ISELIIKUVAD PÕLLUMAJANDUSSEADMED. STABIILSUSE HINDAMINE. OSA 2: STAATILISE STABIILSUSE MÄÄRAMINE JA KATSEMEETODID

Self-propelled agricultural machinery - Assessment of stability - Part 2: Determination of static stability and test procedures (ISO 16231-2:2015)



### EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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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.
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### ICS 65.060.01

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### EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

### **EN ISO 16231-2**

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

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### **English Version**

# Self-propelled agricultural machinery - Assessment of stability - Part 2: Determination of static stability and test procedures (ISO 16231-2:2015)

Machines agricoles automotrices - Évaluation de la stabilité - Partie 2: Détermination de la stabilité statique et modes opératoires d'essai (ISO 16231-2:2015)

Selbstfahrende Landmaschinen - Bewertung der Standfestigkeit - Teil 2: Bestimmung der statischen Standfestigkeit und Prüfverfahren (ISO 16231-2:2015)

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

### **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16231-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23 "Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 144 "Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2016.

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 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 ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16231-2:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16231-2:2015 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 2006/42/EC on machinery.

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 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirement 3.4.3 of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

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### Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 23, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry, Subcommittee SC 3, Safety and comfort.

ISO 16231 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Self-propelled agricultural machinery* — Assessment of stability:

- Part 1: Principles
- Part 2: Determination of static stability and test procedures

### Introduction

Self-propelled agricultural machinery with a ride-on operator (driver) can be exposed to the hazard of rolling or tipping over during the intended operation. A risk assessment is used to determine whether this hazard is to be considered in case of a specific machine and the protective measures to be used in order to avoid or minimize this hazard for the ride-on operator.

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which can ha. The risk assessment considers the operating conditions in which the machine is intended to be used, the physical properties of the machine, and the required skills to operate the machine as well as any other parameter which can have an impact on the risk for roll- or tip-over.