

**Masinaohutus. Põhimõisted, konstrueerimise
üldpõhimõtted. Osa 1: Põhiterminoloogia,
metoodika**

Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general
principles for design - Part 1: Basic terminology,
methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 12100-1:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 12100-1:2003 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 18.06.2004 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 01.11.2003.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 12100-1:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 12100-1:2003.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 18.06.2004 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 01.11.2003.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: konstrueerimine, masinate ohutus, metoodika, terminoloogia

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English version

**Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for
design - Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-
1:2003)**

Sécurité des machines - Notions fondamentales, principes
généraux de conception - Partie 1: Terminologie de base,
méthodologie (ISO 12100-1:2003)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Grundbegriffe, allgemeine
Gestaltungsleitsätze - Teil 1: Grundsätzliche Terminologie,
Methodologie (ISO 12100-1:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 June 2003.

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 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 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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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 12100-1:2003) 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 May 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2004.

This document supersedes EN 292-1:1991.

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 relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZB, 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12100-1:2003 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12100-1:2003 without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 12100-2	2003	Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design - Part 2: Technical principles	EN ISO 12100-2	2003

Annex ZB
(informative)

Relationship of this document with EC Directives

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 Directive(s) :

Machinery Directive 98/37/EC, amended by Directive 98/79/EC.

Compliance with this document provides one means of conforming with the specific essential requirements of the Directive concerned and associated EFTA regulations.

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

**Safety of machinery — Basic concepts,
general principles for design —**

**Part 1:
Basic terminology, methodology**

*Sécurité des machines — Notions fondamentales, principes généraux
de conception —*

Partie 1: Terminologie de base, méthodologie



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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.

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 12100-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

This edition cancels and replaces ISO/TR 12100-1:1992, which has been technically revised.

This standard results from the revision of EN 292:1991 / ISO/TR 12100:1992, carried out by a Special Working Group composed of experts from ISO, CEN, IEC and CENELEC.

ISO 12100 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design*:

- *Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology*, expressing the basic overall methodology to be followed when designing machinery and when producing safety standards for machinery, together with the basic terminology related to the philosophy underlying this work;
- *Part 2: Technical principles*, giving advice on how this philosophy can be applied using available techniques.

Introduction

The primary purpose of ISO 12100 is to provide designers with an overall framework and guidance to enable them to produce machines that are safe for their intended use. It also provides a strategy for standard makers.

The concept of safety of machinery considers the ability of a machine to perform its intended function(s) during its lifecycle where risk has been adequately reduced.

This standard is the basis for a set of standards which has the following structure:

- **type-A standards** (basic safety standards) giving basic concepts, principles for design, and general aspects that can be applied to all machinery;
- **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);
- **type-C standards** (machine safety standards) dealing with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

This standard is a type-A standard.

When a type-C standard deviates from one or more provisions dealt with by Part 2 of this standard or by a type-B standard, the type-C standard takes precedence.

It is recommended that this standard be incorporated in training courses and manuals to convey basic terminology and general design methods to designers.

ISO/IEC Guide 51 has been taken into account as far as practicable at the time of drafting of this standard.

Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology

1 Scope

This standard defines basic terminology and methodology used in achieving safety of machinery.

The provisions stated in this standard are intended for the designer.

This standard does not deal with damage to domestic animals, property or the environment.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 12100-2:2003, *Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 2: Technical principles*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of ISO 12100-1 and -2, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

machinery

machine

assembly of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, with the appropriate machine actuators, control and power circuits, joined together for a specific application, in particular for the processing, treatment, moving or packaging of a material.

The terms "machinery" and "machine" also cover an assembly of machines which, in order to achieve the same end, are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole.

NOTE Annex A provides a general schematic representation of a machine.

3.2

reliability (of a machine)

ability of a machine or its components or equipment, to perform a required function under specified conditions and for a given period of time without failing

3.3

maintainability (of a machine)

ability of a machine to be maintained in a state which enables it to fulfil its function under conditions of intended use, or restored into such a state, the necessary actions (maintenance) being carried out according to specified practices and using specified means