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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 14119**

October 2013

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Supersedes EN 1088:1995+A2:2008

English Version

## Safety of machinery - Interlocking devices associated with guards - Principles for design and selection (ISO 14119:2013)

Sécurité des machines - Dispositifs de verrouillage associés à des protecteurs - Principes de conception et de choix (ISO 14119:2013)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Verriegelungseinrichtungen in Verbindung mit trennenden Schutzeinrichtungen - Leitsätze für Gestaltung und Auswahl (ISO 14119:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 August 2013.

CEN 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 CEN 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 CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14119:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199 "Safety of machinery" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 114 "Safety of machinery" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

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

This document supersedes EN 1088:1995+A2:2008.

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

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14119:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14119:2013 without any modification.

## Annex ZA (informative)

### Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive Machinery 2006/42/EC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements 1.4.2.2 Interlocking movable guards of Annex I of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**WARNING** — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
14119

Second edition  
2013-10-01

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**Safety of machinery — Interlocking  
devices associated with guards —  
Principles for design and selection**

*Sécurité des machines — Dispositifs de verrouillage associés à des  
protecteurs — Principes de conception et de choix*

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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14119:1998), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Amendment ISO 14119:1998/Amd 1:2007. The main changes from the previous edition comprise

- an improved structure as a result of the differentiation and definition of four types of interlocking devices,
- a description of their technology and their typical characteristics in annexes,
- “defeat in a reasonably foreseeable manner” defined and considered,
- the measures required to minimize defeat possibilities, and
- the consideration of new technologies and the addition of informative [Annexes G, H and I](#).

## ISO 14119:2013(E)

### Introduction

The structure of safety standards in the field of machinery is as follows:

- a) Type-A standards (basic safety standards) giving basic concepts, principles for design, and general aspects that can be applied to all machinery;
- b) Type-B standards (generic safety standards) dealing with one safety aspect or one type of safeguard that can be used across a wide range of machinery:
  - Type-B1 standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, surface temperature, noise);
  - Type-B2 standards on safeguards (e.g. two-hand controls, interlocking devices, pressure-sensitive devices, guards);
- c) Type-C standards (machine safety standards) dealing with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

This document is a type-B2 standard as stated in ISO 12100.

The requirements of this document can be supplemented or modified by a type-C standard.

For machines which are covered by the scope of a type-C standard and which have been designed and built according to the requirements of that standard, the requirements of that type-C standard take precedence.

This International Standard has been prepared to give guidance to machinery designers and writers of product safety standards on how to design and select interlocking devices associated with guards.

Relevant clauses of this International Standard, used alone or in conjunction with provisions from other standards, may be used as a basis for verification procedures for the suitability of a device for interlocking duties.

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The informative [Annexes A to F](#) describe the technology and the typical characteristics of the defined 4 types of interlocking devices. Other solutions may be adopted, provided that they comply with the principles of this standard. The informative [Annexes G to I](#) give information on particular aspects like interlocking devices used within safety functions, risk assessment considering the motivation to defeat and static action forces. ISO/TR 24119 is under preparation and will give information on the masking of faults in series connection of interlocking devices.

# Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies principles for the design and selection — independent of the nature of the energy source — of interlocking devices associated with guards.

This International Standard covers the parts of guards which actuate interlocking devices.

NOTE ISO 14120 specifies general requirements for the design and construction of guards provided primarily to protect persons from mechanical hazards. The processing of the signal from the interlocking device to stop and immobilize the machine is dealt with in ISO 13849-1 or IEC 62061.

This International Standard does not necessarily provide all the specific requirements for trapped key systems.

This International Standard provides measures to minimize defeat of interlocking devices in a reasonably foreseeable manner.

## 2 Normative references

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.

ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction*

ISO 13849-1:2006, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13849-2:2012, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 2: Validation*

IEC 60204-1:2009, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60947-5-3, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDF)*

IEC 62061:2012, *Safety of machinery — Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12100, ISO 13849-1 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### interlocking device

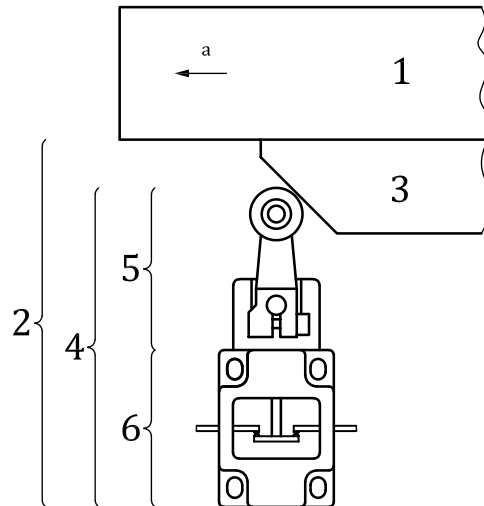
interlock

mechanical, electrical or other type of device, the purpose of which is to prevent the operation of hazardous machine functions under specified conditions (generally as long as a guard is not closed)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.28.1.]

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**Key**

1	guard	4	position switch
2	interlocking device	5	actuating system
3	actuator	6	output system
a	Direction of opening.		

Figure 1.— Example of an interlocking device

**3.2****interlocking guard**

guard associated with an interlocking device so that, together with the control system of the machine, the following functions are performed:

- the hazardous machine functions “covered” by the guard cannot operate until the guard is closed;
- if the guard is opened while hazardous machine functions are operating, a stop command is given;
- when the guard is closed, the hazardous machine functions “covered” by the guard can operate (the closure of the guard does not by itself start the hazardous machine functions)

Note 1 to entry: An interlocking guard can contain/be equipped of one or more interlocking devices. These interlocking devices can also be of different types.

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.27.4.]

**3.3****interlocking guard with a start function**

control guard

special form of an interlocking guard which, once it has reached its closed position, gives a command to initiate the hazardous machine function(s) without the use of a separate start control

Note 1 to entry: ISO 12100:2010, 6.3.3.2.5 gives detailed provisions regarding the condition of use.

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.27.6.]

**3.4****guard locking device**

device intended to lock a guard in the closed position and linked to the control system

**3.5****interlocking guard with guard locking**

guard associated with an interlocking device and a guard locking device so that, together with the control system of the machine, the following functions are performed:

- the hazardous machine functions “covered” by the guard cannot operate until the guard is closed and locked;
- the guard remains closed and locked until the risk due to the hazardous machine functions “covered” by the guard has disappeared, and
- when the guard is closed and locked, the hazardous machine functions “covered” by the guard can operate (the closure and locking of the guard do not by themselves start the hazardous machine functions)

[SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.27.5.]

**3.6****safety-related part of a control system****SRP/CS**

part of a control system that responds to safety-related input signals and generates safety-related output signals

Note 1 to entry: The combined safety-related parts of a control system start at the point where the safety-related input signals are initiated (including e.g. the actuating cam and the roller of the position switch) and end at the output of the power control elements (including, for example, the main contacts of a contactor).

Note 2 to entry: If monitoring systems are used for diagnostics, they are also considered as SRP/CS.

[SOURCE: ISO 13849-1:2006, 3.1.1.]

**3.7****defeat**

action that makes interlocking devices inoperative or bypasses them with the result that a machine is used in a manner not intended by the designer or without the necessary safety measures

**3.8****defeat in a reasonably foreseeable manner**

defeat of an interlocking device either manually or by using readily available objects

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes the removal of switches or actuators using tools that are needed for the intended use of the machine or that are readily available (screw drivers, wrenches, hexagon keys, pliers).

Note 2 to entry: Readily available objects for substitute actuation include screws, needles and sheet-metal pieces, objects in daily use such as keys, coins, adhesive tape, string and wire, spare keys for the trapped-key interlocking devices, and spare actuators.

**3.9****automatic monitoring**

diagnostic function which initiates a fault reaction function if the ability of a component or an element to perform its function is diminished, or if the process conditions are changed in such a way that hazards are generated

**3.10****direct mechanical action**

positive mechanical action

movement of a mechanical component which arises inevitably from the movement of another mechanical component either by direct contact or via rigid elements