

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

01-maj-2009

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Safety of machinery - Pressure sensitive protective devices - Part 3: General principles for the design and testing of pressure sensitive bumpers, plates, wires and similar devices

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Sicherheit von Maschinen - Druckempfindliche Schutzeinrichtungen - Teil 3: Allgemeine Leitsätze für die Gestaltung und Prüfung von Schaltpuffern, Schaltflächen, Schaltleinen und ähnlichen Einrichtungen

SIST EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

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Sécurité des machines - Dispositifs de protection sensibles à la pression - Partie 3: Principes généraux de conception d'essai des pare-chocs, plaques, câbles et dispositifs analogues sensibles à la pression

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13.110 Varnost strojev Safety of machinery

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### **English Version**

Safety of machinery - Pressure sensitive protective devices - Part 3: General principles for the design and testing of pressure sensitive bumpers, plates, wires and similar devices

Sécurité des machines - Dispositifs de protection sensibles à la pression - Partie 3: Principes généraux de conception d'essai des pare-chocs, plaques, câbles et dispositifs analogues sensibles à la pression Sicherheit von Maschinen - Druckempfindliche Schutzeinrichtungen - Teil 3: Allgemeine Leitsätze für die Gestaltung und Prüfung von Schaltpuffern, Schaltflächen, Schaltleinen und ähnlichen Einrichtungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 May 2004 and includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 25 January 2006 and Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 15 February 2009.

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

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### **Foreword**

This document (EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2009.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-02-15 and Corrigendum 1, issued by CEN on 2006-01-25.

This document supersedes EN 1760-3:2004.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags [A] (A1).

The modifications of the related CEN Corrigendum have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by the tags  $\mathbb{A}$ :

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(s).

A) For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document. (Standards.iteh.ai)

This is the third part of a multi-part standard dealing with pressure sensitive protective devices which will cover safety devices that detect the presence of a person through the application of a pressure or force by a part of the persons body. After actuation they give a stop command which is used by the control system of a machine to provide protection for the person who caused the device to be actuated.

The other parts are:

EN 1760-1, Safety of machinery - Pressure sensitive protective devices - Part 1: General principles for the design and testing of pressure sensitive mats and pressure sensitive floors.

EN 1760-2, Safety of machinery - Pressure sensitive protective devices - Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure sensitive edges and pressure sensitive bars.

The safeguarding of machinery (see EN ISO 12100-1: 2003, 3.20) can be achieved by many different means. These means include guards which prevent access to the hazard zone by means of a physical barrier (e.g. fixed guards to EN 953 and interlocking guards to EN 1088); and protective devices, (e.g. electro-sensitive protective equipment to EN 61496 and pressure-sensitive protective devices to this European Standard).

Designers of machinery (including e.g. vehicles) should consider the way to achieve the required level of safety taking into account the intended application and the results of the risk assessment (see EN ISO 14121-1 (A)). The best solution may combine several of these different means. It is recommended that the machinery / vehicle supplier and the user examine together carefully the existing constraints before making their decision on the choice of safeguarding means.

This European Standard does not specify the dimensions and the configuration of the effective sensing surface of pressure sensitive protective devices in relation to any particular application. However, there is a requirement for the manufacturer of any safety device to provide sufficient information to enable the user (i.e. the machinery manufacturer and / or the user of the machinery) to specify an adequate arrangement.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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### Introduction

Pressure sensitive protective devices are used in a wide range of applications with different conditions of use relating, for example, to the maximum and minimum values of loading, electrical, physical and chemical environments. They are interfaced with machinery controls to ensure that the machine reverts to a safe condition when the device is actuated.

The forces given in this document should not be considered as those which will always avoid injury or fatal accidents. This depends upon several criteria which include the sensor, the actuating speed, the contact area, the material used and the part of the body affected.

The forces given in this document are primarily intended for the purpose of assessing the performance of the pressure-sensitive protective devices. These forces are under further investigation.

Each type of application of pressure sensitive protective devices can present particular hazards. It is not the intention of this document to identify those hazards nor to recommend specific applications to particular equipment. Particular applications may also necessitate special requirements which are not included in this document.

A This European Standard is a type-B standard as stated in EN ISO 12100-1.

The provisions of this document may be supplemented or modified by a type C standard.

NOTE For machines which are covered by the scope of a type C standard and which have been designed and built according to the provisions of that standard, the provisions of that type C standard take precedence over the provisions of this type B standard.

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### 1 Scope

This document deals with requirements for pressure sensitive protective devices which are not specified in EN 1760-1 and EN 1760-2. The majority of these devices are produced for specific applications and are not available as off-the-shelf items.

The purpose of this document relates primarily to safety and reliability rather than suitability. For the relationship between safety and reliability, see EN 954-1:1996, Annex D.

This document specifies requirements for pressure sensitive protective devices with and without an external reset facility.

This document does not specify the dimensions of pressure sensitive protective devices in relation to any particular application. Specific requirements for particular applications may be set out in relevant type C standards.

The document does not cover stopping devices used only for the regular operation, including emergency stopping, of machinery. It also does not apply to use in locations accessible to elderly or disabled persons or children, where special additional requirements may be necessary.

Basic requirements are given for pressure sensitive protective devices not covered in EN 1760-1 and EN 1760-2.

Specific requirements are given for the following devices: PREVIEW

- pressure sensitive bumpers; (standards.iteh.ai)
- pressure sensitive plates;
- pressure sensitive wires (trip wires) TEN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009

NOTE Some requirements are made with respect to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). These are intended to meet the requirements of the Council Directive 98/37/EC ("Machinery Directive") [1] only and not those of Council Directive 89/336/EC ("EMC Directive") [2].

### 2 Normative references

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

EN 954-1:1996, Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design

EN 982, Safety of machinery - Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components - Hydraulics

EN 983, Safety of machinery - Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components - Pneumatics

EN 999:1998, Safety of machinery - The positioning of protective equipment in respect of approach speeds of parts of the human body

A<sub>1</sub>) deleted text (A<sub>1</sub>

EN 60068-2-6, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Tests Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal) (IEC 60068-2-6:1995 + Corrigendum 1995)

EN 60068-2-14, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test N. Change of temperature (IEC 60068-2-14:1984 + A1:1986)

EN 60068-2-29, Basic environmental testing procedures - Part 2: Tests; Test Eb and guidance: bump (IEC 60068-2-29:1987)

EN 60204-1:1997, Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:1997)

EN 60439-1:1999, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 1: Type-tested and partially type-tested assemblies (IEC 60439-1:1999)

EN 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)

EN 60947-5-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-1: Electromechanical control circuit devices (IEC 60947-5-1:1997)

EN 60947-5-5:1997, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function (IEC 60947-5-5:1997)

EN 61000-4-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques - Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test - Basic EMC publication (IEC 61000-4-2:1995)

EN 61000-4-3, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques; Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test (IEC 61000-4-3:2002)

EN 61000-4-4, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques - Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test, Basic EMV publication (IEC 61000-4-4:1995)

EN 61000-4-5, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques - Section 5: Surge immunity test (IEC 61000-4-5/1995) codd 1c-249b-42/d-9a7c-

EN 61000-4-6, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques - Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields (IEC 61000-4-6:1996)

EN 61000-6-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-2:1999)

EN ISO 12100-1:2003, Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design - Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)

EN ISO 12100-2:2003, Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design - Part 2: Technical principles (ISO 12100-2:2003)

EN ISO 13849-2, Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 2: Validation (ISO 13849-2:2003)

EN 60068-2-78, Environmental testing - Part 2-78: Tests; Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state (IEC 60068-2-78:2001)

EN 60664-1:2003, Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems — Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests (IEC 60664-1:1992)

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in [A] EN ISO 12100-1:2003 [A] and the following apply.

### 3.1

### pressure sensitive protective device

safety device of the 'mechanically actuated trip type' which can also act as an impeding device as defined in EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 3.27 intended to detect the touch of a person or part of a person

NOTE 1 They consist of:

- a sensor(s) which generates a signal when pressure is applied to part of its outer surface, and
- a control unit, which responds to the signal from the sensor and generates an output signal(s) to the control system of a machine.

NOTE 2 Pressure sensitive protective devices can be used as tripping devices as well as presence-sensing devices as defined in EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 3.26.5

### 3.1.1

### pressure sensitive bumper

pressure sensitive protective device with a sensor which has the following characteristics:

- the cross section throughout the pressure sensitive area may be regular or irregular;
- the width of the cross section is usually greater than 80 mm.
- the effective sensing surface is deformed locally or may move as a whole

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pressure sensitive plate/standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ce6d41c-249b-427d-9a7e-

pressure sensitive protective device with a sensor which has the following characteristics:

- the effective sensing surface is normally, but not necessarily, flat;
- the width of the effective sensing surface is usually greater than 80 mm;
- the effective sensing surface moves as a whole

### 3.1.3

### pressure sensitive wire

pressure sensitive protective device with a sensor which has the following characteristics:

- a wire, cord, rope, or cable held in tension;
- a change in the tension is detected to give an output signal

### 3.2

### sensor

that part of the pressure sensitive protective device which generates a signal in response to sufficient pressure applied to part of its surface

### 3.3

### control unit

that part of the pressure sensitive protective device which responds to the condition of the sensor and generates output signals to the machine control system

NOTE Definitions above describe the functional components of a pressure sensitive protective device. These functions may be integrated into a single assembly or may be contained in any number of separate assemblies. (see Figure 1).

### 3.4

### output signal switching device

part of the control unit of a pressure sensitive protective device which is connected into the machine control system and transmits safety output signal(s)

### 3.5

### ON State of output signal switching devices

state in which the output circuit(s) is complete and permits the flow of current or fluid

### 3.6

### OFF State of output signal switching devices

state in which the output circuit(s) is broken and interrupts the flow of current or fluid

### 3.7

### actuating force

any force applied to the sensor which causes the output signal switching device to go to the OFF state

### approach speed

approach speed is the relative speed at which contact is made between the surface of the sensor and a part of the body

### 3.9

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### effective sensing surface

that part of the surface of the sensor or a combination of sensors, as stated by the manufacturer, where the application of an actuating force creates an OFF state in the output signal switching device

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# 3.10

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### effective sensing direction(s)

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direction(s) of the actuating force from which the sensor will be actuated

### 3.11

### dead surface

part of the surface area of the sensor outside the effective sensing surface

### 3.12

### actuating travel

distance travelled by a specified object, moving in the direction of the applied actuating force measured from the point where this object touches the effective sensing surface to the point where the output signal switching device changes to an OFF state under specified conditions (see Figure 2)

NOTE Actuating travel can differ from pre-travel. Pre-travel on an edge or bar (see EN 1760-2) is travel in the direction normal to the reference axis. Actuating travel is in the direction of the applied force.

### 3.13

## working travel

distance travelled by a specified object, moving in the direction of the applied actuating force measured from the point where this object touches the effective sensing surface, under specified conditions, to where a specified force is exerted on the object (see Figures 2 and B.1)

### 3.14

### over travel

difference between the working travel and the actuating travel when both of these distances are measured with the same object applied under the same conditions (see Figure 2)

### 3.15

### force-travel relationship

relationship between the force applied and the distance travelled by a pressure sensitive protective device in operation (see Figure 2)

### 3.16

### reset

function which permits an ON state in the output signal switching device provided that certain conditions are met

### 3.17

### mounting orientations

position in space of the sensor

### 3.18

### presence-sensing device (PSD)

device that creates a sensing field, area or plane to detect the presence of a part of or a whole person

NOTE See 3.1, Note 2.

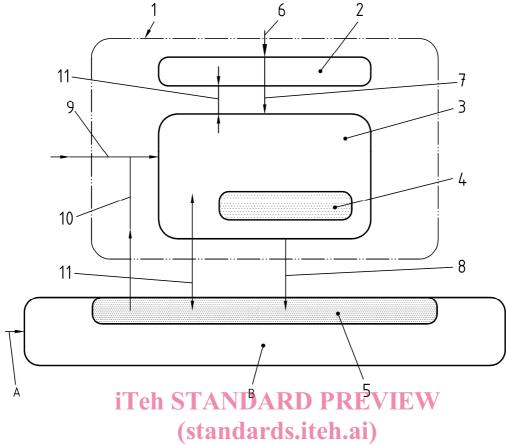
### 3.19

### total travel

movement or deformation of the effective sensing surface of a pressure sensitive protective device which is measured in the direction of the actuating force, from the point of contact to the point where no further significant deformation of the effective sensing surface occurs

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1 pressure sensitive protective device

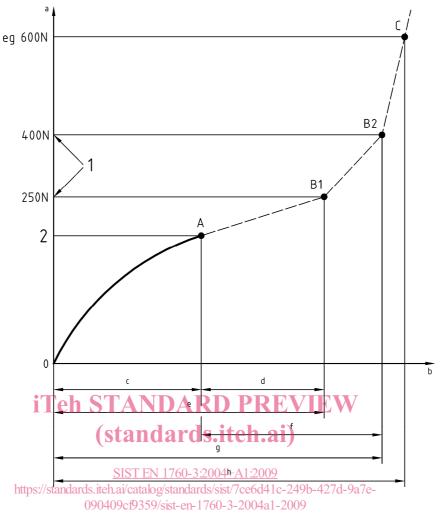
2 sensor(s) <u>SIST EN 1760-3:2004+A1:2009</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7ce6d41c-249b-427d-9a7e-

- 3 control unit (may be located within the machine control system or be part of the machine control system e.g. as a logic block)
- 4 output signal switching device
- 5 part of the machine control system for pressure sensitive protective device output signal processing
- 6 actuating force

Key

- 7 sensor output signal
- 8 ON state / OFF state signal
- 9 manual reset signal (where appropriate alternative to A)
- 10 reset signal from machine control system (where appropriate)
- 11 monitoring signals (optional)
- A manual reset signal to the machine control system (where appropriate alternative to 9)
- B machine control system(s)

Figure 1 — Pressure sensitive protective device applied to a machine



Key

- 1 stated limit force
- 2 lowest actuating force
- a force (N)
- b travel (mm)
- c actuating travel
- d over travel at 250 N
- e working travel at 250 N
- f over travel at 400 N
- g working travel at 400 N
- h total travel
- A actuating point and actuating force at maximum operating speed
- B force travel points B1 and B2 occur at a force of 250 N or 400 N at an operating speed of less than or equal to 10 mm/s
- C The force-travel point occurs at e.g. 600 N at an operating speed of less than or equal to 10 mm/s

NOTE Test piece 1 according to Table 1 is used to apply the forces.

Figure 2 — An example of a force-travel diagram