

MASINAOHUTUS. KAITSEPIIRDED. KINNITATUD JA  
AVATAVATE KAITSEPIIRETE KAVANDAMISE JA  
KONSTRUKTSIOONI PÕHINÕUDED

Safety of machinery - Guards - General requirements for  
the design and construction of fixed and movable  
guards (ISO 14120:2015)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 14120:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 14120:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 14120:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 14120:2015.
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 18.11.2015.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 18.11.2015.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile [standardiosakond@evs.ee](mailto:standardiosakond@evs.ee).

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English Version

**Safety of machinery - Guards - General requirements for  
the design and construction of fixed and movable guards  
(ISO 14120:2015)**

Sécurité des machines - Protecteurs - Prescriptions  
générales pour la conception et la construction des  
protecteurs fixes et mobiles (ISO 14120:2015)

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Trennende  
Schutzeinrichtungen - Allgemeine Anforderungen an  
Gestaltung, Bau und Auswahl von feststehenden und  
beweglichen trennenden Schutzeinrichtungen (ISO  
14120:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 October 2015.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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 14120:2015) 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 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 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 supersedes EN 953:1997+A1:2009.

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.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14120:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14120:2015 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 Machinery 2006/42/EC.

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 Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

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

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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](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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14120:2002), which has been technically revised. The main changes from the previous edition are as follows.

- Definitions have been brought into line with ISO 12100. The figures showing examples of guards have been updated where appropriate.
- [Clause 5](#) has been updated with new references to ISO 13855 and ISO 14119. Requirements on the removal of guards have been amended. [Subclause 5.3.9](#) describes requirements for the removal of fixed guards only with a tool. In addition, there is a requirement that fixed guards be designed to prevent easy removal. The subclause about impact and ejection resistance ([5.4](#)) has been strengthened. Subclauses on Climbing ([5.18](#)), Retained fastenings ([5.19](#)), Warning signs ([5.21](#)), Colour ([5.22](#)) and Appearance ([5.23](#)) have been added.
- [Clause 6](#) has been amended and updated to better include cover combinations of different guards or of guards with other devices. Selection of guards according to the number and size of the hazards ([6.3](#)) has been changed and updated. [Subclause 6.4.4.2](#), where access is required during the working cycle, has been changed and updated.
- Clauses on verification and validation have been introduced ([Clause 7](#)). This includes a table which outlines the safety requirements and/or measures by subclause.
- The text of [Clause 8](#) has been updated, including requirements for procedures for removal of guards (use of a tool and the safe working procedure). The subclause for removal of guards ([8.5](#)) has changed.
- Two new informative annexes on test methods, one on projectile tests and the other on impact tests, have been added.
- The Bibliography, which contains a list of International and European Standards published or in preparation that can be helpful in the design and commissioning of guards, has been updated.



## Introduction

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

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

This International Standard is a type-B2 standard as stated in ISO 12100.

Guards provide a risk reduction for both protection against unintended access and against ejected parts and substances. The guarding can also give protection against others hazards, e.g. noise, fire, biological hazards, and radiation.

The requirements of this document can be supplemented or modified by a type-C standard.

For machines that are covered by the scope of a type-C standard and that have been designed and built according to the requirements of that standard, the requirements of that type-C standard take precedence.