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# Agricultural machinery — Safety —

Part 11: Pick-up balers

Matériel agricole — Sécurité — Partie 11: Ramasseuses-presses



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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 4254-11 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Equipment for harvesting and conservation*.

For the purposes of global relevance, the requirements related to the guarding of moving parts for power transmission have been transferred and published as two separate Technical Specifications: ISO/TS 28923:2007 (Guard opening with tool) and ISO/TS 28924:2007, which include the requirements taken from both 4.6 and Annex C of ISO 4254-1:2008.

ISO 4254 consists of the following parts, under the general title Agricultural machinery — Safety:

- Part 1: General requirements
- Part 5: Power-driven soil-working machines
- Part 6: Sprayers and liquid fertilizer distributors
- Part 7: Combine harvesters, forage harvesters and cotton harvesters
- Part 8: Solid fertilizer distributors
- Part 9: Seed drills
- Part 10: Rotary tedders and rakes
- Part 11: Pick-up balers
- Part 12: Rotary disc and drum mowers and flail mowers
- Part 13: Large rotary mowers<sup>1)</sup>

Part 2, Anhydrous ammonia applicators, has been withdrawn; Part 3, Tractors, has been cancelled and is to be replaced by ISO 26322 (all parts), Tractors for agriculture and forestry — Safety; and Part 4, Forestry winches, has been cancelled and replaced by ISO 19472, Machinery for forestry — Winches — Dimensions, performance and safety.

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<sup>1)</sup> Under preparation.

## Introduction

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

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

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

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this part of ISO 4254. These hazards are specific to self-propelled and trailed pick-up balers, including the combination of pick-up balers with wrappers.

Significant hazards that are common to all the agricultural machines (self-propelled ride-on, mounted, semi-mounted and trailed) are dealt with in ISO 4254-1.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or type-B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type-C standard.