# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8437-2

First edition 2019-07

## Snow throwers — Safety requirements and test procedures —

## Part 2: **Pedestrian-controlled snow throwers**

Chasse-neige — Exigences de sécurité et essais —

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#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Powered lawn and garden equipment*.

This first edition of ISO 8437-2, together with ISO 84374174SO 8437-3 and ISO 8437-4, cancels and replaces ISO 8437:1989, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 8437:1989/Amd.1:1997.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8437 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

#### Introduction

The structure of safety standards in the field of machinery is as follows.

- Type-A standards (basic standards) give basic concepts, principles for design and general aspects that can be applied to machinery.
- Type-B standards (generic safety standards) deal with one or more safety aspects or safeguards that can be used across a wide range of machinery:
  - 1) type-B1 standards on particular safety aspects (e.g. safety distances, surface temperature, noise);
  - 2) type-B2 standards on safeguards (e.g. two-handed controls, interlocking devices, pressure sensitive devices, guards).
- Type-C standards (machinery safety standards) deal with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

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

This document is of relevance, in particular, for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players with regard to machinery safety:

- machine manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- health and safety bodies (regulators, accident prevention organizations, market surveillance, etc.).

Others can be affected by the level of machinery safety achieved with the means of the document by the above-mentioned stakeholder groups:

ISO 8437-2:2019 machine users/employers (small/medium and large enterprises),09-a3fd-

- machine users/employees (e.g. trade unions, organizations for people with special needs);
- service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);
- consumers (in case of machinery intended for use by consumers).

The above-mentioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate at the drafting process of this document.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous 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 type-B standards, the provisions of this type-C standard shall 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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### Snow throwers — Safety requirements and test procedures —

### Part 2:

### Pedestrian-controlled snow throwers

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements applicable to combustion engine powered pedestrian-controlled snow throwers. It is intended to be used with ISO 8437-1 and ISO 8437-4 to achieve the full requirements and means of verification for pedestrian-controlled snow throwers.

The ISO 8437 series deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations and events relevant to snow throwers used as intended and under the conditions reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

It does not apply to the following:

- electrically powered and battery powered snow throwers;
- hand-held snow throwers; STANDARD PREVIEW
- airport or highway snow removal machines and equipment;
- machines intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

It does not deal with hazands related to the following /ce5b2135-44fc-4409-a3fd-f16002992a5c/iso-8437-2-2019

- battery circuits exceeding 42 V;
- mains connected starting motor;
- magneto grounding circuits;
- working environment;
- electromagnetic compatibility.

The ISO 8437 series is not applicable to machines that were manufactured before the date of its publication.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 3411:2007, Earth-moving machinery — Physical dimensions of operators and minimum operator space envelope

ISO 8437-1:2019, Snow throwers — Safety requirements and test procedures — Part 1: Terminology and common tests

ISO 8437-4:2019, Snow throwers — Safety requirements and test procedures — Part 4: Information on national and regional provisions

ISO 12100, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction

#### Terms and definitions 3

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 12100 and ISO 8437-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### Requirements for pedestrian-controlled snow thrower safety

#### 4.1 General

The machines shall comply with the safety requirements and/or protective measures of this clause. In addition, the machine shall be designed in accordance with the principles of ISO 12100 for hazards relevant but not significant that are not dealt with by this document (e.g. sharp edges on the outside of the machine).

#### 4.2 Controls

#### 4.2.1 General

Operator controls shall be located within, and have a range of movement which remains within, the operator control position given in Figure 1, except for

engine controls,

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snow discharge chute, and

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snow discharge deflector.

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Compliance shall be checked by inspection and measurement.

The controls shall be designed such that they can be operated by an operator with and without arctic mittens (see Figure 2).

Compliance shall be checked by functional test.

No controls shall be in any hazard zone (see Figure 1). The discharge hazard zone shall be limited by a line tangent to, or in line with, the inside walls of the discharge chute. The discharge hazard zone moves as the discharge chute is moved from side to side. The operator position shall not intersect the discharge hazard zone.

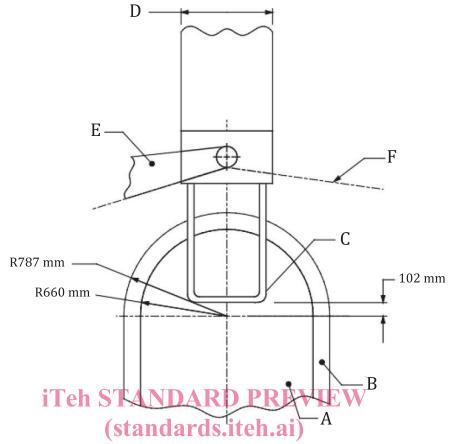
Compliance shall be checked by inspection and functional test.

Controls where the purpose is not obvious to the user shall have the function, direction and/or method of operation clearly identified by a durable label or mark.

Compliance shall be checked by inspection and labels shall be tested in accordance with ISO 8437-1:2019, 5.3

Detailed instructions on the operation of all controls shall be provided in an instruction handbook. (see Annex A).

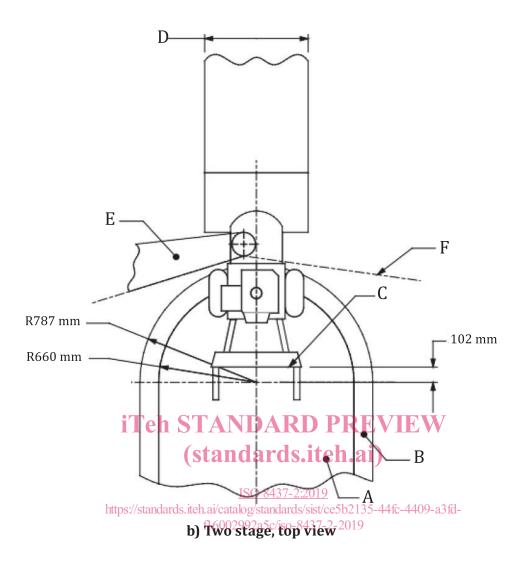
Compliance shall be checked by inspection.



a) Single-stage, top view

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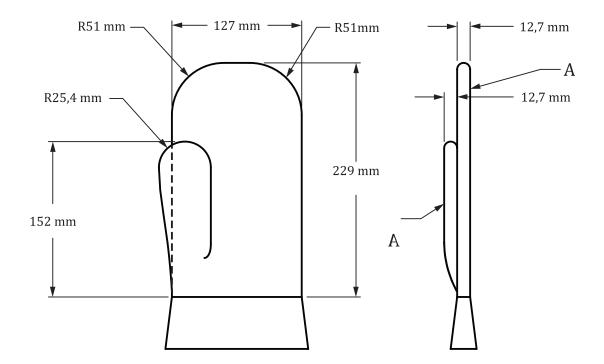
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Key

A operator control position
 B operator position
 C barrier
 D collector hazard zone
 E discharge hazard zone
 F discharge limit

Figure 1 — Pedestrian-controlled snow throwers: operator position, operator control position, and hazard zones



#### Key

A pressed flat

NOTE 1 All dimensions approximate, without hand in glove. REVIEW

NOTE 2 Material: buckskin outer shell with knit liner. iteh.ai)

Figure 237-2 Arctic mitten

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#### 4.2.2 Engine stopping and starting

#### 4.2.2.1 Starting device

A switch operated by a removable key, or a similar device, shall be provided to prevent unauthorized starting of the engine unless a manual starter (such as an integral starter rope) is the only means of starting the engine. Any engine starting device shall require intentional activation in order to start the engine. A starter operated by means of a loose rope shall not be allowed.

Compliance shall be checked by inspection and functional test.

#### 4.2.2.2 Stopping device

An engine stopping device shall be provided. The device shall not depend on sustained manual pressure for its continued operation. An emergency stop device is not required.

Compliance shall be checked by inspection and functional test.

#### 4.2.2.3 Hand-operated

The direction of motion for a handle-mounted engine speed hand-lever control shall be

- a) generally forward or upward, or both, to increase speed, and
- b) generally rearward or downward, or both, to decrease speed.

Compliance shall be checked by inspection.