



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 15162:2008

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Glavni deli in sestavni deli strojev za izklesavanje naravnih kamnov - Varnostni zahtevi za
glatilne žage

Machines and plants for mining and tooling of natural stone - Safety requirements for
gang saws

Maschinen und Anlagen zur Gewinnung und Bearbeitung von Naturstein -
Sicherheitsanforderungen für Gattersägen

Machines et installations d'extraction et d'usinage des pierres naturelles - Prescriptions
de sécurité pour les scies alternatives

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 15162:2008

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English Version

Machines and plants for mining and tooling of natural stone - Safety requirements for gang saws

Machines et installations d'extraction et d'usinage des
pierres naturelles - Prescriptions de sécurité pour les scies
alternatives

Maschinen und Anlagen zur Gewinnung und Bearbeitung
von Naturstein - Sicherheitsanforderungen für Gattersägen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 April 2008.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15162:2008) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2008.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(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts 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, 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

This document is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100.

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 the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

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1 Scope

This standard applies to monoblade or multiblade gang saws, as defined in 3.1, for cutting marble, granite, other types of natural stone, artificial or natural conglomerates and similar materials.

This standard does not deal with noise as a significant hazard.

This standard deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to gang saw machines, when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). This European Standard deals with the hazards during transport, commissioning, use and maintenance.

This document is not applicable to gang saws which are manufactured before the date of its publication as EN.

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 294:1992, *Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs*

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

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

EN 982:1996, *Safety of machinery — Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components — Hydraulics*

EN 983:1996, *Safety of machinery — Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components — Pneumatics*

EN 1037:1995, *Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up*

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

EN 1760-1:1997, *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 1760-2:2001, *Safety of machinery — Pressure sensitive protective devices — Part 2: General principles for the design and testing of pressure sensitive edges and pressure sensitive bars*

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

EN 60529:1991, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529:1989)*

EN 61310-1:1995, *Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 1: Requirements for visual, auditory and tactile signals (IEC 61310-1:1995)*

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

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

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

EN ISO 14122-1:2001, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means of access between two levels (ISO 14122-1:2001)*

EN ISO 14122-2:2001, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways (ISO 14122-2:2001)*

EN ISO 14122-3:2001, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails (ISO 14122-3:2001)*

EN ISO 14122-4:2004, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders (ISO 14122-4:2004)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

types of gang saws

machines for cutting of marble, granite, other types of natural stone, artificial and natural conglomerates as well as similar materials, hereafter referred to as gang saws, are classified according to the material to be cut and the number of blades. A further classification is based on the technology used to position the block in relation to the blades which may be done by a fixed carriage with the descent of the blades or a mobile rising carriage with blades at fixed height.

Following these principles, the machines in the scope are classified and described in 3.1.1 to 3.1.3

3.1.1

granite and hard stone gang saw (see Figure 1)

machine for cutting blocks of granite or hard stones into slabs.

The machine consists of 4 upright columns connected to one another which support a vertically and horizontally moving blade-carrying structure. This structure moves vertically (descent movement) by a screw system positioned in the columns and horizontally by a system composed of a flywheel connected by a rod with the blade-carrying structure. While operating both directions together, the structure creates a swinging movement of the blade carriage.

A mobile railed carriage moves the granite block into position under the blade carriage.

A system of pipes with nozzles above the blades provides a mixture of water, lime and abrasive steel shot which acts as the cutting tool between the blade and the granite block and additionally ensures the cooling of the blades

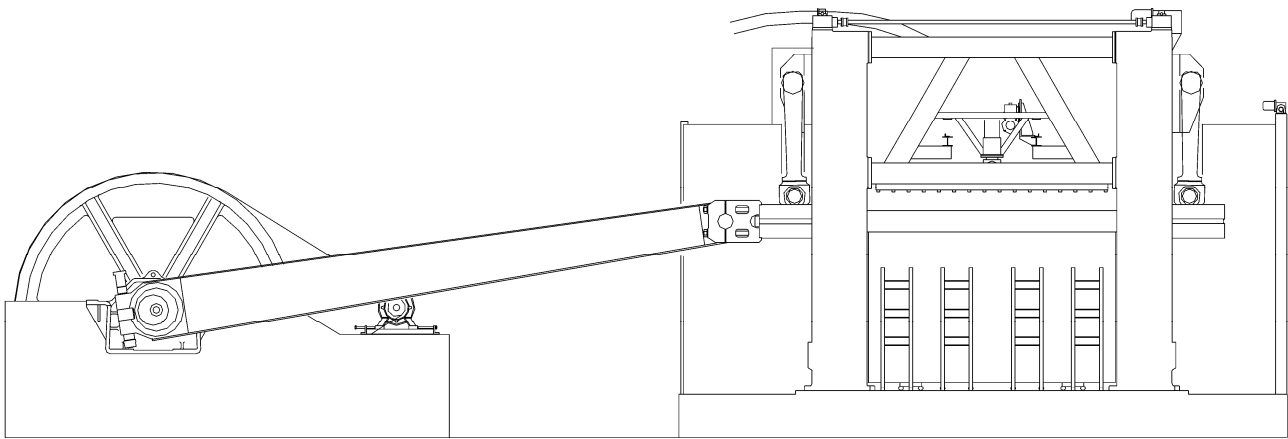


Figure 1 — Granite and hard stone gang saw

3.1.2
marble, stone, artificial and natural conglomerates gang saws

3.1.2.1
closed marble gang saws

machinery for cutting blocks of marble or soft stones into slabs.

The machine consists of 4 upright columns connected to one another which support a vertically and horizontally moving blade-carrying structure. This structure moves vertically (descent movement) by a screw system positioned in the columns and horizontally by a system composed of a flywheel connected by a rod with the blade-carrying structure. While operating both directions together, the structure creates a rectilinear movement of the blade carriage (see Figure 2). In some machines, the vertical movement is carried out by raising the block and keeping the blade carriage at a set height (see Figure 3).

A mobile railed carriage moves the block into position under the blade carriage.

The cutting of the stone is performed by the diamond bits of the blades.

A system of pipes with nozzles above ensures the cooling of the blades

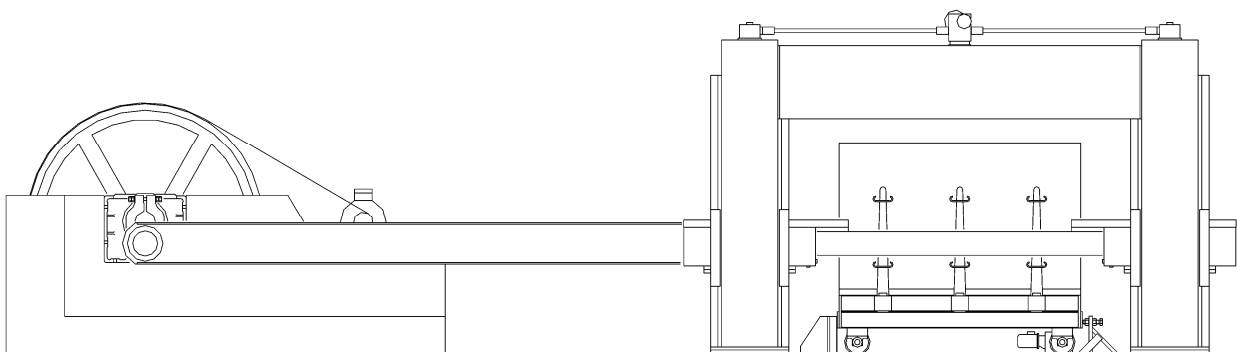


Figure 2 — Marble gang saw with closed structure and fixed block carriage

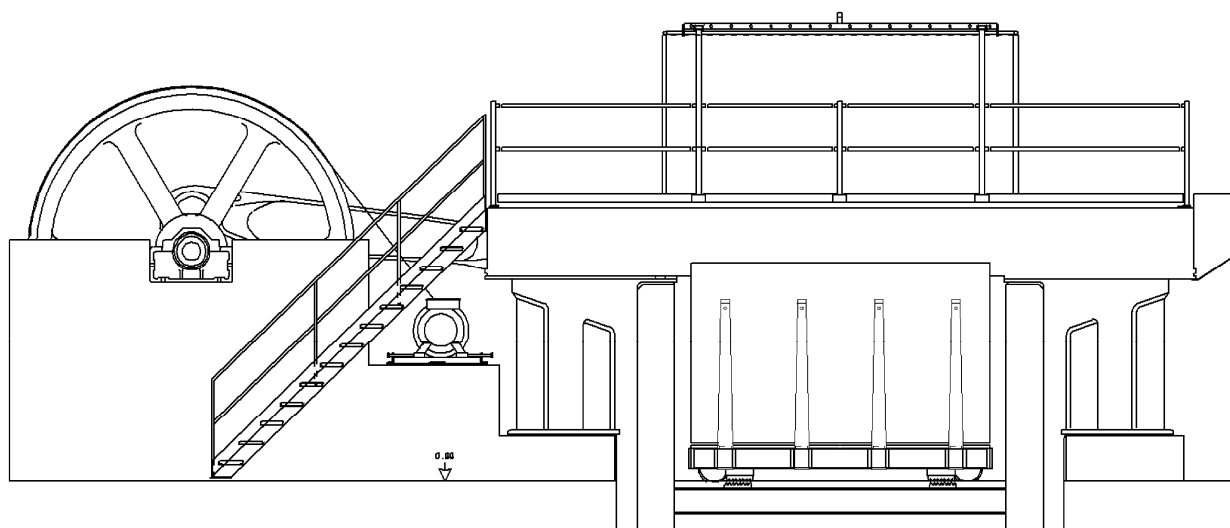


Figure 3 — Marble gang saw with closed structure and block-raising system

3.1.2.2

marble gang saws with open structure (see Figure 4)

machinery for cutting blocks of marble or soft stones into slabs.

The machine consists of an open blade frame which slides vertically inside a structure, the alternating horizontal cutting movement is generated by a flywheel-connecting rod unit.

A mobile railed carriage moves the block into position under the blade carriage.

The cutting of the stone is performed by the diamond bits of the blades.

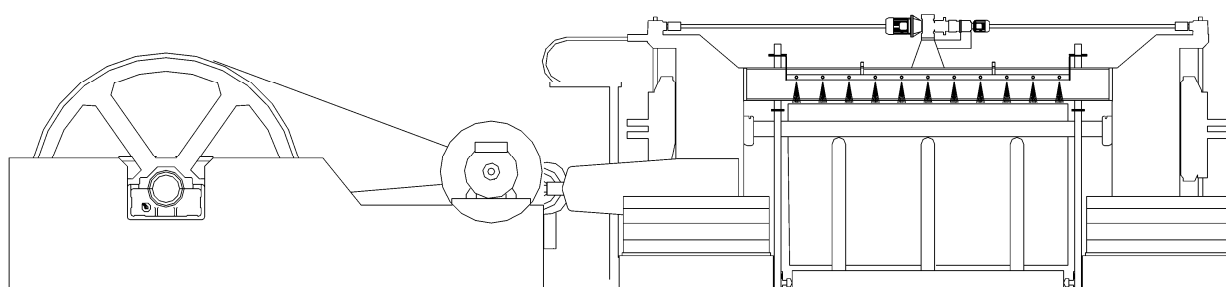


Figure 4 — Marble gang saw with open structure and mobile blade carriage

3.1.3

monoblade gang saw (see Figure 5)

machinery for cutting the tops of blocks of marble or other, soft stones and to cut very thick pieces of these stone materials.

The machine consists of a system for the vertical and horizontal movement of the blade, a tensioning system for the blade (generally hydraulic), a block carriage and a blade-cooling system.

The cutting of the stone is performed by the diamond bits of the blade.