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Woodworking machines — Safety —

Part 7: Surface planing, thickness planing, combined surface/thickness planing machines

Machines à bois — Sécurité —

Partie 7: Machines à dégauchir, à raboter et machines combinées à dégauchir/raboter

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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.

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).

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).

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

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Woodworking machines*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 19085-1:2017, which gives requirements common to different machine types.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19085 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

The ISO 19085 series provides technical safety requirements for the design and construction of woodworking machinery. It concerns designers, manufacturers, suppliers and importers of the machines specified in the Scope. It also includes a list of informative items to be provided to the user by the manufacturer.

This document is a type-C standard as stated in ISO 12100.

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

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

The full set of requirements for a particular type of woodworking machine are those given in the part of ISO 19085 applicable to that type, together with the relevant requirements from ISO 19085-1:2017, to the extent specified in the Scope of the applicable part of ISO 19085.

As far as possible, in parts of ISO 19085 other than ISO 19085-1:2017, safety requirements are referenced to the relevant sections of ISO 19085-1:2017, to avoid repetition and reduce their length. The other parts contain replacements and additions to the common requirements given in ISO 19085-1:2017.

Thus, Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 with their subclauses and the annexes of this document can either

— confirm as a whole,

— confirm with additions,

— exclude in total, or

— replace with specific text

the corresponding subclauses or annexes of ISO 19085-1:2017.

This interrelation is indicated in the first paragraph of each subclause or annex right after the title by one of the following statements:

— “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], applies.”;

— “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions.” or “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions, subdivided into further specific subclauses.”;

— “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], does not apply.”;

— “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text.” or “ISO 19085-1:2017, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text, subdivided into further specific subclauses.”.

Specific subclauses and annexes in this document without correspondent in ISO 19085-1:2017 are indicated by the introductory sentence: “Subclause/Annex specific to this document.”.

Clauses 1, 2, 4 replace the correspondent clauses of ISO 19085-1:2017, with no need for indication since they are specific to each part of the series.

NOTE Requirements for tools are given in EN 847-1:2017.

Woodworking machines — Safety —

Part 7: Surface planing, thickness planing, combined surface/ thickness planing machines

1 Scope

This document gives the safety requirements and measures for stationary and displaceable

— surface planing machines, also called jointers,

— thickness planing machines, also called planers or single surface planers,

— combined surface/thickness planing machines

with fixed cutterblock position, with an integrated feed in thicknessing mode, with or without demountable power feed device in planing mode and with manual loading and unloading of the work-piece, hereinafter referred to as "machines". The machines are designed to cut solid wood and material with similar physical characteristics to wood.

NOTE 1 For the definitions of stationary and displaceable machines, see ISO 19085-1:2017, 3.4 and 3.5.

It deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in Clause 4 relevant to these machines when they are operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer including reasonably foreseeable misuse. Also, transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases are taken into account.

NOTE 2 For relevant but not significant hazards, e.g. sharp edges of the machine frame, see ISO 12100.

It is also applicable to surface planing machines and combined surface/thickness planing machines fitted with an optional mortising device, whose hazards have been dealt with.

This document does not apply to:

a) machines with more than one cutterblock;

b) machines with mortising unit driven by a separate motor;

c) machines where the cutterblock is adjustable for depth of cut setting in thicknessing mode;

d) machines where the conversion from planing to thicknessing mode or vice versa is achieved by mounting or demounting parts/units;

e) machines where surfacing and thicknessing can be performed on the same section of the cutterblock at the same time;

f) machines intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere;

g) machines manufactured before the date of its publication as an international standard;

h) displaceable machines with a maximum planing width of ≤330 mm.

NOTE 3 Transportable motor-operated electric tools are dealt with in IEC 62841-1:2014 and IEC 61029-2-3:1993.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7960:1995, *Airborne noise emitted by machine tools — Operating conditions for woodworking machines*

ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction*

ISO 13849-1:2015, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13857:2008, *Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs*

ISO 19085-1:2017, *Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 1: Common requirements*

EN 847-1:2013, *Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 1: Milling tools, circular saw blades*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12100:2010, ISO 13849-1:2015 and ISO 19085-1:2017 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
cutterblock
cylindrical shaped complex tool equipped with blades or inserts

Note 1 to entry: See also EN 847-1:2017 for a description of the complex tool.

3.2
surface planing machine
jointer
machine designed for cutting off layers of the lower surface of a work-piece by a *cutterblock* (3.1) rotating around a horizontal axis, mounted at right angles to the feed direction between two tables designed to position and support the work-piece that is fed into the machine against the direction of the cut

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

Note 2 to entry: Typical working operations with surface planing machine are shown in Figure 4.

3.3
thickness planing machine
single surface planer
machine designed for cutting off layers of the upper surface of a work-piece by a *cutterblock* (3.1) rotating around a horizontal axis, mounted at right angles to the feed direction above the table designed to position and support the work-piece that is fed into the machine against the direction of the cut

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

Note 2 to entry: The internal structure of a thickness planing machine is shown in Figure 5.