საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ავტოსატრანსპორტო საშუალებების ამწეები

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

სსტ ენ 1493:2010/2019

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

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 - 4 პირველად
- **5 რეგისტრირებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016248

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Fahrzeug-Hebebühnen

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Foreword

This document (EN 1493:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 98 "Lifting platforms", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), 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 12100-1:2003.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events are covered are indicated in the scope of this document. In addition, machinery should comply as appropriate with EN ISO 12100-1 for hazards which are not covered by this standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

The object of this European Standard is to define rules for safeguarding persons against the risk of accidents associated with the operation of vehicle lifts.

While elaborating this standard it was assumed that only authorized persons operate the vehicle lifts and that the working area is sufficiently lit.

The requirement concerning loading control is not deemed pertinent to this standard insofar as:

- experience and the state of the art suggests that failing to observe this requirement has not historically given rise to unsafe situations;
- such devices which would give protection against overall and local overloading are not currently available in forms which cover all eventualities;
- the weight and weight distribution is freely available for the type of vehicles to be lifted and as such it is the responsibility of the user to prevent an unsafe situation arising;
- vehicle lifts are generally designed to suit the maximum weight of vehicle to which it would reasonably be subjected, hence the normal duty of a lift is substantially lower than the maximum.