

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

მანქანები და მოწყობილობები ფურცლოვანი მინის წარმოების,
დამუშავებისა და გადამუშავებისათვის-უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნები-
ნაწილი 6: მანქანები დასამტრევად

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

სსტ ენ 13035-6:2006+A1:2009/2016

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2016 წლის 1 აპრილის № 26 და 2016 წლის 1 თებერვლის № 7 განკარგულებებით

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3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2016 წლის 1 აპრილი №268-1.3-8557

აკრძალულია ამ სტანდარტის გადაცემა მესამე პირებისათვის ან/და მისი სხვა ფორმით გავრცელება

English Version

Machines and plants for the manufacture, treatment and
processing of flat glass - Safety requirements - Part 6: Machines
for break-out

Machines et installations pour la production, le façonnage
et la transformation du verre plat - Exigences de sécurité -
Partie 6: Machines à rompre

Maschinen und Anlagen für die Herstellung, Be- und
Verarbeitung von Flachglas - Sicherheitsanforderungen -
Teil 6: Brechmaschinen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 May 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 8 November 2009.

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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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13035-6:2006+A1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 151 “Construction equipment and building material machines — Safety”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2010.

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 includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-11-08.

This document supersedes EN 13035-6:2006.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

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).

A1 For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document. **A1**

It is one of a series concerning machinery for the manufacture, treatment and processing of flat glass (see Bibliography).

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100-1.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this European Standard.

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

When compiling this European Standard it was assumed that:

- machines for break-out used in shops for the treatment of flat glass are compact and can be overlooked from the working place of the operator; but sometimes extended plants with remote parts are usual preferably in factories for the production of flat glass without the possibility of a survey from any position;
- transport, break-out of flat glass on the machinery generate no hazards by noise, but feeding waste glass into bins manually may make dangerous noise, when the glass is not placed with care but thrown off. Dangerous noise may also be generated by crushing waste glass or feeding waste glass into containers by conveyors near to the operator's working place so that wearing of ear plugs may be necessary;
- negotiations occur between the manufacturer and the user about measures to avoid dangerous noise at the operator's position by other sources, e.g. by separation and/or insulation of noisy operations, such as charging of waste glass into containers or crushing of waste glass;
- gas burners for naked flames used to induce stress to glass present no other significant hazards than burns by the flame, because burners have very low capacity, are used in big halls and are always in the operator's view so that automatic surveillance of the flame or specific ducts for exhaust are not usual and necessary;
- as far as applicable obstructions by the structure of guards during servicing work such as fault clearing are prevented by a minimum distance of 0,5 m between the guard and the machinery;
- the existing ad-hoc standards for components are applied, e.g. EN 619, EN 13035-3, EN 13035-5, when conveyors, cutting operations or unloading equipment are integrated.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.