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VÄLTIMAKS INIMESE KEHAOSADE MULJUMIST

Safety of machinery - Minimum gaps to avoid crushing  
of parts of the human body (ISO 13854:2017)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13854:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13854:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13854:2019 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13854:2019.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 25.09.2019.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 25.09.2019.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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## ICS 13.110

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English Version

Safety of machinery - Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of  
parts of the human body (ISO 13854:2017)

Sécurité des machines - Écartements minimaux pour  
prévenir les risques d'écrasement de parties du corps  
humain (ISO 13854:2017)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Mindestabstände zur  
Vermeidung des Quetschens von Körperteilen (ISO  
13854:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 November 2017.

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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 13854:2019) 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 March 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2020.

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

This document supersedes EN 349:1993+A1:2008.

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 the relationship with EU Directive(s) 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13854:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13854:2019 without any modification.

## Annex ZA (informative)

### Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC aimed to be covered

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request „M/396 Mandate to CEN and CENELEC for Standardisation in the field of machinery“ to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (recast).

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, 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 Annex I of Directive 2006/42/EC**

Essential Requirement of Directive	Clause(s)/ subclause(s) of this EN	Remarks/ Notes
1.1.2 a)	4.1 b)	
1.1.2 b)	4.1 d)	
1.1.2 d)	4.1 b)	
1.2.2, second indent	4.1	
1.3.7, first paragraph	4.1	
1.4.1, third indent	4.1	
1.6.1, second paragraph	4.1	
1.6.2	4.1	
1.6.4, second sentence	4.1	
1.6.5, second sentence	4.1	
3.2.1, third paragraph, first sentence	4.1	
3.2.3	4.1	
3.3.1, second paragraph, first sentence	4.1	
4.1.2.7, second paragraph	4.1	
4.1.2.8.3, second paragraph	4.1	

**WARNING 1** — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

**WARNING 2** — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

<b>Contents</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>Foreword</b> .....		<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....		<b>v</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Minimum gaps</b> .....	<b>1</b>
4.1	Methodology for the use of this document.....	1
4.2	Values.....	3
<b>Annex A (informative) Illustration of crushing zones</b> .....		<b>5</b>

## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13854:1996), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

## Introduction

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

- a) Type-A standards (basis standards) give basic concepts, principles for design and general aspects that can be applied to machinery.
- b) Type-B standards (generic safety standards) deal with one or more safety aspect(s), or one or more type(s) of safeguards 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 (machinery safety standards) deal with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

ISO 13854 is a type-B-1 standard as stated in ISO 12100.

This document is of relevance, in particular, for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players with regard to machinery safety:

- machine manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- health and safety bodies (regulators, accident prevention organizations, market surveillance, etc.).

Others can be affected by the level of machinery safety achieved with the means of the document by the abovementioned stakeholder groups:

- machine users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- machine users/employees (e.g. trade unions, organizations for people with special needs);
- service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);
- consumers (in case of machinery intended for use by consumers).

The abovementioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate at the drafting process of this document.

In addition, this document is intended for standardization bodies elaborating type-C standards.

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.

According to ISO 12100, in general, machinery is said to be safe if it can perform its function, be transported, installed, adjusted, maintained, dismantled and disposed of under the conditions of its intended use without causing injury or damaging health.

One method of avoiding the hazard of crushing of parts of the human body is to make use of the minimum gaps of this document.

In specifying minimum gaps, a number of aspects have to be taken into consideration, such as

- accessibility of the crushing zones,
- anthropometric data, taking into account ethnic groups likely to be found in the countries concerned, and



— technical and practical aspects.

If these aspects are further developed, the current state of the art, reflected in this document, can be improved.

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