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Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs

*Sécurité des machines — Distances de sécurité empêchant les
membres supérieurs et inférieurs d'atteindre les zones dangereuses*



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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.

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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 13857 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

This first edition of ISO 13857 cancels and replaces ISO 13852:1996 and ISO 13853:1998, of which it constitutes a technical revision. Annex A, giving guidance on how to use Tables 1 and 2 with intermediate values, has been added, and the former Annex A of ISO 13853 has become Annex B.

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Introduction

This document is a type B standard as stated in ISO 12100-1.

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

For machines which are covered by the scope of a type C standard and which have been designed and built according to the provisions of that standard, the provisions of that type C standard take precedence over the provisions of this type B standard.

One method of eliminating or reducing risks caused by machinery is to make use of safety distances preventing hazard zones from being reached by the upper and lower limbs.

In specifying safety distances, a number of aspects have to be taken into consideration, such as

- reach situations occurring when machinery is being used,
- reliable surveys of anthropometric data, taking into account population groups likely to be found in the countries concerned,
- biomechanical factors, such as compression and stretching of parts of the body and limits of joint rotation,
- technical and practical aspects, and
- additional measures for particular groups of persons (e.g. persons with special needs), which could be required due to a deviation from the specified body dimensions.