

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

01-december-2012

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 848-1:2007+A1:2010

Varnost lesnoobdelovalnih strojev - Rezkalni stroji z vrtečim orodjem za enostransko obdelavo - 1. del: Enovretenski vertikalni rezkalni stroji (z dopolnili do vključno A2)

Safety of woodworking machines - One side moulding machines with rotating tool - Part 1: Single spindle vertical moulding machines

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Sicherheit von Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen - Fräsmaschinen für einseitige Bearbeitung mit drehendem Werkzeug - Teil 1: Einspindelige senkrechte Tischfräsmaschinen

SIST EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

Sécurité des machines pour le travail du bois Machines à fraiser sur une face à outil rotatif - Partie 1 : Toupies monobroche à arbre vertical 1/22-2012

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

ICS:

79.120.10 Lesnoobdelovalni stroji Woodworking machines

SIST EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012 en,fr,de

SIST EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012

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September 2012

ICS 79.120.10

Supersedes EN 848-1:2007+A1:2009

English Version

Safety of woodworking machines - One side moulding machines with rotating tool - Part 1: Single spindle vertical moulding machines

Sécurité des machines pour le travail du bois - Machines à fraiser sur une face, à outil rotatif - Partie 1 : Toupies monobroche à arbre vertical

Sicherheit von Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen -Fräsmaschinen für einseitige Bearbeitung mit drehendem Werkzeug - Teil 1: Einspindelige senkrechte Tischfräsmaschinen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 January 2007 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 3 October 2009 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 13 August 2012.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 848-1:2007+A2:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 142 "Woodworking machines - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2013.

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 2009-10-03, Corrigendum 1, issued by CEN on 2008-11-26 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 2012-08-13.

This document supersedes EN 848-1:2007+A1:2009 (A2).

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ and $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$.

The modifications of the related CEN Corrigendum have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by the tags (AC). (AC). (1)

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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 the Machinery Directives (41).

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document. (2)

Organisation contributing to the preparation of this document include the European Association of Manufacturer of Woodworking Machines "EUMABOIS".

The European Standards produced by CEN/TC 142 are particular to woodworking machines and compliment the relevant A and B standards on the subject of general safety (see introduction of Pay EN ISO 12100:2010 (Az) for a description of A, B and C standards).

EN 848 Safety of woodworking machines — One side moulding machines with rotating tool consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Single spindle vertical moulding machines
- Part 2: Single spindle hand fed/integrated fed routing machines
- Part 3: Numerically controlled (NC) boring and routing machines &

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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¹⁾ Applicable to the French version.

Introduction

This document has been prepared to be a harmonised standard to provide one means of conforming to the essential safety requirements of the Machinery Directive, and associated EFTA Regulations.

This document is a type C standard as stated in 🗗 EN ISO 12100:2010 🔄.

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

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 other standards, for machines that have been designed and built in accordance with the requirements of the provisions of this type C standard.

The requirements of this document are directed to manufacturers and their authorised representatives of single spindle vertical moulding machines. It is also useful for designers.

This document also includes provisions and examples of information to be provided by the manufacturer to the user.

Common requirements for tooling are given in (3.2005 + 2.2007) EN 847-2:2001 and EN 847-3:2004. (standards.iteh.ai)

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1 Scope

This document $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ specifies all significant $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 which are relevant to stationary and displaceable hand fed single spindle vertical moulding machines (with or without demountable power feed unit), herein after referred to as "machines", designed to cut solid wood, chip board, fibreboard, plywood and also these materials if they are covered with plastic laminate or edgings when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ including reasonably foreseeable misuse $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$.

Machines which are designed to work wood based materials may also be used for working hardened plastic materials with similar physical characteristics as wood. (42)

NOTE 1 For the definition of stationary and displaceable machine see 3.2.17 and 3.2.18.

This document does not apply to:

- a) machines equipped with outboard bearings;
- b) machines equipped with powered movements of front extension table and/or tenoning 🔁 sliding 🔁 table;
- hand held woodworking machines or any adaptation permitting their use in a different mode, i.e. bench mounting;

NOTE 2 Hand-held motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in \bigcirc EN 60745-1:2009 \bigcirc together with \bigcirc EN 60745-2-17:2010 \bigcirc .

d) machines set up on a bench or a table similar to la bench, which are intended to carry out work in a stationary position, capable of being lifted by one person by hand. The bench can also be an integrated part of the machine if it consists of hinged legs which can be extended down;

NOTE 3 Transportable motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in Pay EN 61029-2-8:2010 (2).

This document is not applicable to hand fed single spindle vertical moulding machines which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

NOTE 4 Machines covered by this document are listed under 🔯 7 🔄 of Annex IV of the Machinery Directive.

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.

A1) deleted text (A1)

[A] EN 847-1:2005+A1:2007 (A], Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 1: Milling tools, circular saw blades

EN 847-2:2001, Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 2: Requirements for the shank of shank mounted milling tools

🔯 EN 847-3:2004, Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 3: Clamping devices 🔄

EN 894-1:1997+A1:2008 (2), Safety of machinery — Ergonomics 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+A1:2008 (2), Safety of machinery — Ergonomics requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 2: Displays

EN 894-3:2000+A1:2008 (2), Safety of machinery — Ergonomics requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 3: Control actuators

A₂ deleted text (A₂

♠ EN 1005-1:2001+A1:2008 ♠ Safety of machinery — Human physical performance — Part 1: Terms and definitions

EN 1005-2:2003+A1:2008 (2), Safety of machinery — Human physical performance — Part 2: Manual handling of machinery and component parts of machinery

♠ EN 1005-3:2002+A1:2008 ♠ Safety of machinery — Human physical performance — Part 3: Recommended force limits for machinery operation

EN 1005-4:2005+A1:2008 (A), Safety of machinery — Human physical performance — Part 4: Evaluation of working postures and movements in relation to machinery

EN 1037:1995+A1:2008 (2), Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up

EN 1088:1995+A2:2008 (A), Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection

EN 1837:1999, Safety of machinery — Integral lighting of machines VIII.

EN 50178:1997, Electronic equipment for use in power installations

EN 50370-1:2005, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Product family standard for machine tools — Part 1: Emission https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fe9e67aa-aec8-4e63-88ee-

EN 50370-2:2003, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Product family standard for machine tools — Part 2: Immunity

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

EN 60439-1:1999²⁾, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies — Part 1: Type-tested and partially type-tested assemblies (IEC 60439-1:1999)

EN 60529:1991³), Degree of protection provided by enclosure (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)

EN 61310-1:2008, Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 1: Requirements for visual, auditory and tactile signals (IEC 61310-1:2007) (A)

EN 61496-1:2004, Safety of machinery — Electro sensitive protective equipment — Part 1: General requirements and tests (IEC 61496-1:2004, modified)

A₂ deleted text (A₂

♠ EN 61800-5-2:2007, Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems — Part 5-2: Safety requirements — Functional (IEC 61800-5-2:2007)

²⁾ EN 60439-1:1999 is impacted by EN 60439-1:1999/A1:2004.

³⁾ EN 60529:1991 is impacted by EN 60529:1991/A1:2000.

A₂ deleted text (A₂

♠ EN ISO 3743-1:2010 ♠ Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for small movable sources in reverberant fields — Part 1: Comparison method for a hard-walled test room (ISO 3743-1:2010) ♠

EN ISO 3743-2:2009 (A), Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for small, movable sources in reverberant fields — Part 1: Methods for special reverberation test rooms (ISO 3743-2:1994)

EN ISO 3744:2010 (A) Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 3744:2010) (A)

♠ EN ISO 3745:2009⁴) ♠, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Precision methods for anechoic and semi-anechoic rooms (ISO 3745:2003)

№ EN ISO 3746:2010 🖅, 🗠 Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane (ISO 3746:2010) 🔄

EN ISO 4413:2010, Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components (ISO 4413:2010)

EN ISO 4414:2010, Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components (ISO 4414:2010) (4) Len STANDARD PREVIEW

EN ISO 4871:2009 (2), Acoustics — Declaration and verification of noise emission values of machinery and equipment (ISO 4871:1996)

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EN ISO 9614-1:2009 (A), Acoustics and Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity — Part 1: Measurement at discreet points (ISO 9614-1:1993) 32-2012

♠ EN ISO 11202:2010 ♠ Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying approximate environmental corrections (ISO 11202:2010) ♠

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♠ EN ISO 11204:2010 ♠ Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying accurate environmental corrections (ISO 11204:2010) ♠

A₂ deleted text (A₂

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

A2 deleted text (A2)

♠ EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010) ♠

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

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⁴⁾ EN ISO 3745:2009 is replaced by EN ISO 3745:2012.

♠ EN ISO 13849-2:2008 ♠ Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 2: Validation (ISO 13849-2:2003)

EN ISO 13850:2008 (4), Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design (ISO 13850:2006)

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

 ${\sf ISO}\ 7009:1983,\ Woodworking\ machines\ --\ Single\ spindle\ moulding\ machines\ --\ Nomenclature\ and\ acceptance\ conditions$

ISO 7960:1995, Airborne noise emitted by machine tools — Operating conditions for woodworking machines

3 Terms and definitions

3.1 General

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in \bigcirc EN ISO 12100:2010 \bigcirc and the following apply.

3.2 Definitions

3.2.1 iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

single spindle vertical moulding machine

hand fed machine fitted with a single vertical spindle (fixed or removable) the position of which is fixed during machining and a horizontal table, all or part of which are fixed during operation. The spindle passes through the table and its drive motor is situated beneath the table. The machine may have any of the following features:

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- a) the facility for the spindle to be vertically adjustable relative to the table;
- b) the facility to tilt the spindle;
- c) the facility for fitting an additional manually operated tenoning [A] sliding (A] table;
- d) the facility for the glass bead recovery;
- e) the facility for an adjustable table insert

3.2.2

straight work

shaping of a work-piece with one face in contact with the table and a second with the fence, and where the work starts at one end of the work-piece and continues through to the other end (see Figure 1)



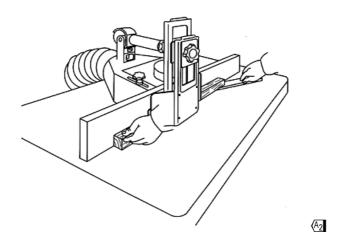


Figure 1 — Example of straight work

3.2.3 curved work

 A_2

machining of a curve on a work-piece by having one side in contact with the table (or if held in a jig with the jig in contact with the table) and the other in contact with the vertical reference of a steady (see Figure 2) or ball ring guide when using a jig

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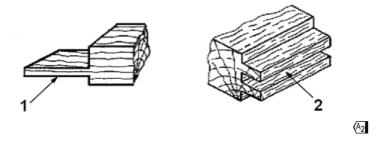
Figure 2 — Example of curved work

 $\langle A_2 \rangle$

3.2.4 tenoning

machining of projections and slots on the end of a work-piece to facilitate the joining of work-pieces. This includes profiled tenons (see Figure 3)





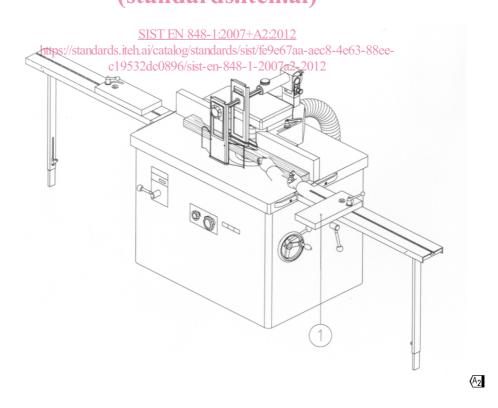
Key

- 1 tenon
- 2 slot

Figure 3 — Example of workpiece with tenon/slot

3.2.5
stopped straight work
machining of only a part of the work-piece length (see Figure 4) EVIEW

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Key

1 end stop to prevent kickback

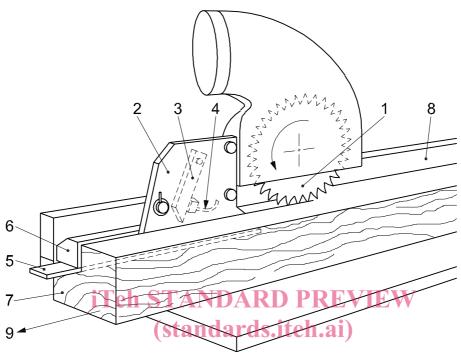
Figure 4 — Example of stopped straight work

3.2.6

glass bead saw unit

work unit fitted with a saw-blade to cut out a glass bead from the machined profile of the work-piece (e.g. see Figure 5)





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- l glass bead saw-blade
- 2 bead ledge separator
- 3 anti-kickback finger
- 4 pressure device
- 5 guiding channel for glass bead ledge
- 6 glass bead ledge
- 7 workpiece
- A_2
- 8 fence
- 9 feed direction (A2)
- A₂ deleted text (A₂

Figure 5 — Example of glass bead recovery unit

3.2.7

hand feed

manual holding and/or guiding of the work-piece. Hand feed may include the use of a hand operated carriage on which the work-piece is placed manually or clamped and the use of a de-mountable power feed unit

3.2.8

de-mountable power feed unit

power feed mechanism which is mounted on the machine so that it can be moved from its working position to a rest position and vice versa without the use of a spanner or similar additional device

(A₂

3.2.9

speed range

range between the lowest and the highest rotational speed for which the tool spindle or tool is designed to operate

3.2.10

kickback

particular form of ejection describing the uncontrolled movement of the work-piece, parts of it or parts of the machine opposite to the direction of feed during processing

3.2.11

anti-kickback device

device which either reduces the possibility of kickback or arrests the motion during kickback of the work-piece, parts of it or parts of the machine

3.2.12

removable spindle

tool spindle capable of being changed without removing the main spindle bearings

3.2.13

machine actuator

power mechanism used to effect motion of the machine

3.2.14

information of the supplier

statements, sales literature, deaflets or other documents in which a manufacturer (or supplier) declares either the characteristics of e.g. a material or product or the conformity of the material or product to a relevant standard (standards.iteh.ai)

3.2.15

run-up time

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elapsed time from the actuation of the start control device until the spindle reaches the selected speed

3.2.16

run-down time

elapsed time from the actuation of the stop control device to spindle stand still

3.2.17

stationary machine

machine designed to be located on or fixed to the floor or other parts of the structure of the premises and to be stationary during use

3.2.18

displaceable machine

machine which is located on the floor, stationary during use and equipped with a device, normally wheels, which allows it to be moved between locations

A2 deleted text (A2

A₂ 3.2.19 (A₂

embedded software

 $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$ software that is part of the system supplied by the control manufacturer and which is not accessible for modification by the user of the machinery $\boxed{\mathbb{A}}$

- NOTE 1 Firmware or system software are examples of embedded software [A] (EN ISO 13849-1:2008, 3.1.37) [A].
- NOTE 2 Manufacturer means manufacturer of the system.
- NOTE 3 For example the operating system of a speed monitoring device.