

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST ISO 4254-1:1995

01-september-1995

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**Traktorji, kmetijski in gozdarski stroji - Tehnični minimum zagotovitve varnosti - 1. del: Splošno**

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry -- Technical means for ensuring safety -- Part 1: General

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Tracteurs et matériels agricoles et forestiers -- Dispositifs techniques permettant d'assurer la sécurité -- Partie 1: Généralités

[SIST ISO 4254-1:1995](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0a6ee3b-dbf3-4348-b9e6-66518cc10471/sist-iso-4254-1-1995)

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**ICS:**

65.060.01	Kmetijski stroji in oprema na splošno	Agricultural machines and equipment in general
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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 4254-1

Second edition  
1989-12-01

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## Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry – Technical means for ensuring safety –

### Part 1 : General

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
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*Tracteurs et matériels agricoles et forestiers – Dispositifs techniques permettant  
d'assurer la sécurité –*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0acece3b-dbf3-4348-b9e6-6658ce10477/sist-iso-4254-1-1995>  
Partie 1 : Généralités



Reference number  
ISO 4254-1 : 1989 (E)

## ISO 4254-1 : 1989 (E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4254-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*. [SIST ISO 4254-1:1995](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0aecee3b-dbf3-4348-b9e6-)

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4254-1:1985), clause 9.1 and figure 4 of which have been technically revised.

ISO 4254 will consist of the following parts, under the general title *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Technical means for ensuring safety*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Anhydrous ammonia applicators*
- *Part 3: Tractors*
- *Part 4: Forestry winches*
- *Part 9: Equipment for sowing, planting and distributing fertilizers*

NOTE — It is intended that further parts of this International Standard will cover soil-working equipment, equipment for crop protection and husbandry cleaning installations.

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# Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Technical means for ensuring safety —

## Part 1 : General

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 4254 provides guidelines regarding the prevention of accidents arising from the use of tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry. It also specifies technical means of improving the degree of personal safety of operators and others involved in the course of normal running, maintenance and use, intended to be carried out by the user of the machinery.

This part of ISO 4254 gives general guidelines to be met when designing tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry.

NOTE — Subsequent parts may have wider or more limited fields of application for individual machinery types (see the Foreword).

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 4254. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 4254 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 500 : 1979, *Agricultural tractors — Power take-off and drawbar — Specification.*

ISO 3600 : 1981, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Operator manuals and technical publications — Presentation.*

ISO 3767-1 : 1982, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 1: Common symbols.*

ISO 3767-2 : 1982, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 2: Symbols for agricultural tractors and machinery.*

ISO 3767-3 : 1988, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 3: Symbols for powered lawn and garden equipment.*

ISO 3767-4 —<sup>1)</sup>, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 4: Symbols for forestry machinery.*

ISO/TR 3778 : 1987, *Agricultural tractors — Maximum actuating forces required to operate controls.*

ISO 3789-1 : 1982, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Location and method of operation of operator controls — Part 1: Common controls.*

ISO 3789-2 : 1982, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Location and method of operation of operator controls — Part 2: Controls for agricultural tractors and machinery.*

ISO 3789-3 : 1982, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Location and method of operation of operator controls — Part 3: Controls for powered lawn and garden equipment.*

ISO 3864 : 1984, *Safety colours and safety signs.*

ISO 5673 : 1980, *Agricultural tractors — Power take-off drive shafts for machines and implements.*

ISO 5674 : 1982, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Guards for power take-off drive shafts — Test methods.*

ISO 5692 : 1979, *Agricultural vehicles — Mechanical connections on towed vehicles — Hitch-rings — Specifications.*

ISO 6489-1 : 1980, *Agricultural vehicles — Mechanical connections on towing vehicles — Part 1: Hook type — Dimensions.*

ISO 6489-2 : 1980, *Agricultural vehicles — Mechanical connections on towing vehicles — Part 2: Clevis type — Dimensions.*

ISO 6815 : 1983, *Machinery for forestry — Hitches — Dimensions.*

### 3 Principles in providing safety

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they do not cause danger when properly used.

1) To be published.

## ISO 4254-1 : 1989 (E)

Operating and maintaining the machine should be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. These requirements shall primarily be met by the design of the machine. If this is not possible, the machine shall be equipped with special means for ensuring safety, for example guards or safe location of the dangerous parts. Functional components that need to be exposed for correct operation shall be shielded to the maximum extent permitted by the intended function of the components. Additionally, in such circumstances, warning of the hazard shall be indicated on the machine (see clause 8).

## 4 Moving parts treated as dangerous

In general all moving parts shall be treated as dangerous; particular attention is drawn to the following:

- all shafts (including joints, shaft ends and crank shafts), pulleys, flywheels, gearing (including friction roller mechanisms), cables, sprockets, belts, chains, clutches, couplings and all blades or wings of fans;
- the run-on point of any belt, chain or cable;
- keyways, keys and grease nipples, etc. that protrude from moving parts;
- all points where the danger of pinching or shearing is possible;
- ground wheels or tracks adjacent to the operator's position (standing platform, seat, footrest) and passenger seat (where provided).

## 5 Guard types

There are three types of guards designed to prevent contact by a person or clothing with moving parts. They may be classified as

- a) shields or covers;
- b) casing;
- c) enclosures;

and are described respectively in 5.1 to 5.3.

### 5.1 Shield or cover

Protective devices designed and fitted so that alone or with other parts of the machine, they prevent the dangerous part being reached from the side or sides covered (see figure 1).



Figure 1 — Shield and cover

### 5.2 Casing

Protective device designed and fitted so that, alone or with other parts of the machine, it prevents contact with the dangerous part from all sides (see figure 2).

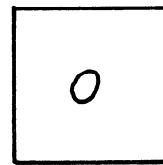


Figure 2 — Casing

### 5.3 Enclosure

Protective device which by means of a rail, fence, frame or the like ensures the safety distance necessary so that the dangerous part cannot be reached inadvertently.

## 6 Guard construction

Guards shall be sufficiently strong. Unless it is clearly inappropriate, they shall, without cracking, tearing or permanently deflecting, withstand a perpendicular static load of 1 200 N.

Parts designed as platforms and steps which are also guards shall comply with appropriate strength requirements for platforms and steps.

Where a guard is in such a position that it may occasionally be used as a step, it shall withstand a load of 1 200 N.

Guards shall be rigidly fixed, have no sharp edges, be weather-resistant and retain their strength under extremes of temperature, taking into account the intended use.

Guards shall be designed in such a way that operating and servicing the machine can be readily carried out.

Guards shall normally be permanently attached to the machine; they may be openable, in which case they should remain attached to the machine in some way, for example by means of a hinge, slide, linkage or other suitable means, and should be provided with a convenient means to keep them closed. "Permanent attachment" includes the use of threaded fasteners, split pins, or other means that can be dismantled with common hand tools.

In some circumstances it is necessary for guards which can be opened to be designed so that the movement of dangerous parts is automatically stopped when the guard is opened or the design prevents the guard being opened until all movement of the dangerous parts has ceased. This can be achieved for example by designing the guard securing device(s) so that the part will stop before the guard is opened. A suitable warning notice shall be fitted to all such guards and to any opening in them without such securing devices.

Guards may be formed of a welded or rigid mesh or grille. The size of the opening permitted depends on the distance between the guard and the moving part as given in clause 7. The design of the guard shall be such that it is not possible to distort the mesh or the grille during proper use in such a way that the opening size and distance relationship exceeds the limits given in clause 7.

## 7 Safety distance

There may be circumstances where the requirements of clause 3 can be met by ensuring a safety distance, as described in 5.3, from the dangerous part.

It is possible to circumvent the protection provided by a safety distance (as specified in 7.1) by the misuse of steps, ladders, boxes or chairs, etc., but the general principle of a safety distance, in compliance with clause 3, is acceptable provided the criteria in 7.1 and 7.2 are met so that the dangerous parts are out of reach.

### 7.1 Safety distance from dangerous part

The safety distance is based on measurements from the location which a person can occupy to operate, maintain or inspect the dangerous part.

#### 7.1.1 Upward reach

The safety distance for upward reach is 2 500 mm for persons standing upright.

#### 7.1.2 Reach below barriers

No safety distance is specified where it is possible to reach below a safety barrier, unless the aperture is small enough to be considered only in relation to finger, hand or arm access in which case the requirements of 7.1.6 apply.

#### 7.1.3 Reach over barriers

Barriers the height of which is less than 1 000 mm above the location which a person can occupy shall not be acceptable.

The safety distance for sideward or downward reach over barriers of 1 000 mm or greater height depends on

- the distance from the ground level to the dangerous part;
- the height of the guard;
- the horizontal distance between the dangerous part and the guard.

When designing a barrier, the dimensions in table 1 shall be met (see figure 3).

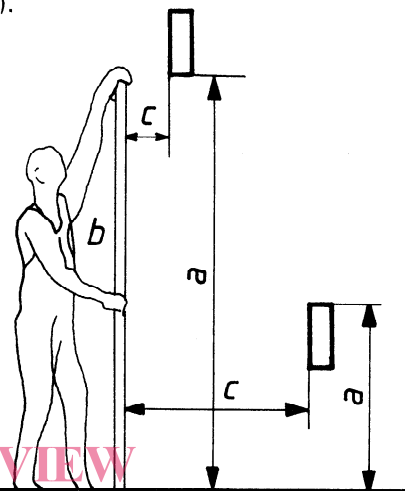


Figure 3 — Principles for determining the distance required from a guard to the dangerous part

Table 1 — Downward and sideward safety distance

Dimensions in millimetres

a	b <sup>1)</sup>							
	2 400	2 200	2 000	1 800	1 600	1 400	1 200	1 000
	c							
2 400	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 200	—	250	350	400	500	500	600	600
2 000	—	—	350	500	600	700	900	1 100
1 800	—	—	—	600	900	900	1 000	1 100
1 600	—	—	—	500	900	900	1 000	1 300
1 400	—	—	—	100	800	900	1 000	1 300
1 200	—	—	—	—	500	900	1 000	1 400
1 000	—	—	—	—	300	900	1 000	1 400
800	—	—	—	—	—	600	900	1 300
600	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	1 200
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	1 200
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	1 100

1) Values of  $b < 1\ 000$  mm do not increase the reach. Moreover, the danger arises of falling towards the danger source.

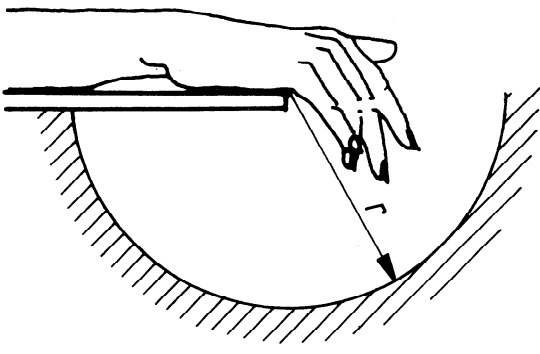

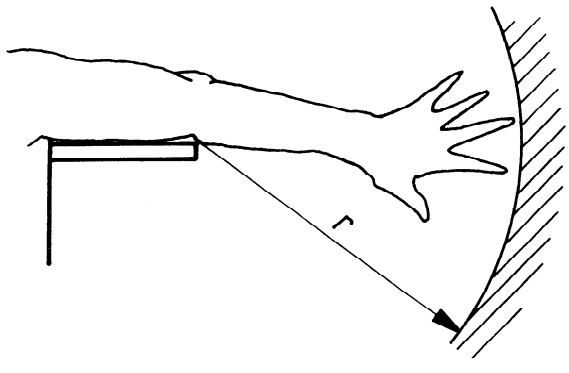
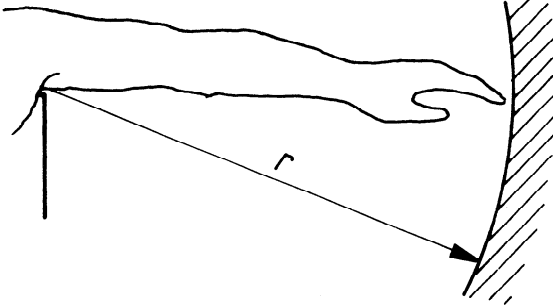
## ISO 4254-1 : 1989 (E)

## 7.1.4 Round reach

Table 2 shows the extent of reach around barriers which can be attained, taking into account the aperture and the distance from other obstructions. Dangerous components shall be beyond these limits if they are not independently guarded.

Table 2 — Extent of reach

Dimensions in millimetres

Limb		Illustration	Safety distance, $r$
From	To		
Finger base	Finger tip		$r \geq 120$
Wrist	Finger tip	 <p style="color: red; font-size: small;">iTE STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai) SIST ISO 4254-1:1995 <a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0aeece11-0133-4348-b965-6678ce10471/sist-iso-4254-1-1995">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0aeece11-0133-4348-b965-6678ce10471/sist-iso-4254-1-1995</a></p>	$r \geq 230$
Elbow	Finger tip		$r \geq 550$
Shoulder	Finger tip		$r \geq 850$



### 7.1.5 Inside reach through guards

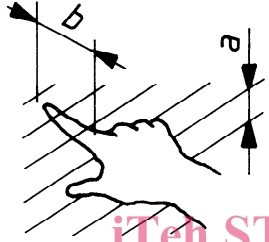
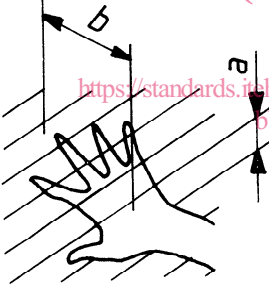
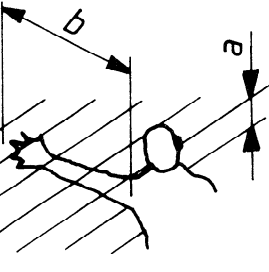
The safety distances depend on the shape of the openings.

### 7.1.6 Openings

The openings shall not exceed the size appropriate to the distance of the guard from the moving part [see tables 3a) and 3b)].

**Table 3a) – Reach dimensions through rectangle or slot**

Dimensions in millimetres

Limb	Illustration	Width of aperture (rectangle or slot), $a$	Safety distance to danger source, $b$
Finger tip		$4 < a \leq 8$	$b \geq 15$
Finger		$8 < a \leq 20$	$b \geq 120$
Hand		$20 < a \leq 30$	$b \geq 200$
Arm		$30 < a \leq 135^1)$	$b \geq 850$

1) When the width is greater than 135 mm, part of the body can also pass through the aperture. In this case, safety distances as specified in 7.2 shall be observed.