SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61496-2:2014

01-junij-2014

Varnost strojev - Električno občutljiva zaščitna oprema - 2. del: Posebne zahteve za opremo, ki uporablja aktivne optoelektronske zaščitne elemente (IEC 61496-2:2013)

Safety of machinery - Electro-sensitive protective equipment - Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Berührungslos wirkende Schutzeinrichtungen - Teil 2: Besondere Anforderungen an Einrichtungen, welche nach dem aktiven opto-elektronischen Prinzip arbeiten

Sécurité des machines - Equipement de protection électrosensible - Partie 2: Exigences particulières à un équipement utilisant des dispositifs protecteurs optoélectroniques actifs (AOPD)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 61496-2:2013

ICS:

13.110	Varnost strojev	Safety of machinery
31.260	Optoelektronika, laserska oprema	Optoelectronics. Laser equipment

SIST EN 61496-2:2014 en

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61496-2

December 2013

ICS 13.110; 29.260.99

Supersedes CLC/TS 61496-2:2006

English version

Safety of machinery - Electro-sensitive protective equipment - Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

(IEC 61496-2:2013)

Sécurité des machines - Equipements de protection électro-sensibles - Partie 2: Exigences particulières à un équipement utilisant des appareils protecteurs optoélectroniques actifs (AOPD)

(CEI 61496-2:2013)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Berührungslos wirkende Schutzeinrichtungen - Teil 2: Besondere Anforderungen an Einrichtungen, welche nach dem aktiven opto-elektronischen Prinzip arbeiten

(IEC 61496-2:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2013-07-12. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61496-2:2013 E

Foreword

The text of document 44/651/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 61496-2, prepared by IEC/TC 44 "Safety of machinery - Electrotechnical aspects" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61496-2:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

– latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2014-06-13
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2016-07-12

This document supersedes CLC/TS 61496-2:2006.

EN 61496-2:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CLC/TS 61496-2:2006:

– requirements have been corrected and made easier to understand;

– test procedures have been revised to make them easier to perform and to improve repeatability;

– guidance is provided for the evaluation and verification of AOPDs using design techniques for which the test procedures of this part are not sufficient.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with EN 61496-1:2013.

This part supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in EN 61496-1.

Where a particular clause or subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2, that clause or subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this part states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text of Part 1 is adapted accordingly.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61496-2:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60825-1	2007	Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements	EN 60825-1	2007
IEC 61496-1	2012	Safety of machinery - Electro-sensitive protective equipment Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 61496-1	2013
IEC 62471	-	Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	EN 62471	-
ISO 13855	-	Safety of machinery - Positioning of protective equipment with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body	EN ISO 13855	-
-	-	High-visibility warning clothing for professional use - Test methods and requirements	EN 471	2003

IEC 61496-2

Edition 3.0 2013-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment – Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

Sécurité des machines – Équipements de protection électro-sensibles – Partie 2: Exigences particulières à un équipement utilisant des appareils protecteurs optoélectroniques actifs (AOPD)

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE XA
CODE PRIX

ICS 13.110; 29.260.99

ISBN 978-2-83220-587-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRO-SENSITIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT –

Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61496-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 44: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects, in collaboration with CENELEC technical committee 44X: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) Requirements have been corrected and made easier to understand.
b) Test procedures have been revised to make them easier to perform and to improve repeatability.
c) Guidance is provided for the evaluation and verification of AOPDs using design techniques for which the test procedures of this part are not sufficient.

This standard has the status of a product family standard and may be used as a normative reference in a dedicated product standard for the safety of machinery.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61496-1:2012.

This part supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61496-1.

Where a particular clause or subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2, that clause or subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this part states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text of Part 1 is adapted accordingly.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
44/651/CDV	44/670/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61496 series, published under the general title *Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) is applied to machinery that presents a risk of personal injury. It provides protection by causing the machine to revert to a safe condition before a person can be placed in a hazardous situation.

This part of IEC 61496 provides particular requirements for the design, construction and testing of electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) for the safeguarding of machinery, employing active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs) for the sensing function.

Each type of machine presents its own particular hazards, and it is not the purpose of this standard to recommend the manner of application of the ESPE to any particular machine. The application of the ESPE should be a matter for agreement between the equipment supplier, the machine user and the enforcing authority; in this context, attention is drawn to the relevant guidance established internationally, for example, ISO 12100.

Due to the complexity of the technology of ESPEs there are many issues that are highly dependent on analysis and expertise in specific test and measurement techniques. In order to provide a high level of confidence, independent review by relevant expertise is recommended.

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRO-SENSITIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT –

Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

1 Scope

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following:

This part of IEC 61496 specifies requirements for the design, construction and testing of electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) designed specifically to detect persons as part of a safety-related system, employing active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs) for the sensing function. Special attention is directed to features which ensure that an appropriate safety-related performance is achieved. An ESPE may include optional safety-related functions, the requirements for which are given in Annex A of IEC 61946-1:2012 and of this part.

This part of IEC 61496 does not specify the dimensions or configurations of the detection zone and its disposition in relation to hazardous parts for any particular application, nor what constitutes a hazardous state of any machine. It is restricted to the functioning of the ESPE and how it interfaces with the machine.

Excluded from this part are AOPDs employing radiation at wavelengths outside the range 400 nm to 1500 nm.

This part of IEC 61496 may be relevant to applications other than those for the protection of persons, for example, the protection of machinery or products from mechanical damage. In those applications, additional requirements may be necessary, for example, when the materials that are to be recognized by the sensing function have different properties from those of persons.

This part does of IEC 61496 not deal with EMC emission requirements.

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Additional references:

IEC 60825-1:2007, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 61496-1:2012, *Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 62471, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

ISO 13855, *Safety of machinery – Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body*

EN 471:2003, *High-visibility warning clothing for professional use – Test methods and requirements*.

3 Terms and definitions

NOTE At the end of this standard there is an index which lists, in alphabetical order, the terms and acronyms defined in Clause 3 and indicates where they are used in the text.

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Additional definitions:

3.201
active opto-electronic protective device
AOPD
device whose sensing function is performed by opto-electronic emitting and receiving elements detecting the interruption of optical radiations generated, within the device, by an opaque object present in the specified detection zone (or for a light beam device, on the axis of the light beam)

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.202
beam centre-line
optical path joining the optical centre of an emitting element to the optical centre of the corresponding receiving element that is intended to respond to light from that emitting element during normal operation

Note 1 to entry: The optical axis of a light beam is not always on the beam centre-line.

Note 2 to entry: Physical displacement of the beam centre-line may occur as a consequence of normal operation (for example, by the use of a motor-driven mirror).

Note 3 to entry: For an AOPD that operates on a retro-reflective technique, the optical path is defined by the retro-reflector target together with the emitting and receiving elements.

3.203
effective aperture angle
EAA
maximum angle of deviation from the optical alignment of the emitting element(s) and the receiving element(s) within which the AOPD continues in normal operation

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.204
light beam device
AOPD comprising one or more emitting element(s) and corresponding receiving element(s), where a detection zone is not specified by the supplier

3.205
light curtain
AOPD comprising an integrated assembly of one or more emitting element(s) and one or more receiving element(s) forming a detection zone with a detection capability specified by the supplier

Note 1 to entry: A light curtain with a large detection capability is sometimes referred to as a light grid.

3.206
test piece
opaque cylindrical element used to verify the detection capability of the AOPD

3.207
geometrically restricted optical design
GROD
AOPD using an optic design where

– the effective aperture angle (EAA) of each emitting and each receiving element does not exceed the values given in Figure 6 and
– the axes of the optical beams are parallel and
– side lobes are minimized and
– the spacing between beam centre-lines is uniform and
– the value of detection capability is based on the complete obscuration of at least one beam for any and all positions of the test piece within the detection zone (see Figure 7).

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

Replacement:

3.3
detection capability
dimension representing the diameter of the test piece which:

– for a light curtain, will actuate the sensing device when placed in the detection zone;
– for a single light beam device, will actuate the sensing device when placed in the beam centre-line;
– for a multiple light beam device, will actuate the sensing device when placed in any beam centre-line

Note 1 to entry: The term “detection capability” can also be used to mean the ability to detect a test piece of the specified diameter.

4 Functional, design and environmental requirements

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

4.1 Functional requirements

4.1.2 Sensing function

Replacement:

4.1.2.1 General requirements

The sensing function shall be effective over the detection zone specified by the supplier. No adjustment of the detection zone, detection capability or blanking function shall be possible without the use of a key, key-word or tool.

The sensing device of a light curtain shall be actuated and the OSSD(s) shall go to the OFF-state when a test piece in accordance with 4.2.13 is placed anywhere within the detection zone either static (at any angle) or moving (with the axis of the cylinder normal to the plane of the detection zone), at any speed between 0 m/s and 1,6 m/s.

The sensing device of a light beam device shall be actuated and the OSSD(s) shall go to the OFF-state when a test piece in accordance with 4.2.13 is present in the beam centre-line, at any point throughout the operating distance, with the axis of the cylinder normal to the axis of the beam.

NOTE The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that the OSSD(s) go to the OFF-state when a person or part of a person passes through the detection zone or light beam. Based on a dimension of 150 mm and a walking speed of 1,6 m/s, a minimum OFF time of 80 ms was determined to be adequate.

When the OSSD(s) go to the OFF-state, they shall remain in the OFF-state while the test piece is present in the detection zone (or light beam) or for at least 80 ms, whichever is greater.