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Incorporating corrigendum April 2015



BSI Standards Publication

Safety of machinery — Electro-sensitive protective equipment

Part 1: General requirements and tests

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 61496-1:2013. It is identical to IEC 61496-1:2012, incorporating corrigendum April 2015. It supersedes BS EN 61496-1:2004+A1:2008 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by corrigendum is indicated in the text by tags. Text altered by IEC corrigendum April 2015 is indicated in the text by AC1 AC1.

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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English version

**Safety of machinery -
Electro-sensitive protective equipment -
Part 1: General requirements and tests
(IEC 61496-1:2012)**

Sécurité des machines -
Équipements de protection électro-
sensibles -
Partie 1: Prescriptions générales et essais
(CEI 61496-1:2012)

Sicherheit von Maschinen -
Berührungslos wirkende
Schutzeinrichtungen -
Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen und
Prüfungen
(IEC 61496-1:2012)

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Foreword

The text of document 44/615/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 61496-1, prepared by IEC/TC 44 "Safety of machinery - Electrotechnical aspects" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61496-1:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2014-05-29
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2015-05-10

This document supersedes EN 61496-1:2004.

EN 61496-1:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 61496-1:2004:

The design, test and verification requirements have been updated to make them consistent with the latest standards for functional safety and EMC.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directive(s) see informative Annex ZZ, which is an integral part of this document.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61496-1:2012 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

- | | | |
|-----------|------|-------------------------|
| IEC 60812 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 60812. |
| IEC 61025 | NOTE | Harmonized as EN 61025. |

Annex ZA

(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60068-2-6	-	Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)	EN 60068-2-6	-
IEC 60068-2-27	-	Environmental testing - Part 2-27: Tests - Test Ea and guidance: Shock	EN 60068-2-27	-
IEC 60204-1 (mod) + A1	2005 2008	Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements	EN 60204-1 + corr. February + A1	2006 2010 2009
IEC 60445	-	Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification - Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors	EN 60445	-
IEC 60447	-	Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification - Actuating principles	EN 60447	-
IEC 60529	-	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures - (IP Code)		-
IEC 60947-1 + A1	2007 2010	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: General rules	EN 60947-1 + A1	2007 2011
IEC 61000-4-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	-
IEC 61000-4-3	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	-
IEC 61000-4-4	2004	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	2004
IEC 61000-4-5	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	2006
IEC 61000-4-6	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	-
IEC 61000-6-2	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments	EN 61000-6-2	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61131-2	2007	Programmable controllers - Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests	EN 61131-2	2007
IEC 61508	Series	Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems	EN 61508	Series
IEC/TS 62046	-	Safety of machinery - Application of protective equipment to detect the presence of persons	CLC/TS 62046	-
IEC 62061	-	Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems	EN 62061	-
ISO 9001	-	Quality management systems - Requirements	EN ISO 9001	-
ISO 12100	2010	Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction	EN ISO 12100	2010
ISO 13849-1	-	Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design	EN ISO 13849-1	-
ISO 13849-2	2003	Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 2: Validation	EN ISO 13849-2	2008

Annex ZZ (informative)

Coverage of Essential Requirements of EU Directives

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and within its scope the standard covers only the following essential requirement out of those given in annex I of the EU Directive 2006/42/EC:

- 1.2.1
- 1.4.3

Compliance with this standard provides one means of conformity with the specified essential requirements of the Directive concerned.

WARNING - Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

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INTRODUCTION

An electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) is applied to machinery presenting a risk of personal injury. It provides protection by causing the machine to revert to a safe condition before a person can be placed in a hazardous situation.

This part of IEC 61496 provides general design and performance requirements of ESPEs for use over a broad range of applications. Essential features of equipment meeting the requirements of this standard are the appropriate level of safety-related performance provided and the built-in periodic functional checks/self-checks that are specified to ensure that this level of performance is maintained.

Each type of machine presents its own particular hazards and it is not the purpose of this standard to recommend the manner of application of the ESPE to any particular machine. The application of the ESPE should be a matter for agreement between the equipment supplier, the machine user and the enforcing authority, and in this context attention is drawn to the relevant guidance established internationally, for example ISO 12100.

This part of IEC 61496 specifies technical requirements of electro-sensitive protective equipment. The application of this standard may require the use of substances and/or test procedures that could be injurious to health unless adequate precautions are taken. Conformance with this standard in no way absolves either the supplier or the user from statutory obligations relating to the safety and health of persons during the use of the equipment covered by this standard.

Due to the complexity of the technology used to implement ESPEs, there are many issues that are highly dependent on analysis and expertise in specific test and measurement techniques. In order to provide a high level of confidence, independent review by relevant experts is recommended.

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRO-SENSITIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: General requirements and tests

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61496 specifies general requirements for the design, construction and testing of non-contact electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) designed specifically to detect persons as part of a safety related system. Special attention is directed to functional and design requirements that ensure an appropriate safety-related performance is achieved. An ESPE may include optional safety-related functions, the requirements for which are given in Annex A.

The particular requirements for specific types of sensing function are given in other parts of this standard.

This standard does not specify the dimensions or configuration of the detection zone and its disposition in relation to hazards in any particular application, nor what constitutes a hazardous state of any machine. It is restricted to the functioning of the ESPE and how it interfaces with the machine.

While a data interface can be used to control optional safety-related ESPE functions (Annex A), this standard does not provide specific requirements. Requirements for these safety-related functions can be determined by consulting other standards (for example, IEC 61508, IEC/TS 62046, IEC 62061, and ISO13849-1).

This standard may be relevant to applications other than those for the protection of persons, for example for the protection of machinery or products from mechanical damage. In those applications, different requirements can be necessary, for example when the materials that have to be recognized by the sensing function have different properties from those of persons.

This standard does not deal with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) emission requirements.

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.

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60204-1:2009, *Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60445, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors*

IEC 60447, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification – Actuating principles*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code)*

IEC 60947-1:2011, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4:2004, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61131-2:2007, *Programmable controllers – Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests*

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 62061, *Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*

IEC/TS 62046, *Safety of machinery – Application of protective equipment to detect the presence of persons*

ISO 9001, *Quality management systems – Requirements*

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

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

ISO 13849-2:2003, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 2: Validation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE The index lists, in alphabetical order, the terms and acronyms defined in Clause 3 and indicates where they are used in the text of this part.

3.1

blanking

optional function that permits an object of a size greater than the detection capability of the ESPE to be located within the detection zone without causing an OFF-state of the OSSD(s)

Note 1 to entry: Fixed blanking is a technique wherein the locations of the blanked areas of the detection zone do not change during operation. The detection capability of the other parts of the detection zone remains unchanged.

Note 2 to entry: Floating blanking is a technique wherein the blanked area of the detection zone follows the location of a moving object(s) during operation. The detection capability of the other areas remains unchanged.

3.2

controlling/monitoring device

part of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) that:

- receives and processes information from the sensing device and provides signals to the output signal switching devices (OSSD),
- monitors the sensing device and the OSSD

3.3

detection capability

sensing function parameter limit specified by the supplier that will cause actuation of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE)

3.4

detection zone

zone within which a specified test piece will be detected by the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE)

3.5

electro-sensitive protective equipment ESPE

assembly of devices and/or components working together for protective tripping or presence-sensing purposes and comprising as a minimum

- a sensing device;
- controlling/monitoring devices;
- output signal switching devices and/or a safety-related data interface

Note 1 to the entry: The safety-related control system associated with the ESPE, or the ESPE itself, may further include a secondary switching device, muting functions, stopping performance monitor, etc. (see Annex A).

Note 2 to entry: A safety-related communication interface can be integrated in the same enclosure as the ESPE.

3.6

external device monitoring EDM

means by which the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) monitors the state of control devices which are external to the ESPE

3.7

failure

termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-191:1990, 191-04-01, modified]

Note 1 to entry: After failure the item has a fault.

Note 2 to entry: 'Failure' is an event, as distinguished from 'fault', which is a state.

Note 3 to entry: This concept, as defined, does not apply to items consisting of software only.

Note 4 to entry: In practice, the terms fault and failure are often used synonymously.

3.8

failure to danger

failure which prevents or delays all output signal switching devices going to, and/or remaining in the OFF-state in response to a condition which, in normal operation, would result in their so doing

3.9

fault

state of an item characterized by inability to perform a required function, excluding the inability during preventive maintenance or other planned actions, or due to lack of external resources

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-191:1990, 191-05-01]

Note 1 to entry: A fault is often the result of a failure of the item itself, but may exist without prior failure.

Note 2 to entry: In English the term “fault” and its definition are identical with those given in IEC 191-05-01. In the field of machinery, the French term “défaut” and the German term “Fehler” are used rather than the terms “panne” and “Fehlzustand” that appear with this definition.

3.10

final switching device

FSD

component of the machine's safety-related control system that interrupts the circuit to the machine primary control element (MPCE) when the output signal switching device (OSSD) goes to the OFF-state

3.11

integrated circuit – complex or programmable

monolithic, hybrid or module circuit which satisfies one or more of the criteria below:

- a) more than 1 000 gates are used in the digital mode,
- b) more than 24 functionally different external electrical connections are available for use;
- c) the functions can be programmed

Note 1 to entry: Examples include ASICs, ROMs, PROMs, EPROMs, PALs, CPUs, PLAs, and PLDs.

Note 2 to entry: The circuits may function in the analogue mode, the digital mode, or a combination of the two modes.

3.12

integrated circuit – simple

monolithic, hybrid or module circuit which satisfies none of the criteria in 3.11

Note 1 to entry: Examples are SSI or MSI logic ICs, comparators.

Note 2 to entry: The circuits may function in the analogue mode, in the digital mode, or in a combination of the two modes.

3.13

lock-out condition

condition, initiated by a fault, preventing normal operation of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE). All output signal switching devices (OSSDs) and, where applicable, all secondary switching devices (SSDs) are signalled to go to the OFF-state

3.14

machine primary control element

MPCE

electrically powered element that directly controls the normal operation of a machine in such a way that it is the last element (in time) to function when machine operation is to be initiated or arrested

Note 1 to entry: This element can be, for example, a mains contactor, a magnetic clutch or an electrically operated hydraulic valve.

3.15
machine secondary control element
MSCE

machine control element, independent of the machine primary control element(s), that is capable of removing the source of power from the prime mover of the relevant hazardous parts

Note 1 to entry: When fitted, the MSCE is normally controlled by the secondary switching device (SSD).

Note 2 to entry: This element can be, for example, a mains contactor, a magnetic clutch or an electrically operated hydraulic valve.

3.16
muting

a temporary automatic suspension of a safety function(s) by safety-related parts of the control system

Note 1 to entry: For ESPE-muting see Clause A.7

3.17
OFF-state

state of the output(s) of the ESPE in which the machine under control is caused to stop running and is prevented from starting (for example, the output circuit is interrupted and disables the flow of current)

3.18
ON-state

state of the output(s) of the ESPE in which the machine under control is allowed to run (for example, the output circuit is complete and enables the flow of current)

3.19
output signal switching device
OSSD

component of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) connected to the machine control system which, when the sensing device is actuated during normal operation, responds by going to the OFF-state

3.20
overall system stopping performance

time interval resulting from the sum of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) response time and the time to the cessation of hazardous machine operation

3.21
response time

maximum time between the occurrence of the event leading to the actuation of the sensing device and the output signal switching devices (OSSD) achieving the OFF-state

Note 1 to entry: When an ESPE includes a safety-related data interface, the response time is defined at the output of the safety-related data interface.

Note 2 to entry: When a safety-related communication interface is included in the ESPE enclosure, then the response time is defined at the output of the safety-related communication interface. In this case, the response time is also dependent on the protocol and architecture of the communication network.

Note 3 to entry: If an ESPE has both a safety-related data interface and OSSDs, the ESPE can have a different response time for the safety-related data interface and for the OSSDs.

3.22**restart interlock**

means of preventing automatic restarting of a machine after actuation of the sensing device during a hazardous part of the machine operating cycle, after a change in mode of operation of the machine, and after a change in the means of start control of the machine

Note 1 to entry: Modes of operation include inch, single stroke, automatic. Means of start control include foot switch, two-hand control, and single or double actuation of the electro-sensitive protection equipment (ESPE) sensing device.

3.23**safety-related part of a control system**

part or subpart(s) of a control system which respond(s) to input signals and generate(s) safety-related output signals

Note 1 to entry: This also includes monitoring systems.

Note 2 to entry: The combined safety-related parts of a control system start at the points where the safety-related signals are initiated and end at the output of the power control elements (see also ISO 12100, Annex A)

3.24**secondary switching device****SSD**

device which, in a lock-out condition goes to the OFF-state. It may be used to initiate an appropriate machine control action, for example de-energizing the machine secondary control element (MSCE)

3.25**sensing device**

part of the electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) which uses electro-sensitive means to determine the event or state that the ESPE is intended to detect

EXAMPLE An opto-electronic sensing device would detect an opaque object entering the detection zone.

3.26**start interlock**

means which prevents an automatic machine start when the electrical supply to the electro-sensitive protection equipment (ESPE) is switched on, or is interrupted and restored

3.27**stopping performance monitor****SPM**

monitoring means to determine whether or not the overall system stopping performance is within the pre-set limit(s)

3.28**supplier**

entity (for example manufacturer, contractor, installer, integrator) that provides equipment or services associated with the machine

Note 1 to entry: The user may act in the capacity of a supplier to himself.

3.29**safety-related data interface**

direct connection (peer-to-peer) interface between the output of the ESPE and the safety-related communication interface that is used to represent the status of the OSSD(s)

NOTE 1 to entry: A data interface will not have addressing capability.

NOTE 2 to entry: The safety-related data interface can be bi-directional.

3.30

safety-related communication interface

safety-related connection to a standardized communication network intended for safety-related control functions

4 Functional, design and environmental requirements

4.1 Functional requirements

4.1.1 Normal operation

Normal operation is the state of an ESPE where no faults are detected and where the OSSD(s) are allowed to be in the ON-state or the OFF-state depending on the state of the sensing function and operating mode.

In normal operation, the ESPE shall respond by giving (an) appropriate output signal(s) when part of a person greater than or equal to the detection capability (as specified in the relevant part of IEC 61496) enters or is in the detection zone.

The ESPE response time shall not exceed that stated by the supplier. No means of adjustment of the response time shall be possible without the use of a key, key-word or tool.

4.1.2 Sensing function

The detection capability shall be effective over the detection zone specified by the supplier. No adjustment of the detection zone, detection capability or blanking function (monitored, unmonitored, fixed or floating) shall be possible without the use of a key, key-word or tool.

4.1.3 Types of ESPE

In this standard, three types of ESPEs are considered. The types differ in their performance in the presence of faults and under influences from environmental conditions. In this part, the effects of electrical and electromechanical faults are considered (such faults are listed in Annex B). Additional requirements are provided in the other parts where faults generated by the particular sensing technology employed are considered. It is the responsibility of the machine manufacturer and/or the user to prescribe which type is required for a particular application.

NOTE Requirements for a type 1 ESPE are not being considered at this time.

A type 2 ESPE shall fulfil the fault detection requirements of 4.2.2.3.

For a type 2 ESPE, in normal operation the output circuit of at least one output signal switching device shall go to the OFF-state when the sensing function is actuated, or when power is removed from the ESPE.

A type 2 ESPE shall have a means of periodic test.

A type 3 ESPE shall fulfil the fault detection requirements of 4.2.2.4.

A type 4 ESPE shall fulfil the fault detection requirements of 4.2.2.5.

For a type 3 ESPE and for a type 4 ESPE, in normal operation the output circuit of at least two output signal switching devices shall go to the OFF-state when the sensing function is actuated, or when power is removed from the ESPE.

When a single safety-related data interface is used to perform the functions of the OSSD(s), then the data interface and associated safety-related communication interface shall meet the