

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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მანქანა-დანადგარების უსაფრთხოება - წნევის მგრძობიარე დამცავი მოწყობილობები - ნაწილი 2: კიდეებისა და ძელაკების წნევის მიმართ დიზაინისა და გამოცდის ზოგადი პრინციპები (ისო 13856-2:2013)

# სსტ ენ ისო 13856-2:2013/2019

## 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 13856-2:2013 „მანქანა-დანადგარების უსაფრთხოება - წნევის მგრძობიარე დამცავი მოწყობილობები - ნაწილი 2: კიდეებისა და ძელაკების წნევის მიმართ დიზაინისა და გამოცდის ზოგადი პრინციპები (ისო 13856-2:2013)“

### 4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016558

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

English Version

Safety of machinery - Pressure-sensitive protective devices -  
Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure-  
sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars (ISO 13856-2:2013)

Sécurité des machines - Dispositifs de protection sensibles  
à la pression - Partie 2: Principes généraux de conception  
et d'essai des bords et barres sensibles à la pression (ISO  
13856-2:2013)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Druckempfindliche  
Schutzeinrichtungen - Teil 2: Allgemeine Leitsätze für die  
Gestaltung und Prüfung von Schaltleisten und  
Schaltstangen (ISO 13856-2:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 March 2013.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
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**Contents**

Page

**Foreword**.....3

**Annex ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC** .....4

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13856-2:2013) 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 October 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2013.

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 1760-2:2001+A1:2009.

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.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part 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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13856-2:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13856-2:2013 without any modification.

## Annex ZA (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 Machinery 2006/42/EC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union 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 given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 2006/42/EC**

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this European Standard	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 2006/42/EC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
Clause 4	Annex I, 1.2	Control systems
	Annex I, 1.3	Protection against mechanical hazards
	Annex I, 1.4	Required characteristics of (guards and) protection devices
	Annex I, 1.5	Risks due to other hazards
	Annex I, 1.6	Maintenance
Clauses 5 and 6	Annex I, 1.7	Information

**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 სახსრად შეიძლება სტანდარტი.

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**Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices —**

**Part 2:  
General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars**

*Sécurité des machines — Dispositifs de protection sensibles à la pression —*

*Partie 2: Principes généraux de conception et d'essai des bords et barres sensibles à la pression*





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Published in Switzerland



# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	v
Introduction .....	vi
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Requirements for design and testing .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Effective sensing surface .....	7
4.2 Actuating force for testing .....	9
4.3 Pre-travel .....	10
4.4 Working travel .....	10
4.5 Overtravel .....	10
4.6 Force .....	10
travel relationships .....	10
4.7 Minimum operating speed .....	12
4.8 Number of operations .....	12
4.9 Sensor output .....	13
4.10 Response of output signal switching device to actuating force .....	13
4.11 Reset function .....	13
4.12 Environmental conditions .....	14
4.13 Power supply variations .....	15
4.14 Electrical equipment .....	15
4.15 Hydraulic equipment .....	16
4.16 Pneumatic equipment .....	16
4.17 Enclosure .....	16
4.18 Additional coverings for sensors .....	17
4.19 Access .....	17
4.20 Performance levels and categories for SRP/CSs in accordance with ISO 13849-1 .....	17
4.21 Adjustments .....	18
4.22 Sensor fixing and mechanical strength .....	18
4.23 Recovery after deformation .....	18
4.24 Connections .....	19
4.25 Sharp corners, sharp edges and rough surfaces .....	19
4.26 Mechanical features .....	19
4.27 Inhibition and blocking .....	19
<b>5 Marking .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>6 Information for selection and use .....</b>	<b>20</b>
6.1 General .....	20
6.2 Essential data for the selection of suitable pressure-sensitive edge or pressure-sensitive bar .....	20
6.3 Information for use .....	21
<b>7 Verification of requirements .....</b>	<b>23</b>
7.1 General .....	23
7.2 Test samples .....	24
7.3 Test pieces .....	24
7.4 Test No. 1 — Safety-related data for selection, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of suitable pressure-sensitive edges or pressure-sensitive bars .....	25
7.5 Test No. 2 — Mounting orientations of sensors .....	25
7.6 Test No. 3 — Actuating force .....	26
7.7 Test No. 4 — Force .....	32
travel relationship(s) .....	32
7.8 Test No. 5 — Number of operations .....	32
7.9 Test No. 6 — Output state of sensor and output signal switching device .....	33

7.10	Test No. 7 — Response of output signal switching device to actuating force, reset and state of power supply.....	33
7.11	Test No. 8 — Environmental conditions.....	33
7.12	Test No. 9 — Power supply variation.....	35
7.13	Test No. 10 — Electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment.....	36
7.14	Test No. 11 — Enclosure.....	36
7.15	Test No. 12 — Additional coverings for sensors.....	36
7.16	Test No. 13 — Access.....	36
7.17	Test No. 14 — Performance Level (PL) according to ISO 13849-1.....	36
7.18	Test No. 15 — Adjustments.....	37
7.19	Test No. 16 — Sensor fixing and mechanical strength.....	37
7.20	Test No. 17 — Recovery after deformation.....	37
7.21	Test No. 18 — Connections.....	37
7.22	Test No. 19 — Sharp corners, sharp edges and rough surfaces.....	37
7.23	Test No. 20 — Mechanical features.....	37
7.24	Test No. 21 — Inhibition and blocking.....	38
7.25	Test No. 22 — Marking.....	38
7.26	Test No. 23 — Information for selection and use.....	38

<b>Annex A</b> (normative) <b>Timing diagrams for pressure-sensitive edges/bars with/without reset.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Annex B</b> (informative) <b>Operating speed, force and travel — Explanatory remarks and recommendations.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Annex C</b> (informative) <b>Device selection guidance for machinery manufacturer/user.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Annex D</b> (informative) <b>Design guidance.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Annex E</b> (informative) <b>Application guidance.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Annex F</b> (informative) <b>Guidance on commissioning and testing after installation.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Annex G</b> (informative) <b>General considerations for systems meeting ISO 13849-1, category 2.....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>55</b>

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

## 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 13856-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery* and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 114, *Safety of machinery* in collaboration.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13856-2:2005), which has been technically revised.

ISO 13856 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices*:

- Part 1: *General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive mats and pressure-sensitive floors*
- Part 2: *General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars*
- Part 3: *General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive bumpers, plates, wires and similar devices*

## 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 document is a type-B2 standard as stated in ISO 12100.

The requirements of this document can be supplemented or modified by a type-C standard.

For machines which are covered by the scope of a type-C standard and which have been designed and built according to the requirements of that standard, the requirements of that type-C standard take precedence.

The safeguarding of machinery (see ISO 12100:2010, 3.21) can be achieved by many different means. These means include guards which prevent access to the hazard zone by means of a physical barrier (for example, interlocking guards according to ISO 14119 or fixed guards according to ISO 14120) and protective devices (for example, electro-sensitive protective equipment according to IEC 61496-1 or pressure-sensitive protective devices according to this part of ISO 13856).

Type-C standards makers and designers of machinery/installations should consider the best way to achieve the required level of safety taking into account the intended application and the results of the risk assessment (see ISO 12100).

The required solution can also be to combine several of these different means. The machinery/installation supplier and the user examine together carefully the existing hazards and constraints before making their decision on the choice of safeguarding.

Pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars are safeguards of the *mechanically-actuated trip device* type. General requirements for these safeguards (as well as others) are given in ISO 12100:2010, 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

Pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars are used in a wide range of applications with different conditions of use relating, for example, to extremes of loading or electrical, physical and chemical environments. They are interfaced with machine controls to ensure that the machine reverts to a safe condition if the sensitive protective equipment is actuated.

This part of ISO 13856 is restricted to the design of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars so that they can be used when the risk assessment carried out by the machine manufacturer and/or relevant type-C standard, when available, shows this to be appropriate.

Pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars can be fitted to a fixed or moving part of a machine or an obstacle to prevent trapping or crushing hazards from another part of a machine. Pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars are designed, selected, installed and/or interfaced with the control system of the machine so that the force/pressure applied to a person or parts of the body do not exceed certain limits.

Pressure-sensitive edges, pressure-sensitive bars, pressure-sensitive bumpers and similar devices have many similarities. [Table 1](#) summarizes the differences which generally apply between the two types of

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pressure-sensitive protective devices covered by this part of ISO 13856 and pressure-sensitive bumpers (covered by ISO 13856-3 and gives guidance for their application).

**Table 1 — Characteristic features of pressure-sensitive edges, pressure-sensitive bars and pressure-sensitive bumpers**

Cross-section	Pressure-sensitive edge	Pressure-sensitive bar	Pressure-sensitive bumper
	Regular	Regular	Regular/irregular
Length/width ratio	>1	Any ratio	Any ratio
Effective sensing surface	Deforms locally	Moves as a whole	Deforms locally and/or moves as a whole
Body part(s) intended to be detected	Finger	Finger	—
	Hand	Hand	Hand
	Arm	Arm	Arm
	Leg	Leg	Leg
	Head	Head	Head
	Torso	Torso	Torso