

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ორმხრივი ტანაზარი შიდა წვის ძრავები- მექანიკური დაქოქვის
აღჭურვილობები- ძირითადი უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნები
(ისო 14314:2004)

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

სსტ ენ ისო 14314:2009/2019

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბრის № 98 განკარგულებით

3 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ ისო 14314:2009 „ორმხრივი ტანაბარი შიდა წვის ძრავები-მექანიკური დაქოქვის აღჭურვილობები- ძირითადი უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნები (ისო 14314:2004)”

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016366

დაუშვებელია წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი კვლავწარმოება, ტირაჟირება და გავრცელება სსიპ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე

English Version

Reciprocal internal combustion engines - Recoil starting
equipment - General safety requirements (ISO 14314:2004)

Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne - Dispositifs de
démarrage à réenrouleur - Exigences générales de sécurité
(ISO 14314:2004)

Hubkolben-Verbrennungsmotoren -
Reversierstarteinrichtung - Allgemeine
Sicherheitsanforderungen (ISO 14314:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 August 2009.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 14314:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70 “Internal combustion engines” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 14314:2009 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 270 “Internal combustion engines” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2010.

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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 14314:2004.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the EU Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC) and the associated EFTA regulations.

For relationship with EC Directives, see informative Annex ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document.

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 the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14314:2004 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14314:2009 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 98/37/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING - Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახასიათო შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

Annex ZB (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14314

First edition
2004-03-15

Reciprocal internal combustion engines — Recoil starting equipment — General safety requirements

*Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne — Dispositifs de démarrage à
rénrouleur — Exigences générales de sécurité*



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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.

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ISO 14314 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*.

Introduction

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

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

This document is a type C standard as stated in EN 1070.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this document.

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 concept of re-coil starting systems avoids the two main risks inherent in the use of a loose rope to start Reciprocating Internal Combustion (RIC) engines as follows:

- i) by preventing the rope coming loose from the engine starting pulley, in an uncontrolled manner, at the end of the starting operation and injuring the operator;
- ii) by preventing the operator from being in or coming into contact with any rotating parts of the starting system.