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Stroji in obrati za proizvodnjo, obdelavo in predelavo ravnega stekla - Varnostne zahteve - 7. del: Stroji za rezanje lepljenega stekla

Machines and plants for the manufacture, treatment and processing of flat glass - Safety requirements - Part 7: Cutting machines for laminated glass

Maschinen und Anlagen zur Herstellung, Be- und Verarbeitung von Flachglas -Sicherheitsanforderungen - Teil 7: Schneidmaschinen für Verbundglas iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Machines et installations pour la production, le façonhage et la transformation du verre plat - Exigences de sécurité - Partie 7 : Machines a couper le verre feuilleté

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ICS:

81.100

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SIST EN 13035-7:2007

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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June 2006

ICS 81.100

English Version

Machines and plants for the manufacture, treatment and processing of flat glass - Safety requirements - Part 7: Cutting machines for laminated glass

Machines et installations pour la production, le façonnage et la transformation du verre plat - Exigences de sécurité -Partie 7 : Machines à couper le verre feuilleté Maschinen und Anlagen zur Herstellung, Be- und Verarbeitung von Flachglas - Sicherheitsanforderungen -Teil 7: Schneidmaschinen für Verbundglas

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 May 2006.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, 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 Kingdomst/a5d45bbb-649c-4508-9d11-

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 13035-7:2006) 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 December 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2006.

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 Directives, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

It is one of a series concerning machinery for the treatment and processing of flat glass (see Bibliography).

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, 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 Chen STANDARD PREVIEW

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Introduction

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

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

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those 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.

The processing steps at machines for cutting laminated glass as a whole are slower than those at machines for cutting monolithic flat glass. Whereas the positioning, cutting and separating process with modern machines proceeds all-automatically, the loading and unloading of the glass is mainly performed by hand so that operational access is usual, and generally there is no link with other machinery.

For possible tiltable parts, reference to the ad-hoc standard EN 13035-4 can be made. The considerable hazards by the fast-moving cutting bridges at machines for cutting monolithic glass do not exist with machines for cutting laminated glass having static cutting bridges only for x-cuts.

When compiling this European Standard it was assumed that the existing ad-hoc standards for components are applied, e.g. EN 619, when conveyors are integrated.

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1 Scope

1.1 This European Standard applies for cutting machines for laminated glass including the following steps: transport and positioning, synchronous cutting (scoring) from both sides, break-out, electrical heating and separation.

1.2 This European Standard deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to cutting machines for laminated glass when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseeable by the manufacturer (see Clause 4). Those hazards, which are dealt with in the ad-hoc standard EN 619 for conveyors are excepted. This European Standard specifies the appropriate technical measures to eliminate or reduce risks which can arise from these significant hazards during commissioning, the operation and maintenance. Hazards from noise are not considered to be significant.

1.3 This European Standard is not applicable to cutting (scoring) and break-out of monolithic glass (see EN 13035-3 and EN 13035-6).

1.4 This European Standard is not applicable to the cutting of laminated glass by sawing or by the use of high-pressure liquid.

1.5 This European Standard is not applicable to the significant hazards of conveyors and machines for the manufacture, treatment and processing of flat glass such as tilting tables.

1.6 This European Standard is not applicable to cutting machines for laminated glass which are manufactured before the date of publication of this European Standard by CEN.

2 Normative references SIST EN 13035-7:2007

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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 349:1993, Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

EN 418:1992, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop equipment, functional aspects — Principles of design

EN 563:1994, Safety of machinery — Temperatures of touchable surfaces — Ergonomics data to establish temperature limit values for hot surfaces

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

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

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 1050:1996, Safety of machinery — Principles for risk assessment

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

EN 61310-1:1995, Safety of machinery — Indication, marking, 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)

prEN 61496-2:2005, Safety of machinery — Electro-sensitive protective equipment — Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs) (IEC 61496-2:2005)

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)

Terms and definitions 3

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

3.1

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW laminated (glass)

(flat) glass composed of layers of flat glass joined together by plastic layers standards.iten.ai

3.2

break-out

SIST EN 13035-7:2007 method to open a cut (score) by generating strain e.g. by mechanical devices c-4508-9d11-92939d27eb62/sist-en-13035-7-2007

3.3

carriage mounting assembly for moving the cutting heads with the cutting tools in the axis of the (fixed) cutting bridge

3.4

cutting bridge

fixed horizontal guide for the carriage

3.5

separation

operation of drawing apart two sheets of laminated glass after scoring, break-out and heating

3.6

clamp (bar)

device to hold down the glass from above against a supporting surface, e.g. table

3.7

gripping device

equipment to grasp the glass at an edge usually for separation by drawing apart

3.8

stops

mechanical devices to limit movements, e.g. of carriages in case of a failure of the operational stop

3.9 positioning bridge

movable horizontal guide with stops to hold the glass in a definite place

4 List of significant hazards

This clause contains all the significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as far as they are dealt with in this European Standard, identified by risk assessment as significant for cutting machines for laminated glass and which require action to eliminate or reduce the risk.

Before using this European Standard, it is important to carry out a general risk assessment of the machine in question.

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