

**TÖÖPINGID. OHUTUS. STATIONAARSED
LIHVIMISMASINAD**

**Machine tools - Safety - Stationary grinding machines
(ISO 16089:2015)**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 16089:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 16089:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 16089:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 16089:2015.
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 16089

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2015

ICS 25.080.01

Supersedes EN 13218:2002+A1:2008

English Version

Machine tools - Safety - Stationary grinding machines (ISO 16089:2015)

Machines-outils - Sécurité - Machines à meuler fixes
(ISO 16089:2015)

Werkzeugmaschinen - Sicherheit - Ortsfeste
Schleifmaschinen (ISO 16089:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 October 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 16089:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39 "Machine tools" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 143 "Machine tools - Safety" the secretariat of which is held by SNV.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.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 13218:2002+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.

For relationship with EU Directive, 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 16089:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16089:2015 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 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).

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 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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Safety*.

This first edition of ISO 16089 is an adaptation of European Standard EN 13218:2002+A1/AC:2010-04. Significant differences between the European Standard and ISO 16089 are as follows.

- a) Introduction of a subdivision of grinding machines into three groups, based on the degree of automation. Specific safety measures for safe design for each group of grinding machines.
- b) Introduction of the Mode of safe operation 3 (*optional special mode for manual intervention under restricted operating conditions*) with a separate selection device and specific safety measures, and a new informative Annex providing examples.
- c) Instead of the categories of EN 954-1, the required performance level according to ISO 13849-1 is defined for relevant safety functions.
- d) The decrease in the impact resistance of unprotected polycarbonate depending on the duration of use is shown in the form of an aging curve in Annex A.
- e) Measures for the use of flammable metalworking fluids are given in the new Annex H.
- f) Examples for the integration of extraction and fire extinguishing systems when using flammable metalworking fluids are given in the new Annex I.
- g) Example for rotational speed limit monitoring of the wheel spindle given in the new Annex K.

Introduction

In order to take technological progress into account, it was decided to revise EN 13218 for this purpose. Due to the worldwide use of these machines, an agreement was made by CEN/TC 143 and ISO/TC 39/SC 10. According to the Vienna Agreement, this revision was carried out as ISO 16089.

A decisive aspect for the preparation of this standard was the consideration of foreseeable misuse, e.g. by means of manipulation of protective devices.

Safety measures for grinding machines are, in particular, characterized by guards with interlocking and guard locking, to effectively counteract risks of fracture of ceramic tools. In some special cases of grinding operations, guards can be regarded as disturbing by the operator because they obstruct process monitoring. Then, by means of manipulation of the interlocking devices, automatic mode without guard can occur with dramatically increased hazards for the operator. To reduce the incentive for manipulation, the possibility of using a special mode (MSO 3) was provided in the operating mode concept for grinding machines such as in the preceding standard EN 13218. This implies the same strong safety measures as for the operating mode setting. These restrictions offer a significant motivation for switching back into automatic mode where higher speeds and feed rates are available for a more profitable production. Comparisons of risks show that the provision of a special mode presents a much lower risk than a manipulated automatic mode.

At the time this International Standard was developed, it was already foreseen that the information given in [A.3.2](#) on the wall thickness of abrasive product guards and in [A.3.5](#) on the work zone enclosure will probably be modified by an Amendment to this International Standard, depending on the result of further scientific research.

Machine tools — Safety — Stationary grinding machines

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements and/or measures to eliminate the hazards or reduce the risks in the following groups of stationary grinding machines which are designed primarily to shape metal by grinding:

Group 1: Manually controlled grinding machines without power operated axes and without numerical control.

Group 2: Manually controlled grinding machines with power operated axes and limited numerically controlled capability, if applicable.

Group 3: Numerically controlled grinding machines.

NOTE 1 For detailed information on the groups of grinding machines, see the definitions in [3.1](#) and [3.4](#).

NOTE 2 Requirements in this International Standard are, in general, applicable to all groups of grinding machines. If requirements are applicable to some special group(s) of grinding machines only, then the special group(s) of grinding machine(s) is/are specified.

This International Standard covers the significant hazards listed in [Clause 4](#) and applies to ancillary devices (e.g. for workpieces, tools, and workpiece holding devices, handling devices), which are integral to the machine.

This International Standard also applies to machines which are integrated into an automatic production line or grinding cell inasmuch as the hazards and risks arising are comparable to those of machines working separately.

This International Standard also includes in [Clause 7](#) a minimum list of safety-relevant information which the manufacturer has to provide to the user. See also ISO 12100:2010, Figure 2, which illustrates the interaction of manufacturer's and user's responsibility for the operational safety.

The user's responsibility to identify specific hazards (e.g. fire and explosion) and reduce the associated risks can be critical (e.g. whether the central extraction system is working correctly).

Where additional metalworking processes (e.g. milling, turning, laser processing) are involved, this International Standard can be taken as a basis for safety requirements. For specific information on hazards arising from other metalworking processes, which are covered by other International Standards, see the Bibliography.

This International Standard applies to machines that are manufactured after the date of issue of this International Standard.

This International Standard does not apply to stationary honing, polishing, and belt grinding machines and not to transportable motor-operated electric tools in accordance with IEC 61029-2-4 and IEC 61029-2-10.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 447, *Machine tools — Direction of operation of controls*

ISO 2553, *Welding and allied processes — Symbolic representation on drawings — Welded joints*

ISO 3834-1, *Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 1: Criteria for the selection of the appropriate level of quality requirements*

ISO 4413:2010, *Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 4414:2010, *Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 4871, *Acoustics — Declaration and verification of noise emission values of machinery and equipment*

ISO 5817, *Welding — Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) — Quality levels for imperfections*

ISO 9355-1, *Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 1: Human interactions with displays and control actuators*

ISO 9355-2, *Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 2: Displays*

ISO 9355-3, *Ergonomic requirements for the design of displays and control actuators — Part 3: Control actuators*

ISO 9606-1, *Qualification testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels*

ISO 9606-2, *Qualification test of welders — Fusion welding — Part 2: Aluminium and aluminium alloys*

ISO 10218-1:2006, *Robots for industrial environments — Safety requirements — Part 1: Robots*

ISO 11161, *Safety of machinery — Integrated manufacturing systems — Basic requirements*

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

ISO 13849-1:2006, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13850, *Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design*

ISO 13856-2, *Safety of machinery — Pressure-sensitive protective devices — Part 2: General principles for design and testing of pressure-sensitive edges and pressure-sensitive bars*

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

ISO 14118:2000, *Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up*

ISO 14119:1998, *Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection*

ISO 14120:2002, *Safety of machinery — Guards — General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards*

ISO 14122-1, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 1: Choice of fixed means of access between two levels*

ISO 14122-2, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways*

ISO 14122-3, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails*

ISO 14122-4, *Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders*