



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 18265:2026**  
**01-junij-2026**

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**Kmetijski stroji - Stroji za žetev in obdelavo lanu - Varnostne zahteve**

Agricultural machinery - Flax harvesting and conditioning machinery - Safety requirements

Landmaschinen - Flachsenträhme- und Verpackungsmaschinen - Sicherheitsanforderungen

Matériel agricole - Machines pour la récolte et le conditionnement du lin - Prescriptions de sécurité

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 18265**

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**ICS:**

65.060.50 Oprema za spravilo pridelkov Harvesting equipment

**oSIST prEN 18265:2026**

**en,fr,de**

# Sample Document

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**DRAFT**  
**prEN 18265**

April 2026

ICS 65.060.50

English Version

## Agricultural machinery - Flax harvesting and conditioning machinery - Safety requirements

Matériel agricole - Machines pour la récolte et le  
conditionnement du lin - Prescriptions de sécurité

Landmaschinen - Flachsentnahme- und  
Verpackungsmaschinen - Sicherheitsanforderungen

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## **European foreword**

This document (prEN 18265:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 144 “Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN enquiry.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

For the relationship with EU Legislation, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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## Introduction

This document is a type-C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100:2010.

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:

- 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. These hazards are specific to mounted, trailed and self-propelled machines for harvesting and conditioning flax.

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.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements and associated means of verification for the design and construction of mounted, trailed and self-propelled machines for harvesting and conditioning flax. Examples of machinery and their components are given in Annex A.

This document is not applicable to:

- stationary flax machinery.
- autonomous mobile flax machinery.

NOTE 1 'Autonomous mobile machinery' means mobile machinery which has an autonomous mode, in which all the essential safety functions of the mobile machinery are ensured in its travel and working operations area without permanent interaction of an operator.

This document, applied in conjunction with EN ISO 4254-1:2015 deals with all the significant hazards (as listed in Table B.1), hazardous situations and events relevant to machines for harvesting and conditioning flax, when they are used by one person as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer (see Annex B), except:

- machinery with intended fully or partially self-evolving behaviour or logic.

NOTE 2 Specific requirements related to road traffic regulations (e.g. steering, braking, lighting, coupling) are not taken into account in this document.

In addition, it specifies the type of information on safe working practices including information about residual risks to be provided by the manufacturer.

For machinery mounted on or trailed by a tractor, this document does not address the requirements related to noise measurement nor declaration.

This document does not apply to machinery for harvesting and conditioning flax manufactured before the date of 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.

EN 15695-1:2017, *Agricultural tractors and self-propelled sprayers — Protection of the operator (driver) against hazardous substances — Part 1: Cab classification, requirements and test procedures*

EN 15695-2:2017, *Agricultural tractors and self-propelled sprayers — Protection of the operator (driver) against hazardous substances — Part 2: Filters, requirements and test procedures*

EN 15811:2014, *Agricultural machinery - Fixed guards and interlocked guards with guards locking for moving transmission parts (ISO/TS 28923:2012 modified)*

EN 17344:2020, *Agricultural machinery — Self-propelled agricultural and forestry vehicles — Requirements for braking*

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EN ISO 4254-1:2015,<sup>1</sup> *Agricultural machinery — Safety — Part 1: General requirements (ISO 4254-1:2013)*

EN ISO 4254-11:2010,<sup>2</sup> *Agricultural machinery — Safety — Part 11: Pick-up balers (ISO 4254 11:2010)*

EN ISO 12100:2010,<sup>3</sup> *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction*

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

EN ISO 13855:2024, *Safety of machinery — Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body (ISO 13855:2024)*

EN ISO 14119:2025, *Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection (ISO 14119:2024)*

EN ISO 25119-1:2023,<sup>4</sup> *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems Part 1: General principles for design and development (ISO 25119-1:2018)*

EN ISO 25119-2:2023, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems Part 2: Concept phase (ISO 25119-2:2019)*

EN ISO 25119-3:2023,<sup>5</sup> *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems Part 3: Series development, hardware and software (ISO 25119-3:2018)*

EN ISO 25119-4:2023,<sup>6</sup> *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes (ISO 25119-4:2018)*

EN ISO 5353:1998, *Earth-moving machinery, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Seat index point (ISO 5353:1995)*

EN ISO 16231-1:2013, *Self-propelled agricultural machinery — Assessment of stability — Part 1: Principles (ISO 16231-1:2013)*

EN ISO 16231-2:2015, *Self-propelled agricultural machinery — Assessment of stability — Part 2: determination of static stability and test procedures (ISO 16231-2:2015)*

EN ISO 24882:–,<sup>7</sup> *Agricultural machinery, tractors, and earth-moving machinery — Cybersecurity Engineering*

ISO 3767-1:2016,<sup>8</sup> *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays. Part 1: common symbols*

<sup>1</sup> As impacted by EN ISO 4254-1:2015/A1:2021.

<sup>2</sup> As impacted by EN ISO 4254-11:2010/A1:2020.

<sup>3</sup> Under revision at ENQ stage.

<sup>4</sup> As impacted by EN ISO 25119-1:2023/A1:2023.

<sup>5</sup> As impacted by EN ISO 25119-3:2023/A1:2023.

<sup>6</sup> As impacted by EN ISO 25119-4:2023/A1:2023.

<sup>7</sup> Under preparation (DIS awaited)

<sup>8</sup> As impacted by ISO 3767-1:2016/A1:2020.

ISO 3767-2:2016,<sup>9</sup> *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Symbols for operator controls and other displays — Part 2: Symbols for agricultural tractors and machinery*

ISO 3776-1:2006, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture — Seat belts — Part 1: anchorages location requirements*

ISO 3776-2:2013, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture — Seat belts — Part 2: anchorage strength requirements*

ISO 3776-3:2009, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture — Seat belts — Part 3: requirements for assemblies*

ISO 5007:2003, *Agricultural wheeled tractors — Operator's seat — Laboratory measurement of transmitted vibration*

ISO 5721-1:2013, *Agricultural tractors — Requirements, test procedures and acceptance criteria for the operator's field of vision — Part 1: Field of vision to the front*

ISO 5700:2025, *Tractors for agriculture and forestry — Roll-over protective structures — Static test method and acceptance conditions*

ISO 10968:2020, *Earth-moving machinery - Operator's controls*

ISO 9533:2010, *Earth-moving machinery — Machine-mounted audible travel alarms and forward horns — Test methods and performance criteria*

ISO 10975:2023, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture — Auto-guidance systems for operator-controlled tractors and self-propelled machines — Safety requirements*

ISO 11684:2023, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Safety labels — General principles*

ISO 15817:2012, *Earth-moving machinery — Safety requirements for remote operator control systems*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010, EN ISO 4254-1:2015 and EN 17344:2020 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/>

NOTE Explanation of the functions and illustrations of mounted, trailed and self-propelled machines for harvesting and conditioning flax are given in Annex A.

<sup>9</sup> As impacted by ISO 3767-2:2016/A1:2020.

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### 3.1 Definitions related to functions

#### 3.1.1

##### **pull out**

operation which consists of breaking the link between the flax stalk and part of its root system

Note 1 to entry: : Pull out is carried out by pinching then pulling, partially uprooting the flax.

#### 3.1.2

##### **tedding**

natural drying operation leading to the separation of the leaves/vegetation and the stems

#### 3.1.3

##### **field retting**

action of soil micro-organisms to obtain a degradation of the cements which bind the flax fibres under natural conditions of temperature and humidity

Note 1 to entry: The retting process is crucial as it determines the quality of the fibre and the proper separation of the fibres during subsequent operations in the plant (e.g. scutching).

#### 3.1.4

##### **ecapsulation**

operation to separate the capsules from the stems and the seeds from the capsules

#### 3.1.5

##### **turn over**

operation which consists in taking a *flax swath* (3.1.4) from the ground, turning it over and then placing it back on the ground while keeping the alignment of the stems and the straightness of the linen flax swath

#### 3.1.6

##### **lifting**

operation which consists in lifting the *flax swath* (3.1.4) from the ground, without turning it over, in order to:

- separate the flax swath from the ground and from the regrowth of the plants holding it; and/or
- stimulate drying of the linen flax swath

Note 1 to entry: This operation makes it possible to limit the dust in the flax swath by avoiding excessive scratching of the ground during *winding* (3.1.7).

#### 3.1.7

##### **winding**

##### **wrapping**

operation that consists of picking up the *flax swath* (3.1.4) from the ground by densifying it, then rolling it up by placing two strings in the middle of the windrow and, when the diameter is reached, finishing the constitution of the *flax bale* (3.1.5) by moving the strings towards the ends on its periphery, with a view to maintaining a cylindrical shape for transport, handling and storage, as illustrated in Figure 1

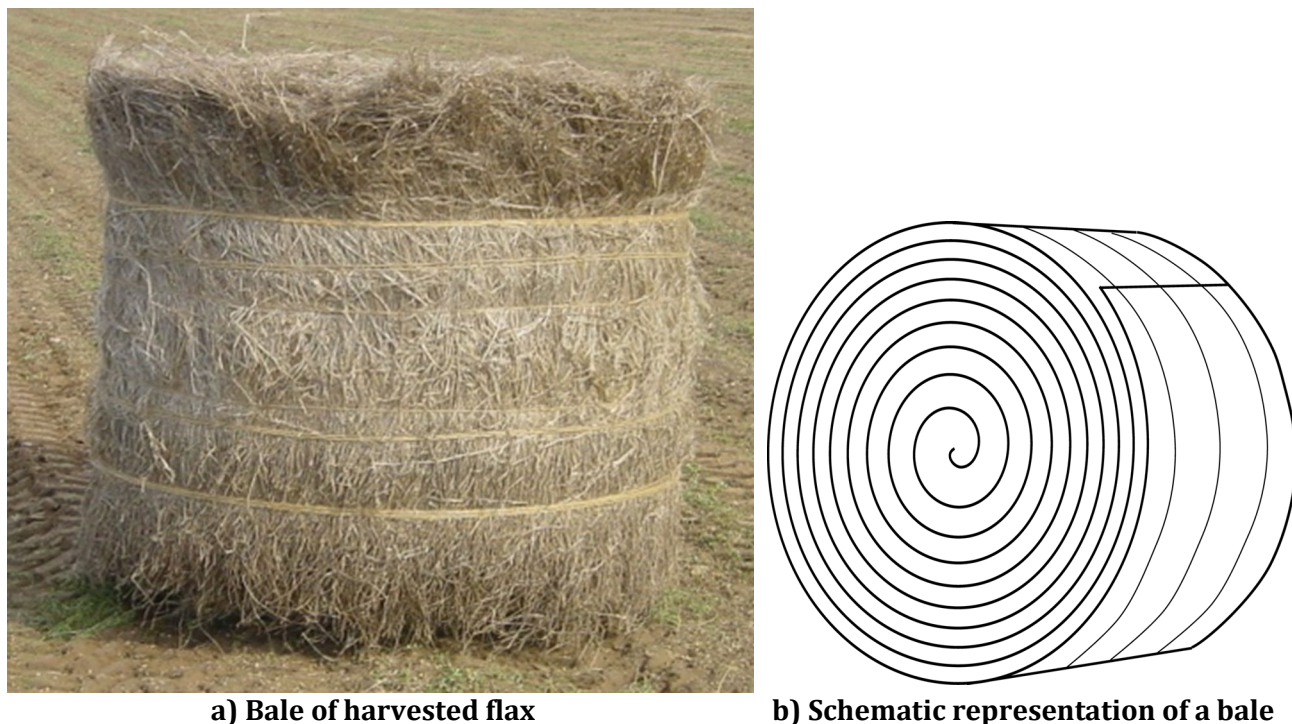


Figure 1 — Winding

### 3.1.8 tying

action of holding the *flax bale* (3.1.5) by means of a tie (e.g. string, net or other) distributed around the flax bale

## 3.2 Definitions related to the machine or parts of the machine

### 3.2.1

#### flax puller

self-propelled machine for of breaking the link between the mature flax stem and part of its root system, forming a flax swath and depositing it on the ground

### 3.2.2

#### flax turning machine

trailed or self-propelled machine for pick-up the flax swath laid on the ground and to invert the side exposed to the sun and the one in contact with the ground

### 3.2.3

#### flax deseeder

trailed or self propelled machine for pick-up the flax swath laid on the ground, to separate the capsule from the stem and to deposite the flax swath again on the ground

### 3.2.4

#### deseeder combination combinations

#### 3.2.4.1

##### flax puller and deseeder combination

self-propelled machine which combines the functionality of a *flax puller* (3.2.1) and a *deseeder*

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### 3.2.4.2

#### **turning machine and deseeder combination**

self-propelled machine which combines the functionality of a *flax turning machine* (3.2.2) and a *deseeder*

### 3.2.5

#### **flax swath lifter**

mounted implement for lift up the flax swath laid on the ground and detaches the flax stem from the ground

### 3.2.6

#### **flax baler**

trailed or self-propelled machine for pick-up the flax swath laid on the ground, compresses them to form a compact cylindrical or rectangular bale and bound it by twine, net or other means of tying

### 3.2.7

#### **round baler**

trailed (in-line or remote) or self-propelled machine which collects the flax mats from the ground, winds them up and compresses them to form a compact cylindrical *flax bale* (3.1.5) bound by twine, net or other means of tying

### 3.2.8

#### **bale chamber**

part of the *round baler* (3.2.7) in which the *flax swath* (3.1.4) is wound and compressed to form a cylindrical flax bale, which is then tied and deposited on the ground when the door is opened

### 3.2.9

#### **bale ejection door**

part of the *bale chamber* (3.2.8) that pivots and opens to release and allow the ejection of the cylindrical *flax bale* (3.1.5)

Note 1 to entry: The bale chamber door provides access to the moving parts for maintenance.

### 3.2.10

#### **flax pick-up**

device to lift up the flax swath laid on the ground and move it to the successive elements

### 3.2.11

#### **lifter**

equipment, coupled to the agricultural tractor, consisting of one or more rollers fitted with curved teeth, which, by moving forward on the *flax swath* (3.1.4), lifts it and detaches it from the ground

### 3.2.12

#### **pulling element**

header located in front of the flax puller to grip the rooted flax plant, pull it out and move it to the successive elements

### 3.2.13

#### **spreading table**

#### **spreader element**

device located at the rear of the machine, consisting of spiked belts whose functions are to transport and deposit the *flax swath* (3.1.4) on the ground

Note 1 to entry: This device is present on all machines except on round balers.

**3.2.14****base crusher**

pair of rollers of a harvester located downstream of the harvester element which crushes the *flax stalks* (3.1.1) of the flax stalk in order to promote its *field retting* (3.2.3)

**3.2.15****base aligner**

device located at the rear of the machine in the lay-down section which reduces the offset of the *flax stalks* (3.1.1) next to each other in a straight line

**4 Safety requirements and/or prevention/risk reduction measures****4.1 General requirements****4.1.1 Common requirements**

Machinery shall comply with the safety requirements and/or prevention/risk reduction measures of Clause 4. In addition, the machine shall be designed according to the principles of EN ISO 12100:2010 for relevant, but not significant hazards, which are not dealt with by this document.

Unless otherwise specified in this document, flax machines shall comply with the safety requirements and/or prevention/risk reduction measures of EN ISO 4254-1:2015.

**4.1.2 Protection against moving parts**

In addition to EN ISO 4254-1:2015, 4.1.2, 4.2, 4.10 and 6.4, the following apply:

Transmission of motion parts (e.g. sprockets, chains, rollers, belts, etc.) shall be protected against inadvertent contact in accordance with the provisions for moving transmission parts in EN 15811:2014.

**4.1.3 Stability**

In addition to EN ISO 4254-1:2015, 6.2, the following applies.

To assess the risks related to roll-over, EN ISO 16231-1:2013 and EN ISO 16231-2:2015 shall apply. The calculation for the RSSA shall be done as specified in Table 1:

**Table 1 — MOS, SF, and RSSA for self-propelled flax machines**

Machine type	Lateral roll/tip-over			Front/rear tip-over		
	MOS (%)	SF	RSSA (%)	MOS (%)	SF	RSSA (%)
Flax harvester Flax baler Turner	15	1,5	22,5	25	1,5	37,5
Deseeder	12	1,5	18	18	1,5	27

When a ROPS is required for a self-propelled flax machine, it shall comply with ISO 5700:2025.

NOTE OECD code IV or VIII [VA1] brings similar requirement for tractors.

**4.1.4 Stability for storage of the flax machine**

When removed and parked on firm ground, the harvesting machine shall be stable in accordance with an inclination up to 8,5° in any direction.