

Keel: et
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1090-2:2008+A1:2011

EVS-EN 16034:2014

Aknad, uksed ja väravad. Tootestandard, toodete omadused. Tulepüsivus ja suitsutõkestus
Pedestrian doorsets, industrial, commercial, garage doors and openable windows - Product standard, performance characteristics - Fire resisting and/or smoke control characteristics

1.1 General This European Standard identifies material independent, safety and performance requirements applicable to all fire resisting and/or smoke control products intended to be used in fire and/or smoke compartmentation and/or escape routes, which are either: — industrial, commercial and/or garage doorsets, rolling shutters or operable fabric curtains intended for the installation in areas in the reach of persons and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons, or — rolling shutters or operable fabric curtains used in retail premises which are mainly provided for the access of persons rather than vehicles or goods, or — pedestrian doorsets and/or openable windows and/or inspection hatches which are hinged or sliding, intended for the installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for persons and which are manually or power operated and: — opening and self closing as a normal mode of operation, or — normally held open but self closing in case of fire or smoke, or — normally maintained locked in the closed position (e. g. service access/inspection doorsets), and completed: — with building hardware, — with or without any side panel(s), flush over panel(s) and/or transom panel(s) (with or without glazing) and contained within a single perimeter frame for inclusion in a single aperture, — with or without any vision panel(s) in the door leaf or leave(s), — with or without any seals (e.g. for smoke control, fire resistance, draught, acoustic or weather characteristics). Product characteristics covered in EN 13241 1, EN 14351 1, prEN 14351 2 or EN 16361 will not compromise the fire resistance and/or smoke control characteristics of a fire resisting and/or smoke control product. NOTE 1 Requirements included in EN 14351-1, prEN 14351-2, EN 13241-1 or EN 16361 might be relevant for the products covered by this standard. This standard also provides indications on the product modifications not affecting the performances of the concerned products. NOTE 2 The requirements and rules for variations (regarding the direct and extended field of applications) of fire resistance and/or smoke control doorsets are given in the EN 15269 series and EN 1634-1 and EN 1634-3, supported by, e.g. EN 16035. 1.2 Exclusions This European Standard does not cover: — fixed windows, glazed side panels and/or overpanels, which are not an integral part of a doorset and/or openable window; — door assemblies produced with components from several sources where there is no single identified manufacturer or legal entity who will take responsibility for them; — operation in environments where the electromagnetic disturbances are outside the range of those specified in EN 61000 6 3; — radio operating devices fitted to doorsets and/or openable windows; where such items are fitted, the relevant ETSI standards should be applied in addition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16034:2014

EVS-EN 50174-2:2009/A2:2014

Information technology - Cabling installation - Part 2: Installation planning and practices inside buildings

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50174-2:2009/A2:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50174-2:2009

EVS-EN 62504:2014

General lighting - Light emitting diode (LED) products and related equipment - Terms and definitions

This International Standard shall be of assistance in the common understanding of terms and definitions, relevant for general lighting with LED technology. Terms included are those already available in IEC LED standards or used in manufacturer literature. It provides descriptive terms (like “LED light sources”) and measurable terms when modified from IEC 60050(845) (like “colour rendering index”). NOTE Annex A gives overviews of LED package design and systems composed of LED light sources and controlgear.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 62504:2014; IEC 62504:2014

EVS-EN ISO 10545-1:2014

Kahlid. Osa 1: Proovivõtmine ja tehnilistele tingimustele vastavuse kriteeriumid
Ceramic tiles - Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance (ISO 10545-1:2014)

This part of ISO 10545 specifies rules for batching, sampling, inspection, and acceptance/rejection of ceramic tiles.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10545-1:2014; EN ISO 10545-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10545-1:2000

EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010/AC:2014

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-717: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Liikuvad ja veetavad üksused
Low-voltage electrical installations -- Part 7-717: Requirements for special installations or locations - Mobile or transportable units (IEC 60364-7-717:2009, modified)

Parandus standardile EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010.

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: HD 60364-7-717:2010/AC:2014
Parandab dokumenti: EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010

93 RAJATISED

CEN/TS 13286-54:2014

Unbound and hydraulically bound mixtures - Part 54: Test method for the determination of frost susceptibility - Resistance to freezing and thawing of hydraulically bound mixtures

This Technical Specification specifies a test method for the determination of the resistance of a hydraulically bound mixture to the cyclic action of freezing and thawing. The method described is suitable for hydraulically bound mixtures, including hydraulically stabilised soils, in accordance with EN 14227 (all parts) and the range of strengths covered by that standard. When required, a method for determining the change in length of a hydraulically bound subject to freeze thaw is specified in Annex A (normative). When required, a method for determining the freeze thaw resistance of a hydraulically bound mixture in the presence of salt is specified in Annex B (normative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 13286-54:2014

CEN/TS 15901-15:2014

Road and airfield surface characteristics - Part 15: Procedure for determining the skid resistance of a pavement surface using a device with longitudinal controlled slip (LFCI): The IMAG

This Technical Specification describes a method only used on airports for determining the skid resistance of pavements by measurement of the longitudinal friction coefficient LFCI. The method provides a measure of the wet skid resistance properties of a bound surface by measurement of the longitudinal friction coefficient using a trailer with a standard slip ratio of 15 %. The slip ratio can be chosen between 0 % and 100 % for research application. The test tyre is dragged over a pre-wetted pavement under vertical force and constant speed conditions while the test tyre is parallel to the direction of motion. This Technical Specification covers the operation of the IMAG device. The skid resistance of a pavement is determined by friction measurements at different speeds. Tests can be performed between 40 km/h and 120 km/h but standard test speeds are 40 km/h, 65 km/h and 95 km/h. Low speed measurements asses the microtexture while high speed measurements asses the

macrotexture. The skid resistance is reported as friction measurements at these speeds and by comparison with the minimum friction level.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15901-15:2014

EVS 875-11:2014

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

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

Keel: et
Asendab dokumenti: EVS 875-11:2009

EVS-EN 16506:2014

Systems for renovation of drains and sewers - Lining with a rigidly anchored plastics inner layer (RAPL)

This European Standard specifies performance requirements and describes test methods for pipes and fittings for the renovation of underground drain and sewer systems by lining with a single rigid annulus of structural cementitious grout formed behind a plastics inner layer. This plastics layer serves as permanent formwork anchored to the grout. It is applicable to plastics inner layers and grout systems with or without steel reinforcement. This European Standard does not apply to the structural design of the lining system. NOTE Systems with multiple annuli are available, but these are controlled by patent rights and not covered by this European Standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 16506:2014

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 13138-1:2014

Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be worn

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for construction, performance, sizing, marking and information supplied by the manufacturer for swimming aids intended to assist beginners with movement through the water while learning to swim or while learning part of a swimming stroke. It also gives methods of test for verification of these requirements. This part 1 of EN 13138 applies only to devices that are designed to be worn, to be securely attached to the body and which have either inherent buoyancy or can be inflated. It only applies to Class B devices intended to introduce the user to the range of swimming strokes. It does not apply to Class A or Class C devices, to pull buoys, swim rings, lifebuoys, buoyancy aids, lifejackets or aquatic toys.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13138-1:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13138-1:2008

EVS-EN 13451-4:2014

Swimming pool equipment - Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for starting platforms

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for starting platforms in addition to the general safety requirements of EN 13451 1:2011 and should be read in conjunction with it. The requirements of this specific standard take priority over those in EN 13451-1:2011. This European Standard is applicable to manufactured starting platforms for use in competition and training in classified swimming pools as specified in EN 15288-1 and EN 15288-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13451-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13451-4:2001

ASENDATUD VÕI TÜHISTATUD EESTI STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

EVS-EN 14116:2012
Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 3493:2008
Vanilla - Vocabulary

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3493:1999; EN ISO 3493:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3493:2014

EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006
Värvid ja lakid. Terminid ja määratlused
Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4618:2006; EN ISO 4618:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4618:2014

EVS-EN ISO 8330:2008
Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies - Vocabulary

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8330:2007; EN ISO 8330:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8330:2014

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

CEN/TR 15367-1:2007
Petroleum products - Guide for good housekeeping - Part 1: Automotive diesel fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15367-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TR 15367-1:2014

EVS 875-11:2009
Vara hindamine. Osa 11: Võrdlusmeetod
Property valuation - Part 11: Sales Comparison Approach

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 875-11:2014

EVS-EN 60300-1:2004
Dependability management - Part 1: Dependability management systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60300-1:2003; EN 60300-1:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60300-1:2014

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2002
Water quality - Detection and enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria - Part 1: Membrane filtration method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9308-1:2000; EN ISO 9308-1:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2002/AC:2008

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EVS-EN ISO 10993-3:2009

Meditsiiniseadmete bioloogiline hindamine. Osa 3: Testid geenitoksiliste, kantserogeensete ja reproduktiivsete toksiinide määramiseks
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10993-3:2003; EN ISO 10993-3:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10993-3:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11978:2000

Ophtalmic optics - Contact lenses and contact lens care products - Information supplied by the manufacturer

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11978:2000; EN ISO 11978:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11978:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11979-6:2008

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 6: Shelf-life and transport stability

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11979-6:2007; EN ISO 11979-6:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11979-6:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11985:1999

Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed. Vananemine ultraviolettkiirguse ja nähtava valguse kätte jätmisel (in vitro meetod)
Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses - Ageing by exposure to UV and visible radiation (in-vitro method)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11985:1997; EN ISO 11985:1997

EVS-EN ISO 12864:1999

Oftalmiline optika. Kontaktläätsed. Valguse hajumise kindlaksmääramine
Ophthalmic optics - Contact lenses - Determination of scattered light

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12864:1997; EN ISO 12864:1997

EVS-EN ISO 12870:2012

Oftalmiline optika. Prilliraamid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid (ISO 12870:2012)
Ophthalmic optics - Spectacle frames - Requirements and test methods (ISO 12870:2012)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12870:2012; EN ISO 12870:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 12870:2014

EVS-EN ISO 14730:2001

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lens care products - Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 14730:2000; EN ISO 14730:2000 + AC:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 14730:2014

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008

Meditsiiniliste gaaside jaoks kasutatavad madalrõhu voolikukomplektid
Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2008; EN ISO 5359:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011
Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases - Amendment 1 (ISO 5359:2008/Amd 1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2008/Amd 1:2011; EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014

EVS-EN ISO 8598:1999
Optika ja optikariistad. Fosimeetrid
Optics and optical instruments - Focimeters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8598:1996; EN ISO 8598:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8598-1:2014

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EVS-EN 1366-1:2001
Tehnoseadmete tulepüsivuse katsed. Osa 1: Ventilatsioonikanalid
Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 1: Ducts

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1366-1:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1366-1:2014
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: prEN 1366-1

EVS-EN 14116:2012
Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 14432:2006
Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals - Product discharge and air inlet valves

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14432:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14432:2014

EVS-EN 14433:2006
Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals - Foot valves

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14433:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14433:2014

EVS-EN 1598:2011
Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Transparent welding curtains, strips and screens for arc welding processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1598:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 25980:2014

EVS-EN 353-1:2002
Kõrgelt kukkumise isikukaitsevahendid. Osa 1: Jäiga ankrunööriga juhitavad kukkumise pidurdajad
Personal protective equipment against falls from a height - Part 1: Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 353-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 353-1:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EN 353-1:2002/prA1

EVS-EN ISO 11969:1999
Vee kvaliteet. Arseeni sisalduse määramine. Aatomabsorptsioon-spektromeetriline meetod (hüdriidmeetod)
Water quality - Determination of arsenic - Atomic absorption spectrometric method (hydride technique)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11969:1996; EN ISO 11969:1996

EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2002/AC:2008
Water quality - Detection and enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria - Part 1: Membrane filtration method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 9308-1:2000/Cor 1:2007; EN ISO 9308-1:2000/AC:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 9308-1:2014

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 60300-1:2004
Dependability management - Part 1: Dependability management systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60300-1:2003; EN 60300-1:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60300-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 10664:2005
Hexalobular internal driving feature for bolts and screws

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10664:2005; EN ISO 10664:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10664:2014

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A1:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A2:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A3:2011
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A1:2011
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2009/A1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A2:2011
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2009/A2:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A3:2011
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2009/A3:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

EVS-EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013
Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13445-5:2009/A4:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

EVS-EN 14116:2012
Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 14432:2006
Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals - Product discharge and air inlet valves

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14432:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14432:2014

EVS-EN 14433:2006
Tanks for the transport of dangerous goods - Tank equipment for the transport of liquid chemicals - Foot valves

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14433:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14433:2014

EVS-EN 14901:2006
Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Epoxy coating of ductile iron fittings and accessories (heavy duty) - Requirements and test methods
Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Epoxy coating (heavy duty) of ductile iron fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14901:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14901:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6806:2000
Õlipõletites kasutatavad kummivoolikud ja voolikukomplektid. Tehnilised andmed
Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for use in oil burners - Specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6806:1992; EN ISO 6806:1995
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6806:2014

EVS-EN ISO 8330:2008
Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies - Vocabulary

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 8330:2007; EN ISO 8330:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 8330:2014

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 14612:2003
Space product assurance - Verification and approval of automatic machine wave soldering

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14612:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-07:2014

EVS-EN 14901:2006
Ductile iron pipes, fittings and accessories - Epoxy coating (heavy duty) of ductile iron fittings and accessories - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: EN 14901:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14901:2014

EVS-EN 61158-2:2010
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -- Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-2:2010; EN 61158-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-1: Data-link layer service definition - Type 1 element

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-1:2007; EN 61158-3-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-12:2010; EN 61158-3-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-13: Data-link layer service definition - Type 13 element

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-13:2007; EN 61158-3-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-14:2010; EN 61158-3-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-19: Data-link layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-19:2010; EN 61158-3-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-2:2007; EN 61158-3-2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-22:2010; EN 61158-3-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-3: Data-link layer service definition - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-3:2007; EN 61158-3-3:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-4:2007; EN 61158-3-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-10:2010; EN 61158-5-10:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-12:2010; EN 61158-5-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-13:2007; EN 61158-5-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-14:2010; EN 61158-5-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-19:2010; EN 61158-5-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2010; EN 61158-5-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition - Type 20 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-20:2010; EN 61158-5-20:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2012

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-22: Application layer service definition - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-22:2010; EN 61158-5-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-3: Application layer service definition - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-3:2010; EN 61158-5-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-4:2007; EN 61158-5-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-5: Application layer service definition - Type 5 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-5:2007; EN 61158-5-5:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-9: Application layer service definition - Type 9 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-9:2007; EN 61158-5-9:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2014

EVS-EN ISO 15614-12:2004
Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials - Welding procedure test - Part 12: Spot, seam and projection welding

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15614-12:2004; EN ISO 15614-12:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15614-12:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6103:2005
Bonded abrasive products - Permissible unbalances of grinding wheels as delivered - Static testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6103:2005; EN ISO 6103:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6103:2014

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

EVS-EN 61400-2:2006
Tuuleturbiinid. Osa 2: Väikeste tuuleturbiinide projekteerimisnõuded
Wind turbines - Part 2: Design requirements for small wind turbines

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61400-2:2006; EN 61400-2:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61400-2:2014

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EVS-EN 50272-3:2003
Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 3: Traction batteries

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50272-3:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62485-3:2014

EVS-EN 60079-1:2007

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 1: Seadme kaitse leegikindla ümbrise abil "d"
Explosive atmospheres -- Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60079-1:2007; EN 60079-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60079-1:2014

EVS-EN 60099-4:2004+A1:2008+A2:2009

Liigpingepiirikud. Osa 4: Sädamiketa metalloksiid-liigpingepiirikud vahelduvvoolusüsteemidele KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Surge arresters - Part 4: Metal-oxide surge arresters without gaps for a.c. systems CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60099-4:2004; EN 60099-4:2004

EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 22: Valgustid hädavalgustuseks
Luminaires - Part 2: Particular requirements - Section twenty-two: Luminaires for emergency lighting

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60598-2-22:1997; EN 60598-2-22:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A1:2003
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A2:2008
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/AC:2007

EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A1:2003

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 22: Valgustid hädavalgustuseks
Luminaires - Part 2: Particular requirements - Section twenty-two: Luminaires for emergency lighting

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60598-2-22:1997/A1:2002; EN 60598-2-22:1998/A1:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2014

EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/A2:2008

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 22: Valgustid hädavalgustuseks
Luminaires -- Part 2-22: Particular requirements - Luminaires for emergency lighting

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60598-2-22:1997/A2:2008; EN 60598-2-22:1998/A2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2014

EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2001/AC:2007

Valgustid. Osa 2: Erinõuded. Jagu 22: Valgustid hädavalgustuseks
Luminaires -- Part 2-22: Particular requirements - Luminaires for emergency lighting

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60598-2-22:1998/Corr:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60598-2-22:2014

EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2006

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-13: Erinõuded valgusdioodmoodulite alalis- või vahelduvvoolutoitelistele juhtimisseadistele
Lamp controlgear -- Part 2-13: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61347-2-13:2006; EN 61347-2-13:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2014
Parandatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2006/AC:2011

EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2006/AC:2011

Lampide juhtimisseadised. Osa 2-13: Erinõuded valgusdioodmoodulite alalis- või vahelduvvoolutoitelistele juhtimisseadistele

Lamp controlgear -- Part 2-13: Particular requirements for d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic controlgear for LED modules

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 61347-2-13:2006/Corr:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61347-2-13:2014

31 ELEKTROONIKA

EVS-EN 129000:2005
Generic specification: fixed RF wound inductors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 129000:1993
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 129000:2005/A1:2005

EVS-EN 129000:2005/A1:2005
Generic specification: Fixed RF wound inductors; Amendment A1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 129000:1993/A1:1995

EVS-EN 129100:2002
Sectional specification: Wirewound surface mounting inductors

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 129100:1993
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 129100:2002/A1:2005

EVS-EN 129100:2002/A1:2005
Sectional specification - Wirewound surface mounting inductors; Amendment A1

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 129100:1993/A1:1995

EVS-EN 129101:2005
Blank Detail Specification: Wirewound surface mounting inductors of assessed quality - Assessment level E

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 129101:1993+A1:1994+A2:1995

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 60870-6-503:2002
Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - Section 503: TASE.2 Services and protocol

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-503:2002; EN 60870-6-503:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60870-6-503:2014

EVS-EN 60870-6-702:2002
Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6-702: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - Functional profile for providing the Tase.2. application service in end systems

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-702:1998; EN 60870-6-702:1998
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60870-6-702:2014

EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2002
Telecontrol equipment and systems - Part 6: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations - Section 802: TASE.2 Object models

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-802:2002; EN 60870-6-802:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2002/A1:2005

EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2002/A1:2005
Telecontrol equipment and systems Part 6-802: Telecontrol protocols compatible with ISO standards and ITU-T recommendations – TASE.2 Object models

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60870-6-802:2002/A1:2005; EN 60870-6-802:2002/A1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60870-6-802:2014

EVS-EN 60876-1:2012
Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic spatial switches - Part 1: Generic specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60876-1:2012; EN 60876-1:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 60876-1:2014

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

CEN/TS 14821-1:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 1: General specifications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-1:2003

CEN/TS 14821-2:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 2: Numbering and ADP messsage header

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-2:2003

CEN/TS 14821-3:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 3: Basic information elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-3:2003

CEN/TS 14821-4:2003
Traffic and Travel information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 4: Service-independent protocols

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-4:2003

CEN/TS 14821-5:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 5: Internal services

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-5:2003

CEN/TS 14821-6:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 6: External services

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-6:2003

CEN/TS 14821-7:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 7: Performance requirements for onboard positioning

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-7:2003

CEN/TS 14821-8:2003
Traffic and Travel Information (TTI) - TTI messages via cellular networks - Part 8: GSM-specific parameters

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14821-8:2003

CLC/TR 50542:2010
Railway applications - Communication means between safety equipment and man-machine interfaces (MMI)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TR 50542-1:2014

EVS-EN 14116:2012
Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Digital interface for product recognition devices for liquid fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14116:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 14116:2012+A1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-2:2010
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -- Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-2:2010; EN 61158-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-1: Data-link layer service definition - Type 1 element

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-1:2007; EN 61158-3-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-1:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-12: Data-link layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-12:2010; EN 61158-3-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-13: Data-link layer service definition - Type 13 element

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-13:2007; EN 61158-3-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-14: Data-link layer service definition - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-14:2010; EN 61158-3-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-2: Data-link layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-2:2007; EN 61158-3-2:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-22: Data-link layer service definition - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-22:2010; EN 61158-3-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-3: Data-link layer service definition - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-3:2007; EN 61158-3-3:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-3-4:2007; EN 61158-3-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-3-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-10: Application layer service definition - Type 10 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-10:2010; EN 61158-5-10:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-10:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-12: Application layer service definition - Type 12 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-12:2010; EN 61158-5-12:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-12:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-13: Application layer service definition - Type 13 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-13:2007; EN 61158-5-13:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-13:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-14: Application layer service definition - Type 14 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-14:2010; EN 61158-5-14:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-14:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-19: Application layer service definition - Type 19 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-19:2010; EN 61158-5-19:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-19:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-2: Application layer service definition - Type 2 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-2:2010; EN 61158-5-2:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-2:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-20: Application layer service definition - Type 20 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-20:2010; EN 61158-5-20:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-20:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-22: Application layer service definition - Type 22 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-22:2010; EN 61158-5-22:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-22:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2012
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-3: Application layer service definition - Type 3 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-3:2010; EN 61158-5-3:2012
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-3:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-4:2007; EN 61158-5-4:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-4:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-5: Application layer service definition - Type 5 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-5:2007; EN 61158-5-5:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-5:2014

EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2008
Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-9: Application layer service definition - Type 9 elements

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61158-5-9:2007; EN 61158-5-9:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61158-5-9:2014

EVS-EN 61784-2:2010
Industrial communication networks - Profiles -- Part 2: Additional fieldbus profiles for real-time networks based on ISO/IEC 8802-3

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61784-2:2010; EN 61784-2:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 61784-2:2014

EVS-EN ISP 12064-1:2000
Infotehnoloogia. Rahvusvaheline standardprofiil FOD112. Avatud dokumendivorming: Pildirakendused. Lihtne dokumendistruktuur. Rastergraafilise sisu arhitektuur. Osa 1: Dokumendi rakendusprofiil (DAP)
Information technology - International Standardized Profile FOD112 - Open Document Format: Image Applications - Simple Document Structure - Raster Graphics content architecture - Part 1: Document Application Profile (DAP)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC ISP 12064-1:1995; EN ISP 12064-1:1998

45 RAUDTEETEHNIKA

CLC/TR 50542:2010
Railway applications - Communication means between safety equipment and man-machine interfaces (MMI)

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TR 50542-1:2014

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

EVS-EN 62288:2008
Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Presentation of navigation-related information on shipborne navigational displays - General requirements, methods of testing and required test results

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62288:2008; EN 62288:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 62288:2014

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

EVS-EN 14091:2002
Space products assurance - Thermal vacuum outgassing test for the screening of space materials

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14091:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-02:2014

EVS-EN 14098:2002
Space product assurance - Thermal cycling test for the screening of space materials and processes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14098:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-04:2014

EVS-EN 14607-1:2004
Space engineering - Mechanical - Part 1: Thermal control

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14607-1:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16603-31:2014

EVS-EN 14612:2003
Space product assurance - Verification and approval of automatic machine wave soldering

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14612:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 16602-70-07:2014

EVS-EN 3773-1:2000
Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65In/1 000 A max. - Part 001: Technical specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3773-001:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3773-001:2014

EVS-EN 3773-4:2000
Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, single-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 1 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65 In/1 000 A max. - Part 004: UNC thread terminals - Product standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3773-004:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3773-004:2014

EVS-EN 3774-001:2000
Aerospace series - Circuit breakers, three-pole, temperature compensated, rated currents 2 A to 25 A, switching capacity 65 In - Part 001: Technical specificaiton

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3774-001:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 3774-001:2014

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

EVS-EN 1570-1:2011
Tõstelavade ohutusnõuded. Osa 1: Kuni kahte liikumatut vastuvõtuplatvormi teenindavad tõstelavad
Safety requirements for lifting tables - Part 1: Lifting tables serving up to two fixed landings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1570-1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1570-1:2011+A1:2014

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TS 14417:2005
Geosynthetic barriers - Test method for the determination of the influence of wetting-drying cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14417:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 14417:2014

CEN/TS 14418:2005
Geosynthetic barriers - Test method for the determination of the influence of freezing-thawing cycles on the permeability of clay geosynthetic barriers

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 14418:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TS 14418:2014

EVS-EN ISO 105-B02:2013
Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa B02: Värvipüsivus tehisvalguse toimele: Katse ksenoonkaarlambiga
Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 105-B02:2013; EN ISO 105-B02:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 105-B02:2014

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 13805:2002
Toiduained. Raskemetallide määramine. Rõhuall mineraliseerimine
Foodsuffs - Determination of trace elements - Pressure digestion

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13805:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13805:2014

EVS-EN ISO 3493:2008
Vanilla - Vocabulary

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3493:1999; EN ISO 3493:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 3493:2014

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN 12547:1999+A1:2009
Tsentrifuugid. Üldised ohutusnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST
Centrifuges - Common safety requirements CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 12547:1999+A1:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 12547:2014

EVS-EN 73:1999
Puidukaitsevahendid. Töödeldud puidu kiirendatud vanandamine enne bioloogilist katsetamist. Aurustus-vanandamisprotseduur

Wood preservatives - Accelerated ageing of treated wood prior to biological testing - Evaporative ageing procedure

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 73:1988+AC:1992
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 73:2014

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

CEN/TR 15367-1:2007

Petroleum products - Guide for good housekeeping - Part 1: Automotive diesel fuels

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TR 15367-1:2007
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CEN/TR 15367-1:2014

CWA 15145:2004

Automotive fuels - Water in diesel fuel emulsions for use in internal combustion engines - Requirements and test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CWA 15145:2004

EVS-EN 14961-1:2010

Tahked biokütused. Kütuste spetsifikatsioon ja klassid. Osa 1: Üldised nõuded
Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements

Keel: en, et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14961-1:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 17225-1:2014

77 METALLURGIA

EVS-EN 1559-2:2000

Founding - Technical conditions of delivery - Part 2: Additional requirements for steel castings

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1559-2:2000
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 1559-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 3326:2013

Hardmetals - Determination of (the magnetization) coercivity (ISO 3326:2013)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 3326:2013; EN ISO 3326:2013

EVS-EN ISO 4490:2008

Metallic powders - Determination of flow time by means of a calibrated funnel (Hall flowmeter)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4490:2008; EN ISO 4490:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4490:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6506-1:2006

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 1: Test method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-1:2005; EN ISO 6506-1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6506-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6506-2:2006

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-2:2005; EN ISO 6506-2:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6506-2:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6506-3:2006

Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-3:2005; EN ISO 6506-3:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6506-3:2014

EVS-EN ISO 6506-4:2006
Metallic materials - Brinell hardness test - Part 4: Table of hardness values

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 6506-4:2005; EN ISO 6506-4:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 6506-4:2014

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 10366-1:2003
Plastid. Metüülmetakrülaat-akrülonitriil-butadieenstüreenkopolümeerist (MABS) vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalid. Osa 1: Plastid ja alus tehniliste andmete jaoks
Plastics - Methyl methacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10366-1:2002; EN ISO 10366-1:2002
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 19066-1:2014

EVS-EN ISO 11357-4:2013
Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 4: Determination of specific heat capacity (ISO 11357-4:2005)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11357-4:2005; EN ISO 11357-4:2013
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 11357-4:2014

EVS-EN ISO 15512:2009
Plastics - Determination of water content

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 15512:2008; EN ISO 15512:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 15512:2014

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008
Meditsiiniliste gaaside jaoks kasutatavad madalrõhu voolikukomplektid
Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2008; EN ISO 5359:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014
Muudetud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011

EVS-EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011
Low-pressure hose assemblies for use with medical gases - Amendment 1 (ISO 5359:2008/Amd 1:2011)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 5359:2008/Amd 1:2011; EN ISO 5359:2008/A1:2011
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 5359:2014

EVS-EN ISO 844:2010
Rigid cellular plastics - Determination of compression properties

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 844:2007; EN ISO 844:2009
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 844:2014

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

EVS-EN ISO 2758:2003
Paper - Determination of bursting strength

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2758; EN ISO 2758:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2758:2014

EVS-EN ISO 2759:2003
Board - Determination of bursting strength

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2759:2001; EN ISO 2759:2003
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2759:2014

87 VÄRVIDE JA VÄRVAINETE TÖÖSTUS

EVS-EN ISO 13803:2004
Paints and varnishes - Determination of reflection haze on paint films at 20 degrees

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13803:2000; EN ISO 13803:2004
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 13803:2014

EVS-EN ISO 2813:1999
Paints and varnishes - Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paints films at 20°, 60° and 85°

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 2813:1994+Corr 1:1997; EN ISO 2813:1999
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 2813:2014

EVS-EN ISO 4618:2006
Värvid ja lakid. Terminid ja määratlused
Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4618:2006; EN ISO 4618:2006
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 4618:2014

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

CEN/TS 13381-1:2005
Test methods for determining the contribution to the fire resistance of structural members - Part 1: Horizontal protective membranes

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 13381-1:2005
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13381-1:2014

EVS-EN 13383-2:2013
Kindlustusehitistes kasutatavad täitematerjalid. Osa 2: Katsemeetodid
Armourstone - Part 2: Test methods

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13383-2:2013

EVS-EN ISO 10545-1:2000
Kahlid. Osa 1: Proovivõtmine ja tehnilistele tingimustele vastavuse kriteeriumid
Ceramic tiles - Part 1: Sampling and basis for acceptance

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 10545-1:1995; EN ISO 10545-1:1997
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN ISO 10545-1:2014

93 RAJATISED

CLC/TR 50542:2010
Railway applications - Communication means between safety equipment and man-machine interfaces (MMI)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: CLC/TR 50542:2010
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: CLC/TR 50542-1:2014

EVS 875-11:2009
Vara hindamine. Osa 11: Võrdlusmeetod
Property valuation - Part 11: Sales Comparison Approach

Keel: et
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS 875-11:2014

97 OLME. MEELELAHUTUS. SPORT

EVS-EN 13138-1:2008

Ujuvvahendid ujumise õpetamiseks. Osa 1: Kantavate ujuvvahendite ohutusnõuded ja katsemeetodid
Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be worn

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13138-1:2008
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13138-1:2014

EVS-EN 13451-4:2001

Swimming pool equipment - Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for starting platforms

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 13451-4:2001
Asendatud järgmise dokumendiga: EVS-EN 13451-4:2014

STANDARDIKAVANDITE ARVAMUSKÜSITLUS

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

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

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

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

01 ÜLDKÜSIMUSED. TERMINOLOOGIA. STANDARDIMINE. DOKUMENTATSIOON

FprEN ISO 11074
Soil quality - Vocabulary (ISO/FDIS 11074:2014)

This International Standard defines a list of terms used in the preparation of the standards in the field of soil quality. The terms are classified under the following main headings: — general terms (terms relating to soil, soil materials, land, and sites); — description of soil (soil characteristics, soil water, properties of soils and substances, processes in soil, contamination, pollution, background content); — sampling (general terms, sample types/sampling type, sampling stages, execution of sampling, quality control samples, sample pretreatment); — terms relating to the assessment of soils (quality, assessment of soil and sites with respect to risk, hazard and exposure, soil protection); — remediation (general terms, principal remediation types, engineering-based methods, processbased treatment methods); — soil ecotoxicology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11074:2014; ISO/FDIS 11074:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 934-2
Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Part 2: Concrete admixtures - Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling

This European Standard specifies definitions and requirements for admixtures for use in concrete. It covers admixtures for plain, reinforced and prestressed concrete which are used in site mixed, ready mixed concrete and precast concrete. The performance requirements in this standard apply to admixtures used in concrete of normal consistence. They may not be applicable to admixtures intended for other types of concrete such as semi dry and earth moist mixes. Provisions governing the practical application of admixtures in the production of concrete, i.e. requirements concerning composition, mixing, placing, curing etc. of concrete containing admixtures are not part of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 934-2 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 934-2:2009+A1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO 11620
Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Raamatukogu tulemusindikaatorid (ISO 11620:2014)
Information and documentation - Library performance indicators (ISO 11620:2014)

Käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit saab rakendada kõikide maade igat tüüpi raamatukogudes. Kõik tulemusindikaatorid pole siiski kõigis raamatukogudes rakendatavad. Kasutamise piirangud on loetletud iga indikaatori kirjelduses kasutusala jaotises (vt lisa B). Tulemusindikaatoreid saab kasutada ajaliseks võrdluseks ühe raamatukogu sees. Võrrelda saab ka raamatukogusid omavahel, kuid selles peab olema ettevaatlik. Raamatukogudevahelisel võrdlusel tuleb arvestada kõiki erinevusi raamatukogude kasutajaskonnas ja iseloomulikes joontes, hästi aru saama indikaatorite olemusest ja võrdlemise piiridest ning tõlgendama andmeid ettevaatusega. Standardi tulemusindikaatoritele kehtivad muudki piiranguid, mis sõltuvad kohalikest teguritest, nagu teenindatav kogukond, oodatavad teenused ja tehnilise taristu konfiguratsioon. Neid tegureid tuleb standardis käsitletud tulemusindikaatorite rakendamise tulemusi tõlgendades kindlasti arvestada. Esitatud tulemusindikaatorid ei kata kõiki raamatukoguteenuseid, tegevusi ega ressursside kasutusviise, sest vastavaid indikaatoreid pole kas selle standardi koostamise ajaks välja pakutud ega läbi proovitud või ei ole need vastanud esitatud kriteeriumidele (vt jaotis 4.2). Käsitletud tulemusindikaatorid ei kajasta kõiki võimalikke mõõtmise ja hindamise meetodeid. Siin pakutakse välja üldtunnustatud,

läbiproovitud ja avalikult kättesaadavad (st mitte erakasutuses) metoodikad ja lähenemisviisid raamatukoguteenuste tulemuslikkuse mõõtmiseks. Standardiga ei välistata nende tulemusindikaatorite kasutamist, mida standardis pole kirjeldatud. Käesolevas standardis pole esitatud tulemusindikaatoreid, mille abil saaks hinnata raamatukogu teenuste mõju üksikisikutele, teenindatavatele kogukondadele või ühiskonnale. Raamatukogu mõju hindamiseks koostatakse eraldi rahvusvaheline standard (ISO 16439). Indikaatorite nimetused on tekstis kirjutatud läbiva suure algustähega, et eristada nimetusi muust tekstist (nt Külastusi Teenindatava Kohta).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 11620:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO 11620:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27000

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturbe halduse süsteemid. Ülevaade ja sõnavara
Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management systems -- Overview and vocabulary

See standard annab ülevaate infoturbe halduse süsteemidest ning ISMS-i standardiperes kasutatavatest ühistest terminitest ja määratlustest. See standard on rakendatav igat liiki ja iga suurusega organisatsioonides (näiteks äriettevõtetes, riigiasutustes, mittetulunduslikes organisatsioonides).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27000:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 27000:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

07 MATEMAATIKA. LOODUSTEADUSED

prEN ISO 18465

Microbiology of the food chain - Quantitative analysis of emetic toxin (cereulide) using LC-MS/MS (ISO/DIS 18465:2014)

This standard describes the detection of Bacillus cereus enterotoxin in food (emetic and diarrheal toxin)

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 18465; prEN ISO 18465

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

11 TERVISEHOOLDUS

EN 1865-1:2010/FprA1

Kiirabiautodes kasutatavate patsiendi transpordi abivahendite spetsifikatsioonid. Osa 1: Üldised kanderaamisüsteemid ja patsiendi transpordivahendid
Patient handling equipment used in road ambulances - Part 1: General stretcher systems and patient handling equipment

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

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1865-1:2010/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1865-1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16128

Ophthalmic optics - Reference method for the testing of spectacle frames and sunglasses for nickel release

This document specifies a method for simulating the release of nickel from those parts of spectacle frames and sunglasses intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin in order to determine whether they release nickel at a rate greater than 0,5 µg/cm2/week.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16128
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 16677:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 16128:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 10993-6
Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation (ISO/DIS 10993-6:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10993-6:2014; prEN ISO 10993-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10993-6:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 1135-3
Transfusion equipment for medical use - Part 3: Blood-taking sets for single use (ISO/DIS 1135-3:2014)

This part of EN ISO 1135 specifies requirements for types of blood-taking sets for medical use in order to ensure functional interchangeability of transfusion equipment. It is applicable to sterilized blood-taking sets intended for single use only. The materials and the components of the sets are validated by various test methods. The manufacturer shall select appropriate test methods to comply with the requirements laid down in this part of EN ISO 1135. Secondary aims of this part of EN ISO 1135 are to provide a) specifications relating to the quality and performance of materials used in transfusion equipment; b) a unified presentation of terms and designations for such equipment. In some countries, the national pharmacopoeia or other national regulations are legally binding and take precedence over this part of EN ISO 1135.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 1135-3:2014; prEN ISO 1135-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 14801
Dentistry - Implants - Dynamic fatigue test for endosseous dental implants (ISO/DIS 14801:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14801:2014; prEN ISO 14801 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14801:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 3964
Dentistry - Coupling dimensions for handpiece connectors (ISO/DIS 3964:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 3964:2014; prEN ISO 3964 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 23964:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

13 KESKKONNA- JA TERVISEKAITSE. OHUTUS

EN ISO 12312-1:2013/prA1
Silmade ja näokaitsevahendid. Päikeseprillid ja kaitseprillid. Osa 1: Üldkasutatavad päikeseprillid
Eye and face protection - Sunglasses and related eyewear - Part 1: Sunglasses for general use (ISO 12312-1:2013/DAM 1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 12312-1:2013/DAmd 1:2014; EN ISO 12312-1:2013/prA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12312-1:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 1366-2
Fire resistance tests for service installations - Part 2: Fire dampers

This Part of EN 1366 specifies a method for determining the fire resistance of fire dampers installed in fire separating elements designed to withstand heat and the passage of fire, smoke and gases at high temperature. The Standard is used in conjunction with EN 1363-1. This standard is not suitable for testing fire dampers in suspended ceilings. This standard is not suitable for testing non-mechanical fire dampers (see prEN 1366-12).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 1366-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1366-2:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60335-2-6:2013/FprAA:2014

Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60335-2-6:2013/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60335-2-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60695-1-12:2014

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-12: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire safety engineering

This part of IEC 60695 is intended as a general guideline for IEC Product Committees and provides: • an explanation of the principles and uses of fire safety engineering; • guidance on the use of fire safety engineering in the design of electrotechnical products; • fire safety engineering terminology, and concepts; • an indication of properties, data and tests needed for input into fire safety engineering assessments; • informative references. This international standard is not intended to be a detailed technical design guide, but is intended to provide guidance for product committees on fire safety engineering methods and performance based test information needs for use in performance based designs and fire hazard assessments of electrotechnical materials, assemblies, products and systems. More detailed information on fire safety engineering is contained in the ISO/TR 13387 series of documents (see Clause 2 and [1] to [6]) and in ISO 23932. NOTE Further detailed aspects of FSE are covered in ISO 16730 [7], ISO/TS 16732 [8], ISO/TS 16733, ISO 16734 [9], ISO 16735 [10], ISO 16736 [11], ISO 16737 [12] and ISO/TR 16738. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60695-1-12:2014; IEC 60695-1-12:201X

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60695-1-20:2014

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-20: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Ignitability - General guidance

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-1-20:201X; FprEN 60695-1-20:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 11074

Soil quality - Vocabulary (ISO/FDIS 11074:2014)

This International Standard defines a list of terms used in the preparation of the standards in the field of soil quality. The terms are classified under the following main headings: — general terms (terms relating to soil, soil materials, land, and sites); — description of soil (soil characteristics, soil water, properties of soils and substances, processes in soil, contamination, pollution, background content); — sampling (general terms, sample types/sampling type, sampling stages, execution of sampling, quality control samples, sample pretreatment); — terms relating to the assessment of soils (quality, assessment of soil and sites with respect to risk, hazard and exposure, soil protection); — remediation (general terms, principal remediation types, engineering-based methods, processbased treatment methods); — soil ecotoxicology.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 11074:2014; ISO/FDIS 11074:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-7

Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

This European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-7:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14595

Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Service equipment for tanks - Pressure and vacuum breather device

This document covers the pressure and vacuum breather vent used to ensure normal tank compartment breathing. It specifies the performance requirements and the critical dimensions of the pressure and vacuum breather vent. It also specifies the tests necessary to verify compliance of the equipment with this document. The service equipment specified by this document is suitable for use with liquid petroleum products and other dangerous substances of Class 3 of ADR [1] which have a vapour pressure not exceeding 110 kPa at 50 °C and petrol, and which have no sub-classification as toxic or corrosive.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14595 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14595:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 45544-4:2014

Workplace atmospheres - Electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours - Part 4: Guide for selection, installation, use and maintenance

This part of the European Standard gives guidance on the selection, installation, use and maintenance of electrical apparatus used for the direct detection and direct concentration measurement of toxic gases and vapours in workplace atmospheres. The primary purpose of such apparatus is to measure the concentration of a toxic gas or vapour in order to provide an exposure measurement and/or detection and warning of its presence. This European Standard is applicable to apparatus whose primary purpose is to provide an indication, alarm and/or other output function to give a warning of the presence of a toxic gas or vapour in the atmosphere and in some cases to initiate automatic or manual protective actions. It is applicable to apparatus in which the sensor automatically generates an electrical signal when gas is present. This European Standard is not applicable, but may provide useful information, for apparatus: — used for the measurement of oxygen; — used only in laboratories for analysis or measurement; — used only for process measurement purposes; — used in car parks or tunnels; — used in the domestic environment; — used in environmental air pollution monitoring; — used for the measurement of combustible gases and vapours related to the risk of explosion. It also does not apply to open-path (line of sight) area monitors. For apparatus used for sensing the presence of multiple gases this standard applies only to the detection of toxic gas or vapour.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 45544-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 45544-4:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 14644-14

Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments - Part 14: Assessment of suitability for use of equipment by airborne particle concentration (ISO/DIS 14644-14)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 14644-14:2014; prEN ISO 14644-14

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 15009

Soil quality - Gas chromatographic determination of the content of volatile aromatic hydrocarbons, naphthalene and volatile halogenated hydrocarbons - Purge-and-trap method with thermal desorption (ISO/DIS 15009:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 15009:2014; prEN ISO 15009
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 15009:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 20349-1

Personal protective equipment - Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in foundries (ISO/DIS 20349-1:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for footwear protecting users against risks encountered in foundries

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20349-1:2014; prEN ISO 20349-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 20349-2

Personal protective equipment - Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding - Part 2: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in welding and allied processes (ISO/DIS 20349-2:2014)

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for footwear protecting users against risks encountered in welding and allied process

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20349-2:2014; prEN ISO 20349-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 389-3

Acoustics - Reference zero for the calibration of audiometric equipment - Part 3: Reference equivalent threshold force levels for pure tones and bone vibrators (ISO/DIS 389-3:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 389-3; prEN ISO 389-3 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 389-3:1999

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 7027-1

Water quality - Determination of turbidity - Part 1: Quantitative methods (ISO/DIS 7027-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 7027-1; prEN ISO 7027-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 7027:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 9094

Small craft - Fire protection (ISO/DIS 9094:2014)

This International Standard defines a practical degree of fire prevention and protection intended to provide enough time for occupants to escape a fire on board small craft. It applies to all small craft of up to 24 m length of hull (LH) except for personal watercraft. Excluded from this standard is also: the design and installation of permanently installed galley stoves and heating appliances using fuels which are liquid at atmospheric pressure on small craft which are covered by ISO 14895; carbon monoxide detecting systems which are covered by ISO 12133.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9094:2014; ISO/DIS 9094:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9094-1:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9094-2:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEVS-EN 60839-11-2

Alarm and electronic security systems - Part 11-2: Electronic access control systems - Application guidelines

This part of IEC 60839 defines the minimum requirements and guidance for the installation and operation of electronic access control systems (EACS) and/or accessory equipment to meet different levels of protection. This standard includes requirements for planning, installation, commissioning, maintenance and documentation for the application of EACS installed in and around buildings and areas. The equipment functions are defined in the IEC 60839-11-1. When the EACS includes functions relating to hold-up or the detection of intruders, the requirements in standards relating to intrusion and hold-up are also applicable. This standard provides application guidelines intended to assist those responsible for establishing an EACS to ascertain the appropriate design and planning of the EACS, both in terms of levels of protection and levels of performance necessary to provide the degree of access control and protection considered appropriate for each installation. This is achieved by scaling or classifying the features of electronic access control systems related to the security functionality (e.g. recognition, access point actuation, access point monitoring, duress signaling and system self-protection) in line with the known or perceived threat conditions. This standard does not cover the methods and procedures for conducting a risk assessment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60839-11-2:2014; FprEN 60839-11-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 62676-4

Video surveillance systems for use in security applications - Part 4: Application guidelines

This part of IEC 62676 gives recommendations and requirements for the selection, planning, installation, commissioning, maintaining and testing video surveillance systems (VSS) comprising of image capture device(s), interconnection(s) and image handling device(s), for use in security applications. The objectives of this part of IEC 62676 are to: a) provide a framework to

assist customers, installers and users in establishing their requirements, b) assist specifiers and users in determining the appropriate equipment required for a given application, c) provide means of evaluating objectively the performance of the VSS.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62676-4:2014; IEC 62676-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50132-7:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

17 METROLOOGIA JA MÕÕTMINE. FÜÜSIKALISED NÄHTUSED

FprEN ISO 23771

Textile machinery - Guide to the design of textile machinery for reduction of the noise emissions (ISO/FDIS 23771:2014)

This International Standard provides technical information on the design of textile machinery with reduced noise machinery. Textile machines with a significant noise hazard are defined in ISO 11111 (all parts). This International Standard supports the technical designer with the development of low-noise textile machinery. For this purpose, the significant sources of noise of the individual types of textile machines and suitable noise control measures are described. Elements needed for the operation of the textile machine, which are, however, not part of the textile machine, are not covered by this International Standard (e.g. elements for transportation of process material, elements for provision of media).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 23771:2014; FprEN ISO 23771:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16791

Quantifying irradiance for eye-mediated non-image forming effects of light in humans

This European Standard defines metrics that can be used to evaluate and compare lighting conditions with respect to their potential to achieve non-image forming, eye-mediated effects of light in human beings. This European Standard also provides information for application in lighting practice with relevance for both the public and private domain. However, the scientific knowledge is not yet mature enough to craft specifications for lighting conditions that can achieve specific non-image forming effects in humans. Moreover, this European Standard does not give information on lighting practices related to shift work. This European Standard does not address health safety issues such as resulting from flicker, photobiological safety or the effects of non-visible optical radiation (ultraviolet and infrared radiation).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16791

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO 4037-1

Röntgeni ja gamma referentskiirgus dosimeetrite ja doosikiiruse mõõteseadmete kalibreerimiseks ja nende koste määramiseks sõltuvana footoni energiast. Osa 1: Kiirguse karakteristikud ja saamismeetodid
X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosemeters and doserate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy -- Part 1: Radiation characteristics and production methods

Käesolev standardi osa kirjeldab röntgeni ja gamma referentskiirguse karakteristikuid ja saamismeetodeid kaitsetaseme dosimeetrite ja doosikiiruse mõõteseadmete kalibreerimiseks õhukerma kiiruse väärtuse vahemikus 10 µGy.h-1 kuni 10 Gy.h-1 ning nende koste määramiseks footonenergia funktsioonina. Meetodeid referentskiirguste rühma saamiseks konkreetse footonenergia vahemiku jaoks kirjeldatakse neljas peatükis, milles on määratud nende kiirguste karakteristikud. Neli referentskiirguste rühma on: a) energiavahemikus alates ligikaudu 7 keV kuni 250 keV, pidev filtreeritud röntgenkiirgus ja ameriitsium-241 gammakiirgus; b) energiavahemikus 8 keV kuni 100 keV, fluorestsentskiirgus; c) energiavahemikus 600 keV kuni 1,3 MeV, radionukliidide kiiratud gammakiirgus; d) energiavahemikus 4 MeV kuni 9 MeV, reaktorite ja kiirendite toodetud gammakiirgus. Need referentskiirgused tuleb valida tabelist 1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4037-1:1996

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

19 KATSETAMINE

FprEN 61010-2-020:2014

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2-020: Particular requirements for laboratory centrifuges

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61010-2-020:201X; FprEN 61010-2-020:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61010-2-020:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

21 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD MASINAD JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 14566
Mechanical fasteners for gypsum board systems - Definitions, requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance of mechanical fasteners made of steel, including nails, screws and staples, intended to be used for the fixing of gypsum board in accordance with EN 520, gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement in accordance with EN 15283-1 and EN 15283-2, composite panels according to EN 13950, products from secondary processing in accordance with EN 14190 and suitable ancillary products, to timber and metal, as appropriate, in building construction works. The fasteners secure the board to the framing enabling its surface to be finished by jointing or plastering to receive decoration. They can also be used for the construction of the framing and for the connection between substructure and load bearing components and for fixing boards together. This European Standard covers the following product performance characteristics: reaction to fire and flexural strength to be measured according to the corresponding European test methods. It provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard also covers the additional technical characteristics that are of importance for the use and acceptance of the products by the construction industry and the reference tests for these characteristics. This European Standard does not cover nails, screws and staples intended for use with materials other than gypsum board and the gypsum based products referred to above and their associated system components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14566
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14566:2008+A1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15048-2
Non-preloaded structural bolting assemblies - Part 2: Fitness for purpose

This European Standard specifies the technical requirements for structural bolting assemblies in order to ensure the suitability for non-preloaded bolted connections in steel structures or aluminium structures. A suitability test is specified to check the behaviour of the structural bolting assemblies. It applies to bolting assemblies specified in FprEN 15048 1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15048-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15048-2:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

23 ÜLDKASUTATAVAD HÜDRO- JA PNEUMOSÜSTEEMID JA NENDE OSAD

prEN 13807
Transportable gas cylinders - Battery vehicles - Design, manufacture, identification and testing

The scope remains identical to the published version

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13807
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13807:2004

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 1453-1
Plastics piping systems with structured-wall pipes for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes and the system

This part of EN 1453 specifies the requirements for structured-wall unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes and the system intended to be used for soil and waste discharge applications (low and high temperature) inside buildings (application area code "B") This part of EN 1453 is also applicable to structured-wall unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes, and the system intended for the following purposes: ventilating part of the pipework in association with discharge applications rainwater pipework inside building. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. This standard covers a range of nominal sizes and gives recommendations concerning colours. For external above ground application additional requirements depending on the climate should be agreed between the manufacturer and the user.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1453-1 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1453-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14595
Tanks for transport of dangerous goods - Service equipment for tanks - Pressure and vacuum breather device

This document covers the pressure and vacuum breather vent used to ensure normal tank compartment breathing. It specifies the performance requirements and the critical dimensions of the pressure and vacuum breather vent. It also specifies the tests necessary to verify compliance of the equipment with this document. The service equipment specified by this document is suitable for use with liquid petroleum products and other dangerous substances of Class 3 of ADR [1] which have a vapour pressure not exceeding 110 kPa at 50 °C and petrol, and which have no sub-classification as toxic or corrosive.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14595 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14595:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 21013-3

Cryogenic vessels - Pressure-relief accessories for cryogenic service - Part 3: Sizing and capacity determination (ISO/DIS 21013-3:2014)

This standard provides a separate calculation method for determining the contributing mass flow to be relieved resulting from each of the following specified conditions: - vacuum insulated vessels with insulation system (outer jacket + insulating material) intact under normal vacuum. Outer jacket at ambient temperature. Inner vessel at temperature of the contents at the relieving pressure; - vacuum insulated vessels with insulation system remaining in place but with loss of vacuum, or non vacuum insulated vessels with insulation system intact. Outer jacket at ambient temperature. Inner vessel at temperature of the contents at the relieving pressure; - vacuum or non vacuum insulated vessels with insulation system remaining fully or partially in place, but with loss of vacuum in the case of vacuum insulated vessels, and fire engulfment. Inner vessel at temperature of the contents at the relieving pressure; - vessels with insulation system totally lost and fire engulfment. Good engineering practice based on well established theoretical physical science shall be adopted to determine the contributing mass flow where an appropriate calculation method is not provided for an applicable condition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21013-3:2014; prEN ISO 21013-3 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13648-3:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 5801

Fans - Performance testing using standardized airways (ISO/DIS 5801:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 5801:2014; prEN ISO 5801 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 5801:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

25 TOOTMISTEHNOLOOGIA

EN 60974-10:2014/FprA1

Kaarkeevitusseadmed. Osa 10: Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse nõuded
Arc welding equipment - Part 10: Electromagnetic comppatibility (EMC) requirements

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60974-10:2014/A1:201X; EN 60974-10:2014/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60974-10:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62591:2014

Industrial communication networks - Wireless communication network and communication profiles - WirelessHART

This International Standard specifies a wireless communication network in addition to the Type 20 in IEC 61158-3-20, IEC 61158-4-20, IEC 61158-5-20, IEC 61158-6-20 and a Communication Profile CP 9/2 in addition to IEC 61784-1, CPF 9. This standard specifies the following: • Physical layer service definition and protocol specification, • Data-link layer service and protocol, • Application layer service and protocol, • Network management, • Security, • Communication profile, • Wireless procedures and • Gateway.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62591:2014; IEC 62591:201X
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62591:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62601:2014

Industrial communication networks - Wireless communication network and communication profiles - WIA-PA

This International Standard specifies the system architecture and the communication protocol of Wireless networks for Industrial Automation – Process Automation (WIA-PA) that is built on IEEE STD 802.15.4-2011.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62601:2014; IEC 62601:201X

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 18278-1 rev

Resistance welding - Weldability - Part 1: General requirements for the evaluation of weldability for resistance spot, seam and projection welding of metallic materials (ISO/FDIS 18278-1:2014)

This part of ISO 18278 specifies procedures for assessing the generic weldability for resistance welding of uncoated and coated metals. It is assumed for this and other linked standards that their application is entrusted to appropriately trained, skilled, and experienced personnel. For the quality of welded structures, the relevant part of ISO 14554 is applicable. The specification of procedures is to follow guidelines as in ISO 15609 -1The purpose of the tests are to a) compare the metallurgical weldability of different metals, b) assess the weldability of differing component designs, e.g. dimensional configuration, stack-up, projection geometry, etc., c) investigate the effect of changes in welding parameters such as welding current, weld time, electrode force or complex welding schedules including pulse welding, current stepping etc. on weldability, and/or d) compare the performance of resistance welding equipment. Precise details of the test procedure to be used will depend on which aspect of items a) to d) will be evaluated relative to the welding result obtained.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 18278-1:2014; FprEN ISO 18278-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 18278-1:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 4528

Vitreous and porcelain enamel finishes - Guide to selection of test methods for vitreous and porcelain enamelled areas of articles (ISO/FDIS 4528:2014)

This International Standard is a guide to the selection of test methods for evaluating the performance of vitreous and porcelain enamelled finishes in different applications. It references the test methods available for measuring the properties of these finishes and correlates these properties to the requirements of specific enamelled articles. It is limited for the most part to test methods that are described in ISO International/European Standards and does not provide acceptance criteria or performance limits for the properties. This International Standard applies to all enamelled articles irrespective of their basis metals.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 4528:2014; ISO/FDIS 4528:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4528:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 9692-3

Welding and allied processes - Recommendations for joint preparation - Part 3: Metal inert gas welding and tungsten inert gas welding of aluminium and its alloys (ISO/DIS 9692-3:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 9692-3:2014; prEN ISO 9692-3 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9692-3:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

27 ELEKTRI- JA SOOJUSENERGEETIKA

prEN 15316-4-3

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-3: Heat generation systems, thermal solar and photovoltaic systems

The standard (prEN 15316-4-3) specifies the: - required inputs; - calculation method; - required and resulting outputs, for heat generation systems, thermal solar systems (for space heating, domestic hot water production and the combination of both) and for photovoltaic systems applied in buildings. Within this standard 6 methods are specified each method has its own range of applicability. - Method 1, is applicable for solar domestic hot water systems characterized by EN 12976 (factory made) or EN 12977 2 (custom built). The main output of the method is the solar heat and back up heat contribution to the requested heat use. - Method 2, is applicable for systems for domestic hot water and / or space heating with components characterized by EN 12975-2 and EN12977-3 or EN12977-4 with a monthly calculation time step. The main output of the method is the solar heat and back up heat contribution to the requested heat use. - Method 3, is applicable for systems for domestic hot water and / or space heating with components characterized by EN 12975-2 with an hourly calculation time step. The main output of the method is collector loop heat supplied to the heat storage. - Method 4, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with an annual calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity. - Method 5, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with a monthly calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity. - Method 6, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with a calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity.

These three last calculation methods do not take into account: - electrical storage; - PV/thermal photovoltaic systems. Primary energy savings and CO2 savings, which can be achieved by photovoltaic systems compared to other systems, are calculated according to prEN 15603. NOTE Standards linked to the methods are listed in Annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-3:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-6:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 50583-1:2014
Photovoltaics in buildings - Part 1: Modules

This document applies to photovoltaic modules used as construction products. It focuses on the properties of these photovoltaic modules relevant to essential building requirements as specified in the European Construction Product Regulation CPR 305/2011, and the applicable electro-technical requirements as stated in the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC / or CENELEC standards. This document references international standards, technical reports and guidelines. For some applications in addition national standards (or regulations) for building products may apply in individual countries, which are not explicitly referenced here and for which harmonized European standards are not yet available. The document is addressed to manufacturers, planners, system designers, installers, testing institutes and building authorities. This document does not apply to concentrating or building-attached photovoltaic modules 1). This document addresses requirements on the PV modules in the specific ways they are intended to be mounted but not the mounting structure itself, which is within the scope of prEN 50583-2.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50583-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEN 50583-2:2014
Photovoltaics in buildings - Part 2: Systems

This document applies to photovoltaic systems that are integrated into buildings with the photovoltaic modules used as construction products. It focuses on the properties of these photovoltaic systems relevant to essential building requirements as specified in the European Construction Product Regulation CPR 89/106/EEC, and the applicable electro-technical requirements as stated in the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC / or CENELEC standards. This document references international standards, technical reports and guidelines. For some applications in addition national standards (or regulations) for building works may apply in individual countries, which are not explicitly referenced here. The document is addressed to manufacturers, planners, system designers, installers, testing institutes and building authorities. This document does not apply to concentrating or building-attached photovoltaic systems). This document addresses requirements on the BIPV systems in the specific ways they are intended to be mounted but not the BIPV modules as construction products, which is the topic of prEN 50583 1.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50583-2:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

29 ELEKTROTEHNIKA

EN 60702-1:2002/FprA1:2014
Mineraalisolatsiooniga kaablid ja nende klemmliidesed nimipingega mitte üle 750 V. Osa 1: Kaablid
Mineral insulated cables and their terminations with a rated voltage not exceeding 750 V - Part 1: Cables

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60702-1:2002/FprA1:2014; IEC 60702-1:2002/prAmd1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60702-1:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 62333-2:2006/FprA1:2014
Noise suppression sheet for digital devices and equipment - Part 2: Measuring method

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62333-2:2006/A1:201X; EN 62333-2:2006/FprA1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62333-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 62532:2011/FprA1:2014
Luminofoor-induktsioonlambid. Ohutusjuhised
Fluorescent induction lamps - Safety specifications

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62532:2011/A1:201X; EN 62532:2011/FprA1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62532:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EVS-EN 60702-2:2003/FprA1:2014

Mineral insulated cables and their terminations with a rated voltage not exceeding 750 V - Part 2: Terminations

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 60702-2:2002/FprA1:2014; IEC 60702-2:2002/A1:201X (20/1529/FDIS)
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60702-2:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60695-1-12:2014

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-12: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Fire safety engineering

This part of IEC 60695 is intended as a general guideline for IEC Product Committees and provides: • an explanation of the principles and uses of fire safety engineering; • guidance on the use of fire safety engineering in the design of electrotechnical products; • fire safety engineering terminology, and concepts; • an indication of properties, data and tests needed for input into fire safety engineering assessments; • informative references. This international standard is not intended to be a detailed technical design guide, but is intended to provide guidance for product committees on fire safety engineering methods and performance based test information needs for use in performance based designs and fire hazard assessments of electrotechnical materials, assemblies, products and systems. More detailed information on fire safety engineering is contained in the ISO/TR 13387 series of documents (see Clause 2 and [1] to [6]) and in ISO 23932. NOTE Further detailed aspects of FSE are covered in ISO 16730 [7], ISO/TS 16732 [8], ISO/TS 16733, ISO 16734 [9], ISO 16735 [10], ISO 16736 [11], ISO 16737 [12] and ISO/TR 16738. This basic safety publication is intended for use by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles laid down in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. The requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the relevant publications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60695-1-12:2014; IEC 60695-1-12:201X

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60695-1-20:2014

Fire hazard testing - Part 1-20: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products - Ignitability - General guidance

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60695-1-20:201X; FprEN 60695-1-20:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62317-13:2014

Ferrite cores - Dimensions - Part 13: PQ-cores for use in power supply applications

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62317-13:201X; FprEN 62317-13:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62317-13:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

31 ELEKTROONIKA

FprEN 62047-1:2014

Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 1: Terms and definitions

This part of IEC 62047 defines terms for micro-electromechanical devices including the process of production of such devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62047-1:2014; IEC 62047-1:201X
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62047-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

33 SIDETEHNIKA

EN 300 019-2-1 V2.2.1

Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-1: Specification of environmental tests; Storage

Update refernce list in Chapter 2 and update of new standard for testing

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 300 019-2-1 V2.2.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 099 V2.1.1

Environmental Engineering (EE); Powering of equipment in access network

To address local & remote powering, power management (alarms), safety, earthing & bonding, resistibility & EMC, environmental conditions. Liaison required with CLC TC215.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 099 V2.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 561 V1.3.2

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Liikuv maaside; Sageduskanalis laiusega 25 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz või 150 kHz töötavad pidevat või vahelduvat mähisjoone modulatsiooni kasutavad raadioseadmed; Harmoneeritud EN&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment using constant or non-constant envelope modulation operating in a channel bandwidth of 25 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz or 150 kHz; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

To revise EN 302 561 to include repeaters.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 561 V1.3.2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 636-3 V1.2.0

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 3: Network Architecture

Revision of the TS 102 636 - 3 according to ETSI TC ITS work progress; harmonization as far as possible with other standardization work and received change requests before proposing it as an EN in conformity with M/453 mandate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-3 V1.2.0

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 636-4-1 V1.2.1

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 4: Geographical addressing and forwarding for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications; Sub-part 1: Media-Independent Functionality

Revision of the TS 102 636 - 4 - 1 according to ETSI TC ITS work progress; harmonization as far as possible with other standardization work and received change requests before proposing it as an EN in conformity with M/453 mandate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-4-1 V1.2.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 636-5-1 V1.2.1

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; GeoNetworking; Part 5: Transport Protocols; Sub-part 1: Basic Transport Protocol

Revision of the TS 102 636 - 5 - 1 according to ETSI TC ITS work progress; harmonization as far as possible with other standardization work and received change requests before proposing it as an EN in conformity with M/453 mandate.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 636-5-1 V1.2.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 302 895 V1.1.1

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); Vehicular Communications; Basic Set of Applications; Local Dynamic Map (LDM)

Scoping the Local Dynamic Map standardization and developing the related technical specification

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 302 895 V1.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 303 135 V1.1.1

Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Rannikuseire, laevaliikluse juhtimise süsteemid ja sadama radarid (CS/VTS/HR); Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3 lõige 2 alusel
Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Coastal Surveillance, Vessel Traffic Services and Harbour Radars (CS/VTS/HR); Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

Harmonized EN covering essential requirementsof the art.3.2 of R&TTE directive. The standard covers radars for Coastal Surveliance, Vessel Traffic Systems, Harbour Radars normally operating in X band (from 8 GHz to 12 GHz). The work is equivalent of EN303213-6-1 because SMR radars use the same technology and frequency bands.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 303 135 V1.1.1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 60966-2-6:2014

Cable assemblies - Part 2-6: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers - Frequency range 0 MHz to 3 000 MHz, IEC 61169-24 connectors

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60966-2-6:201X; FprEN 60966-2-6:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 60966-2-6:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62209-1:2014

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (sar) for devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 mhz to 6 ghz)

This International Standard applies to any electromagnetic field (EMF) transmitting device intended to be used with the radiating part of the device in close proximity to the human head and positioned next to the ear, such as mobile phones, cordless phones, headsets etc. The frequency range is 300 MHz to 6 GHz. The objective of this standard is to specify the measurement method for demonstration of compliance with the specific absorption rate (SAR) limits for such devices.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62209-1:2014; IEC 62209-1:201X
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62209-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

35 INFOTEHNOLOOGIA. KONTORISEADMED

FprEN 62591:2014

Industrial communication networks - Wireless communication network and communication profiles - WirelessHART

This International Standard specifies a wireless communication network in addition to the Type 20 in IEC 61158-3-20, IEC 61158-4-20, IEC 61158-5-20, IEC 61158-6-20 and a Communication Profile CP 9/2 in addition to IEC 61784-1, CPF 9. This standard specifies the following: • Physical layer service definition and protocol specification, • Data-link layer service and protocol, • Application layer service and protocol, • Network management, • Security, • Communication profile, • Wireless procedures and • Gateway.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62591:2014; IEC 62591:201X
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 62591:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62601:2014

Industrial communication networks - Wireless communication network and communication profiles - WIA-PA

This International Standard specifies the system architecture and the communication protocol of Wireless networks for Industrial Automation – Process Automation (WIA-PA) that is built on IEEE STD 802.15.4-2011.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 62601:2014; IEC 62601:201X

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 21549-5

Health informatics - Patient healthcard data - Part 5: Identification data (ISO/DIS 21549-5:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 21549-5:2014; prEN ISO 21549-5 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 21549-5:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO/IEC 10373-5

Identifitseerimiskaardid – Katsemeetodid – Osa 5: Optilised mälukaardid
Identification cards - Test methods - Part 5: Optical memory cards

See rahvusvaheline standard defineerib identifitseerimiskaartide karakteristikute katsemeetodid vastavalt standardis ISO/IEC 7810 antud definitsioonile. Iga katse¬meetod on ristviitega seotud ühe või enama põhistandardiga, mis võib olla ISO/IEC 7810 või üks või enam lisastandardit, mis defineerivad identifitseerimiskaardi rakendustes kasutatavad info¬salvestustehnoloogiad. MÄRKUS 1 Ohutustingimused ei ole selle rahvusvahelise standardi osa, aga on leitavad ülalmainitud rahvusvahelistes standardites. MÄRKUS 2 Selles rahvusvahelises standardis kirjeldatud katsemeetodid on mõeldud eraldi läbi viimiseks. Üks konkreetne kaart ei pea järjest kõiki teste läbima. See ISO/IEC 10373 osa käsitleb katsemeetodeid, mis on spetsiifilised optilise mälukaardi tehnoloogiale. ISO/IEC 10373-1 käsitleb katsemeetodeid, mis on spetsiifilised ühele või enamale kaarditehnoloogiale ning sama standardi ülejäänud osad käsitlevad teisi tehnoloogiakatseid.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 10373-5:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 10373-5:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27000

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturbe halduse süsteemid. Ülevaade ja sõnavara
Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management systems -- Overview and vocabulary

See standard annab ülevaate infoturbe halduse süsteemidest ning ISMS-i standardiperes kasutatavatest ühistest terminitest ja määratlustest. See standard on rakendatav igat liiki ja iga suurusega organisatsioonides (näiteks äriettevõtetes, riigiasutustes, mittetulunduslikes organisatsioonides).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27000:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 27000:2013

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27033-4

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Võrguturve. Osa 4: Võrkudevahelise side turve turvalüüside abil
Information technology -- Security techniques -- Network security -- Part 4: Securing communications between networks using security gateways

ISO/IEC 27033 see osa annab juhiseid võrkudevahelise side turbeks turvalüüside (tulemüüride, rakenduste tulemüüride, sissetungi tuvastuse süsteemi vm) abil vastavalt turvalüüside dokumenteeritud infoturvapoliitikale, sealhulgas selle kohta, kuidas a) tuvastada ja analüüsida võrgu turvaohte, mis on seotud turvalüüsidega; b) ohtude analüüsi põhjal määratleda võrguturbe nõudeid turvalüüsidele; c) kasutada kavandamis- ja teostamismeetodeid tüüpiliste võrgustsenaariumidega seotud ohtude ja meetmeaspektide käsitlemiseks; d) käsitleda probleeme, mis on seotud võrgu turvalüüsi turvameetmete evitamise, käigushoiu, seire ja läbivaatusega.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27033-4:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-ISO/IEC 18028-3:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

47 LAEVAEHITUS JA MERE-EHITISED

FprEN 61174:2014

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and system - Electronic chart display and information system (ECDIS) - Operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results

This International Standard specifies the performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results of equipment conforming to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the IMO in resolution MSC.232(82). This standard is based upon the performance standards of IMO resolution MSC.232(82), and is also associated with IMO resolution A.694(17) and IEC 60945. Reference is made, where appropriate, to IMO resolution MSC.232(82), and all subclauses whose wording is identical to that in the resolution are printed in italics. In association with the above IMO resolution MSC.232(82), are the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) special publications S-32, S-52, S-57, S-61, S-63 and S-64. This standard has included extracts from the above publications where they are applicable to this equipment. Where reference is made, all subclauses whose wording is identical to that in the publications, are printed in italics. (232/A2.1) These performance standards should apply to all ECDIS equipment carried on all ships as follows: – dedicated standalone workstation. – a multifunction workstation as part of an INS. (232/A2.2) These performance standards apply to ECDIS mode of operation, ECDIS in RCDS mode of operation as specified in Annex G and ECDIS backup arrangements as specified in Annex F. (232/A2.3) Requirements for structure and format of the chart data, encryption of chart data as well as the presentation of chart data are within the scope of relevant IHO standards, including those listed in the normative references. The requirements of this standard are not intended to prevent the use of new techniques in equipment and systems, provided the facilities offered are not inferior to those stated.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 61174:2014; IEC 61174:201X
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61174:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 10087

Small craft - Craft identification - Coding system (ISO/DIS 10087:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 10087:2014; prEN ISO 10087 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 10087:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 11591

Small craft - Field of vision from helm position (ISO/DIS 11591:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11591:2014; prEN ISO 11591 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11591:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 9094

Small craft - Fire protection (ISO/DIS 9094:2014)

This International Standard defines a practical degree of fire prevention and protection intended to provide enough time for occupants to escape a fire on board small craft. It applies to all small craft of up to 24 m length of hull (LH) except for personal watercraft. Excluded from this standard is also: the design and installation of permanently installed galley stoves and heating appliances using fuels which are liquid at atmospheric pressure on small craft which are covered by ISO 14895; carbon monoxide detecting systems which are covered by ISO 12133.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 9094:2014; ISO/DIS 9094:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9094-1:2003
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 9094-2:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

49 LENNUNDUS JA KOSMOSETEHNIKA

FprEN 3646-007 rev

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, bayonet coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 007: Receptacle, hermetic, round flange, welding or brazing mounting - Product standard

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3646-007:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3646-007:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 3646-009 rev

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, bayonet coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 009: Protective cover for receptacle - Product standard

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3646-009:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3646-009:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 3646-010

Aerospace series - Connectors, electrical, circular, bayonet coupling, operating temperature 175 °C or 200 °C continuous - Part 010: Protective cover for plug - Product standard

This European Standard defines the characteristics of protective covers for plugs in the family of bayonet coupling circular connectors, intended for use in an operating temperature range of - 65 °C to 175 °C or 200 °C continuous. It applies to models defined in Table 2. For plugs associated with these protective covers, see EN 3646-008.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 3646-010:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3646-010:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 4560

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 37°, spherical up to 21 000 kPa - Inch series - Technical specifiation

This standard specifies the required characteristics, inspection and test methods, quality assurance and procurement requirements for inch series, pipe coupling, 37°, spherical, for temperature ranges from type II to type V according to ISO 6771 and nominal pressure up to 21 000 kPa. In addition to the requirements of this technical specification, the coupling assemblies shall be qualified in accordance with equipment or component specification requirements.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4560:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4560:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 4726

Aerospace series - Acceptance of the cosmetic variations in appearance of aircraft cabin parts

This standard defines surfaces on visible components in the aircraft cabin. Surfaces will be considered under the aspects of technical feasibility of the industrial design. This standard is a guideline between airlines, supplier and OEMs with regard to cosmetic issues. This document aims to: a) Provide the supplier with quality criteria, which need to be met during the production, testing- and quality-inspection-process, b) Guide airline-, OEM- and supplier-quality assurance with a description of cosmetic standards for following inspections: Supplier internal QA inspection; First article inspection; Source inspection; Incoming inspection; Final assembly line cabin inspection.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4726:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 4727

Aerospace series - Standardized passenger seat weigt information

The weight for cabin equipment is an important topic in the aviation business. The cabin equipment weight has a direct impact on the payload of the aircraft, operation cost and revenue of the airlines. Due to the number of aircraft seats, seats are one of the major weight drivers in the cabin. At this time a lot of seat weights are used without any clear definition, e.g. allowable max. weight, certified weight, defined weight. For the definition of each customer specific cabin definition it is important to get comparable seat weights. Aircraft seats are very different with regard to seat envelope dimensions and integrated features and options. For a weight calculation and product comparison it is very helpful to get comparable weight information based on a standard weight. The aim of this standard is to define a clear definition for the different weight information and a baseline for a seat weight calculation to get comparable seat weights for set brochures and marketing reasons.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 4727:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 2512

Aerospace series - Aluminium alloy AL-P7175 - T7351 - Plate - 6mm < a ≤ 100 mm

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Aluminium alloy AL-P7175- T7351 Plate 6 mm < a ≤ 100 mm for aerospace applications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 2512:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 3268

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 8°30' in titanium alloy - Pressure plugs

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of pressure plugs for pipe couplings 8°30', in titanium alloy, for aerospace applications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3268:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3268:2002

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 3631

Aerospace series - Fluid fittings, flanged, 90° elbowed - Sealing by O-ring for 0,8 mm thick tubes

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of the fluid fittings, flanged, 90° elbowed, sealing by O-ring, for 0,8 mm thick tubes. NOTE Flanged fitting installation hole and assembly, see EN 3633 and TR 3634

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3631:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3631:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 3635

Aerospace series - Weld lip - Geometrical configuration

The purpose of this European Standard is to specify the dimensions and tolerances for orbital-welding fittings, intended for stainless steel fluid pipes to EN 3717

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 3635:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 3635:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 4551

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling, 37°, in heat resisting steel - Swivel nuts - Inch series

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of swivel nuts for inch series pipe couplings, 37°, in heat resisting steel, for aerospace applications. Nominal pressure: Class D in accordance with ISO 6771

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4551:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4551:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 4630

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted - Hardened and tempered - Forgings - De ≤ 200 mm - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 MPa

This standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted Hardened and tempered Forgings De ≤ 200 mm 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 MPa for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: AIR: Z 8 CND 17-04.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4630:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 4630:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 4686

Aerospace series - Pipe coupling 8°30' in titanium alloy - Equipped blind ferrules

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of equipped blind ferrules for pipe couplings 8°30', in titanium alloy, for aerospace applications.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4686:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 4720

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted and electroslag remelted (ESR) - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 200 mm - 1 150 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted and electroslag remelted (ESR) Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 200 mm 1 150 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 300 MPa for aerospace applications. NOTE Other common designation: AIR: Z 8 CND 17-04

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4720:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 4721

Aerospace series - Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) - Air melted and electroslag remelted (ESR) - Hardened and tempered - Bar - De ≤ 200 mm - 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 MPa

This European Standard specifies the requirements relating to: Steel X4CrNiMo16-5-1 (1.4418) Air melted and electroslag remelted (ESR) Hardened and tempered Bar De ≤ 200 mm 900 MPa ≤ Rm ≤ 1 050 MPa for aerospace applications

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 4721:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

53 TÕSTE- JA TEISALDUS-SEADMED

prEN 13155

Crane - Safety - Non-fixed load lifting attachments

To revise the standard to include non-fixed lifting attachments used during drilling operations.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13155 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13155:2003+A2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14439

Cranes - Safety - Tower cranes

The main aspects that the proposed revision will cover are: Introduction detailed guidelines for application of EN 13001- Series: • modification of clause 5.2 • modification of Annex F • addition of a new annex concerning wind calculation • addition of a new annex concerning limit stress range

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14439 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14439:2007+A2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

59 TEKSTIILI- JA NAHATEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN ISO 14931 rev

Leather - Guide to the selection of leather for apparel (excluding furs) (ISO/FDIS 14931:2014)

ISO 14931 gives recommended values and related test methods for apparel leather excluding furs. This document also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of laboratory samples.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 14931:2014; ISO/FDIS 14931:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 14931:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 23771

Textile machinery - Guide to the design of textile machinery for reduction of the noise emissions (ISO/FDIS 23771:2014)

This International Standard provides technical information on the design of textile machinery with reduced noise machinery. Textile machines with a significant noise hazard are defined in ISO 11111 (all parts). This International Standard supports the technical designer with the development of low-noise textile machinery. For this purpose, the significant sources of noise of the individual types of textile machines and suitable noise control measures are described. Elements needed for the operation of the textile machine, which are, however, not part of the textile machine, are not covered by this International Standard (e.g. elements for transportation of process material, elements for provision of media).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 23771:2014; FprEN ISO 23771:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 13719

Geosynthetics - Determination of the long term protection efficiency of geosynthetics in contact with geosynthetic barriers

This European Standard is an index test used to determine the efficiency with which a geosynthetic product will protect a geosynthetic barrier or other contact surface against the mechanical long term effects of static point loads. The test is performed on the geosynthetic product in isolation. It measures the strains experienced by a geosynthetic product in contact with a deformable pad. NOTE Other properties relevant to the protection of geosynthetic barriers against differing actions are covered by other standards, e.g. dynamic perforation is covered in EN ISO 13433. A related performance test simulating specific site conditions is described in Annex B (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13719
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13719:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 105-G01:2014

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G01: Colour fastness to nitrogen oxides

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies two methods for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of nitrogen oxides produced during combustion of gas, coal, oil, etc, and when air is passed over heated filaments. 1.2 The two tests differ in severity; one or both of them are used, depending on the result obtained (see 7.2.4).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 105-G01:2014; ISO/DIS 105-G01:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 105-G01:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

65 PÕLLUMAJANDUS

prEN 609-1

Agricultural and forestry machinery - Safety of log splitters - Part 1: Wedge splitters

This European Standard specifies safety requirements, and their verification for the design and construction of wedge splitters, designed to be used (operated?) by one operator for splitting logs for firewood, irrespective of the nature of the power source used. Automatic or semi-automatic wedge splitters are to be included within the scope of the standard. Firewood processors are excluded from the scope of the standard. This standard describes methods for the elimination or reduction of risks arising from their use. In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices to be provided by the manufacturer. The list of significant hazards dealt with is given in annex A. Annex A also indicates the hazards which have not been dealt with. This European Standard applies primarily to machines which are manufactured after the date of issue of the standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 609-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 609-1:1999+A2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

67 TOIDUAINETE TEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 16801

Foodstuffs - Determination of elements and their chemical species - Determination of methylmercury by isotope dilution GC-ICPMS in foodstuffs of marine origin

This draft European Standard describes a method for the determination of monomethylmercury (MMHg) in foodstuffs of marine origin. The method has been validated in an interlaboratory test on mussel tissue, squid muscle, crab claw muscle, dog fish liver, whale meat, cod muscle and Greenland halibut muscle at levels from 0,04 mg/kg to 3,6 mg/kg dry weight (dw).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16801

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16802

Foodstuffs - Determination of elements and their chemical species - Determination of inorganic arsenic in foodstuffs of marine and plant origin by anion-exchange HPLC-ICP-MS following waterbath extraction

This draft European Standard describes a procedure for the determination of inorganic arsenic in foodstuffs of marine and plant origin by anion-exchange HPLC-ICP-MS following waterbath extraction. This method has been validated in an interlaboratory test on white rice, wholemeal rice, leek, blue mussels, fish muscle and seaweed with an inorganic arsenic mass fraction in the range 0,073 mg/kg to 10,3 mg/kg.

Keel: en

Alusdokumendid: prEN 16802

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 16634-2

Food products - Determination of the total nitrogen content by combustion according to the Dumas principle and calculation of the crude protein content - Part 2: Cereals, pulses and milled cereal products (ISO/DIS 16634-2:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16634-2; prEN ISO 16634-2
Asendab dokumenti: CEN ISO/TS 16634-2:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

71 KEEMILINE TEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN 61010-2-020:2014

Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2-020: Particular requirements for laboratory centrifuges

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 61010-2-020:201X; FprEN 61010-2-020:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 61010-2-020:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

75 NAFTA JA NAFTATEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 15940

Automotive fuels - Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment - Requirements and test methods

This European Standard describes requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered paraffinic diesel fuel containing up to a level of 7 % (V/V) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), for use in diesel engine vehicles. It defines two classes of paraffinic diesel fuel: high cetane and normal cetane. Paraffinic diesel fuel originates from synthesis or hydrotreatment processes. This European Standard describes the quality for use as automotive fuel for diesel engines for captive fleets or dedicated vehicle usage. Captive fleets are in general considered as a group of vehicles that possess specific supply logistics, their own dedicated facilities for storage and distribution and adequate maintenance of the vehicles. NOTE 1 For general diesel engine warranty, paraffinic automotive diesel fuel may need a validation step, which for some existing engines may still need to be done (see also the Introduction to this document). NOTE 2 For the purposes of this document, the terms "% (m/m)" and "% (V/V)" are used to represent respectively the mass fraction and the volume fraction.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15940
Asendab dokumenti: CEN/TS 15940:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 16440

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Pipeline transportation systems - Design, construction and maintenance of steel cased pipelines (ISO/DIS 16440:2014)

The proposed International Standard will include requirements and guidance for the design, construction and maintenance of steel cased pipes within the oil and natural gas industries.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16440; prEN ISO 16440

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 17348

Petroleum and natural gas offshore platforms - Guidelines for materials selection for high content CO2 environment for casings, tubings and downhole equipment (ISO/DIS 17348:2014)

To be transmitted

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 17348:2014; prEN ISO 17348

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 4263-3:2014

Petroleum and related products - Determination of the ageing behaviour of inhibited oils and fluids using the TOST test - Part 3: Anhydrous procedure for synthetic hydraulic fluids (ISO/DIS 4263-3:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 4263-3.2:2014; prEN ISO 4263-3:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 4263-3:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

77 METALLURGIA

prEN ISO 16440

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Pipeline transportation systems - Design, construction and maintenance of steel cased pipelines (ISO/DIS 16440:2014)

The proposed International Standard will include requirements and guidance for the design, construction and maintenance of steel cased pipes within the oil and natural gas industries.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16440; prEN ISO 16440

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

79 PUIDUTEHNOLOOGIA

prEN 13227

Wood flooring - Solid lamparquet products

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of solid lamparquet products for internal use as flooring. It applies to elements. This European Standard does not apply to panels made from elements, for which the EN 13810-1 applies. This European Standard covers products without surface treatment.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13227
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13227:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 13489

Wood and parquet flooring - Multi-layer parquet elements

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of multi-layer parquet elements for internal use as flooring.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13489
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13489:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 19085-1

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 1: Common requirements (ISO/DIS 19085-1:2014)

This International Standard is applicable to woodworking machines with cutting tools and/or sanding tools as defined in 3.1 when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer. This document contains the safety requirements and measures to reduce risks related to woodworking machines arising during operation, adjustment, maintenance, transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping: those that are common to most of such machines.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 19085-1:2014; prEN ISO 19085-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 19085-2

Woodworking machines - Safety - Part 2: Horizontal beam panel circular sawing machines (ISO/DIS 19085-2:2014)

This international standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to horizontal beam panel sawing machines with the saw carriage of the front cutting line mounted below the workpiece support, which are manually or mechanically loaded and/or unloaded, hereinafter referred to as "machines", when they are operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Also transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases have been taken into account

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 19085-2; ISO/DIS 19085-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

83 KUMMI- JA PLASTITÖÖSTUS

FprEN ISO 13894-1

High-pressure decorative laminates - Composite elements - Part 1: Test methods (ISO 13894-1:2000)

See title

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13894-1:2000; FprEN ISO 13894-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 13894-2

High-pressure decorative laminates - Composite elements - Part 2 : Specifications for composite elements with wood-based substrates for interior use (ISO 13894-2:2005)

See title

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13894-2:2005; FprEN ISO 13894-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16795

Plastics - Method for estimating heat build up of flat surfaces by simulated solar radiation

The purpose of this standard is to predict the increase of temperature of the surface of a shape above the ambient temperature due to solar energy absorbed by a test specimen

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16795

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

85 PABERITEHNOLOOGIA

FprEN ISO 12625-15

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 15: Determination of optical properties - Measurement of brightness and colour with C/2° (indoor daylight) illuminant (ISO/FDIS 12625-15:2014)

This part of ISO 12625 specifies testing procedures for the instrumental determination of brightness and colour of tissue paper and tissue products viewed in indoor daylight conditions. It also gives specific instructions for the preparation of test pieces (single-ply, multi-ply products) and for the optical measurements of products, where special precautions may be necessary.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/FDIS 12625-15:2014; FprEN ISO 12625-15:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 12625-16

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 16: Determination of optical properties - Opacity (paper backing) - Diffuse reflectance method (ISO/FDIS 12625-16:2014)

This part of ISO 12625 specifies testing procedures for the instrumental determination of opacity paper backing of tissue paper and tissue products by diffuse reflectance. This part of ISO 12625 also gives specific instructions for the preparation of test pieces (single-ply, multi-ply products), where special precautions may be necessary. It can be used to determine the opacity of tissue paper and tissue products which contain fluorescent whitening agents, provided the UV content of the radiation incident on the test piece has been adjusted to conform to that in the CIE illuminant C using a fluorescent reference standard provided by an ISO/TC 6 authorized laboratory as described in ISO 2470-1. This International Standard is not applicable to coloured tissue paper and tissue products which incorporate fluorescent dyes or pigments.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 12625-16:2014; ISO/FDIS 12625-16:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 12625-9

Tissue paper and tissue products - Part 9: Determination of ball burst strength (ISO/FDIS 12625-9:2014)

This part of 12625 specifies a test method for the determination of the resistance to mechanical penetration (ball burst strength procedure) or tissue paper and tissue products. It is expressly stated that the detection of impurities and contraries in tissue paper and tissue products should be applied according to ISO 15755. For the determination of moisture content in tissue paper and tissue products, ISO 287 should be applied.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN ISO 12625-9:2014; ISO/FDIS 12625-9:2014
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 12625-9:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

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/humidity (ISO/DIS 11997-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 11997-1:2014; prEN ISO 11997-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 11997-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 1514

Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 1514:2014; prEN ISO 1514 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 1514:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 20567-1

Paints and varnishes - Determination of stone-chip resistance of coatings - Part 1: Multi-impact testing (ISO/DIS 20567-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20567-1:2014; prEN ISO 20567-1 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20567-1:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 20567-2

Paints and varnishes - Determination of stone-chip resistance of coatings - Part 2: Single-impact test with a guided impact body (ISO/DIS 20567-2:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 20567-2:2014; prEN ISO 20567-2 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 20567-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 2811-1

Paints and varnishes - Determination of density - Part 1: Pycnometer method (ISO/DIS 2811-1:2014)

No scope availabe

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 2811-1:2014; prEN ISO 2811-1 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN ISO 2811-1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

91 EHITUSMATERJALID JA EHITUS

EVS 894:2008+A1:2010/prA2

Loomulik valgustus elu- ja bürooruumides
Daylight in dwellings and offices

EVS 894+A1 muudatus A2

Keel: et
Muudab dokumenti: EVS 894:2008+A1:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 13203-2

Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 2: Assessment of energy consumption

This European Standard is applicable to gas-fired appliances producing domestic hot water. It applies to both instantaneous and storage tank appliances; waters-heaters and combination boilers that have: - a heat input not exceeding 70 kW; and - a hot water storage tank capacity (if any) not exceeding 500 l. In the case of combination boilers, with or without storage tank, domestic hot water production is integrated or coupled, the whole being marketed as a single unit. EN 13203-1 sets out in qualitative and quantitative terms the performance in delivery of domestic hot water for a selected variety of uses. It also gives a system for presenting the information to the user. The present document sets out a method for assessing the energy performance of the appliances. It defines a number of daily tapping cycles for each domestic hot water use, kitchen, shower, bath and a combination of these, together with corresponding test procedures, enabling the energy performances of different gas-fired appliances to be compared and matched to the needs of the user. Where other technologies are combined with a gas-fired boiler or a water heater to produce domestic hot water, specific parts of EN 13203 apply.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 13203-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13203-2:2006

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 480-13

Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Test methods - Part 13: Reference masonry mortar for testing mortar admixtures

This European Standard specifies the constituent materials, the composition and the mixing procedure to produce a reference masonry mortar with a prescribed consistence for testing mortar admixtures as defined in EN 934-3. It also describes the determination of the water reduction of the test mix compared to the control mix.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 480-13
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 480-13:2009+A1:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62717:2014/FprA1:2014

LED modules for general lighting - Performance requirements

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62717:201X/A1:201X; FprEN 62717:2014/FprA1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 62717

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN 62858:2014

Lightning density based on lightning location systems - General principles

No Scope Available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62858:201X; FprEN 62858:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 12831-1

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of the design heat load - Part 1: Space heating load

This standard covers methods for the calculation of the design heat load for single rooms, building entities and buildings, where the design heat load is defined as the heat supply (wattage) needed to maintain the required internal design temperature under design external conditions.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12831-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12831:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 13719

Geosynthetics - Determination of the long term protection efficiency of geosynthetics in contact with geosynthetic barriers

This European Standard is an index test used to determine the efficiency with which a geosynthetic product will protect a geosynthetic barrier or other contact surface against the mechanical long term effects of static point loads. The test is performed on the geosynthetic product in isolation. It measures the strains experienced by a geosynthetic product in contact with a deformable pad. NOTE Other properties relevant to the protection of geosynthetic barriers against differing actions are covered

by other standards, e.g. dynamic perforation is covered in EN ISO 13433. A related performance test simulating specific site conditions is described in Annex B (informative).

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 13719
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 13719:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 1453-1

Plastics piping systems with structured-wall pipes for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes and the system

This part of EN 1453 specifies the requirements for structured-wall unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes and the system intended to be used for soil and waste discharge applications (low and high temperature) inside buildings (application area code "B") This part of EN 1453 is also applicable to structured-wall unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes, and the system intended for the following purposes: ventilating part of the pipework in association with discharge applications rainwater pipework inside building. It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard. This standard covers a range of nominal sizes and gives recommendations concerning colours. For external above ground application additional requirements depending on the climate should be agreed between the manufacturer and the user.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 1453-1 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1453-1:2000

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14566

Mechanical fasteners for gypsum board systems - Definitions, requirements and test methods

This European Standard specifies the characteristics and performance of mechanical fasteners made of steel, including nails, screws and staples, intended to be used for the fixing of gypsum board in accordance with EN 520, gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement in accordance with EN 15283-1 and EN 15283-2, composite panels according to EN 13950, products from secondary processing in accordance with EN 14190 and suitable ancillary products, to timber and metal, as appropriate, in building construction works. The fasteners secure the board to the framing enabling its surface to be finished by jointing or plastering to receive decoration. They can also be used for the construction of the framing and for the connection between substructure and load bearing components and for fixing boards together. This European Standard covers the following product performance characteristics: reaction to fire and flexural strength to be measured according to the corresponding European test methods. It provides for the evaluation of conformity of the product to this European Standard. This European Standard also covers the additional technical characteristics that are of importance for the use and acceptance of the products by the construction industry and the reference tests for these characteristics. This European Standard does not cover nails, screws and staples intended for use with materials other than gypsum board and the gypsum based products referred to above and their associated system components.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14566
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14566:2008+A1:2009

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14716

Stretched ceilings - Requirements and test methods

This document specifies the characteristics, specifications and test methods for stretched ceilings made up of single or multi-layer sheets, coated fabrics or fabrics made up of coated or monofilament yarn with a fastening system intended for internal finishes of ceilings. It also specifies the method of conformity assessment for stretched ceilings.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14716
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14716:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-2

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 2: Space emission systems (heating and cooling)

This standard specifies the required inputs, the outputs and the links (structure) of the calculation method in order to achieve a common European calculation method. This standard covers energy performance calculation of water based heating and cooling space emission sub-systems. This standard specifies the structure for calculation of the additional heat losses and energy requirements of a heat emission system or cooling system for meeting the building net energy demand. The calculation method can be used for the following applications: - calculation of the additional energy losses in the heat emission system or cooling system; - optimisation of the energy performance of a planned heat emission system or cooling system, by applying the method to several possible options; - assessing the effect of possible energy conservation measures on an existing heat emission system or cooling system, by calculation of the energy requirements with and without the energy conservation measure implemented.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-2-1:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-3

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 3: Space distribution systems (DHW, heating and cooling)

This standard covers energy performance calculation of water based distribution systems for space heating, space cooling and domestic hot water. This standard deals with the heat flux from the distributed water to the space and the auxiliary energy of the related pumps. The heat flux and the auxiliary energy for pumps can be calculated at any time-step (hour, month and year). The input and output data are mean values of the time step.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-2-3:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-3-2:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-4-2

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-2: Space heating generation systems, heat pump systems

The standard covers heat pumps for space heating, heat pump water heaters (HPWH) and heat pumps with combined space heating and domestic hot water production in alternate or simultaneous operation, where the same heat pump delivers the heat to cover the space heating and domestic hot water heat requirement. The standard provides a calculation method under steady conditions that corresponds to one calculation step. The results of this calculation are incorporated in larger building models and take in account the influence of the external conditions and building control that influence the energy requirements for heating supplied by the heat pump system. The scope of this part is to standardise the: - required inputs; - calculation methods; - required outputs for output thermal power generation for space heating and domestic hot water production of the following heat pump systems, including control: - electrically-driven vapour compression cycle (VCC) heat pumps; - combustion engine-driven vapour compression cycle heat pumps; - thermally-driven vapour absorption cycle (VAC) heat pumps, using combinations of heat source and heat distribution listed in Table 1. This standard does not cover sizing or inspection of heat pumps. This standard deals with heat generators for heating or for combined domestic hot water and heating service. Generators for domestic hot water only are taken into account into module M8-8. NOTE 1 Heat pumps generators for cooling systems are taken into account into module M4-8. NOTE 2 Heat pumps generators for space heating using air (distribution) are taken into account in module M5-8. Other generation systems such as boilers are covered in other sub modules of part M3-8. This is the revision of EN 15316-4-2:2008. The revision covers the adaptation of the standard to hourly and monthly energy calculation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-2:2008

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-4-3

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-3: Heat generation systems, thermal solar and photovoltaic systems

The standard (prEN 15316-4-3) specifies the: - required inputs; - calculation method; - required and resulting outputs, for heat generation systems, thermal solar systems (for space heating, domestic hot water production and the combination of both) and for photovoltaic systems applied in buildings. Within this standard 6 methods are specified each method has its own range of applicability. - Method 1, is applicable for solar domestic hot water systems characterized by EN 12976 (factory made) or EN 12977 2 (custom built). The main output of the method is the solar heat and back up heat contribution to the requested heat use. - Method 2, is applicable for systems for domestic hot water and / or space heating with components characterized by EN 12975-2 and EN12977-3 or EN12977-4 with a monthly calculation time step. The main output of the method is the solar heat and back up heat contribution to the requested heat use. - Method 3, is applicable for systems for domestic hot water and / or space heating with components characterized by EN 12975-2 with an hourly calculation time step. The main output of the method is collector loop heat supplied to the heat storage. - Method 4, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with an annual calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity. - Method 5, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with a monthly calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity. - Method 6, is applicable for photovoltaic systems with components characterized by standards and with a calculation time step. The output of the method is the produced electricity. These three last calculation methods do not take into account: - electrical storage; - PV/thermal photovoltaic systems. Primary energy savings and CO2 savings, which can be achieved by photovoltaic systems compared to other systems, are calculated according to prEN 15603. NOTE Standards linked to the methods are listed in Annex C.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-3:2007
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-6:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-4-4

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-4: Heat generation systems, building-integrated cogeneration systems

This standard defines a method for the performance assessment of building-integrated cogeneration units by the calculation of the electricity production, thermal output and recoverable losses. Such units are commonly known as micro or small scale cogeneration, or micro or small scale CHP. This standard deals with heat generators for heating or for combined domestic hot water and heating services. The calculation is based on the performance characteristics of the units, defined in product standards, and on operation conditions such the needed heat output.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-4:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-4-5

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-5: District heating and cooling

This standard defines the determination of energy indicators of district energy systems. District energy systems may be district heating, district cooling or other district energy carriers.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-5:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-4-8

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 4-8: Space heating generation systems, air heating and overhead radiant heating systems, including stoves (local)

This standard is part of a series of standards on the method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies. The scope of this specific part is to standardise the: - required inputs; - calculation method; - resulting outputs, for space heating generation by: - air heating systems, including control; - overhead radiant heating systems for non-domestic use, including control; and - stoves. This standard does not apply to heating systems that utilise water as a heat transfer medium. Other heat generation systems such as boilers, heat pumps and others are covered in other sub modules of part M3 8.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-4-8
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15316-4-8:2011

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15316-5

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies - Part 5: Space heating and DHW storage systems (not cooling)

This standard covers energy performance calculation of water based storage sub-systems used for heating, for domestic hot water or for combination of these. This standard does not cover sizing or inspection of such storage systems.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15316-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 15459-1

Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings - Energy performance of buildings - Part 1: Economic evaluation procedure for energy systems in buildings

This standard provides a calculation method for the economic issues of heating systems and other systems that are involved in the energy demand and consumption of the building. It applies to all types of new and existing buildings. The fundamental principles and terminology are explained in the standard. The main items of the standard will be: - the definitions and the structure of the types of costs which shall be taken into account for the calculation of the economic efficiency of saving options in buildings; - data needed for definition of costs related to systems under consideration; - the calculation method(s); - expression of the result of the economic study. This standard is part of the method for calculation of economic performance of energy saving options in buildings (e.g. insulation, better performing generators and distribution systems, efficient lighting, renewable sources, combined heat and power). The scope of this specific part is to standardise: - the required inputs; - the required outputs; - the calculation formulas; - The type of energy systems concerned with the energy performance of the building. NOTE This is the revision of EN 15459:2009. The revision has been made consistent with the EU regulation on cost

optimal. This revision includes the definition of payback for investment, and inclusion of the costs due to the deconstruction of the building. The method presenting annualised costs has been suppressed.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 15459-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 15459:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16578

Sustainability assessment - Ceramics sanitary appliances

This European Standard specifies sustainability requirements together with assessment methods and evaluation schemes for ceramic sanitary appliances, i.e. WC pans and WC suites in accordance with EN 997, urinals in accordance with EN 13407, wash basins in accordance with EN 14688, communal washing troughs in accordance with EN 14296 and bidets in accordance with EN 14528. NOTE This standard may be applicable to other ceramic sanitary appliances.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16578:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEN 50193-2-1:2014

Electric instantaneous water heaters - Part 2-1: Methods for measuring the performance - Multifunctional electric instantaneous water heaters

This European Standard applies to electrical instantaneous water heaters designed to operate as multifunctional appliances with electric rated power >2 kW. This European Standard specifies tests for the assessment of the performance.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 50193-2-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 934-2

Admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout - Part 2: Concrete admixtures - Definitions, requirements, conformity, marking and labelling

This European Standard specifies definitions and requirements for admixtures for use in concrete. It covers admixtures for plain, reinforced and prestressed concrete which are used in site mixed, ready mixed concrete and precast concrete. The performance requirements in this standard apply to admixtures used in concrete of normal consistence. They may not be applicable to admixtures intended for other types of concrete such as semi dry and earth moist mixes. Provisions governing the practical application of admixtures in the production of concrete, i.e. requirements concerning composition, mixing, placing, curing etc. of concrete containing admixtures are not part of this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 934-2 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 934-2:2009+A1:2012

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 16890-1

Air filters for general ventilation - Part 1: Technical specifications, requirements and efficiency classification system based upon Particulate Matter (PM) (ISO/DIS 16890-1:2014)

This International Standard refers to particulate air filters for general ventilation having an initial efficiency of less than 99 % with respect to 0,4 µm particles. Filters used in the ventilation of low-rise residential buildings or portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this standard. It describes the technical specifications, requirements and an efficiency classification system based upon fractional efficiency measurement and a Particulate Matter (PM) reporting system. The method is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m^3/s (900 m^3/h, 530 ft^3/min) and 1,5 m^3/s (5400 m^3/h, 3178 ft^3/min), referring to a test duct with a nominal face area of 0,61 m x 0,61 m. Filters in the higher end and above 99 % initial efficiency with respect to 0,4 µm particles are tested and classified according to other standards (see ISO 29463, part 1-5). Filters according to this series of standards are rated by their removal efficiency to PM10, PM2.5 and PM1 aerosol fractions. The particle collection efficiency of the filter element is measured as a function of the particle size in the range of 0,3 to 10 µm of the unloaded and unconditioned filter element. In a second step, a full filter element shall be conditioned (discharged) in an artificial aging step to provide information about the intensity of the electrostatic removal mechanism. The results from this second step are used to calculate the average efficiency in each of the PM10, PM2.5 and PM1 size ranges by weighting the fractional efficiency values according to the standardized and normalized particle size distribution of the related fraction of the ambient aerosol. This standardized and normalized particle size distribution is defined in this standard.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN ISO 16890-1:2014; ISO/DIS 16890-1:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN ISO 16890-2

Air filters for general ventilation - Part 2: Measurement of fractional efficiency and air flow resistance

This International Standard refers to particulate air filters for general ventilation having an initial efficiency of less than 99 % with respect to 0,4 µm particles. Filters used in the ventilation of low-rise residential buildings or portable room-air cleaners are excluded from the scope of this standard. It describes the technical specifications, requirements and a method of test for the fractional efficiency measurement and resistance to airflow. The method is applicable for air flow rates between 0,25 m³/s (900 m³/h, 530 ft³/min) and 1,5 m³/s (5400 m³/h, 3178 ft³/min), referring to a test duct with a nominal face area of 0,61 m x 0,61 m. Filters in the higher end and above 99 % initial efficiency with respect to 0,4 µm particles are tested and classified according to other standards (see ISO 29463, part 1-5). Filters according to this series of standards are rated by their removal efficiency to PM10, PM2.5 and PM1 aerosol fractions. The particle collection efficiency of the filter element is measured as a function of the particle size in the range of 0,3 to 10 µm of the unloaded and unconditioned filter element. In a second step, a full filter element shall be conditioned (discharged) in an artificial aging step to provide information about the intensity of the electrostatic removal mechanism. The results from this second step are used to calculate the average efficiency in each of the PM10, PM2.5 and PM1 size ranges by weighting the fractional efficiency values according to the standardized and normalized particle size distribution of the related fraction of the ambient aerosol. This standardized and normalized particle size distribution is defined in this standard

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO/DIS 16890-2:2014; prEN ISO 16890-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

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EN 1536:2010/FprA1
Execution of special geotechnical work - Bored piles

This European Standard establishes general principles for the execution of bored piles . NOTE 1 This standard covers piles or barrettes which are formed in the ground by excavation and are structural members used to transfer actions and/or limit deformations. NOTE 2 This standard covers piles with circular cross-section (see Figures 1 and A.1a)) and barrettes (see 3.3) with rectangular, T or L or any other similar cross-section (see Figure 2) concreted in a single operation. NOTE 3 In the standard the term pile is used for circular cross-section structure and the term barrette for other shapes.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1536:2010/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1536:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

EN 1538:2010/FprA1
Execution of special geotechnical works - Diaphragm walls

This European Standard deals with the execution of diaphragm walls and the practical aspects which must be taken into account in the production of the working drawings. Diaphragm walls can be permanent or temporary structures.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1538:2010/FprA1
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 1538:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 12697-27
Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 27: Sampling

This European Standard describes test methods for sampling bituminous mixtures for roads and other paved areas to determine their physical properties and composition.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-27
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-27:2001

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 12697-31
Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 31: Specimen preparation by gyratory compactor

This European Standard specifies the method for compaction of cylindrical specimens of bituminous mixtures using a gyratory compactor. Such compaction is achieved by combining a rotary shearing action and a vertical resultant force applied by a mechanical head. The method is used for: a) determination of the air voids content of a mixture for a given number of gyrations or derivation of a curve density (or void content) versus number of gyrations; b) preparation of specimens of given height and/or at a predetermined density, for subsequent testing of their mechanical properties.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 12697-31 rev
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 12697-31:2007

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 12697-8
Bituminous mixtures - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of void characteristics of bituminous specimens

This European Standard describes a procedure for calculating volumetric characteristics of a compacted bituminous specimen: the air voids content (Vm) and the voids content in the mineral aggregate filed with binder (VFB) and the voids content in the mineral aggregate filed with binder and additives (VFBad) for the case of mixtures containing additives in their composition. NOTE For mixtures with water in their composition (e.g. mixtures produced with bituminous emulsion or foamed bitumen) the volumetric characteristics determined according to the present standard refers to “dry” bituminous specimens (i.e. compacted mixtures whose voids are exclusively filled with air). The method is suitable for specimens which are laboratory compacted or specimens cut from the pavement after placement and compacting, either by coring or sawing. These volumetric characteristics can be used as mix design criteria or as parameters for evaluating the mixture after placing and compacting in the road.

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

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-1
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 1: Determination of rate of cure

This European Standard applies to the determination of the rate of cure of cold applied joint sealants indicated by the build up of the tensile modulus during the cure.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-1
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-1:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-2
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 2: Determination of tack free time

This European Standard describes a test method for determining the tack free time of the cold applied joint sealant for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-2:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-3
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 3: Determination of self-levelling properties

This European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the self-levelling properties for cold applied normal and fuel resistant joint sealants for concrete pavements to be used in roads, airfields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-3
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-3:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-4
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 4: Determination of the change in mass and volume after immersion in test fuels and liquid chemicals

This European Standard describes a test method of the evaluation of the resistance of cold applied joint sealants to the action of liquid chemicals by measuring the change in mass and volume after immersion in test fuels and in liquid chemicals.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-4
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-4:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-5
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 5: Determination of the resistance to hydrolysis

This European Standard describes a test method for determining the resistance to hydrolysis of cold applied joint sealants after treatment at elevated temperature and high humidity.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-5
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-5:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-6
Cold applied joint sealants - Test method - Part 6: Determination of the adhesion/cohesion properties after immersion in test fuels and liquid chemicals

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the adhesion/cohesion properties after immersion in test fuels and liquid chemicals.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-6
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-6:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-7
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 7: Determination of the resistance to flame

This European Standard specifies a test method for determination of the resistance to flame of cold applied joint sealants for use in joints in roads, air fields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-7
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-7:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14187-8
Cold applied joint sealants - Test methods - Part 8: Determination of the artificial weathering by UV-irradiation

This European Standard describes a test method for evaluating the resistance of cold applied joint sealants to the action of UV-light by determination of the change of physical properties after irradiation by artificial UV-light.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14187-8
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14187-8:2003

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 14188-2
Joint fillers and sealants - Part 2: Specifications for cold applied sealants

This document specifies the requirements for cold applied normal, chemical and fuel resistant joint sealants for concrete pavements to be used in roads, bridges, parking decks, fuel stations, airfields and other trafficked areas.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 14188-2
Asendab dokumenti: EVS-EN 14188-2:2005

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

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EN 50491-2:2010/FprA1:2014
General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS) - Part 2: Environmental conditions

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 50491-2:2010/FprA1:2014
Muudab dokumenti: EVS-EN 50491-2:2010

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

FprEN 60335-2-6:2013/FprAA:2014
Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-6: Particular requirements for stationary cooking ranges, hobs, ovens and similar appliances

No scope available

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: FprEN 60335-2-6:2013/FprAA:2014
Muudab dokumenti: FprEN 60335-2-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 13894-1
High-pressure decorative laminates - Composite elements - Part 1: Test methods (ISO 13894-1:2000)

See title

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13894-1:2000; FprEN ISO 13894-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

FprEN ISO 13894-2

High-pressure decorative laminates - Composite elements - Part 2 : Specifications for composite elements with wood-based substrates for interior use (ISO 13894-2:2005)

See title

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13894-2:2005; FprEN ISO 13894-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-1

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation of commercial kitchens - Part 1: General requirements including calculation method

This European Standard specifies general requirements, such as ergonomic aspects in relation to ventilation of the kitchen (temperature, air aspects, moisture, noise, etc.), including a method for calculating the airflows. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned and food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable to kitchen ventilation systems that are used in domestic kitchens. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance, operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-1

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-2

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation of commercial kitchens - Part 2: Kitchen ventilation hoods; design and safety requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and operation of kitchen ventilation hoods, including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned, food is stored and food waste areas. This European Standard is not applicable to hoods that are used in domestic kitchens. A method of verification of each requirement is also specified. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-2

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-3

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens - Part 3: Kitchen ventilation ceilings; Design and safety requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and operation of kitchen ventilation ceilings, including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned and food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable to kitchen ventilation systems that are used in domestic kitchens. A method of verification of each requirement is also specified. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-3

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-4

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens - Part 4: Air inlets and outlets; Design and safety requirements

This European Standard specifies the requirements covering the construction and operation of air passage components including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned, food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable to ventilation systems that are used in domestic kitchens. A method of verification of each requirement is also specified. This standard stipulates the requirements covering the construction and operation, including the technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features and their testing. Unless otherwise specified, the

requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Pleas note the possible existence of additional or alternative national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-4

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-5

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens - Part 5: Air duct; Design and dimensioning

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and operation of the air duct, including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned and food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable to ventilation systems that are used in domestic kitchens. A method of verification of each requirement is also specified. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-5

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-6

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation of commercial kitchens - Part 6: Aerosol separators; Design and safety requirements

This European Standard specifies requirements covering the design, construction, installation and operation of aerosol separators to be used in ventilation systems, including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned and where food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable to ventilation systems that are to be used in domestic kitchens. A method of verification of each requirement is also specified. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-6

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-7

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens - Part 7: Installation and use of fixed fire suppression systems

This European Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, installation, testing, maintenance and safety of kitchen fire suppression systems in buildings. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned, food is stored and food waste areas and restaurant areas. This European Standard is not applicable to domestic kitchens or industrial food processing facilities. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-7

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-8

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation - Part 8: Installations for treatment of cooking fumes; Requirements and testing

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and operation of installations designed for the treatment of cooking fumes in kitchens including technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, where tableware and equipment is washed, cleaned, food is stored and food waste areas. It is not applicable to ventilation systems that are to be used in domestic kitchens. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations converting installation, inspection, maintenance and operation.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-8

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16282-9

Equipment for commercial kitchens - Components for ventilation in commercial kitchens - Part 9: Capture and containment performance of extraction systems - Test methods

This European Standard specifies the requirements for the test methods for the capture and containment performance of extraction systems in commercial kitchens, including the technical safety, ergonomic and hygienic features. This European Standard is applicable to ventilation systems in commercial kitchens, associated areas and other installations processing foodstuffs intended for commercial use. Kitchens and associated areas are special rooms in which meals are prepared, and where tableware and equipment is washed and cleaned and food is stored. This European Standard is not applicable is not applicable to kitchen ventilation systems that are used in domestic kitchens. Unless otherwise specified, the requirements of this standard shall be checked by way of inspection and/or measurement. NOTE Please note the possible existence of additional or alternative local national regulations on installation, appliance requirements and inspection, maintenance and operation. The test method in accordance with this standard describes flow visualization techniques that are used to determine the threshold of capture and containment for non-cooking and specified heavy cooking conditions. The threshold of capture and containment can be used to estimate minimum flow rates for hood/appliance systems. This European standard does not address safety concerns, if any, associated with its use.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16282-9

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 16790

Conservation of cultural heritage - Integrated pest management (IPM) for protection of cultural heritage

This standard defines methods for reducing pests and pest infestations, and managing pest infested objects and areas within the cultural property sector. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) implies a holistic approach to the pest problem, including preventive measures and treatments, emphasizing on non-toxic methods.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: prEN 16790

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEN 565

Mountaineering equipment - Tape - Safety requirements and test methods

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

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

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

prEVS-EN 62826

Surface cleaning appliances - Floor treatment machines with or without traction drive, for commercial use - Methods of measuring the performance

IEC 62826:2014 lists the characteristic performance parameters for walk-behind and ride-on floor scrubbers and sweepers and other floor cleaning machines according to IEC 60335-2-72. This standard does not apply to IEC 60312 series. The intent is to serve the manufacturers in describing parameters that fit in their manuals, and in their literature. This may include all or some of the parameters listed in this definition document. When any of the parameters listed in this document are used, they are noted as being measurements made in accordance with this document.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: IEC 62826:2014; EN 62826:2014

Arvamusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.01.2015

TÕLKED KOMMENTEERIMISEL

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

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

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

CEN/TS 15399:2007

Gaasivarustussüsteemid. Juhised gaasijaotusvõrgu juhtimissüsteemidele

Selle tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni käsitlusala on uus ja olemasolev jaotusvõrguettevõtja käitatav gaasivõrk alates gaasijaotusjaama piirist kuni klientide tarnepunktini, milleks võib olla sulgarmatuur (nt vedelgaasi mahuti väljundil või arvesti ühendusel), mille on tavaliselt nimetanud gaasijaotusvõrgu käitaja ja mis võib olla määratletud riiklikes regulatsioonides või standardites. See tehniline spetsifikatsioon ei laiene olemasolevate paigaldiste projekteerimisele, ehitamisele, katsetamisele ja kasutuselevõtule. Selle tehnilise spetsifikatsiooni peamised eesmärgid saab kokku võtta järgnevalt: Pakkuda juhiseid minimaalsete vajalike nõuete osas, mis peaksid olema juhtimissüsteemis kaasatud seoses tehniliste toimingute (projekteerimine, ehitamine, katsetamine, kasutuselevõtt/kasutusest kõrvaldamine, käitamine ja hooldus) ohutuse, turvalisuse, töökindluse ja tõhususega. Demonstreerida, et ülalmainitud tegevuste jaoks nõutud pädevused leiaksid konkreetsed väljundid praktikas gaasijaotusvõrkude seadmete/paigaldiste juures (nt toimingute jaoks jaotuses: lõhnastamine, päästeteenistus, katoodkaitse, lekkekontroll, hooldustegevused rõhureguleerjaamades, põhi- ja tarnetorustikel.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: CEN/TS 15399:2007

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 1344:2013

Keraamilised sillutuskivid. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid

See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib nõuded keraamilistele sillutuskividele ja erikividele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks nii vaba paigaldusviisi (vt 3.10) kui ka jäiga paigaldusviisi (vt 3.11) puhul. Seda Euroopa standardit kohaldatakse ristkülikukujulistele ja muu kujuga kividele, mis on ette nähtud kasutamiseks ehitustoodetena sillutistes, peamiselt välistingimustes, kaasa arvatud katustes katusekividena, kuid mida võib kasutada ka sisetingimustes. Ehituses kasutatakse vabalt paigaldatavaid kive jalakäijate ja mootorsõidukite liiklemiseks ette nähtud aladel, jäigalt paigaldatavaid kive tavaliselt jalakäijate liiklemiseks mõeldud aladel. See Euroopa standard spetsifitseerib toimivusomadused ja –klassid ning vastavad katsemeetodid. See näeb ette toote märgistuse ja vastavushindamise vastavalt sellele Euroopa standardile. See Euroopa standard hõlmab üksnes kattega või katmata keraamilisi sillutuskive ja erikive, mida on või ei ole pärast põletamist keemiliselt töödeldud ja mis ei sisalda asbestkiududega materjale ega formaldehüüde. Selle standardi käsitlusalast jäävad välja tulekindlad ja kemotehnoloogiarakendused ning keraamilised põrandaplaadid. Siit jäävad välja ka keraamilised müürikivid. See Euroopa standard ei hõlma taktiilsete pindadega keraamilisi sillutuskive.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 1344:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 14679:2005

Geotehniliste eritööde tegemine. Pinnase süvastabiliseerimine

See dokument määrab kahe erineva meetodiga – kuiv- ja märgsegamine - süvastabiliseerimise tööde teostamise, katsetamise, järelevalve ja seire üldised põhimõtted. Selles dokumendis käsitletud süvastabiliseerimine on piiritletud meetoditega, mis sisaldavad: a) segamist pöörleva segamisotsakuga, kusjuures ümbritsevast pinnasest tingitud toestus ei ole eemaldatud; b) pinnase töötlust sügavuseni vähemalt 3 m; c) üksikutest sammastest, paneelidest, ruudustikest, plokkidest, seintest või kombinatsioonist enam kui ühest üksteisega lõikuvast või mittelõikuvast üksiksambast (vaata Lisa A, joonised A.8 kuni A.12) koosnevaid erinevaid kujundeid ja konfiguratsioone; d) loodusliku pinnase, täitepinnase, jäätmetehoidlate, muda jne töötlust; e) teisi sarnaseid pinnase parendamise tehnikaid kasutavaid meetodeid (vaata A3.5). Juhendid süvastabiliseerimise praktiliste aspektide nagu teostamise protseduuride ja seadmete kohta on antud Lisas A. Peamised rakendused on näitlikult esitatud lisas A joonisel A.14. Teostamisest mõjutatavate arvutusparameetrite katsemeetodid, kirjeldus ja hindamine on toodud lisas B.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 14679:2005 + AC:2006

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 15026:2007

Ehitise komponentide ja elementide soojus- ja niiskustehniline toimivus. Niiskusülekande hindamine numbrilise modelleerimisega

See standard spetsifitseerib võrrandid, mida kasutatakse modelleerimismeetodis ehituskonstruktsioone läbiva mittestatsionaarse soojus- ja niiskusülekande arvutamisel. Standardis esitatakse ka võrdlusnäide (benchmark example), mida kasutatakse väidetavalt lubatavate tolerantside piirides sellele standardile vastava modellerimismeetodi hindamisel. Selle standardi võrrandid võtavad arvesse järgmisi akumuleerumise ja ühemõõtmelise ülekande juhtumeid: •soojuse akumuleerumine kuivas ehitusmaterjalis ja neeldunud vees; •niiskusest oleneva soojusjuhtivuse põhine soojusülekanne; • aurudifusioonipõhine soojusülekanne; •auru hõrendus- ja kapillaarjõududepõhine niiskuse akumuleerumine; •aurudifusioonipõhine niiskusülekanne

•vedeliku liikumisest põhjustatud niiskusülekanne (pinnadifusioon ja kapillaarvool). Käesolevas standardis kirjeldatavad võrrandid võtavad arvesse järgmisi klimaatilisi muutujaid: •sise- ja välistemperatuur; •sise- ja välisniiskus; •päikese- ja pikklainekiirgus; •sademed (tavaline ja paduvihm); •tuule kiirus ja suund. Käesolevas standardis kirjeldatavad soojus- ja niiskustehnilised võrrandid ei ole rakendatavad kui: •toimub konvektsioon läbi avade ja pragude; •kahemõõtmelised mõjurid on olulise tähtsusega (nt tõusev niiskus, tingimused külmasildade ümbruses, gravitatsioonijõudude mõju); •esinevad hüdraulilised, osmootsed ja elektroforeesist põhjustatud jõud; •keskmine päevatemperatuur ehituskomponendis ületab 50 °C.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 15026:2007

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 50438:2013

Nõuded mikrogeneraatorjaamade ühendamiseks rööbiti avalike madalpingeliste jaotusvõrkudega

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb tehnilised nõuded avaliku madalpingelise elektrivõrguga rööbiti talitlevate mikrogeneraatorjaamade kaitsefunktsioonidele ja talitlusvõimele. See Euroopa standard kehtib mikrogeneraatorjaamade kohta, olenemata nende primaarenergiaallikast, kusjuures mikrogeneraatoriks loetakse seadet nimivooluga kuni 16 A faasi kohta ühe- või mitmefaasilises võrgus pingega 230/400 V või mitmefaasilises võrgus faasidevahelise nimipingega 230 V. Kui osutub vajalikuks sätete määratlemine, jätab käesolev Euroopa standard selle praktilistel kaalutlustel jaotusvõrguettevõtja hooleks ka siis, kui need sätted nähakse rahvusliku või Euroopa õigusraamistiku järgi ette mõne teise osalise poolt. MÄRKUS 1 See hõlmab nii Euroopa võrgueeskirju ja nende rahvuslikke rakendusi kui ka täiendavaid riiklikke määrusi. MÄRKUS 2 Täiendavate riiklike määruste kohaldamine, eelkõige mikrogeneraatori ühendamise korral võrguga ja selle talitluse kohta, on lubatav tingimusel, et see ei ole vastuolus käesoleva standardiga. Mõnedes riikides võib see dokument olla kohaldatud suurema nimivooluga, peamiselt majapidamis- ja väiksemates kommertspaigaldistes kasutatavatele, generaatoritele. Nende riikide loetelu on esitatud lisas G. Selles Euroopa standardis esitatud meetmed ei ole eraldi võetuna mõeldud tagama jaotusvõrguettevõtja või tema lepingupartnerite personali ohutust. Standardi käsitlusalasse kuuluvad •kõik mikrogenereerimise tehnilised lahendused. Käsitlusalast on välja jäetud •mitmegeneraatorilised paigaldised, mille ühe agregaadi vool on üle 16 A; •tasaarveldus, mõõtmine ja muud kommertsküsimused; •primaarenergiaallikaga seotud nõuded, nt gaasküttega generaatoragregaatide kohta; • jaamade kavatsetud või kavatsemata saartalitlus, milles avaliku jaotusvõrgu ükski osa ei osale; •elektriajamid, mis annavad lühiajaliselt energiat jaotusvõrku.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 50438:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 71-5:2013

Mänguasjade ohutus. Osa 5: Keemilised mänguasjad (komplektid), välja arvatud katsekomplektid

Käesolev Euroopa standard määratleb nõuded ja katsemeetodid keemilistes mänguasjades (komplektides), välja arvatud katsekomplektid, kasutatavatele ainetele ja materjalidele. Need ained ja segud on: need, mis on ohtlikele ainetele ja ohtlikele segudele kohaldatud EÜ seadusandlusega klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks [5]; ained ja segud, mis ülemäärastes kogustes võivad kahjustada neid kasutavate laste tervist ning mis ei ole ülalmainitud seadusandlusega klassifitseeritud ohtlikeks; ja mis tahes teised koos keemilise mänguasjaga väljastatavad keemilised aine(d) ja segu(d). MÄRKUS Terminid „aine“ ja „segu“ on defineeritud REACH määruses nr (EÜ)1907/2006 ja CLP määruses (EÜ) nr 1272/2008. Lisaks on määratletud nõuded märgistustele, hoiatustele, ohutusreeglitele, sisu loetelule, kasutusjuhenditele ja esmaabi teabele. Käesolevat EN 71 osa kohaldatakse: kipsivalukomplektidele; minitöökoja komplektides tarnitavatele keraamilistele ja klaasemailmaterjalidele; ahjus kõvenevast plastifitseeritud PVC-st voolimismaterjalide komplektidele; plastiku valamiskomplektidele; säilituskomplektidele (embedding sets); mudelikomplektides tarnitavatele või soovitatud liimidele, värvidele, lakkidele, värnitsatele, vedelditele ja puhastusainetele (lahustitele).

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 71-5:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 933-9:2009+A1:2013

Täitematerjalide geomeetriliste omaduste katsetamine. Osa 9: Peenosiste hindamine. Metüleensinise katse

See standard kirjeldab etalonmeetodit, mida kasutatakse tüübikatsetustel ja vaidluste korral peentäitematerjalide või fraktsioneerimata täitematerjalide (MB) 0/2 mm fraktsiooni metüleensinise arvu määramiseks. See kirjeldab lisas A ka 0/0,125 mm fraktsiooni (MBF) metüleensinise arvu määramise etalonmeetodit. Teistel eesmärkidel, eriti tehase tootmisohjel, võib kasutada teisi meetodeid, eeldusel et asjakohane toimiv seos sobiva etalonmeetodiga on tõestatud.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: EN 933-9:2009+A1:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN ISO 13788:2012

Ehituskomponentide ja -elementide soojus- ning niiskustehniline toimivus. Kriitilise pinnaniiskuse ja elemendisisese kondensatsiooni vältimine. Arvutusmeetodid

See rahvusvaheline standard esitab järgmised lihtsustatud arvutusmeetodid: a) ehituskomponendi või –elemendi sisepinnatemperatuuri määramiseks, millest madalamal temperatuuril on antud siseõhu temperatuuri ja relatiivse niiskuse juures tõenäone hallituse tekkimine. Seda meetodit võib kasutada ka sisepindade teiste kondenseerumisprobleemide riski hindamiseks; b) veeauru difusioonist põhjustatud komponendisisese kondenseerumise riski hindamiseks. Kasutatav meetod ei võta arvesse tervet rida olulisi füüsikalisi tegureid, sealhulgas: — niiskuse varieeruvusest põhjustatud materjali omaduste varieeruvust; — kapillaarimavust ja vedelas olekus niiskuse (liquid moisture; edaspidi vedelniiskus) ülekannet materjalis; — õhu liikumist komponenti hoone sisemusest läbi pilude või õhuvahedes; — materjali hügroskoopsust. Seega on meetod rakendatav ainult seal, kus nende tegurite mõju võib lugeda ebaoluliseks. c) hinnangu andmiseks, kui palju aega kulub suure aurutakistusega kihtide vahel asuval mistahes allikast märgunud ehituskomponendil väljakuivamiseks ja kui suur on risk, et kuivamisprotsessi käigus võiks kondenseerumine toimuda komponendi mõnes teises osas.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 13788:2012; EN ISO 13788:2012

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN ISO 17640:2011

Keevisõmbluste mittepurustav katsetamine. Katsetamine ultraheliga. Meetodid, katsetamise tasemed ja hindamine

See rahvusvaheline standard määratleb käsitsi sooritatava ultrahelikontrolli meetodid metallmaterjalist sulakeevitatud liidetele, materjali paksusega suurem või võrdne 8 mm, millel on madal ultraheli sumbuvus (eriti hajuvuse tõttu) ning katseobjekti temperatuurivahemikus 0 °C kuni 60 °C. Peamiselt on see mõeldud kasutamiseks täieliku läbikeevitusega keevisliidete kontrolliks, mille põhimaterjal ja keevisõmblus on ferriite struktuuriga. Antud standardis toodud materjali-põhised ultraheli väärtused põhinevad terastel milles on ultraheli levikukiirus (5 920 ± 50) m/s pikilainete korral ning (3 255 ± 30) m/s ristilainete korral. Antud rahvusvaheline standard määratleb neli katsetaset, millest igaüks vastab defekti avastamise erinevale tõenäosusele. Juhised katsetasemete A, B ja C valikuks on toodud Lisas A. Antud rahvusvaheline standard määratleb, et katsetase D, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks erijuhtude korral, on vastavuses üldiste nõudmistega. Katsetaset D võib kasutada vaid juhul kui nii on määratud tehnilises kirjelduses. See hõlmab mitte-ferriitse struktuuriga materjale, osalise läbikeevitusega liiteid, automatiseeritud kontrolli ning katseobjekti temperatuure väljaspool 0 °C kuni 60 °C vahemikku.
Käesolevat rahvusvahelist standardit võib kasutada näitude hindamiseks, aktsepteerimiseks kasutades ühte kahest meetodist:
a) hindamine mis põhineb peamiselt signaali näidu pikkusel ning kaja amplituudil;
b) hindamine mis põhineb peamiselt näidu kirjeldamisel ning selle suuruse hindamisel otsiku liigutamisega.
Kasutatav meetod peab olema katseprotokollis määratletud.
Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 17640:2010; EN ISO 17640:2010

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-HD 50573-5-57:2014

Elektriliste kaitse-, turvalahutus-, lülitus- ja juhtimisaparaatide koordineerimine

See harmoneerimisdokument sätestab elektriliste kaitse-, turvalahutus-, lülitus- ja juhtimisseadmete (mida edaspidi nimetatakse elektriaparaatideks ja koosteteks) valiku- ja paigaldusnõuded, lähtudes nende omavahelisest koordineerimisest. EE MÄRKUS Termin turvalahutusaparaat, mille asemel seni on eesti keeles kasutatud terminit kaitselahutusaparaat, on võetud kasutusele sel eesmärgil, et paremini eristada elektriseadmete kaitseks kasutatavaid aparaate nendest aparaatidest, mida rakendatakse elektriahelate töökindlaks väljalülitamiseks, et tagada inimeste ohutus (turvalisus) pingevabade elektritööde sooritamisel. See harmoneerimisdokument kehtib elektripaigaldiste kohta vastavalt HD 60364-1:2008 jaotises 11.1 esitatud üksikasjalistele selgitustele. Selle dokumendi nõuded täiendavad standardisarja HD 60364 nõudeid. See harmoneerimisdokument on ette nähtud selleks, et esitada nõuded inimeste, koduloomade ja vara kaitseks ohtude ja kahjustuste eest, mis võivad tekkida elektripaigaldiste mõistlikul kasutamisel, ning sätestada nõuded nende paigaldiste korrakohaseks talitluseks. Nõuded haaravad ka paigaldise elektrivarustuse pidevuse aspekte. Standardi käesolev osa käsitleb koordinatsiooni rikkeolukorras (nt lühisel, liigkoormusel ja rikkevoolu korral) ja võtab arvesse ka harmoneerimisdokumendi HD 60364-1:2008 jaotises 33.1 esitatud aspekte järgmiste elektriaparaatide koordinatsiooni kohta: – liigvoolukaitseaparaadid, – juhtimis- ja kaitseotstarbelised lülitusaparaadid, – rikkevoolukaitseaparaadid, – kontaktorid ja käivitid, – lihtlülitid ja lahutid. MÄRKUS 1 Seireseadiste koordinatsioon on arutusel. MÄRKUS 2 Käesolevas dokumendis kasutatavate lühendite loetelu on esitatud tabelis 57.1. EE MÄRKUS Ingliskeelse standardi tabelis 57.1 on esitatud ingliskeelses tekstis kasutatavad lühendid. Eestikeelses standardis mõningaid neist lühenditest ei kasutata. See harmoneerimisdokument näeb ette nõuded elektriaparaatide valikuks nende vahel tagatava koordinatsiooni järgi, mitte aga nõudeid üksikaparaadi valikuks.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: HD 50573-5-57:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-HD 60364-5-557:2014

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 5-557: Elektriseadmete valik ja paigaldamine. Abiahelad

See jaotis kehtib abiahelate kohta, väljaarvatult need, mida käsitletakse toote- või süsteemistandardeis.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC 60364-5-55:2011/A1:2012; HD 60364-5-557:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

IEC/TR 62713:2013 et

Ohutusmeetmed riski vähendamiseks väljaspool ehitist

See tehniline aruanne annab tavainimesele ülevaate välgust, tutvustab õiget käitumist äikese ajal, aga ka välguvastaseid kaitsemeetmeid. Samuti aitab see tehniline aruanne ära hoida välgu poolt tekitatud vigastusi ja kahju. Peab aga märkima, et senini ei ole vahendeid välgu vältimiseks. Siiski, järgides mõningaid lihtsaid reegleid, võivad inimesed ennast kaitsta välgu kahjuliku mõju eest.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: IEC/TR 62713:2013

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

ISO/TR 18128:2014 et

Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Dokumentidega seotud protsesside ja süsteemide riskihindamine

Käesolev tehniline aruande eesmärk on abistada organisatsioone dokumentidega seotud protsesside ja süsteemide riskihindamisel selleks, et dokumendid oleksid kooskõlas organisatsiooni vajadustega seni, kuni neid vajatakse. Tehniline aruanne a) seab sisse metoodika dokumentidega seotud protsesside ja süsteemide riskituvastuse analüüsiks, b) pakub metoodika dokumentidega seotud protsesse ja süsteeme mõjutavate ebasoodsate sündmuste poolt tekitatud võimalike tagajärgede analüüsiks, c) pakub juhiseid dokumentidega seotud protsesside ja süsteemide riskihindamise läbiviimiseks, d) pakub juhiseid tuvastatud ja hinnatud riskide dokumenteerimiseks, et ette valmistada riskide mõju leevendamine. Käesolev tehniline aruanne ei käsitle selliseid üldisi organisatsiooni toimimisriske, mille mõju saab leevendada dokumentide loomisega. Käesolevat tehnilist aruannet saavad kasutada kõik organisatsioonid olenemata nende suurusest, tegevuste iseloomust või funktsioonide ja struktuuri keerukusest. Nimetatud asjaolud, nagu ka normatiivne keskkond, milles organisatsioon tegutseb ja mis reguleerib dokumentide loomist ja ohjet, võetakse arvesse dokumentidega seotud protsesside ja süsteemide riskituvastuse ja riskihindamise läbiviimisel. Määrates kindlaks organisatsiooni või selle piire, tuleks arvestada selle tervet struktuuri, erinevaid osalusi ja lepingulisi kohustusi, mille tagajärjel ostetakse sisse teenuseid ja varustatakse tarnekette. See on tänapäeval avaliku- ja erasektori toimimise tavapärane mudel. Organisatsiooni piiride kindlaksmääramine on esmane samm dokumentidega seotud riskihindamise projekti skoobi määratlemisel. Käesolev tehniline aruanne ei käsitle otseselt riskimõjude leevendamist, kuna meetodid selleks erinevad igas organisatsioonis. Tehnilist aruannet saavad kasutada dokumendihalduse personal või need, kellel on organisatsioonis dokumentidega seotud vastutused, samuti audiitorid ja valdkonnajuhid, kellel on vastutused organisatsiooni riskijuhtimise programmides.

Keel: et

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEVS-ISO 4037-1

Röntgeni ja gamma referentskiirgus dosimeetrite ja doosikiiruse mõõteseadmete kalibreerimiseks ja nende koste määramiseks sõltuvana footoni energiast. Osa 1: Kiirguse karakteristikud ja saamismeetodid

Käesolev standardi osa kirjeldab röntgeni ja gamma referentskiirguse karakteristikuid ja saamismeetodeid kaitsetaseme dosimeetrite ja doosikiiruse mõõteseadmete kalibreerimiseks õhukerma kiiruse väärtuse vahemikus 10 µGy.h-1 kuni 10 Gy.h-1 ning nende koste määramiseks footonenergia funktsioonina. Meetodeid referentskiirguste rühma saamiseks konkreetse footonenergia vahemiku jaoks kirjeldatakse neljas peatükis, milles on määratud nende kiirguste karakteristikud. Neli referentskiirguste rühma on: a) energiavahemikus alates ligikaudu 7 keV kuni 250 keV, pidev filtreeritud röntgenkiirgus ja ameriitsium-241 gammakiirgus; b) energiavahemikus 8 keV kuni 100 keV, fluorestsentskiirgus; c) energiavahemikus 600 keV kuni 1,3 MeV, radionukliidide kiiratud gammakiirgus; d) energiavahemikus 4 MeV kuni 9 MeV, reaktorite ja kiirendite toodetud gammakiirgus. Need referentskiirgused tuleb valida tabelist 1.

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO 4037-1:1996

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27000

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Infoturbe halduse süsteemid. Ülevaade ja sõnavara

See standard annab ülevaate infoturbe halduse süsteemidest ning ISMS-i standardiperes kasutatavatest ühistest terminitest ja määratlustest. See standard on rakendatav igat liiki ja iga suurusega organisatsioonides (näiteks äriettevõtetes, riigiasutustes, mittetulunduslikes organisatsioonides).

Keel: et
Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27000:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

prEVS-ISO/IEC 27033-4

Infotehnoloogia. Turbemeetodid. Võrguturve. Osa 4: Võrkudevahelise side turve turvalüüside abil

ISO/IEC 27033 see osa annab juhiseid võrkudevahelise side turbeks turvalüüside (tulemüüride, rakenduste tulemüüride, sissetungi tuvastuse süsteemi vm) abil vastavalt turvalüüside dokumenteeritud infoturvapoliitikale, sealhulgas selle kohta, kuidas a) tuvastada ja analüüsida võrgu turvaohte, mis on seotud turvalüüsidega; b) ohtude analüüsi põhjal määratleda võrguturbe nõudeid turvalüüsidele; c) kasutada kavandamis- ja teostamismeetodeid tüüpiliste võrgustsenaariumidega seotud ohtude ja meetmeaspektide käsitlemiseks; d) käsitleda probleeme, mis on seotud võrgu turvalüüsi turvameetmete evitamise, käigushoiu, seire ja läbivaatusega.

Keel: et

Alusdokumendid: ISO/IEC 27033-4:2014

Kommenteerimise lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE JA STANDARDILAADSETE DOKUMENTIDE KOOSTAMINE

Alljärgnevalt on toodud teave möödunud kuu jooksul Standardikeskusele esitatud algupäraste standardite ja standardilaadsete dokumentide koostamis-, muutmis- ja uustöötlusettepanekute kohta, millega algatatakse Eesti algupärase dokumendi koostamise protsess.

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

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

prEVS 807

Kinnisvara korrashoid. Kinnisvarakeskkonna korraldamine
Maintenance of facilities. Provision of facilities management services

Käesolev standard annab ja avab kinnisvara korrashoiu valdkonna põhimõisted ning arusaama korrashoiu ratsionaalsest korraldusest, sellega kaasnevast dokumenteerimisest ning kulutustest.

Asendab dokumenti: EVS 807:2010
Koostamisettepaneku esitaja: EVS/TK 36 Kinnisvara korrashoid

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 686:2001
Värske nuikapsas
Fresh kohlrabi

Käesolev standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava nuikapsa (Brassica oleracea var. gongyloides) varsvilja kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud nuikapsa kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 693:1995
Värske rabarber
Fresh rhubarb

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava rabarbri (Rheum rhabarbarum ja Rheum rhaponticum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud rabarbri kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 699:1995
Värske juurseller
Fresh celeriac

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava juurselleri (Apium graveolens var. rapaceum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud juurselleri kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 700:1995
Värske petersell
Fresh parsley

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava nii leht- kui juurpeterselli (Petroselinum crispum ssp. crispum ja ssp. tuberosum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud peterselli kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 701:1995
Värske aedtill
Fresh dill

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatava aedtilli (Anethum graveolens var. hortorum) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist, pakendamist ja märgistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud aedtilli kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 714:1995
Värsked mustad arooniad
Fresh black chokeberries

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatavate musta aroonia viljade (Aronia melanocarpa (Michx) Elliott) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud musta aroonia kohta

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 715:1995
Värsked ebaküdooniad
Fresh Japanese quinces

Standard käsitleb värskelt kaubastatavate karusmarjade ebaküdoonia viljade (Chaenomeles perekond) kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist. Standard ei kehti töötlemiseks määratud ebaküdoonia viljade kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 731:1997
Toidukartul
Ware potatoes

Standard kehtib kartulile, mida müüakse värskena otseselt tarbijale jaekaubandusvõrgus või toitlustusettevõtetele toidukartuliks saagiaastal alates 1, oktoobrist ja saagile järgneval aastal. Standard ei kehti toorkartuli, tärklisekartuli, piirituskartuli ning varajase kartuli kohta.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 742:2001
Seemnekartul. Määramismeetodid
Seed potatoes. Methods of determination

Käesolev standard kehtib seemnekartuli kohta, milles käsitletakse määramismeetodeid seemnekartuli kahjustajate määramiseks.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 750:1998
Õunapuu-, pirnipuu- ja kultuurpihlakaistikud
Young plants of apple trees, pear trees and rowan trees

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate õunapuu- (Malus), pirnipuu (Pyrus) ja kultuurpihlaka (Sorbus) istikute kvaliteedinõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 751:1998
Ploomipuu- ja kirsipuuistikud
Young plum and cherry trees

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate ploomipuu-, kreegipuu- ning hapu- ja maguskirsipuuistikute (Prunus, Cerasus) kvaliteedinõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 752:1998
Maasikaistikud
Young strawberry plants

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate maasikaistikute (Fragaria) kvaliteedinõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 753:1998
Vaarika- ja pampliistikud
Young raspberry and boysenberry plants

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate vaarika- ja pampliistikute (Rubus idaeus) kvaliteedinõudeid ning kaubastamiseks ettevalmistusi.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 754:1998
Sõstra- ja karusmarjaistikud
Young currant and gooseberry plants

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate musta, punase ja valge sõstra ning karusmarjaistikute (Ribes) kvaliteedinõudeid ja kaubastamiseks ettevalmistamist

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 755:1998
Viljapuude pookealused
Rootstocks of fruit trees

Standard käsitleb müügiks kasvatatavate õunapuude (Malus), pirnipuude (Pyrus), ploomipuude (Prunus) ja kirsipuude (Prunus, Cerasus) pookealuste kvaliteedinõudeid ning kaubaks ettevalmistamist

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 778:2001
Ilupuude ja - põõsaste istikud
Bedding plants of ornamemental trees and shrubs

Standard käsitleb turustatavate ilupuude ja -põõsaste, ronitaimede ning püsikute istikute kvaliteedinõudeid, pakendamist ja märgistamist.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 779:2001
Värsked lõikelilled. Värske lõike-iluroheline
Fresh cut flowers. Fresh cut ornamental foliage.

Standard käsitleb turustatavaid värskeid lõikelilli, nende puhkemata ja puhkenud lõikeõisi ning värsket lõike-ilurohelist, määratleb nende kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõuded ning pakendamise ja märgistamise.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 787:2001
Lillesibulad
Flowering bulbs

Standard käsitleb turustatavaid lillekultuuride sibulaid, mugulaid, mugulsibulaid, juuremugulaid, varremugulaid ja risoome, määratleb nende kvaliteedinõuded ning pakendamise ja märgistamise. Standardis kasutatakse kõigi loetletud taimeosade üldnimetusena sõna lillesibul.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 802:2001
Potililled
Pot flowers

Standard käsitleb turustatavaid potis kasvatatavaid õis-, vili- ja lehtdekoratiivseid toa- ja õuetaimi, määratleb nende kvaliteedi- ja suurusnõuded ning pakendamise ja märgistamise. Standardis kasutatakse eeltoodud taimede üldnimetusena sõna potilill. Standard ei käsitle potis turustatavaid istikuid.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 808:2001
Seemnekartul. Proovivõtumeetodid ja seemnepõldude kontroll
Seed potatoes. Sampling and field control

Käesolev standard kehtib seemnekartuli kohta, milles käsitletakse seemnekartuli proovide võtmist haiguste ja kahjurite määramiseks ning kasvuaegset seemnepõldude kontrolli.

Ülevaatusküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

PIKENDAMISKÜSITLUS

EVS 18001:2007
Töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse juhtimissüsteemid
Occupational health and safety management systems

Käesolev töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse hindamise sarja (OHSAS) standard kehtestab nõuded töötervishoiu ja tööohutuse (edaspidi TTO) juhtimissüsteemile, et võimaldada organisat¬sioonil ohjata enda TTO riske ja parendada TTO-alase tegevuse toimivust. Standard ei kehtesta TTO toimivuse eri-tingimusi ega näe ette üksikasjalikke nõudeid juhtimissüsteemi kavandamiseks.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 809-1:2002
Kuritegevuse ennetamine. Linnaplaneerimine ja arhitektuur. Osa 1: Linnaplaneerimine
Prevention of Crime - Urban planning and building design. Part 1: Urban planning

Standard toob ära erinevaid kuriteo riski ja/või kuriteohirmu hindamise meetodeid ning nende riskide vähendamise vahendeid, menetlusi ja tegevuskavu. Projekteerimisjuhendid erinevate kuriteoprobleemide ennetamiseks või nende vastu võitlemiseks on esitatud elukeskkonna tüüpide kaudu. Esitatud on ka järjepidevad tegevuskavad kõikide linnaplaneerimise ja kuritegevuse ennetamisega seotud osapoolte ning teiste, peamiselt piirkondliku ja kohaliku võimu esindajad ja elanikud, kaasamiseks ametkondadevahelisse kuritegevuse ennetamise ja kuritegevuse hirmu vähendamise tegevusse.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 814:2003
Normaalbetooni külmakindlus. Määratlused, spetsifikatsioonid ja katsemeetodid
Frost resistance of normal-weight concrete. Definitions, specifications and test method

Käesolevas Eesti standardis püstitakse nõuded normaalbetooni külmakindlusele sõltuvalt betoontarindi ekspluatatsioonitingimustele ja antakse katsemeetod selle otseseks määramiseks. Betoontarindite projekteerimisel tuleb sageli arvestada peale külmakindluse nõude ka teiste keskkonnaklasside mõjuritega (EVS-EN 206-1 jaotis 4.1), mis võivad tingida erimeetmete rakendamist nii betooni koostisosade valikul, tehnoloogilises protsessis kui ka betoontarindite konstruktsioonis (näiteks armatuuri kaitsekihi määramisel).

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 901-1:2009

Tee-ehitus. Osa 1: Asfaltsegude täitematerjalid
Road construction. Part 1: Aggregates for bituminous mixtures

Käesolev standard määratleb nõuded Eestis asfaltsegudes kasutatavate looduslike ja tehistäitematerjalide ning fillerite omadustele, arvestades kohalikke tee-ehituse ja -hoiu tingimusi ning praktilisi kogemusi.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 901-2:2009

Tee-ehitus. Osa 2: Bituumensideained
Road construction. Part 2: Bituminous binders

Käesolev standard määrab toimimisomaduste nõuded teebituumeni, polümeermodifitseeritud bituumeni ja katioonsete bituumenemulsioonide markidele, mis Eestis sobivad teede, lennuväljade ja muude kattega alade ehitamiseks ja hooldamiseks. Käesolev Eesti standard Bituumensideained näeb ette tarnijate ja klientide vaheliste kvaliteedikokkulepete alused. Sideaine markide esitamine tabelites 1 kuni 4 ja 6 kuni 7 võimaldab valida bituumeni või bituumensideaine kõige sobivama spetsifikatsiooni, arvestades kohalikke kliima- ja kasutustingimusi

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 901-3:2009

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

Käesolev standard täpsustab nõudeid teede, lennuväljade ja teiste liiklusalade ehitamisel ning hooldamisel kasutatavatele asfaltsegudele, andes aluse tootjate ja tellijate vahelistele kvaliteedikokkulepetele. Standardis on kirjeldatud asfaltbetoonsegude, killustikmastiksasfaltsegude, valuasfaltsegude, dreenasfaltsegude ning mustsegude omadusi.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS 904:2009

Hajusallikate heitkoguste mõõtmine. Tööstushooned ja loomalaudad
Determination of diffusive emissions by measurements - Industrial halls and livestock farming

Standardis käsitletakse tööstushoonete ja loomalautade hajusheidete mõõtemeetodeid. Hetkelise heitkoguse mõõtmiseks lubatakse kasutada otsest ja kaudset meetodit. Standard ei käsitle hoonete või lautade ümbruse juurde kuuluvatelt pindadelt pärinevaid hajusaid heitkoguseid. Antud standardi käsitlemine eeldab standardi EVS 892 tundmist.

Pikendamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

ALGUPÄRASTE STANDARDITE KEHTIVUSE PIKENDAMINE

Eesti standardite ülevaatuse tulemusena on pikendatud järgmiste standardite kehtivus:

EVS 827:2004

Turvakiibi rakendus ja liides
Security chip - Application and interface

Käesolev standard spetsifitseerib Eesti riikliku avaliku võtme infrastruktuuri (EstEID) turvakiibi liidese ja andmesisu.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 4 otsus 19.08.2014 2.5/206

EVS 828:2009

Sertifikaadid Eesti Vabariigi isikutunnistusel
Certificates on identity card of Republic of Estonia

Standard kirjeldab Eesti Vabariigi isikutunnistusele (ID-kaart) kantavate digitaalsete sertifikaatide profiili. Standardi lisas A esitatakse tehniline lisainformatsioon ning tuuakse ära sertifikaatide näidised.

Kehtima jätmise alus: EVS/TK 4 otsus 19.08.2014 2.5/206

EVS 900:2009

Koristusvaldkonna sõnavara
Vocabulary of Cleaning Sector

Standard määratleb professionaalses koristusvaldkonnas kasutatavad terminid ja nende tähendused.

Kehtima jätmise alus: Otsus 02.09.2014 2.5/211 koostajate tagasiside alusel

TÜHISTAMISKÜSITLUS

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

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

EVS-EN 1255:2000

Siseveeteedel liiklevad laevad. Pöördkraanad
Inland navigation vessels - Swing derricks

Käesolev standard kehtib sisevetel liiklevatel laevadel kasutatavate pöördkraanade kohta. Standard määrab kindlaks nõuded ning katsetustingimused, mille järgimine on vajalik ohutuse huvides.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 1255:1995
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 14333-1:2004

Non fatty foods - Determination of benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim, thiabendazole and benomyl (as carbendazim) - Part 1: HPLC method with solid phase extraction clean up

This European Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatographic method for the determination of the benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim and thiabendazole in fruits and vegetables. When benomyl is present, it is completely degraded to carbendazim and is also determined as carbendazim. Thiophanate-methyl is not determined with the method. The method has been validated for carbendazim and thiabendazole in an interlaboratory test with homogenates of apples and oranges.

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14333-1:2004
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 14333-2:2004

Non fatty foods - Determination of benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim, thiabendazole and benomyl (as carbendazim) - Part 2: HPLC method with gel permeation chromatography clean up

This draft European Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatographic method for the determination of the benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim and thiabendazole in fruits, vegetables and processed products. When benomyl is present, it is completely degraded to carbendazim and is also determined as carbendazim. Thiophanate-methyl is partly decomposed and therefore not quantitatively determined

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14333-2:2004
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

EVS-EN 14333-3:2004

Non fatty foods - Determination of benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim, thiabendazole and benomyl (as carbendazim) - Part 3: HPLC method with liquid/liquid-partition clean up

This draft European Standard specifies a high performance liquid chromatographic (HPLC) method for the determination of the benzimidazole fungicides carbendazim and thiabendazole in fruits, vegetables and processed products. When benomyl is present, it is completely degraded to carbendazim and is also determined as carbendazim. Thiophanate-methyl is not determined with the method

Keel: en
Alusdokumendid: EN 14333-3:2004
Tühistamisküsitluse lõppkuupäev: 07.12.2014

TEADE EUROOPA STANDARDI OLEMASOLUST

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Euroopa standardite ja CENELEC-i harmoneerimisdokumentide kohta, mille on Standardikeskusele kättesaadavaks teinud Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid, ja mida ei avaldata Eesti standardina enne Euroopa organisatsiooni ja Standardikeskuse kokku lepitud dokumendi olemasolust avalikkuse teavitamise hiliseimat tähtpäeva. Reeglina võib selliste teadete avaldamine olla vajalik, et tagada Euroopa standardite jõustumine Eesti standardina samaaegselt nii eesti- kui ka ingliskeelsena.

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

EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014

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

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 01.2015

EN 15376:2014

Automotive fuels - Ethanol as a blending component for petrol - Requirements and test methods

Eeldatav avaldamise aeg Eesti standardina 02.2015

AVALDATUD EESTIKEELSED STANDARDIPARANDUSED

Selles rubriigis avaldame teavet Eesti standardite paranduste koostamise kohta. Standardiparandus koostatakse toimetuslikku laadi vigade (trükivead jms) kõrvaldamiseks standardist. Eesti standardi paranduse tähis koosneb standardi tähisest ja selle lõppu lisatud tähtedest AC.

Nt standardile EVS XXX:YYYY tehtud parandus kannab eraldi avaldatuna tähist EVS XXX:YYYY/AC:ZZZZ. Parandatud standardi tähis reeglina ei muutu.

EVS-HD 60364-7-717:2010/AC:2014

Madalpingelised elektripaigaldised. Osa 7-717: Nõuded eripaigaldistele ja -paikadele. Liikuvad ja veetavad üksused

Low-voltage electrical installations -- Part 7-717: Requirements for special installations or locations - Mobile or transportable units (IEC 60364-7-717:2009, modified)

EVS-EN 1090-2:2008+A1:2011/AC:2014

Teras- ja alumiiniumkonstruktsioonide valmistamine. Osa 2: Tehnilised nõuded teraskonstruktsioonidele

Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures Part 2: Technical requirements for steel structures

EVS-EN 50341-1:2013/AC:2014

Elektriõhuliinid vahelduvpingega üle 1 kV. Osa 1: Üldnõuded. Ühised eeskirjad

Overhead electrical lines exceeding AC 1 kV - Part 1: General requirements - Common specifications

UUED EESTIKEELSED STANDARDID JA STANDARDILAADSED DOKUMENDID

EVS 875-11:2014

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

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

EVS-EN 1091:2000

Vaakumkanalisatsiooni süsteemid väljaspool hooneid
Vacuum sewerage systems outside buildings

See Euroopa standard käsitleb olmereovett ärajuhtiva negatiivse survega töötavate kanalisatsioonisüsteemide, sõltumata nende materjalist, toimivuse nõudeid. Samuti hõlmab see toimivuse lisaomadusi, mis on olulised vaakumkanalisatsiooni tellijatele, projekteerijatele, ehitajatele ja operaatoritele. See ei ole ette nähtud süsteemide vastavuse hindamiseks. See Euroopa standard annab juhised olmereoveele, kuid mitte sademeveele, ettenähtud vaakumkanalisatsiooni süsteemide projekteerimiseks ja ehitamiseks. Standard ei käsitle sise vaakumkanalisatsiooni süsteeme. Süsteemi eri osi tuleks hinnata lähtuvalt asjakohasest tootestandardist. Kui tootestandard puudub, siis võib tootespetsifikatsiooni koostamisel viitamiseks kasutada antud standardit. Selle Euroopa standardi projekteerimisnõuded on miinimumnõuded, ega kujuta endist põhjalikku projekteerimisjuhendit, mis kindlustaks korralikult funktsioneeriva süsteemi. Igat süsteemi tuleb eraldi projekteerida, võttes aluseks kasutatava süsteemi parameetrid. Patenteeritud süsteemi kasutamisel tuleks arvestada süsteemi tarnijate nõuandeid.

EVS-EN 12236:2002

Hoonete ventilatsioon. Ventilatsioonikanalite riputid ja toed. Nõuded tugevusele
Ventilation for buildings - Ductwork hangers and supports - Requirements for strength

See standard määratleb lehtmetallist kanalite ehitamise ja tugede kasutamise nõuded ventilatsiooni- ja õhu konditsioneerimise süsteemides. Standard kohaldub igasuguse kujuga kanalitele (nelinurkne, ümar, ovaalne) ning hoonete ventilatsiooni- ja õhu konditsioneerimise süsteemides kasutatavatele osadele. Standard võtab samuti arvesse soojustuse koormuse, ohutustegurid, kaasnevad koormused (puhastamine ja hooldus), vibratsioonitõkke ja korrosioonitõkke. Standard ei arvesta maavärinast põhjustatud koormust. Standard ei käsitle tuleohutusnõudeid ega kanalite ja tugede tuleohutust.

EVS-EN 12697-22:2004+A1:2007

Asfaltsegud. Kuuma asfaltsegu katsemeetodid. Osa 22: Rattaroopa katse
Bituminous mixtures - Test methods for hot mix asphalt - Part 22: Wheel tracking

See Euroopa standard kirjeldab katsemeetodeid asfaltsegude defomeerumiskindluse määramiseks koormuse all. Katse sobib segudele, mille suurim teramõõt on väiksem või võrdne 32 mm. Katsed on rakendatavad laboris valmistatud või katendist lõigatud proovikehadele; katseproovikehi hoitakse rakisvormis nii, et nende pind oleks vormi ülaservaga ühetasa. Asfaltsegude deformatsioonitundlikkust hinnatakse rattaroopa järgi, mis moodustub koormatud ratta korduvläbikute tulemusena konstantsel temperatuuril. Vastavalt sellele standardile saab kasutada kolme alternatiivset seadmetüüpi: suuri seadmeid, ülisuuri seadmeid ja väikesi seadmeid. Suurte ja ülisuurte seadmete korral viiakse proovikehad katse ajal konditsiooni õhus. Väikeste seadmete puhul konditsioneeritakse proovikehad kas õhus või vees. MÄRKUS Suured ja ülisuured seadmed ei sobi silindriliste proovikehade katsetamiseks.

EVS-EN 13445-5:2014

Leekkuumutuseta surveanumad. Osa 5: Kontroll ja katsetamine
Unfired pressure vessels - Part 5: Inspection and testing

See Euroopa standardi osa määrab kindlaks standardi EN 13445-2:2014 järgi terasest üksikult ja seeriaviisiliselt toodetavate surveanumate kontrollimise ja katsetamise. Erisätted tsüklilise talitluse kohta on toodud selle standardi lisas G. Erisätted mahutitele ja mahutite osadele töötamisel roomavuse tingimustes on toodud selle standardi lisas F ja lisas I. MÄRKUS Vastavushindamise protseduuri osaliste vastutusalad on toodud direktiivis 97/23/EÜ. Juhised selle kohta leiab dokumendist CR 13445-7.

EVS-EN 14989-2:2008

Korstnad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete metallkorstendele ja materjalist sõltumatutele õhuvarustuskanalitele. Osa 2: Ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete suitsulõõrid ja õhuvarustuskanalid
Chimneys - Requirements and test methods for metal chimneys and material independent air supply ducts for roomsealed heating applications - Part 2: Flue and air supply ducts for room sealed appliances

See Euroopa standard määrab ära nõuded ja katsemeetodid ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete jaoks metallist suitsulõõridele ning materjalist sõltumatutele õhuvarustuskanalitele. Samuti määrab see ära nõuded märgistusele, tootja

juhistele, toote informatsioonile ning vastavushindamisele. MÄRKUS 1 Soovitused toodete eelistatud mõõtudele on antud teatmelisas A. MÄRKUS 2 Selles Euroopa standardis on määratletud üldised nõuded elastomeersetele ja plastikust komponentidele. Suitsulõõri süsteemides kasutatavad elastomeersed ja plastikust tooted on kaetud eraldi standarditega nt EN 14241-1 ja EN 14471.

EVS-EN 1728:2012

Mööbel. Istmed. Katsemeetodid tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks
Furniture - Seating - Test methods for the determination of strength and durability

See Euroopa standard määrab kindlaks katsemeetodid kõikide istmetüüpide konstruktsiooni tugevuse ja vastupidavuse määramiseks, olenemata kasutusest, materjalidest, kujundusest/ehitusest või valmistusprotsessist. See Euroopa standard ei rakendu laste kõrgetele toolidele, laua külge kinnitatud toolidele ja vanniistmetele, mis on kaetud teiste Euroopa standarditega. Standard ei sisalda katsemeetodeid vananemise, kahjustumise, ergonoomiliste ja elektriliste funktsioonide hindamiseks. Katsemeetodeid ei ole ette nähtud polsterdusmaterjalide nagu polsterduse täitematerjalid ja kattematerjalid vastupidavuse hindamiseks. See Euroopa standard ei sisalda nõudeid. Nõudeid eri lõppkasutustele võib leida teistest standarditest.

EVS-EN 60079-14:2014

Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 14: Elektripaigaldiste kavandamine, seadmete valik ja paigaldamine
Explosive atmospheres -- Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection

Standardisarja IEC 60079 see osa sisaldab erinõudeid elektripaigaldiste kavandamisele, seadmete valikule, paigaldamisele ja kasutuselevõtukontrollile, kui need paigaldised asuvad plahvatusohupiirkondades või on nende piirkondadega seotud. Kui seadmed peavad vastama muudest välistoimetest, nagu vee sissetungimisest või korrosioonitaluvusest tulenevatele nõuetele, võib vaja olla rakendada lisa-kaitsenõudeid. Standardi nõudeid rakendatakse üksnes seadmete kasutamisel standardsetes keskkonnaoludes, nagu need on sätestatud standardis IEC 60079-0. Muudes oludes võib vaja minna lisameetmeid ja seadmed peavad olema nendele muudele oludele sertifitseeritud. Näiteks võivad enamik põlevainetest ja paljud ained, mida tavaliselt loetakse mittepõlevateks, hapnikurikkas keskkonnas väga intensiivselt põleda. MÄRKUS 1 Standardis IEC 60079-0 sätestatud standardsed keskkonnaolud käivad keskkonna plahvatusomaduste, mitte aga seadmete talitlusolude piirkonna kohta, s.t • temperatuur –20 °C kuni 60 °C, • rõhk 80 kPa (0,8 bar) kuni 110 kPa (1,1 bar) ja • normaalse hapnikusisaldusega õhk (tavaliselt 21 % ruumala järgi). Need nõuded kehtivad lisaks mitteohtlike piirkondade paigaldiste kohta sätestatud nõuetele. MÄRKUS 2 Vahelduvpingel kuni 1000 V ja alalispingel kuni 1500 V põhinevad selle standardi nõuded standardisarja IEC 60364 paigaldusnõuetel, kuid võivad rakenduda ka muud asjakohased rahvuslikud standardid. See standard kohaldub kõigile elektriseadmetele, sealhulgas paiksetele, kantavatele, transporditavatele ja personaalsetele ning nii püsivatele kui ka ajutistele elektripaigaldistele. Seda standardit ei rakendata — elektripaigaldistele kaevandustes, kus võib tekkida kaevandusgaasi; MÄRKUS 3 Seda standardit võib rakendada elektripaigaldistele sellistes kaevandustes, milles võib tekkida muid plahvatusohtlikke segusid peale kaevandusgaasi, ning kaevanduste maapealse osa elektripaigaldistele. — olukordadele, mida iseloomustab loomupärane plahvatusoht, ja lõhkematerjalide ja/või pürotehniliste ainete käitlemistolmude teke (näiteks lõhkeainete tootmisel ja käitlemisel); — meditsiiniruumidele; — elektripaigaldistele piirkondades, milles oht on tingitud põlevududest. MÄRKUS 4 Lisajuhised nõuetele ohtude korral, mis on tingitud põlevtolmu või -lendmete ja põlevgaasi või -auru hübriidsegudest, on esitatud lisas M. See standard ei arvesta toksilisi riske, mis on seotud põlevgaaside, -vedelike ja -tolmudega, tavaliselt kontsentratsiooniga, mis on alumisest plahvatuspiirist väga palju allpool. Kohtades, kus personalile võivad toimida potentsiaalselt toksilise kontsentratsiooniga põlevmaterjalid, tuleb rakendada vastavaid meetmeid. Sellised meetmed on väljaspool selle standardi käsitlusala.

EVS-EN 62056-21:2003

Elektrimõõtmised. Arvestinäitude, tariifi- ja koormusjuhtimise andmevahetus. Osa 21: Kohalik otseandmevahetus
Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control - Part 21: Direct local data exchange

IEC 62056 see osa kirjeldab arvesti kohaliku andmevahetuse riistvara ja protokolli määratlusi sellistele süsteemidele, kus pihuseade (PS) või samaväärsete funktsioonidega seade on ühendatud tariifiseadisega või seadiste grupiga. Ühendus võib olla alaline või lahtivõetav, kasutades kas optilist või elektrilist sidestust. Elektriline liides on kavandatud kasutamiseks püsiühendusena või lugemiseks rohkem kui ühest tariifiseadisest ühes kohas. Optilist loendurit saab kergelt lahti ühendada, võimaldades andmete kogumist PS-i abil. Protokoll võimaldab tariifiseadiseid lugeda ja programmeerida. Protokoll on kavandatud sobivaks elektrimõõtmiste oludes, arvestades eriti elektrilise eraldatuse ja andmekaitse vajadusi. Kuigi protokoll on hästi määratletud, on selle kasutamine ja rakendamine jäetud kasutajale. See standard põhineb avatud süsteemide side näidismudelil. Standardit on täiendatud lisaelementidega, nagu optiline liides, boodikiiruse ülemineku juhtimise protokoll ning andmete edastamine ilma vastuvõtu kinnituseta. Protokoll pakub tariifiseadisele mitmeid rakendusviise. PS või analoogne seade töötab ülemana, samas kui tariifiseadis töötab alluvana protokollimoodustel A kuni D. Protokollimoodusega E töötab PS kui klient ning tariifiseadis töötab kui server. Kuigi mitmed süsteemid on praktikas juba kasutusel, tuleb jälgida, et säilitatud oleks ühildumine olemasolevate süsteemide ja/või süsteemielementide asjakohaste protokollidega.

EVS-EN ISO 13916:1999

Keevitus. Juhised eelkuumutustemperatuuri, läbimitevahelise temperatuuri ja eelkuumutuse hoidmistemperatuuri mõõtmiseks
Welding - Guidance on the measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature

Standard määratleb nõuded eelkuumutustemperatuuri, läbimitevahelise temperatuuri ja eelkuumutuse hoidmistemperatuuri mõõtmiseks sulakeevitusel. Seda standardit võib samuti kasutada sobiva näidisena teiste keevitusprotsesside korral. See standard ei käsitle keevitusjärgse termotöötluse temperatuuri.

EVS-EN ISO 17225-1:2014

Tahked biokütused. Kütuste spetsifikatsioonid ja klassid. Osa 1: Üldised nõuded
Solid biofuels - Fuel specifications and classes - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 17225-1:2014)

SSee standardi ISO 17225 osa määratleb kütuse kvaliteedi klassid ja spetsifikatsioonid töötlemata ja töödeldud tahketele biokütustele, mis pärinevad: a) metsandusest; b) põllumajandusest ja aiandusest; c) vesiviljelusest. Keemiliselt töödeldud materjal ei tohi sisaldada halogeenseid orgaanilisi ühendeid või raskeid metalle kõrgemal tasemel kui tüüpilises puhtas materjalis (vt lisa B) või kõrgemal kui tüüpilised päritolumaa väärtused. MÄRKUS Toorete ja töödeldud materjalide hulka kuuluvad puidupõhine, rohtne, puuviljade, veetaimede biomass ja biolagunevad jäätmed, mis pärinevad eespool loetletud sektoritest.

EVS-EN ISO 7218:2007+A1:2013

Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks
Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations

See rahvusvaheline standard annab üldnõuded ja juhised/valikuvõimalused, mis on ette nähtud kolmeks peamiseks kasutusalaks: - ISO/TC 34/SC 9 või ISO/TC 34/SC 5 standardite rakendamiseks mikroorganismide avastamisel või loendamisel, edaspidi nimetatud „eristandardid“; - toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumidele heaks laboritavaks (eesmärk ei ole neid selles rahvusvahelises standardis detailiseerida, selleks on olemas kättesaadavad juhendid); - juhendiks toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimisel (see rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab tehnilisi nõudeid, vastavalt ISO/IEC 17025:2005 lisale B, mikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimiseks riiklike organisatsioonide poolt). Selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõuded asendavad olemasolevates eristandardites olevaid vastavaid nõudeid. Täiendavad juhendid molekulaarbioloogilisteks uuringuteks on määratletud standardis ISO 22174. See rahvusvaheline standard hõlmab bakterite, pärmide ja hallituste uurimist ja seda võib kasutada täiendina prioonide, parasiitide ja viiruste konkreetsele juhendile. See ei hõlma mikrobioloogilise päritoluga toksiinide või teiste metaboliitide (nt amiinide) uuringuid. See rahvusvaheline standard rakendub toidu, loomasöötade, toidu tootmise keskkonna ja esmatootmistasandi mikrobioloogiale. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi eesmärk on kindlustada toidumikrobioloogia uuringute seaduslikkus, aidata tagada, et nende uuringute läbiviimisel üldkasutatavad meetodid on samad kõikides laboratooriumides, aidata saada erinevates laboratooriumides ühtsed tulemused ja aidata kaasa laboratooriumi personali ohutusele nakatumise riskide ennetamisega.

EVS-EN ISO 7218:2008/A1:2013

Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks. Muudatus 1
Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations - Amendment 1 (ISO 7218:2007/Amd 1:2013)

See rahvusvaheline standard annab üldnõuded ja juhised/valikuvõimalused, mis on ette nähtud kolmeks peamiseks kasutusalaks: - ISO/TC 34/SC 9 või ISO/TC 34/SC 5 standardite rakendamiseks mikroorganismide avastamisel või loendamisel, edaspidi nimetatud „eristandardid“; - toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumidele heaks laboritavaks (eesmärk ei ole neid selles rahvusvahelises standardis detailiseerida, selleks on olemas kättesaadavad juhendid); - juhendiks toidumikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimisel (see rahvusvaheline standard kirjeldab tehnilisi nõudeid, vastavalt ISO/IEC 17025:2005 lisale B, mikrobioloogia laboratooriumide akrediteerimiseks riiklike organisatsioonide poolt). Selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõuded asendavad olemasolevates eristandardites olevaid vastavaid nõudeid. Täiendavad juhendid molekulaarbioloogilisteks uuringuteks on määratletud standardis ISO 22174. See rahvusvaheline standard hõlmab bakterite, pärmide ja hallituste uurimist ja seda võib kasutada täiendina prioonide, parasiitide ja viiruste konkreetsele juhendile. See ei hõlma mikrobioloogilise päritoluga toksiinide või teiste metaboliitide (nt amiinide) uuringuid. See rahvusvaheline standard rakendub toidu, loomasöötade, toidu tootmise keskkonna ja esmatootmistasandi mikrobioloogiale. Selle rahvusvahelise standardi eesmärk on kindlustada toidumikrobioloogia uuringute seaduslikkus, aidata tagada, et nende uuringute läbiviimisel üldkasutatavad meetodid on samad kõikides laboratooriumides, aidata saada erinevates laboratooriumides ühtsed tulemused ja aidata kaasa laboratooriumi personali ohutusele nakatumise riskide ennetamisega.

EVS-EN ISO 81060-1:2012

Mitteinvasiivsed sfügmomanomeetrid. Osa 1: Mitteautomaatse mõõtmistüübi nõuded ja testmeetodid
Non-invasive sphygmomanometers - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type (ISO 81060-1:2007)

Selles ISO 81060 osas on sätestatud nõuded jaotises 3.11 defineeritud mitteautomatiseeritud sfügmomanomeetritele ja nende lisadele, mida kasutatakse vererõhu mitteinvasiivse mõõtmise juures koos täispuhutava mansetiga. Standardis on sätestatud nõuded mitteautomatiseeritud sfügmomanomeetrite ja nende tarvikute ohutusele ja toimimise põhinõuetele, hõlmates ka toimivust ja märgistust ja sisaldades ka katsemeetodeid, et määrata kindlaks mitteinvasiivse vererõhumõõtmise täpsust. Selle ISO 81060 osaga on hõlmatud ka mitteinvasiivse vererõhumõõtmise seadmed, milles rõhuandurit ja näidikut kasutatakse koos verevoolu tuvastamise meetodiga. NÄIDE 1 Korotkoffi toonide kuulamise stetoskoop, Doppleri ultraheli või teised manuaalsed meetodid. Nõuded mitteinvasiivse vererõhumõõtmise seadmele, mis on varustatud elektrilise rõhuanduriga ja/või näidikuga, mida kasutatakse vererõhumõõtmisel koos teiste automatiseeritud meetoditega, on sätestatud standardis IEC 60601-2-30 [7].

Nõuded vererõhu invasiivse mõõtmise seadmetele, mis mõõdavad vererõhku otse, on sätestatud standardis 60601-2-34 [8]. NÄIDE 2 Mõõteseadmed, sh nendega seotud andurid, mis on mõeldud vereringerõhkude invasiivseks mõõtmiseks.

EVS-IEC 60050-151:2014

Rahvusvaheline elektrotehnika sõnastik. Osa 151: Elektri- ja magnetseadised
International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices (IEC 60050-151:2001+IEC 60050-151:2001/A1:2013+IEC 60050-151:2001+A2:2014)

See IEC 60050 osa esitab elektrotehnika eri aladel kasutatavad üldterminid (nt „elekter“, „magnetism“, „elektroonika“, „seadis“, „komponent“ jne), ühenduste ja ühendusseadiste juurde kuuluvad üldterminid, üldtarbeliste elektri- ja magnetseadiste nagu nt takistite, trafode, releede jne juurde kuuluvad terminid ja nende seadiste käitumise, kasutamise, katsetamise ja käidu kohta käivad terminid. Terminid on endastmõistetavalt kooskõlas rahvusvahelise elektrotehnika sõnastiku muudes eri osades kasutatavate terminitega.

EVS-ISO/IEC 25012:2014

Süsteemi- ja tarkvaratehnika. Süsteemide ja tarkvara kvaliteedinõuded ja kvaliteedi hindamine (SQuaRE). Andmekvaliteedi mudel
Software engineering -- Software product Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE) -- Data quality model (ISO/IEC 25012:2008)

See standard määratleb arvutisüsteemis struktureeritud kujul säilitatavate andmete üldise andmekvaliteedi mudeli. See standard keskendub andmete kui arvutisüsteemi komponendi kvaliteedile ja määratleb inimeste ja süsteemide kasutatavate sihtandmete kvaliteedikarakteristikud. Sihtandmed on need andmed, mida organisatsioon otsustab analüüsida ja valideerida mudeli abil; mõiste „mittesihtandmed“ hõlmab kahte olukorda: esimene viitab mittepüsivatele, näiteks operatsioonisüsteemi poolt käsitlevatele andmetele; teine viitab andmetele, mis võiksid olla standardi käsitlusalas, kuid mille suhtes organisatsioon otsustab seda standardit mitte rakendada. Joonisel 2 on kujutatud süsteemi üldise struktuuri skeem: see võib sisaldada infosüsteeme, mis omakorda võivad sisaldada ühte või mitut arvutisüsteemi. Seda standardit saab kasutada koos teiste SQuaRE sarja standarditega, et kehtestada andmekvaliteedi nõudeid, määratleda andmekvaliteedi näitajaid või planeerida ja läbi viia andmekvaliteedi hindamisi. Andmekvaliteedi nõudeid ja andmekvaliteedi näitajaid saab liigitada vastavalt andmekvaliteedi karakteristikutele jaotisest 5.2 ning kasutada hindamisprotsessis, et analüüsida andmeid sõltumatult teistest arvutisüsteemi komponentidest. See standard püüab toetada selliste süsteemi elutsükli protsesside rakendamist, nagu näiteks standardis ISO/IEC 15288 määratletud. See standard võtab arvesse kõiki andmetüüpe (nt märgistringe, tekste, kuupäevi, arvusid, pilte, helisid jne), omistatud andmeväärtusi ja seoseid andmete vahel (nt andmetevaheline kooskõla samades või eri olemites); käsitlusala ei hõlma sisseehitatud seadmete või reaalaja andurite toodetavaid andmeid, mida ei säilitata nende edasiseks töötluseks või ajaloolistel eesmärkidel. See standard ei kirjuta ette andmete füüsilist korraldust (nt andmebaasisüsteeme); lisaks on kontseptuaalse, loogilise või füüsilise andmeskeemi projekteerimise tegevused väljaspool selle standardi käsitlusala; kõik andmetega seotud protsessid ja tulemid saavad kasu selle standardi rakendamisest. Andmete vastavus andmete projektile on selle standardi käsitlusalas. Metaandmete määratlust käsitleb standard ISO/IEC 11179 ning see määratlus on väljaspool selle standardi käsitlusala ka siis, kui see käsitleb metaandmeid andmekvaliteedi hindamiseks. Selle standardi seosed tööstuslike ja valdkonnapõhiste andmekvaliteedi standarditega ning selle ülimuslikkuse nende standardite suhtes määrab kasutaja spetsiifilises kasutuskontekstis.

STANDARDIPEALKIRJADE MUUTMINE

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

Dokumendi tähis	Muudetav pealkiri	Uus pealkiri
CEN/TS 16640:2014	Taimsed tooted. Taimse päritoluga süsiniku sisalduse määramine raadiosüsiniku meetodil	Biomassi-põhised tooted. Biomassist pärineva süsiniku sisalduse määramine radiosüsiniku meetodil
EVS-EN 1106:2010	Gaasikütteseadmete käsijuhitavad kraanid	Gaasitarvitite käsijuhitavad kraanid
EVS-EN 13611:2007+A2:2011	Gaasipõletite ja gaasikütteseadmete ohutus- ja juhtseadmed. Üldnõuded KONSOLIDEERITUD TEKST	Gaasipõletite ja gaasitarvitite ohutus- ja juhtseadmed. Üldnõuded
EVS-EN 14989-2:2008	Korstnad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid metallkorstnatele ja õhuvarustuskanalite materjalidele ruumivälise õhuvarustusega küttesüsteemide puhul. Osa 2: Ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete lõõrid ja õhuvarustuskanalid	Korstnad. Nõuded ja katsemeetodid ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete metallkorstendele ja materjalist sõltumatutele õhuvarustuskanalitele. Osa 2: Ruumivälise õhuvarustusega kütteseadmete suitsulõõrid ja õhuvarustuskanalid
EVS-EN 60601-1-8:2007	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldnõuded esmasele ohutusele ja seadmeomasele toimivusele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele häiresüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele alarmsüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised
EVS-EN 60601-1-8:2007/A1:2013	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldnõuded esmasele ohutusele ja seadmeomasele toimivusele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele häiresüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele alarmsüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised
EVS-EN 60601-1-8:2007/A1:2013/AC:2014	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldnõuded esmasele ohutusele ja seadmeomasele toimivusele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele häiresüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele alarmsüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised
EVS-EN 60601-1-8:2007/AC:2010	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldnõuded esmasele ohutusele ja seadmeomasele toimivusele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele häiresüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 1-8: Üldised nõuded esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele. Kollateraalstandard: Elektrilistes meditsiiniseadmetes ja -süsteemides kasutatavatele alarmsüsteemidele esitatavad üldnõuded, katsetamine ja juhised

EVS-EN ISO 13916:1999	Keevitus. Juhised eelkuumutustemperatuuri, vaheläbimitemperatuuri ja eelkuumutuse hoidmise temperatuuri mõõtmiseks	Keevitus. Juhised eelkuumutustemperatuuri, läbimitevahelise temperatuuri ja eelkuumutuse hoidmistemperatuuri mõõtmiseks
EVS-EN ISO 7218:2008/A1:2013	Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks	Toidu ja loomasöötade mikrobioloogia. Üldnõuded ja juhised mikrobioloogilisteks uuringuteks. Muudatus 1
EVS-EN ISO 81060-1:2012	Mitteinvasiivsed sfügmomanomeetrid. Osa 1: Nõuded ja katsemeetodid mitteautomaatsel mõõtmisel (ISO 81060-1:2007)	Mitteinvasiivsed sfügmomanomeetrid. Osa 1: Mitteautomaatse mõõtmistüübi nõuded ja testmeetodid

UUED EESTIKEELSED PEALKIRJAD

Dokumendi tähis	Ingliskeelne pealkiri	Eestikeelne pealkiri
CLC/TS 50576:2014	Electric cables - Extended application of test results	Elektrilised juhtmed ja kaablid. Katsetustulemuste laiem kasutamine
EVS-EN 13950:2014	Gypsum board thermal/acoustic insulation composite panels - Definitions, requirements and test methods	Kipsplaadist soojus- ja heliisolatsiooniomadustega liitpaneelid. Määratlused, nõuded ja katsemeetodid
EVS-EN 16340:2014	Safety and control devices for burners and appliances burning gaseous or liquid fuels - Combustion product sensing devices	Gaasi- või vedelkütuste põletite ja tarvitite ohutus- ja juhtseadmed. Põlemisgaaside andurseadmed
EVS-EN 50575:2014	Power, control and communication cables - Cables for general applications in construction works subject to reaction to fire requirements	Jõu-, juhtimis- ja kommunikatsioonikaablid. Ehitustöödel kasutatavad üldtarbekaablite reageerimise nõuded tulele
EVS-EN 60601-2-27:2014	Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-27: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of electrocardiographic monitoring equipment	Elektrilised meditsiiniseadmed. Osa 2-27: Erinõuded elektrokardiograafiliste seireseadmete esmasele ohutusele ja olulistele toimimisnäitajatele
EVS-EN 60695-2-11:2014	Fire hazard testing - Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods - Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products (GWEPT)	Tuleohukatsetused. Osa 2-11: Hõõg- või kuumtraadil põhinevad katsetusmeetodid. Valmistoodete hõõgtraadikatsetus süttivusele
EVS-EN 61534-21:2014	Powertrack systems - Part 21: Particular requirements for powertrack systems intended for wall and ceiling mounting	Elektrilised jõuliinisüsteemid. Osa 21: Erinõuded seinale või lakke kinnitatavatele jõuliinisüsteemidele
EVS-EN 61534-22:2014	Powertrack systems - Part 22: Particular requirements for powertrack systems intended for onfloor or underfloor installation	Elektrilised jõuliinisüsteemid. Osa 22: Erinõuded põrandale või põranda alla paigaldatavatele jõuliinisüsteemidele
EVS-EN 12236:2002	Ventilation for buildings - Ductwork hangers and supports - Requirements for strength	Hoonete ventilatsioon. Ventilatsioonikanalite riputid ja toed. Nõuded tugevusele

EVS-EN 62056-21:2003	Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control - Part 21: Direct local data exchange	Elektrimõõtmised. Arvestinäitude, tariifi- ja koormusjuhtimise andmevahetus. Osa 21: Kohalik otseandmevahetus

UUED HARMONEERITUD STANDARDID

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

Harmoneeritud standardiks nimetatakse EÜ direktiivide kontekstis Euroopa Komisjoni mandaadi alusel Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide koostatud ja vastu võetud standardit.

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

Lisainfo:
http://www.newapproach.org/
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/harmonised-standards/

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

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

Info esitatakse vastavate direktiivide kaupa.

Direktiiv 1999/5/EÜ
Raadio- ja telekommunikatsiooni terminalseadmed
(EL Teataja 2014/C 313/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1	Direktiivi 1999/5/EÜ artikkel
EVS-EN 301 502 V11.1.1:2014 Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Harmonized EN for Base Station Equipment covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive	12.09.2014	EN 301 502 V10.2.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 598 V1.1.1:2014 Vaba vahemiku seadmed (WSD). Juhtmeta juurdepääsu süsteemid, mis töötavad raadiosagedusalas 470 MHz kuni 790 MHz. Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	12.09.2014			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 301 908-18 V7.1.2:2014 IMT mobiilsidevõrgud; Harmoneeritud EN&RTTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 18: E-UTRA, UTRA ja GSM/EDGE multistandardraadio (MSR) tugijaam (BS)	12.09.2014	EN 301 908-18 V6.2.1 Märkus 2.1	31.03.2016	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 065-1 V1.3.1:2014 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Üldised tehnilised nõuded	12.09.2014	EN 302 065 V1.2.1 Märkus 2.1	31.01.2016	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 065-2 V1.1.1:2014 Elektromangetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused; Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Nõuded asukoha jälgimise UWB tehnoloogiale	12.09.2014			Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 065-3 V1.1.1:2014 Elektromangetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused; Lähitoimeseadmed, mis kasutavad sideks ultralairiba (UWB) tehnoloogiat; Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel; Osa 1: Nõuded maantee ja raudtee sõidukite UWB tehnoloogiale	12.09.2014			Artikli 3, lõige 2

EVS-EN 302 217-2-2 V2.2.1:2014 Paiksed raadiosüsteemid; Raadioliinide seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded; Osa 2-2: Koordineeritavates raadiosagedusalades töötavate digitaalsüsteemide harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	12.09.2014	EN 302 217-2-2 V2.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 217-3 V2.2.1:2014 Paiksed raadiosüsteemid; Kakspunktside seadmete ja antennide karakteristikud ja nõuded; Osa 3: Raadiosagedusalades, kus rakendatakse koordineerimisprotseduuri või ei koordineerita töötavate raadioseadmete harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	12.09.2014	EN 302 217-3 V2.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 885-2 V1.2.2:2014 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM). Teisaldatavad ülikõrgsagedusalas (VHF) töötavad liikuva mereside raadiotelefoniseadmed koos integreeritud käsiseadme klassiga D DSC; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel	12.09.2014	EN 302 885-2 V1.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 2
EVS-EN 302 885-3 V1.2.2:2014 Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Teisaldatavad ülikõrgsagedusalas (VHF) töötavad liikuva mereside raadiotelefoniseadmed koos integreeritud käsiseadme klassiga D DSC; Osa 2: Harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.3(e) alusel	12.09.2014	EN 302 885-3 V1.1.1 Märkus 2.1	31.12.2015	Artikli 3, lõige 3

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

Märkus 2.1: Uue (või muudetud) standardi reguleerimisala on samasugune nagu asendataval standardil. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

Direktiiv 2001/95/EÜ
Üldine tooteohutus
(EL Teataja 2014/C 359/02)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, mil asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavus-eeldus kaotab kehtivuse Märkus 1
EVS-EN 13120:2009+A1:2014 Rulood sisekasutuses. Nõuded jõudlusele ja ohutusele	10.10.2014		
EVS-EN 16433:2014 Rulood sisekasutuses. Kaitse pitsumisohu vastu. Katsemeetodid	10.10.2014		
EVS-EN 16434:2014 Rulood sisekasutuses. Kaitse pitsumisohu vastu. Ohutusseadmetele esitatavad nõuded ja katsemeetodid	10.10.2014		

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

Määrus 305/2011 (endine 89/106/EMÜ)
Ehitustooted
(EL Teataja 2014/C 359/01)

Harmoneeritud standardit ülevõtva Eesti standardi tähis ja pealkiri	Viide asendatavale Euroopa standardile	Kuupäev, millest alates Eesti standardi aluseks olevat Euroopa standardit võib rakendada harmoneeritud standardina	Kooseksisteerimis-perioodi lõpptähtaeg Märkus 4
EVS-EN 15497:2014 Ehituslik hammasliidetega massiivpuit. Toimivusnõuded ja tootmisele esitatavad miinimumnõuded		10.10.2014	

Märkus 3: Muudatuste puhul on viitestandard EN CCCCC:AAAA, vajaduse korral selle varasemad muudatused ja osutatud uus muudatus. Asendatav standard koosneb seega standardist EN CCCCC:AAAA ja vajaduse korral selle varasematest muudatustest, kuid ei hõlma osutatud uut muudatust. Osutatud kuupäeval kaotab kehtivuse asendatava standardi järgimisest tulenev vastavuseeldus direktiivi oluliste nõuetega.

Märkus 4: Kooseksisteerimisperioodi lõpu kuupäev on sama, mis harmoneeritud standardiga vastuolus oleva rahvusliku tehnilise kirjelduse kehtetuks tunnistamise kuupäev, pärast mida on toote nõuetele vastavuse tõendamise aluseks harmoneeritud Euroopa tehniline kirjeldus (harmoneeritud standard või Euroopa tehniline tunnustus), mis on kättesaadav Euroopa Komisjoni ja NANDO infosüsteemi lehel http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newapproach/nando/index.cfm?fuseaction=cpd.hs. Kui harmoneeritud standard asendatakse uue versiooniga, võib mõlemat standardi versiooni kasutada CE-vastavusmärgise saamise alusena kuni kooseksisteerimisperioodi lõpuni.