

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 12001:2004+A1:2010

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Stroji za transport, brizganje in polaganje betona in malte - Varnostne zahteve

Conveying, spraying and placing machines for concrete and mortar - Safety requirements

Förder-, Spritz- und Verteilmaschinen für Beton und Mörtel - Sicherheitsanforderungen

Machines pour le transport, la projection et la distribution de béton et mortier - Prescriptions de sécurité (standards.iteh.ai)

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Conveying, spraying and placing machines for concrete and mortar - Safety requirements

Machines pour le transport, la projection et la distribution de béton et mortier - Prescriptions de sécurité

Förder-, Spritz- und Verteilmaschinen für Beton und Mörtel - Sicherheitsanforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 March 2003 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 17 October 2009.

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Foreword

This document (EN 12001:2003+A1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 151 "Construction equipment and building material machines — Safety", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2010.

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 includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-10-17.

This European Standard supersedes EN 12001:2003.

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

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

This document includes a bibliography.

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Annex A is informative, annex B is normative. annex B is normative. annex B is normative. annex B is normative.

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.

Introduction

This document is a type C standard as stated in A EN ISO 12100-1:2003 A.

A₁) deleted text (A₁

When compiling this standard is was assumed that a negotiation took place between the user and the manufacturer in relation with the specific health and safety requirements for the needed use. It was also assumed that the design and calculation is based on European usual calculation rules.

DIN 15018-1:1984, DIN 15019-2:1979 and ♠ DIN 24117:2007 ♠ are good examples of rules used in European usual calculation rules.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

NOTE 2 Some machines covered by this standard present risks which are very similar to mobile cranes.

A The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events are covered are indicated in the scope of this document. A PD PREVIEW

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Scope 1

This standard specifies the safety requirements for: https://standards.iteh.av.catalog/standards/sist/c0e719ea-aa9f-4315-ac30-

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- conveying machines;
- spraying machines;
- placing machines for concrete and mortar or their components.

The machinery can be stationary or mobile.

This standard covers the machines described in 3.3 to [A₁) 3.7 (A₁].

This standard does not cover:

- machines that are mobile during conveying, spraying and placing;
- cabins for any machines covered by this standard.

A₁ deleted text (A₁

This standard does not concern the undercarriage of the truck and the engine(s) of the machines that are not driven by the main engine during conveying, spraying and placing. One other possibility is the combination with a truck mixer (see 3.3). A) deleted text (A)

This standard does not establish the additional requirements for operation subject to special rules (e.g. potentially explosive atmosphere. A deleted text (A) supply by electrical networks where voltage, frequency and tolerance differ from those of the public supply, if relevant due to e. a. electronic components, earthquake, lightning, using on public roads, hazards occurring during construction, transportation, commissioning, decommissioning, cableless remote controls other than radio controls, compressors and pressure vessels).

This standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to conveying, spraying and placing machines when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see clause 4). This standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks arising from the significant hazards.

1.3 This document is not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

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. (A)

A₁) deleted text (A₁

♠ EN 614-1:2006 ♠ Safety of machinery — Ergonomic design principles — Part 1: Terminology and general principles

EN 894-1:1997, Safety of machinery — Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 1: General principles for human interactions with displays and control actuators

EN 894-2:1997, Safety of machinery — Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 2: Displays

EN 894-3:2000, Safety of machinery — Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 3: Control actuators

EN 953:1997, Safety of machinery — Guards — General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards

A1) deleted text (A1)

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EN 982:1996, Safety of machinery — Safetysrequirements for fluid power systems and their components — Hydraulics https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c0e719ea-aa9f-4315-ac30-

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A1) deleted text (A1)

EN 1088:1995, Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection

A₁ deleted text (A₁

EN 13309:2000, Construction machinery — Electromagnetic compatibility of machines with internal electrical power supply

EN 60204-1:2006, Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:2005, modified) (A)

EN ISO 3744:2009, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 3744:1994)

EN ISO 11201:2009, Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Measurement of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions — Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 11201:1995, including Cor 1:1997)

EN ISO 11204:2009, Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Measurement of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions — Method requiring environmental corrections (ISO 11204:1995, including Cor 1:1997)

EN ISO 11688-1:2009, Acoustics — Recommended practice for the design of low-noise machinery and equipment — Part 1: Planning (ISO/TR 11688-1:1995)

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 13732-1:2008, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 1: Hot surfaces (ISO 13732-1:2006)

EN ISO 13849-1:2008, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849-1:2006)

EN ISO 13850:2008, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design (ISO 13850:2006)

EN ISO 13857:2008, Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by upper and lower limbs (ISO 13857:2008) (41

3 Terms and definitions – Symbols and abbreviated terms

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

3.1

concrete and mortar

homogeneous mix comprising the components cement, graded aggregate and water plus additives

3.2

additives

material added to concrete or mortar to change the properties of the mix

(standards.iteh.ai) 3.3

Conveying, spraying and placing machines for concrete

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concrete pumps

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concrete pumps are working machines with hopper for pumping of concrete, see example figure A.1.1. Concrete pumps are piston pumps or rotor pumps. The concrete hopper can be fitted out as an agitator. The concrete pumps can be towed or not but can be used only in the stationary position. The pumping is realised by mechanical transport through delivery lines. The concrete pumps can be self-propelled integrated into concrete placing booms and shotcreting machines, see A.1, A.1.2 and A.1.3

NOTE One other possibility is the combination with a truck mixer. This case is not dealt with in this standard.

3.3.2

shotcreting machines

shotcreting machines are machines with hopper for spraying of concrete.

The hopper can be fitted out as a mixer. The spraying is realised by mechanical or pneumatic transport through delivery lines. Pneumatic concrete spraying compressors can be used with or without air chambers. The shotcreting machines can be self propelled, towed or not but can be used only in the stationary position. See example figure A.1.3

3.4

mortar conveying and spraying machines

mortar conveying and spraying machines are working machines for conveying and/or spraying of mortar. The conveying is realised by mechanical (see example figure A.2.1, A.3 and A.4) or pneumatical (see example figure A.2.2) transport through delivery lines. In case of only pneumatic function the hopper is an air chamber, see example figure A.2.2. For mechanical drive the pumping is realised by screw pumps. A mixer can be integrated, see example figure A.2.1. The conveying and spraying machines can be towed or not but can be used only in the stationary position. See example figures A.2, A.3 and A.4

3.5

concrete placing booms

concrete placing booms are power-driven, slewable devices consisting of one or more extending or fold-out parts for guiding the delivery line.

These concrete placing booms may be mounted on trucks, trailers or special-purpose vehicles (e. g. for terrain, tunnel or rail application). The concrete placing booms can be self propelled, towed or not but can be used only in the stationary position. See figures A.1.2 and A.5

3.6

delivery line systems

delivery line systems are pipes, hoses, couplings, valves and end hoses through which the concrete, mortar or their components are to be transported

3.7

control station/panel

the control station is that place where the control devices for machine operation are located direct on the machine.

A distinction is made between

- control station on/at the machine;
- remote control panel.

For machines with remote control, the control station on/at the machine is an emergency control station.

A₁> 3.8

normal operation

operation of the machine with all systems functioning

NOTE Exceptions: repair and maintenance, emergency operation (A) PREVIEW

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4 List of significant hazards

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This clause contains all the significant hazards; hazardous situations and events; as far as they are dealt with in this standard, identified by risk assessment as significant for this type of machinery and which require action to eliminate or reduce the risk.

Table 1 — List of significant hazards

	Hazards	Locations/circumstances/consequences	See clause/annex:
A ₁ > 4.1	Mechanical hazards (according to EN ISO 12100- 1:2003, 4.2)		A
4.1.1	Crushing	Accessibility to zones between fixed and moving parts	5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.3.1.6, 5.3.1.7, 5.3.2.1, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.2.6, 5.3.2.7, 5.3.3.2, 5.3.3.3
4.1.2	Shearing	Access to areas between fixed and moving parts outside and inside conveying and spraying machines	5.3.2.2
		Access to fixed and moving parts inside the hopper, either from the inlet or from another point	
4.1.3	Entanglement	Access to unprotected shafts	5.3.1.4, 5.3.2.3
4.1.4	Entrapment	Access to moving parts inside the hopper	5.3.1.4, 5.3.2.3
		Access to the moving parts of the mixer	
		Access to feed points of V-belt or chain sprocket drives	
4.1.5	Impact iTeh S	Access to moving parts of stabilisers and concrete placing boom	5.3.3.4, A.5
4.1.6	High-pressure fluid ejection (Access to the hydraulic system	5.3.4.1
		Access to the delivery line system	
4.1.7	Ejection of parts or material	Access to outlet and wear of piping	5.3.1.5, 5.3.2.4, 5.3.4.1
4.1.8	Strength c3	loss of strength 2001-2004a1-2010	5.3.1.5, 5.3.3.1
4.1.9	Stability	Loss of stability	5.3.1.5, 5.3.2.4, 5.3.2.5, 5.3.3.1
4.1.10	Slipping	Access to areas where slipping is possible	5.1.2, 5.3.1.5, 5.3.2.5, 5.3.3.1
A ₁ > 4.2	Electrical hazards (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.3)	Electrocution, electric shocks or burns	5.1.3
4.3	Thermal hazards (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.4)	Access to hot machine parts	5.1.5
4.4	Hazardous noise (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.5)	Hearing loss and other physiological damage, impaired oral communication and perception of warning signals	5.6, 7.1.13, Annex C
4.5	Hazards from materials and consumables used (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.8)	Contact with or inhalation of harmful fluids, gases, dust or aerosols	5.1.1, 5.1.5, 5.3.4, 7
4.6	Ergonomics (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.9)	Injury due to poor design of control stations/panels	5.1.6
		Inadequate lighting	5
		Unsuitable operator's position for fuelling	5
		Inadequate access and departure facilities	5
4.7	Hazards resulting from system	Failure of power supply	5.1.1, 5.1.4, 5.3.1.3,
	failures (according to EN ISO 12100-1:2003, 4.3)	Failure of control systems	5.3.1.4, 5.3.1.5, 5.3.2.4, 5.3.3.2
4.8	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	Unforeseeable functions of the machine and/or disturb of external devices	5.7 🐴

5 Safety requirements and/or protective measures

Machinery shall comply with the safety requirements and/or protective measures of this clause.

In addition, the machine shall be designed according to the principles of EN ISO 12100-1 (A) for hazards relevant but not significant which are not dealt with by this document (e. g. sharp edges).

For applications of a B level standard such as EN 614-1:2006, EN 894-1:1997, EN 894-2:1997, EN 894-3:2000, EN 982:1996, EN 1088:1995, EN 60204-1:2006, EN ISO 13850:2008, EN ISO 13857:2008, the manufacturer shall carry out an adequate risk assessment for the requirements thereof where choice is necessary. (A)

NOTE This specific risk assessment is part of the general risk assessment relating to the hazards not covered by this C standard.

The general section (see 5.1) deals with hazards common to all conveying, spraying and placing machines. The specific section (see 5.2) covers the hazards specific to the individual type of machines.

5.1 Requirements common to all machines

5.1.1 Hazards resulting from the failure of hydraulic or pneumatic systems

The hydraulic system shall be designed in accordance with EN 982:1996. The following shall be especially taken into account:

- line breaks during operation (e. g. line-break safety facilities);
- maintenance and servicing work is to be carried out (provision of check/vent valves, mechanical locking devices, etc.).

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With the exception of dual cylinder drive the check valves shall be connected with the pressure chamber of the cylinder without additional connecting lines. Tic3 bcab3/sist-en-12001-2004a1-2010

For dual cylinder drive only one check valve shall be used. The connection piping between these check valves and both cylinders shall:

- have an safety factor increased by 25 % and
- be protected against mechanical damage.

5.1.2 Risk of slipping

Work stations, access walkways and gangways shall be of an anti slip type e. g. checker plates or gratings.

5.1.3 Electrical hazards

Electrical installations shall comply with A) EN 60204-1:2006 (A)

5.1.4 Emergency stop system

Machines shall have an emergency stop device at the control station. Where more than one control station is fore-seen each main control station (not the local control) on the machine shall be equipped with an emergency stop. Cable remote control stations are considered as being control stations on the machine. For cableless controls the emergency stop shall be at the control station on the machine. The remote control station shall be equipped with a stop function.

The emergency stop system:

stops all machine functions in the shortest time compatible with the system;

- prevents the machine from starting up again automatically; a restart has to be initiated by the operator;
- A shall comply with EN ISO 13850:2008. A

5.1.5 Thermal protection and exhaust fumes

The maximum temperature of touchable surfaces shall comply with $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ EN ISO 13732-1:2008 $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ taking a contact time of 10 s into account.

Where necessary, guards or thermal insulation material shall be used.

Exhaust fumes shall be conducted away from operator workstations (see instruction handbook).

5.1.6 Ergonomics

The general requirements of EN 614-1:2006 EN 894-1:1997, EN 894-2:1997 and EN 894-3:2000 shall be used for the ergonomic aspects.

5.1.7 Power supply, control systems failures

If there is more than one control station/panel, the respective function (e. g. start, close, open) shall be possible from one station/panel only.
The control system shall be in accordance with EN ISO 13849-1, Performance Level c. (A)

In the event of a system failure, it shall be possible to switch manually or automatically to another station/panel.

A) The machine shall comply with the EMC requirements as defined in EN 13309.

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5.1.8 Fixed guards

Their fixing systems shall remain attached to the guards or to the machinery when the guards are removed. Fixed guards shall follow the design principle as defined in EN 953. [A]

5.2 Specific requirements for single machines

This part of the specification is divided according to machine types.

The following machine types are covered:

- Mobile and stationary concrete pumps and shotcreting machines, see 5.3.1 [A) deleted text (A);
- Mortar-conveying and spraying machines, see 5.3.2

NOTE For combined machines with mixers see also EN 12151:2007; [A]

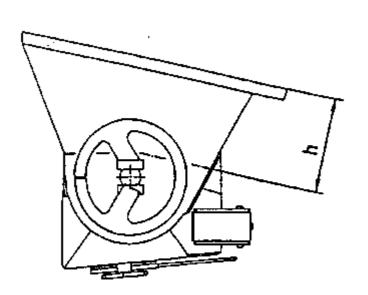
- mobile and stationary concrete placing booms, see 5.3.3;
- delivery line systems, see 5.3.4.

5.3 Machinery groups

5.3.1 Mobile and stationary concrete pumps and shotcreting machines (see annex A)

Component	Hazard group	Hazard	According to	Safety measures				
5.3.1.1 Hopper	Mechanical	Crushing between agitator, valve, hopper wall and grille cover	4.2.1	Grilles on openings of hoppers of concrete pumps and shotcreting machines, which are intended to be opened once a day or more often shall be interlocked with the drives of the agitators/valves in such a way that the drives are stopped as the covers are opened.				
				Grilles on openings of hoppers of concrete pumps and shotcreting machines, which are not intended to be opened once a day or more often shall be secured with bolt(s) (see also 7, cleaning procedure). At concrete pumps and shotcreting machines, the filler openings of the hopper shall be secured by rod-type or grille-type guards in the following dimensions.				
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	https://standa	rds.iteh.ai/catalog/standa	rds/sist/c0e719ea-aa9f-4		sions: 315-ac30- Rods Grilles			
		c37fc3bcab3f/sist-en-1	2001-2004a1-2010			h h		
				70 mm	200 mm	80 mm	180 mm	
				35 mm	100 mm	70 mm	150 mm	
						40 mm	90 mm	
				<i>a</i> = maximum permissible clearance between rods in mm				
				 b = maximum permissible mesh width in mm h = minimum permissible clearance of covers from crushing point between agitator and mixing vessel/r hopper wall in mm 				
				the rods compron performa rial "cond	or mesh whise betweence to allowerete" to be	se clearances between lesh widths are the best between safety and to allow the bulk mate- " to be filled (other amper the bulk material).		

Mobile and stationary concrete pumps and shotcreting machines



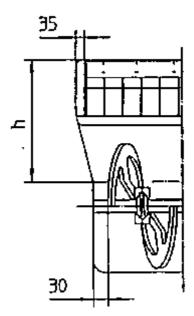


Figure 1 — Grille – crushing point clearance P Figure 2 — Hopper wall – grille clearance



Figure 3 — Mesh width – grille

Figure 4 — Clearance – bars