



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1037:1999

01-september-1999

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Safety of machinery - Prevention of unexpected start-up

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Vermeidung von unerwartetem Anlauf

Sécurité des machines - Prévention de la mise en marche intempestive

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1037:1995

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ICS:

13.110

Varnost strojev

Safety of machinery

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ICS 13.110

Descriptors: safety of machines, accident prevention, work safety, hazardous areas, safety requirements, control devices, stopping, safety devices, safety measures, emergency measures

English version

Safety of machinery - Prevention of unexpected start-up

Sécurité des machines - Prévention de la mise en marche intempestive

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Vermeidung von unerwartetem Anlauf

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

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CEN 999

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Ref. No. EN 1037:1995 E

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Foreword

This European standard has been prepared by CEN/TC 114 "Safety of machinery" (whose secretariat is held by DIN), in close cooperation with CENELEC/TC 44 X "Safety of machinery - Electrotechnical aspects".

The drafting was carried out by a working group of CEN/TC 114 (WG 9) with participation of experts from CENELEC/TC 44 X.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1996.

This European standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the EU Machinery Directive.

It is in relationship with, in particular, the essential safety requirements expressed in following clauses of Annex A of EN 292-2:1991 : 1.2.3 "Starting", 1.2.6 "Failure of the power supply", 1.2.7 "Failure of the control circuit", 1.6.3 "Isolation of energy sources" and 1.6.4 "Operator intervention".

This standard is a type B1 standard in accordance with EN 414.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

0 Introduction

Keeping a machine in a stopped condition while persons are present in danger zones is one of the most important conditions of the safe use of machinery and hence one of the major aims of the machine designer and machine user.

In the past, the concepts of "operating machine" and "stopped machine" were generally unambiguous; a machine was

- operating when its movable elements, or some of them, were moving;
- stopped when its movable elements were at rest.

Machine automation has made the relationship between "operating" and "moving" on the one hand, "stopped" and "at rest" on the other hand, more difficult to define. Automation has also increased the potential for unexpected start-up, and there are a significant number of accidents where machines, stopped for diagnostic work or corrective actions, started up unexpectedly.

Hazards other than mechanical hazards generated by movable elements (e.g. from a laser beam) also need to be taken into account.

The risk assessment relating to the presence of persons in a danger zone of a stopped machine needs to take into account the probability of an unexpected start-up of the hazard-generating machine elements.

This standard provides machine designers and technical committees in charge of preparing machinery safety standards with a survey of built-in measures intended to prevent unexpected start-up.

1 Scope

This standard specifies built-in safety measures aimed at preventing unexpected machine start-up (see 3.2) to allow safe human interventions in danger zones (see annex A).

This standard applies to unexpected start-up from all types of energy source, i.e. :

- power supply, e.g. electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic;
- stored energy due to, e.g., gravity, compressed springs;
- external influences, e.g. from wind;

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 292-1:1991	Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 1 : Basic terminology, methodology
EN 292-2:1991	Safety of machinery – Basic concepts – General principles for design – Part 2 : Technical principles and specifications
prEN 1050 ¹⁾	Safety of machinery – Principles for risk assessment
ENV 1070	Safety of machinery – Terminology
EN 60204-1:1992	Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1 : General requirements

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3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions given in ENV 1070 "Safety of machinery – Terminology" apply, together with the following.

3.1 start-up (machine start-up)

¹⁾ Draft standard prepared by CEN/TC 114/WG 14

Change from rest to motion of a machine or of one of its parts.

NOTE : The definition includes functions other than motion, e.g. switch-on of a laser beam.

3.2 unexpected [unintended] start-up

Any start-up caused by :

- a start command which is the result of a failure in, or an external influence on, the control system;
- a start command generated by inopportune action on a start control or other parts of the machine as, e. g., a sensor or a power control element;
- restoration of the power supply after an interruption;
- external/internal influences (gravity, wind, self-ignition in internal combustion engines...) on parts of the machine.

NOTE : Automatic machine start-up during normal operation is not unintended, but can be considered to be unexpected from the point of view of the operator. Prevention of accidents in this case involves the use of safeguarding measures (see clause 4 of EN 292-2:1991).

3.3 isolation and energy dissipation

A procedure which consists of all of the four following actions :

- a) isolating [disconnecting, separating] the machine (or defined parts of the machine) from all power supplies;
- b) if necessary (for instance in large machines or in installations), locking (or otherwise securing) all the isolating units in the isolating position;
- c) dissipating or restraining [containing] any stored energy which may give rise to a hazard.

NOTE : Energy may be stored in e.g. :

- mechanical parts continuing to move through inertia;
- mechanical parts liable to move by gravity;
- capacitors, accumulators; [SIST EN 1037:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ff02632d-dc52-4e2e-8db9-0ad1a2ac3e85/sist-en-1037-1999)
- pressurized fluids; <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ff02632d-dc52-4e2e-8db9-0ad1a2ac3e85/sist-en-1037-1999>
- springs.

- d) verifying by means of a safe working procedure that the actions taken according to a), b) and c) above have produced the desired effect.

4 General

4.1 Isolation and energy dissipation

Machines shall be provided with devices intended for isolation and energy dissipation (see clause 5), especially with a view to major maintenance, work on power circuits and decommissioning (see the essential safety requirement expressed in 1.6.3 of annex A of EN 292-2:1991).

4.2 Other means to prevent unexpected [unintended] start-up

If the use of isolation and energy dissipation is not appropriate (e.g. for frequent short interventions in danger zones), the designer shall provide, according to the risk assessment (see prEN 1050), other measures (see clause 6) to prevent unexpected start-up. Additional means such as signalling and/or warning may be appropriate (see annex B).

NOTE 1 : Examples of tasks which can require the presence of persons in danger zones are given in annex A.

NOTE 2 : According to 5.7.1 of EN 292-1:1991, the designer should as completely as possible determine the different machine operating modes and the need for the presence of persons in danger zones. Appropriate built-in safety measures can then be provided to prevent operators from being induced to use hazardous operating modes and hazardous intervention techniques caused by technical difficulties in the use of the machine (see also 3.12 "Intended use of a machine" of EN 292-1:1991).

5 Devices for isolation and energy dissipation

5.1 Devices for isolation from power supplies

5.1.1 Isolation devices shall :

- ensure a reliable isolation (disconnection, separation);
- have a reliable mechanical link between the manual control and the isolating element(s);
- be equipped with clear and unambiguous identification of the state of the isolation device which corresponds to each position of its manual control (actuator).

NOTE 1 : For electrical equipment, a supply disconnecting device complying with 5.3 "Supply disconnecting (isolating) device" of EN 60204-1:1992 meets this requirement.

NOTE 2 : Plug and socket systems (for electrical supplies), or their pneumatic, hydraulic or mechanical equivalents, are examples of isolating devices with which it is possible to achieve a visible and reliable discontinuity in the power supply circuits. For electrical plug/socket combinations, see 5.3.2 d) of EN 60204-1:1992.

NOTE 3 : For hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, see also 5.1.6 of prEN 982 and 5.1.6 of prEN 983.

5.1.2 The location and number of isolation devices are determined by the configuration of the machine, the need for the presence of persons in danger zones and the risk assessment. Each isolation device shall make it possible (e.g. by durable marking where necessary) to readily identify which machine or machine part it isolates.

NOTE : For electrical equipment of machinery, see also 5.4 "Devices for switching off for prevention of unexpected start-up" of EN 60204-1:1992.

5.1.3 When, during isolation of the machine, certain circuits have to remain connected to their power supply in order, e.g., to hold parts, save information or provide local lighting, special means shall be provided to ensure operator safety.

NOTE : Such means include enclosures which can be opened only with a key or a special tool, warning labels and/or warning lights.

5.2 Locking [securing] devices

The isolating devices shall be capable of being locked or otherwise secured in the isolating position.

NOTE 1 : Locking devices may not be necessary when a plug/socket combination is used and the plug can be kept under immediate supervision of the person present in the danger zone.

NOTE 2 : Locking devices include :

- facilities to apply one or more padlocks;
- trapped-key interlocking devices (see annex E of prEN 1088), one of the locks of which is used to lock [secure] the isolating device;
- lockable covers or enclosures.

Locking devices are not required when reconnection cannot endanger persons.

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5.3 Devices for stored energy [dissipation or restraint] [containment]

5.3.1 General

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5.3.1.1 Devices for stored energy [dissipation or restraint] [containment] shall be incorporated into the machine where stored energy can give rise to a hazard.

NOTE : Such devices include, e.g., brakes intended to absorb kinetic energy of moving parts, resistors and relevant circuitry to discharge electrical capacitors, valves or similar devices to depressurize fluid accumulators (see 5.1.6 of prEN 982 and 5.1.6 of prEN 983).

5.3.1.2 When dissipation of stored energy would excessively reduce the availability of the machine, additional devices shall be incorporated to reliably restrain or contain the remaining stored energy.