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**Building construction machinery and  
equipment — Machinery for concrete  
surface floating and finishing —**

**Part 2:  
Safety requirements and verification**

*Machines et matériels pour la construction des bâtiments —  
Talocheuses-lisseuses de mortier —*

*Partie 2: Exigences de sécurité et de vérification*

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Published in Switzerland

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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 [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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 [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 195, *Building construction machinery and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Machinery and equipment for concrete work*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13105-2:2014), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 13105-2:2014/Amd 1:2017.

The main changes are as follows:

- updated normative references;
- updated general requirements in [4.2](#);
- added NOTE in [4.2.11](#);
- updated [A.1](#) and [A.5](#);
- added [Annex C](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 13105 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 [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## 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 this 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 the 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 type-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.

The ISO 13105 series deals with machinery designed for smoothing and finishing concrete on construction sites. These machines are commonly referred to as “power trowels”.

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# Building construction machinery and equipment — Machinery for concrete surface floating and finishing —

## Part 2: Safety requirements and verification

### 1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements for machines used for concrete surface floating and finishing. This includes pedestrian-controlled equipment and ride-on equipment.

This document is not applicable to:

- internal or external vibrators or ancillary equipment used with internal and external vibrators, e.g. air compressors, hydraulic power sources, and voltage transformers;
- remote-controlled or hand-held smoothing machines and self-acting (e.g. robotic) smoothing machines;
- strike-off type machines commonly known as screeds.

This document deals with significant hazards, hazardous situations, or hazardous events relevant to machinery for concrete surface floating and finishing (power trowels) when used as intended and under conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

This document is not applicable to machines which are 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 2631-1, *Mechanical vibration and shock — Evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 3744, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

ISO 4413, *Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

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

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols*

ISO 11201, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane with negligible environmental corrections*

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

ISO 13105-1, *Building construction machinery and equipment — Machinery for concrete surface floating and finishing — Part 1: Terms and commercial specifications*

## ISO 13105-2:2023(E)

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

ISO 13766-1, *Earth-moving and building construction machinery — Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of machines with internal electrical power supply — Part 1: General EMC requirements under typical electromagnetic environmental conditions*

ISO 13766-2, *Earth-moving and building construction machinery — Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of machines with internal electrical power supply — Part 2: Additional EMC requirements for functional safety*

IEC 60204-1:2016, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60309-1, *Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60529:2001, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code)*

ASTM E-1155, *Standard Test Method for Determining  $F_F$  Floor Flatness and  $F_L$  Floor Levelness Numbers*

EN 50525-2-21, *Electric cables — Low voltage energy cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V (U0/U) — Part 2-21: Cables for general applications — Flexible cables with crosslinked elastomeric insulation*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12100, ISO 13105-1, and the following apply.

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

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

#### 3.1 nylon 6/6 substrate

polyhexamethylene adipamide material

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 1874-1 for more information.

### 4 Safety requirements and/or protective/risk reduction measures

#### 4.1 Overview

Machinery shall conform to the safety requirements and/or protective/risk reduction measures of this clause.

In addition, the machine shall be designed according to the principles of ISO 12100 for relevant but not significant hazards (see [Annex B](#)), which are not dealt with by this document.

#### 4.2 General requirements for all machines

##### 4.2.1 Guarding of the rotating blades

A means shall be provided to protect the operator or bystanders from inadvertently coming in contact with rotating blades. The guarding device shall be designed so that the operator can visually see the interaction of the blades with the concrete surface and in conformity with the dimensions given in [Annex C](#).



If the guarding device is constructed of tubes (or bars), there shall be a gap not exceeding 90 mm between the concentric tubes (or bars). See [Figures C.1](#) and [C.2](#). The distance between the tip of the blade and the outer edge of the guarding device shall be dependent on the type of machine and performance expected. For flotation of concrete close to a vertical wall, that difference can be near zero.

The lowest outer tube (or bar) of the blade guarding device shall be able to withstand an impact force, directed horizontally towards the guarding device, equal to two times the mass of the machine without exposing the blades to the deformation.

#### 4.2.2 Blade guarding device ground clearance

The height of the lowest outer tube (or bar) of the blade guarding device with blades in the unpitched position shall not exceed 60 mm from the concrete surface. See [Figures C.1](#) and [C.2](#).

#### 4.2.3 Blade pitch adjustment

Whenever practicable, the adjustment of the blade pitch shall be carried out from the normal operating position. Where this is neither possible nor practicable, means shall be provided to protect personnel from contact with the blade, e.g. blade lock or equivalent. Instructions for blade pitch adjustment shall be given in the operator's manual. See [6.1.2](#), t).

#### 4.2.4 Electrical devices

##### 4.2.4.1 Electrical contact of persons with live parts

###### 4.2.4.1.1 Direct contact

Protection from direct contact with live parts shall be in accordance with IEC 60204-1:2016, 6.2.

###### 4.2.4.1.2 Indirect contact

Protection from indirect contact with live parts shall be in accordance with IEC 60204-1:2016, 6.3.

##### 4.2.4.2 External influences on electrical equipment

###### 4.2.4.2.1 Damage to electrical equipment

The position of the electrical equipment in the machinery shall guarantee protection from mechanical damage to electrical equipment.

Flexible leads with insulation meeting specification H 07 RN-F or A 07 RN-F in accordance with EN 50525-2-21 or at least equivalent specification shall be used.

Plug devices shall be qualified for more difficult (rough) conditions in accordance with IEC 60309-1.

###### 4.2.4.2.2 Protection from dust

Electrical components shall meet the dust protection requirements to IP-5X in accordance with IEC 60529:2001, 13.4.

###### 4.2.4.2.3 Protection from water

Electrical components shall meet the water protection requirements to IP-X5 in accordance with IEC 60529:2001, 14.2.5.

#### 4.2.4.3 Protection against residual voltages

Live parts having a residual voltage greater than 60 V after the supply has been disconnected shall be discharged to 60 V or less within a time period of 5 s after disconnection of the supply voltage, provided that this rate of discharge does not interfere with the proper functioning of the equipment.

#### 4.2.4.4 Prevention of the occurrence of a touch voltage

For engine powered machines which generate electrical power above 60 V for accessories, the requirements of IEC 60204-1:2016, 6.3.2 shall apply.

#### 4.2.4.5 Failure of electrical energy source

The machine shall be designed to prevent unintentional starting of the machine after re-energizing subsequent to the failure of electrical energy supply.

#### 4.2.5 Hot parts

The machine shall be designed to minimize risk to the operator from inadvertent contact with hot parts in accordance with ISO 13732-1.

#### 4.2.6 Operator exposure to harmful gases

Exhaust gases of the internal combustion engine shall be directed away from the operator.

#### 4.2.7 Securing of machine parts

Machine parts (e.g. guards) shall be secured to prevent unintentional loosening or displacement during operation or machine lifting.

#### 4.2.8 Means for lifting

For machines with a gross mass of 25 kg or greater, means for lifting (e.g. lifting points) the machine shall be provided. These provisions shall be arranged in such a way that the machine can be lifted, held, and lowered in a stable equilibrium state.

Lift points and devices shall be clearly identified on the machine per [6.3.2](#).

#### 4.2.9 Provisions for securing during transport

Provisions shall be in place to secure the machine during transport (i.e. tie-downs, enclosed vehicle).

Securing points on the machine shall be clearly identified per [6.3.3](#).

#### 4.2.10 Noise reduction

Noise reduction shall be an integral part of the design process, thus specifically taking into account measures at source. The procedure for measurement details shall be in accordance with [Annex A](#).

#### 4.2.11 Vibration reduction

Vibration reduction shall be an integral part of the design process, thus specifically taking into account measures at source. The procedure for measurement details shall be in accordance with [Annex A](#).

NOTE Operators wearing certain styles of anti-vibration gloves, especially those in accordance with ISO 10819 can further reduce the impact of hand-arm vibration. Tests can be performed to state/mention the total percentage (%) tested wearing such gloves.