მანქანა-დანადგარების უსაფრთხოება - ჰიგიენური მოთხოვნები მანქანადანადგარების დიზაინისთვის (ისო 14159:2002)

> საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

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 14159:2008 "მანქანა-დანადგარების უსაფრთხოება ჰიგიენური მოთხოვნები მანქანა-დანადგარების დიზაინისთვის (ისო 14159:2002)"

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016568

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English Version

Safety of machinery - Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery (ISO 14159:2002)

Sécurité des machines - Prescriptions relatives à l'hygiène lors de la conception des machines (ISO 14159:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 March 2008.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 14159:2002 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199 "Safety of machinery" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 14159:2008 by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2008.

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 14159:2004.

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 EC Directives.

For relationship with EC Directives, see informative Annex ZA and ZB which are 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, 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 14159:2002 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14159:2008 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 Machinery 98/37/EC, amended by 98/79/EC.

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 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.

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this EN	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 98/37/EC, amended by 98/79/EC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
All clauses	Annex I, 2.1	Agri-foodstuffs machinery

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

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 Machinery 2006/42/EC.

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 given in Table ZB.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 ZB.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 2006/42/EC

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this EN	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 2006/42/EC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
All clauses	Annex I, 2.1	Foodstuffs machinery etc.

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

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 2002-04-01

Safety of machinery — Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery

Sécurité des machines — Prescriptions relatives à l'hygiène lors de la conception des machines



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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 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14159 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, Safety of machinery.

Annexes A to C are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards relating to the safety of machinery (ISO 12100 series). It differs from other safety standards, however, in that it is concerned with the associated hygiene risks of the machinery to the consumer of the product being processed, not to the operator of the machine.

Hygiene risks are very different from other safety risks. They are more associated with the ability of machines to be freed from product debris and micro-organisms, and thus preventing product contamination, rather than from the dangers of moving parts or electrical hazards to the operator. For this reason, and whilst this International Standard considers machines and their associated equipment, it can be used to provide guidance to the manufacturers of all equipment types where hygiene risks to the consumer of products to be processed by such equipment could occur.

This International Standard is a Type B standard (see ISO 12100) and as such is very general. It is applicable to all machines and associated equipment in applications where hygiene risks to the consumer of the product can occur (e.g., food, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, cosmetics). Other standards, such as for example machinery specific Type C standards (see Bibliography), may be required to provide guidance for specific types of equipment and/or for specific industry sectors.

Historically, there have been cases where safety criteria have been addressed in machinery design without taking into account the implications linked to hygienic risks (and vice versa). In almost all cases, at least one of the different methods of design, safeguarding or residual safeguards can be chosen which will meet both safety and hygiene essential requirements and adequately control both risks. The option chosen shall satisfy both hygiene and safety risks, even if it may not be the most obvious option to have been adopted had the risk only been to safety or to hygiene.

When no design or safeguarding options are within the state of the art to adequately control both hygiene and safety risks, then one of the risks, or both, would have to be dealt with by residual safeguards, including instructions to the user. The assessment of the respective safety and hygiene risks shall indicate their relative significance, and the highest level of protection (i.e. safeguarding) shall be implemented to deal with the severest risk, and residual safeguards shall be used for the lesser risk.

The technical solutions given in this International Standard permit both objectives to be met for those significant and common risks identified as justifying common requirements specified in this International Standard.