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ეროვნული სააგენტო
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English Version

Safety of machinery - Integrated manufacturing systems - Basic requirements (ISO 11161:2007)

Sécurité des machines - Systèmes de fabrication intégrés - Prescriptions fondamentales (ISO 11161:2007)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Integrierte Fertigungssysteme - Grundlegende Anforderungen (ISO 11161:2007)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11161:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199 "Safety of machinery" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 114 "Safety of machinery", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11161:2007 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11161:2007 without any modifications.

**Safety of machinery — Integrated
manufacturing systems — Basic
requirements**

*Sécurité des machines — Systèmes de fabrication intégrés —
Prescriptions fondamentales*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 11161 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11161:1994), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

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

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

This International Standard is a type-B1 standard as stated in ISO 12100-1.

An integrated manufacturing system (IMS, see 3.1) can be very different in terms of size and complexity, and can incorporate different technologies that require diverse expertise and knowledge.

An integrated manufacturing system should be considered to be a whole new and different machine rather than simply its parts combined. The integrator (see 3.10) needs the cooperation of entities who individually know only a part of the whole. Where there are requirements for frequent manual interventions to parts of the IMS, e.g. inspections, maintenance, set-up, it can be impractical or unnecessary to stop the whole IMS. This International Standard gives requirements to provide for the safety of individuals who perform these tasks. Safeguarding for these tasks relates to the concept and use of “task zones”.

The aim of this International Standard is to describe how to apply the requirements of ISO 12100-1:2003, ISO 12100-2:2003 and ISO 14121 in this specific context.

A general configuration of an integrated manufacturing system is shown in Figure 1.

Some examples of integrated manufacturing systems are included in Annex A.