

# International Standard

ISO 19085-8

Woodworking machines — Safety —

Part 8:

Wide belt sanding machines and surface treating machines h Standards

Machines à bois — Sécurité — (https://standards.iteh.ai)

Partie 8: Machines de ponçage à large bande et machines de traitement de surface

SO 19085-8:2024

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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 document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Woodworking machines*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 142, *Woodworking machines* — *Safety*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19085-8:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the Title has been adapted to better reflect the scope, with its new additions;
- the Scope now specifies that machines are intended for continuous production use;
- surface treating machines and multi blade unit for grooving have been added and covered;
- the machine height capacity has been increased from 550 mm to 700 mm;
- the list of significant hazards has been moved to a new Annex A;
- the structure has been simplified, in particular in 5.6;
- <u>subclause 6.2</u> has been updated and a new full noise test code has been added in <u>Annex F</u>.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19085 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 ISO 19085 series provides technical safety requirements for the design and construction of woodworking machinery, as well as for the content of the relevant instruction handbook. It concerns designers, manufacturers, suppliers and importers of the machines specified in the Scope.

This document is a type-C standard as defined 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 (e.g. regulators, accident prevention organisations, market surveillance).

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 in 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 type-B standards (as defined in ISO 12100), 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.

The full set of requirements for a particular type of woodworking machine are those given in the part of ISO 19085 applicable to that type, together with the relevant requirements from ISO 19085-1, to the extent specified in the Scope of the applicable part of ISO 19085.

As far as possible, the safety requirements of parts of the ISO 19085 series refer to the relevant subclauses of ISO 19085-1. Each part includes replacements and additions to the common requirements given in ISO 19085-1.

All parts of the ISO 19085 series have the same structure, so that reference to ISO 19085-1 is made always and only from and to the same subclause number at the last indent level.

<u>Clauses 1</u> to <u>3</u> are specific to each part and therefore are distinct from ISO 19085-1:2021, Clauses 1 to 3.

For <u>Clauses 4</u> to 7 and the annexes, each subclause in ISO 19085-1:2021 is cited as either:

- confirmed as a whole;
- confirmed with additions;
- excluded entirely; or
- replaced with specific text.

This is indicated by one of the following possible statements:

— "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies";

- "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions." or "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions, subdivided into further specific subclauses.";
- "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], does not apply.";
- "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text." or "ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text, subdivided into further specific subclauses.".

Other subclauses and annexes specific to this document are indicated by the introductory sentence: "Subclause/Annex specific to this document.".

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## **Woodworking machines — Safety —**

#### Part 8:

## Wide belt sanding machines and surface treating machines

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for wide belt sanding machines (defined in 3.1) and for surface treating machines (defined in 3.2) capable of continuous production use, altogether referred to as "machines".

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events, as listed in <u>Annex A</u>, relevant to the machines, when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer, including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are also taken into account.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with one or more of the following devices/additional working units, whose hazards have been dealt with:

- transversal sanding unit;
- cleaning brushing unit;
- satining roller unit;
- disk brushing unit;
- texturing brushing roller unit;

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- texturing brushing belt unit; tandards/iso/09545e0b-6285-4773-b2e3-a10b61efa21c/iso-19085-8-2024
- cutterblock unit;
- texturing band saw unit;
- spiked roller unit;
- multi blade unit;
- conveyor directly controlled by the machine;
- additional workpiece vacuum clamping device;
- antistatic bar unit.

NOTE 1 An antistatic bar is a device that eliminates electrostatic charges on the workpiece to ease its subsequent cleaning from dust by airflow.

This document is also applicable to machines fitted with a laser engraving unit, but the specific hazards of this unit have not been dealt with.

The machines are designed to process workpieces with flat surface and even thickness, in shape of panels or beams or frames, consisting of:

a) solid wood;

- b) material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2);
- c) gypsum boards, gypsum bounded fibreboards;
- d) composite materials with core consisting of, e.g. polyurethane or mineral material;
- e) composite boards made from the materials listed above;
- f) all materials listed above, already lacquered.

This document does not deal with hazards related to:

- specific devices other than those listed above;
- access through in-feed and out-feed openings of machines with a work piece height capacity greater than 700 mm;
- systems for powered loading or unloading, or both, of the workpiece to or from a single machine;
  - NOTE 2 Loading the machine manually includes manually placing the workpiece onto a conveyor directly controlled by the machine. Unloading the machine manually includes manually removing the workpiece from a conveyor directly controlled by the machine.
- out-feed workpieces on machines with feed speed higher than 60 m/min;
- interfacing of the machine with any other machine.

This document is not applicable to machines intended for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere and to machines manufactured prior to the date of its publication.

# 2 Normative references tos://standards.iteh.ai)

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

ISO 13849-1:2023, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design

ISO 19085-1:2021, Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 1: Common requirements

EN 847-1:2017, Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 1: Milling tools, circular saw blades

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12100:2010, ISO 13849-1:2023, ISO 19085-1:2021 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 3.1

#### wide belt sanding machine

machine used to either calibrate or sand, or both, workpieces with flat surface and even thickness, fitted with integrated feed and sanding belts positioned either above or below the workpiece level, or both

Note 1 to entry: Figures 1 and 2 show examples of different sanding unit positions (safeguarding devices are not illustrated). Sanding belts can rotate in both directions, against the feed or in "climb cutting", as defined in ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.14 and 3.15.

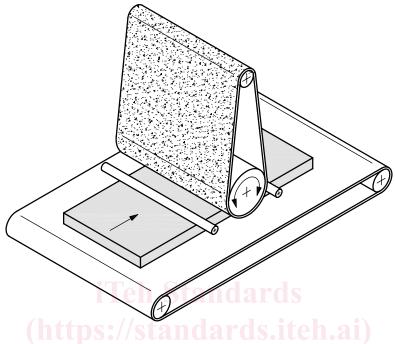


Figure 1 — Example of a sanding unit positioned above the workpiece level

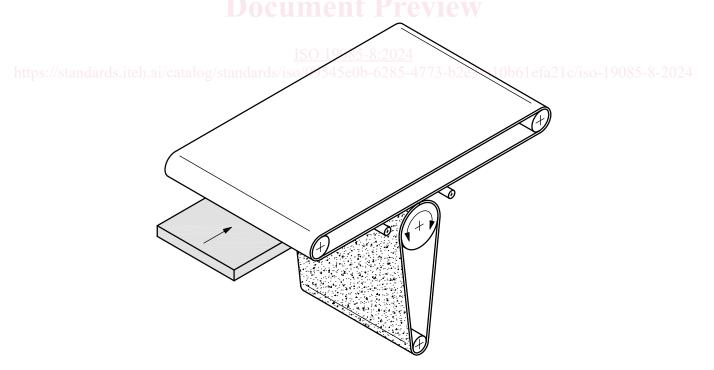


Figure 2 — Example of a sanding unit positioned below the workpiece level

#### 3.2

#### surface treating machine

machine used to treat the surface of workpieces with flat surface and even thickness, fitted with

- an integrated feed, and
- any of the following working units,
  - cleaning brushing unit (3.4),
  - satining roller unit (3.5),
  - $disk\ brushing\ unit\ (3.6)$ ,
  - texturing brushing roller unit (3.7),
  - texturing brushing belt unit (3.8)

positioned either above or below the work piece level, or both, with no sanding belt unit

Note 1 to entry: Typical surface treatments are texturing and brushing.

#### 3.3

#### transversal sanding unit

unit with sanding belt working perpendicularly to the panel feed direction positioned above or below the workpiece level

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 3 for an example of a transversal sanding unit (safeguarding devices are not illustrated).

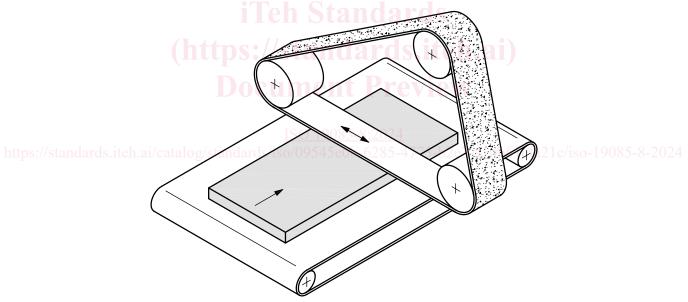


Figure 3 — Example of a transversal sanding unit

#### 3.4

#### cleaning brushing unit

unit with either a brushing roller or brushing belt, both bearing non-abrasive brushes, positioned above or below the workpiece level

#### 3.5

#### satining roller unit

unit with satining roller positioned above or below the workpiece level and working in parallel to the workpiece feed direction

Note 1 to entry: Satining roller unit can rotate in both directions, against the feed or in "climb cutting".