## FINAL DRAFT

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/FDIS 12643-1

ISO/TC 130

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Voting terminates on: **2020-12-17** 

Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems —

Part 1: **General requirements** 

iTeh ST Technologie graphique — Exigences de sécurité pour les systèmes et l'équipement de technologie graphique — Partie 1: Exigences générales

ISO/FDIS 12643-1 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7145b051-4ff3-4fab-b1df-a451ec319708/iso-fdis-12643-1

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## ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING



Reference number ISO/FDIS 12643-1:2020(E)

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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 of 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 <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 130, *Graphic technology*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 198, *Printing and paper machinery* — *Safety*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 12643-1:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- in <u>5.3.2</u>, the requirements for guards (fixed guards with hinges, inclusion of examples of fastening devices, e.g. rotary clamping closures, adaptation to ISO 13857) have been revised;
- former 6.5.5 (interlocking with guard locking) has been deleted (related machine-specific requirements are provided in the subsequent parts of ISO 12643 series);
- in <u>5.3.6</u>, the requirements for hold-to-run controls have been revised;
- in <u>5.3.8</u>, the requirements for reel unwinding devices, rewinding devices and reel transport systems have been revised (monitoring of the chucking cones, adaptation of the requirements to smaller machinery, monitoring of the circumferential speed with regard to overwinding, area protection, protective devices at rewinding devices with manual or automatic reel change);
- in 5.3.10, the requirements for pile carrier movements at feeders and deliveries have been revised;
- in <u>5.4.2</u>, the ex-protection requirements have been revised;
- in <u>5.4.8.2</u>, the requirements for UV radiation to the cited EN 12198-1:2000 have been adapted: no distinction between UVA and UVB/UVC anymore, reference to effective UV radiation;
- a new subclause (5.4.10) about doctor blades has been added;

- in <u>5.7.2</u>, information that touch sensitive control devices shall not be used for initiating safety functions has been clarified;
- in <u>5.7.2.2</u>, colours for controls have been adapted;
- in <u>5.7.2.4.1.2</u>, the comprehensive requirements for emergency stop devices have been replaced by reference to IEC 60204-1 and ISO 13850 (references to safety functions of IEC 61800-5-2, e.g. STO);
- in 5.7.6, the requirements of ESPDs to IEC 61496-1 and IEC 61496-2 has been adapted; likewise, the heights of the light beams for a 3-beam solution have been adapted;
- in <u>5.8</u>, the requirements to fixed and portable control station have been adapted;
- in <u>5.10</u>, the requirements for control systems has been revised:
  - the term "irreversible injuries" has been introduced;
  - an overview table of the performance levels defined in the document has been inserted;
- in <u>Clause 6</u>, detailed listings of the validation methods for all safeguarding measures has been added;
- in <u>8.3.1</u>, the requirements for instruction handbook with regard to noise emission values and hearing protection have been amended;
- Annex A has been revised and has been converted to a normative annex;
- the list of significant hazards has been moved to Annex B.
- the noise comparison values in Annex D has been added;
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- a normative Annex F on protection zones against explosion has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12643 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

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 organisations, 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:

- machine users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- 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 requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the requirements of this type-C standard. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7145b051-4ff3-4fab-b1df-

During the development of this document, existing relevant standards of other countries were taken into consideration. An effort has been made to take into consideration the requirements of many countries, recognizing that national regulations are observed. In cases where it was known that there is a national requirement that differs from this document, that has been noted.

This document was developed to harmonize the requirements of the following U.S. and European safety standards:

- EN 1010-1;
- EN 1010-2;
- EN 1010-3;
- EN 1010-4;
- EN 1010-5;
- ANSI B65-1;
- ANSI B65-2;
- ANSI B65-3;
- ANSI B65-5.

Requirements specific to printing prepress and press equipment and systems, binding and finishing equipment and systems, converting equipment and systems and stand-alone platen presses that are not included in this document, are given in subsequent parts of ISO 12643 that contain additional requirements specific to that type of equipment

## Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems —

### Part 1:

## **General requirements**

#### 1 Scope

This document provides safety specifications for the design and construction of new equipment used in prepress systems, printing press systems, binding and finishing systems, converting systems, corrugated board manufacturing systems and stand-alone platen presses. It is applicable to equipment used in stand-alone mode, or in combination with other machines, including ancillary equipment, in which all the machine actuators (e.g. drives) of the equipment are controlled by the same control system.

The requirements given in this document are applicable to the equipment covered by ISO 12643 (all parts), unless otherwise noted. This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the applicable part of ISO 12643 that contains additional requirements specific to a particular type of equipment.

This document addresses recognized significant hazards specific to equipment and systems in the following areas:

- mechanical; (standards.iteh.ai)
- electrical; <u>ISO/FDIS 12643-1</u>
- slipping, tripping, falling;
   slipping, tripping, falling;
- ergonomics;
- noise;
- UV and laser radiation;
- fire and explosion;
- thermal:
- substances and material used for processing;
- failure, malfunction of control system;
- other types of emissions [e.g. ozone, ink mist, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), etc.].

This document is not applicable to:

- equipment manufactured before the date of its publication;
- ordinary office equipment for digital printing and paper processing, such as digital printers, copiers, sorters, binders and staplers, which is intended for use outside the printing and paper industry;
- winder-slitters and sheeters in paper finishing (sheeters with unwinders);
- office-type collating machines equipped with friction feeders;
- mail processing machines;
- machines used for filling packages (such as machines for shaping, filling, and closing the package); and

textile printing presses.

The safety principles established in this document can also be applicable to the design of equipment within areas of technology that are not specified in ISO 12643 (all parts).

#### 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 3691-4:2020, Industrial trucks — Safety requirements and verification — Part 4: Driverless industrial trucks and their systems

ISO 3864-1:2011, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings

ISO 3864-2:2016, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels

ISO 3864-3:2012, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 3: Design principles for graphical symbols for use in safety signs

ISO 7010:2011, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs

ISO 4413:2010, Hydraulic fluid power S General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

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ISO 4414:2010, Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components

ISO/FDIS 12643-1

ISO 11553-1:2005, Safety of machinery ds. Easer processing machines 05 Part 1. General safety requirements a451ec319708/iso-fdis-12643-1

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

ISO 12643-2:2021, Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems — Part 2: Prepress and press equipment and systems

ISO/DIS 12643-3: $-^{1)}$ , Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems — Part 3: Binding and finishing equipment and systems

ISO/DIS 12643-4: $-^{2)}$ , Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems — Part 4: Converting equipment and systems

ISO 12643-5:2010, Graphic technology — Safety requirements for graphic technology equipment and systems — Part 5: Stand-alone platen presses

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

ISO 13849-1:2015, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design

ISO 13849-2:2012, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 2: Validation

ISO 13850:2015, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop function — Principles for design

ISO 13851:2019, Safety of machinery — Two-hand control devices — Principles for design and selection

<sup>1)</sup> Under revision. Stage at the date of publication: ISO/DIS 12643-3:2020.

<sup>2)</sup> Under revision. Stage at the date of publication: ISO/DIS 12643-4:2020.

- ISO 13854:2017, Safety of machinery Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body
- ISO 13855:2010, Safety of machinery Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body
- ISO 13856-1:2013, Safety of machinery Pressure-sensitive protective devices Part 1: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors
- ISO 13856-2:2013, Safety of machinery Pressure-sensitive protective devices Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars
- ISO 13857:2019, Safety of machinery Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs
- ISO 14119:2013, Safety of machinery Interlocking devices associated with guards Principles for design and selection
- ISO 14120:2015, Safety of machinery Guards General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards
- ISO 14122-1:2016, Safety of machinery Permanent means of access to machinery Part 1: Choice of fixed means and general requirements of access
- ISO 14122-2:2016, Safety of machinery Permanent means of access to machinery Part 2: Working platforms and walkways
- ISO 14122-3:2016, Safety of machinery Permanent means of access to machinery Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails
- (standards.iteh.ai)
  ISO 14122-4:2016, Safety of machinery Permanent means of access to machinery Part 4: Fixed ladders
- IEC 60079-0:2017, Explosive atmospheres Part O: Equipment General requirements https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7145b051-4ff3-4fab-b1df-
- IEC 60079-1:2014, Explosive atmospheres 3+19 Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"
- IEC 60079-7:2015, Explosive atmospheres Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e"
- IEC 60079-10-1:2015, Explosive atmospheres Part 10-1: Classification of areas Explosive gas atmospheres
- IEC 60079-10-2:2015, Explosive atmospheres Part 10-2: Classification of areas Combustible dust atmospheres
- IEC 60079-14:2013, Explosive atmospheres Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection
- IEC 60204-1:2016, Safety of machinery Electrical equipment of machines Part 1: General requirements
- IEC 60825-1:2014, Safety of laser products Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements
- IEC 60947-2:2016, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 2: Circuit-breakers
- IEC 60947-3:2008, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units
- IEC 60947-5-1:2016, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements Electromechanical control circuit devices
- IEC 60947-5-3:2013, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 5-3: Control circuit devices and switching elements Requirements for proximity devices with defined behaviour under fault conditions (PDDB)
- IEC 61010-1:2010, Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61310-1:2007, Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 1: Requirements for visual, acoustic and tactile signals

IEC 61310-2:2007, Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 2: Requirements for marking

IEC 61310-3:2007, Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 3: Requirements for the location and operation of actuators

IEC 61496-1:2012, Safety of machinery — Electro-sensitive protective equipment — Part 1: General requirements and tests

IEC 61496-2:2013, Safety of machinery — Electro-sensitive protective equipment — Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)

IEC 62061:2005, Safety of machinery — Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems

ISO 80079-36:2016, Explosive atmospheres — Part 36: Non-electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres — Basic method and requirements

ISO 80079-37:2016, Explosive atmospheres — Part 37: Non-electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres — Non-electrical type of protection constructional safety "c", control of ignition sources "b", liquid immersion "k"

EN 12198-1:2000+A1:2008, Safety of machinery — Assessment and reduction of risks arising from radiation emitted by machinery — Part 1: General principles — PREVIEW

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#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13849-1, ISO 12100 and the following apply.

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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>

#### 3.1

#### actuator

part of a device to which an external action is to be applied

Note 1 to entry: The actuator can take the form of a handle, knob, pushbutton, roller, plunger, trip wire, pressure-sensitive mat, etc.

Note 2 to entry: There are some actuating means that do not require an external actuating force, but only an action; e.g. light beams. Such actuating means are not considered to be actuators.

Note 3 to entry: See also the definition for *machine actuator* (3.35)

#### 3.2

#### armed condition

machine status in which machine motion can be automatically initiated

Note 1 to entry: *Zero speed* (3.87) is considered to be an armed condition.

#### 3.3

#### audible alarm

horn, bell or other distinctive audible warning device that sounds to indicate impending machine motion

#### 3.4

#### auxiliary device

mechanism or machine, either built-in or attached, used for the production process

- continuous flow drying devices,
- pre-melter on a binder,
- gluers,
- perforating units,
- die cutters,
- numbering devices,
- imprinters,
- registration systems,
- prefolder,
- prefeeder,
- breakers (i.e. blank sheet separator), etc.

#### 3.5

#### barrier guard iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

guard (3.24) that reduces or prevents physical access to a hazard zone by closing off access to an area containing one or more hazards (Standards.iten.al)

EXAMPLE A perimeter fence or tunnel guard 12643-1

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## binding and finishing system a451ec319708/iso-fdis-12643-1

combination of machines functioning in an integrated configuration to turn an incomplete printed product into a finished product by means of one or more processes, such as cutting, folding, binding, stitching, gluing, wrapping, etc.

#### 3.7

#### **bypass**

temporary, time-limited suppression of one or more *safety functions* (3.64) through the use of safety-relevant parts of a control system

#### 3.8

#### chucking cones

rotating parts of shaftless winding and unwinding devices, which are inserted into the ends of the core of the roll and enable the winding or unwinding of the roll of material

#### 3.9

#### contact/pressure roller

<reel rewinding devices> driven or non-driven roller that is in contact with the material reel and is
used to guide and ensure the winding hardness of the flat web that is to be rewound

#### 3.10

#### continuous run

machine motion at a sustained speed until changed by the operator

#### 3.11

#### control station

assembly of one or more control actuators that initiates or stops machine movement or potential of machine movement [torque at zero speed (3.87)], or places the machine in the armed condition (3.2)

#### 3.12

#### control zone

control configuration of single or multiple machine motions using the same control devices

#### 3.13

#### doctor blade

blade that wipes the excess (surface) ink from a gravure cylinder or anilox roller before printing or the excess coating from a cylinder during finishing operations

[SOURCE: ISO 12637-3:2009, 32]

#### 3.14

#### drive

mechanism, divided into the following two general categories, which causes a machine or any of its elements to move:

- drives with no stored energy, such as direct-motor drives;
- drives having stored energy, such as motor-flywheel-clutch drives and hydraulic-pneumatic drives

#### 3.15

#### electrical hazard

source of potential injury or death from electric shock or burn

#### 3.16

## electro-sensitive protective device STANDARD PREVIEW

assembly of devices and/or components working together for protective tripping or presence-sensing purposes (person, part of person, object) using non-contact detection means

Note 1 to entry: Light curtain, light beam, ultrasonic proximity sensor, vision-based protective devices, scanner, etc.

#### 3.17

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#### emergency stop command

change of signal state, the direct result of actuation of an emergency stop device (3.18)

#### 3.18

#### emergency stop device

manually actuated control device used to initiate an emergency stop function (3.19)

[SOURCE: ISO 13850:2015, 3.3]

#### 3.19

#### emergency stop function

safety function (3.64) initiated by a mechanism actuated by a single human motion and intended to halt machine activity in order to avoid injury to persons, damage to machinery or damage to work in progress

#### 3.20

#### emergency stop pushbutton

*emergency stop device* (3.18) comprising an extended mushroom-head or palm-type actuator, positive opening contact element(s) and an engagement or latching-in feature

#### 3.21

#### explosive atmosphere

mixture with air, under atmospheric conditions, of flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour, or dust which, after ignition, permits self-sustaining propagation

[SOURCE: IEC 60079-0:2017, 3.38]

#### 3.22

#### exposing device

machinery used for creating images by exposing photo-sensitive material such as printing plates or printing formes

#### 3.23

#### fixed guard

guard (3.24) that is securely affixed by fasteners that require a tool(s) to remove in order to gain access to an area with a significant hazard (3.68)

#### 3.24

#### guard

physical barrier that restricts access to a significant hazard (3.68)

#### 3.25

#### hazardous area

<explosive atmospheres> area in which an explosive atmosphere (3.21) is present, or can be expected to be present, in quantities such as to require special precautions for the construction, installation and use of electrical apparatus

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, an area is a three-dimensional region or space.

[SOURCE: IEC 60079-0:2017, 3.2, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

#### 3.26

#### hazard point

location of a hazard on a machine where a person can be injured

#### 3.27

### (standards.iteh.ai)

#### hazard zone

any area within and/or around machinery in which a person is exposed to risk of injury or damage https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7145b051-4ff3-4fab-b1dfto health

a451ec319708/iso-fdis-12643-1 [SOURCE: ISO 12100:2010, 3.11, modified: "exposed to a hazard" has been substituted by "exposed to risk of injury or damage to health"]

#### 3.28

#### hold-to-run control

control that starts and maintains machine motion only as long as the control is activated

Note 1 to entry: Hold-to-run control, in some countries, is known as inching/jogging (not necessarily related to measurement)

#### 3.29

#### inch

<operation of machinery> machine motion requiring maintained activation engagement of a hold-torun control (3.28) and which will continue, until the control is released, at a limited maximum operating speed or until a pre-determined displacement has been reached

#### 3.30

#### infrequently used working area

area in which an activity is carried out, such as observation, make-ready (3.38), jam clearing, minor servicing, crossing inserting hoppers or conveyer belts, etc., that is routine, repetitive, integral to (but not necessarily during) production, and is done only on an occasional basis

#### 3.31

#### irreversible injury

injury leading to severe permanent health damage or at least 6 months functional impairment[SOURCE: Decision 2010/15/EU][58]