



International
Standard

ISO 19085-7

Woodworking machines — Safety —
Part 7:
Surface planing, thickness planing
and combined surface/thickness
planing machines

Machines à bois — Sécurité —

*Partie 7: Machines à dégauchir, à raboter et machines combinées
à dégauchir/raboter*

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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 document 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).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 4 *Woodworking machines*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 142, *Woodworking machines - Safety*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19085-7:2019), which has been technically revised. The main changes are as follows:

- the Scope now specifies that machines are intended for continuous production use;
- displaceable machines are not referenced anymore;
- the list of significant hazards has been moved to a new [Annex A](#);
- the structure has been simplified and modified, in particular for [5.6](#);
- [subclause 6.2](#) has been updated;
- a new full noise test code has been added in [Annex F](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 19085 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO 19085 series provides technical safety requirements for the design and construction of woodworking machinery, as well as for the content of the relevant instruction handbook. It concerns designers, manufacturers, suppliers and importers of the machines specified in the Scope.

This document is a type-C standard as stated in ISO 12100:2010.

This document is of relevance, in particular, for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players with regard to machinery safety:

- machine manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- health and safety bodies (e.g. regulators, accident prevention organisations, market surveillance).

Others can be affected by the level of machinery safety achieved with the means of the document by the above-mentioned stakeholder groups:

- machine users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- machine users/employees (e.g. trade unions, organizations for people with special needs);
- service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);
- consumers (in the case of machinery intended for use by consumers).

The above-mentioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate in the drafting process of this document.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this document.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or type-B standards (as defined in ISO 12100:2010), 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 requirements of this type-C standard.

The full set of requirements for a particular type of woodworking machine are those given in the part of the ISO 19085 series applicable to that type, together with the relevant requirements from ISO 19085-1:2021, to the extent specified in the Scope of the applicable part of the ISO 19085 series.

As far as possible, the safety requirements of parts of the ISO 19085 series refer to the relevant clauses of ISO 19085-1:2021. Each part includes replacements and additions to the common requirements given in ISO 19085-1:2021.

All parts of the ISO 19085 series have the same structure, so that reference to ISO 19085-1:2021 is made always and only from and to the same subclause number, last indent.

[Clauses 1](#) to [3](#) are specific to each part and, therefore are distinct from ISO 19085-1:2021, Clauses 1 to 3.

For [Clauses 4](#) to [7](#) and the annexes, each subclause in ISO 19085-1:2021, is cited as:

- confirmed as a whole;
- confirmed with additions;
- excluded in total; or
- replaced with specific text.

This is indicated by one of the following possible statements:

- “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies.”;

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- “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions.” or “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], applies with the following additions, subdivided into further specific subclauses.”;
- “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], does not apply.”;
- “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text.” or “ISO 19085-1:2021, [subclause/Annex], is replaced by the following text, subdivided into further specific subclauses.”.

Other subclauses and annexes specific to this document are indicated by the introductory sentence: “Subclause/Annex specific to this document.”.

Woodworking machines — Safety —

Part 7:

Surface planing, thickness planing and combined surface/thickness planing machines

1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements and measures for

- surface planing machines, also called jointers,
- thickness planing machines, also called planers or single surface planers, and
- combined surface/thickness planing machines

with fixed cutter block position, with an integrated feed in thickness planing mode, with or without demountable power feed device in planing mode, with manual loading and/or unloading of the workpiece, and capable of continuous production use, altogether referred to as “machines”.

The machines are designed to cut solid wood and material with similar physical characteristics to wood (see ISO 19085-1:2021, 3.2).

This document deals with all significant hazards, hazardous situations and events as listed in [Annex A](#) relevant to the machines when operated, adjusted and maintained as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer. Reasonably foreseeable misuse has been considered too. Transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping phases have also been taken into account.

This document is also applicable to surface planing machines and combined surface/thickness planing machines fitted with an optional mortising device, whose hazards have been dealt with.

This document does not apply to:

- a) machines with more than one cutter block;
- b) machines with a mortising unit driven by a separate motor;
- c) machines where the cutter block is adjustable for depth of cut setting in thickness planing mode;
- d) machines where the conversion from planing to thickness planing mode or vice versa is achieved by mounting or demounting parts/units;
- e) machines where surface planing and thickness planing can be performed at the same time;
- f) machines intended for use in potentially explosive atmosphere;
- g) machines manufactured prior to the publication of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 148-1:2016, *Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6892-1:2019, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

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

ISO 19085-1:2021, *Woodworking machines — Safety — Part 1: Common requirements*

EN 847-1:2017, *Tools for woodworking — Safety requirements — Part 1: Milling tools, circular saw blades*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 12100:2010, ISO 19085-1:2021 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

cutter block

cylindrical shaped complex tool equipped with blades or inserts

Note 1 to entry: See EN 847-1:2017 for a definition of complex tools.

3.2

surface planing machine

jointer

machine designed for cutting off layers of the lower surface of a workpiece by a *cutter block* (3.1) rotating around a horizontal axis, mounted at right angles to the feed direction between two tables designed to position and support the workpiece that is fed into the machine against the direction of the cut

Note 1 to entry: The main parts of a surface planing machine and their terminology are shown in [Figure 1](#).

Note 2 to entry: Typical working operations at a surface planing machine are shown in [Figure 4](#).

Note 3 to entry: Surface planing machines can also be fitted with an optional *mortising device* (3.7).

3.3

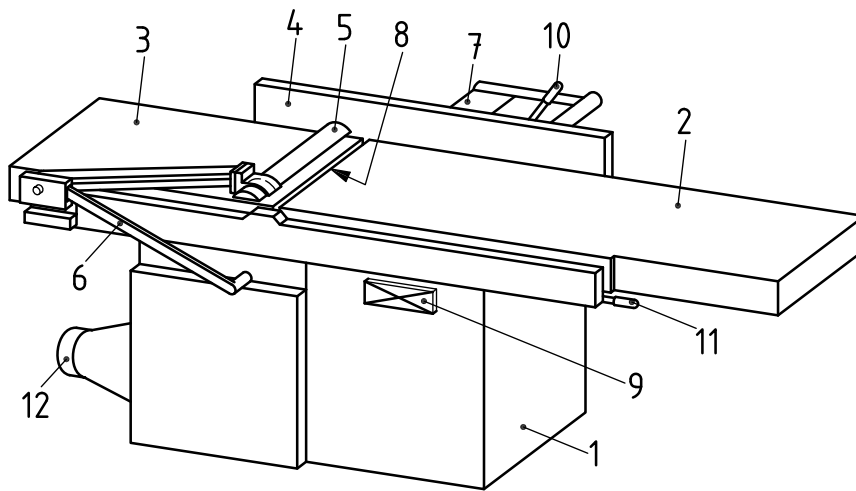
thickness planing machine

single surface planer

machine designed for cutting off layers of the upper surface of a workpiece by a *cutter block* (3.1) rotating around a horizontal axis, mounted at right angles to the feed direction above the table designed to position and support the workpiece that is fed into the machine against the direction of the cut

Note 1 to entry: The main parts of a thickness planing machine and their terminology are shown in [Figure 2](#).

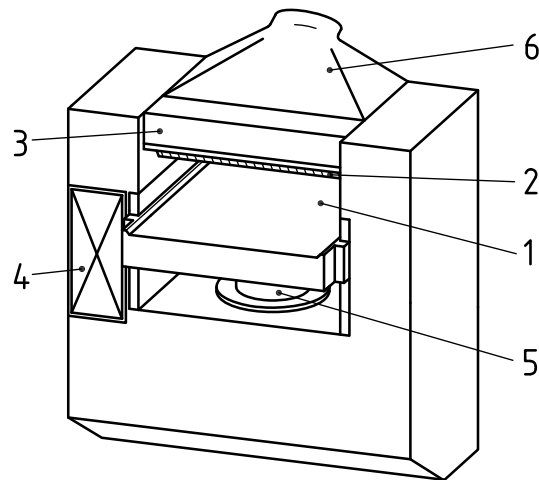
Note 2 to entry: The internal structure of a thickness planing machine is shown in [Figure 5](#).



Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | main frame | 7 | guard behind the fence |
| 2 | infeed table | 8 | cutter block |
| 3 | outfeed table | 9 | controls |
| 4 | tiltable fence | 10 | fence tilting adjustment |
| 5 | bridge-type guard | 11 | lever for table height adjustment |
| 6 | lever for bridge-type guard adjustment | 12 | dust extraction outlet |

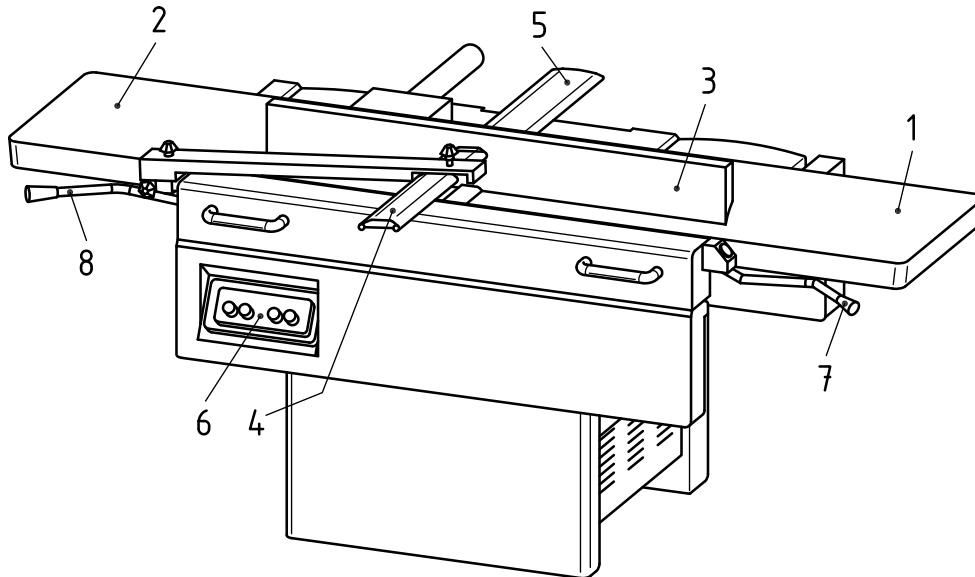
Figure 1 — Example of a surface planing machine



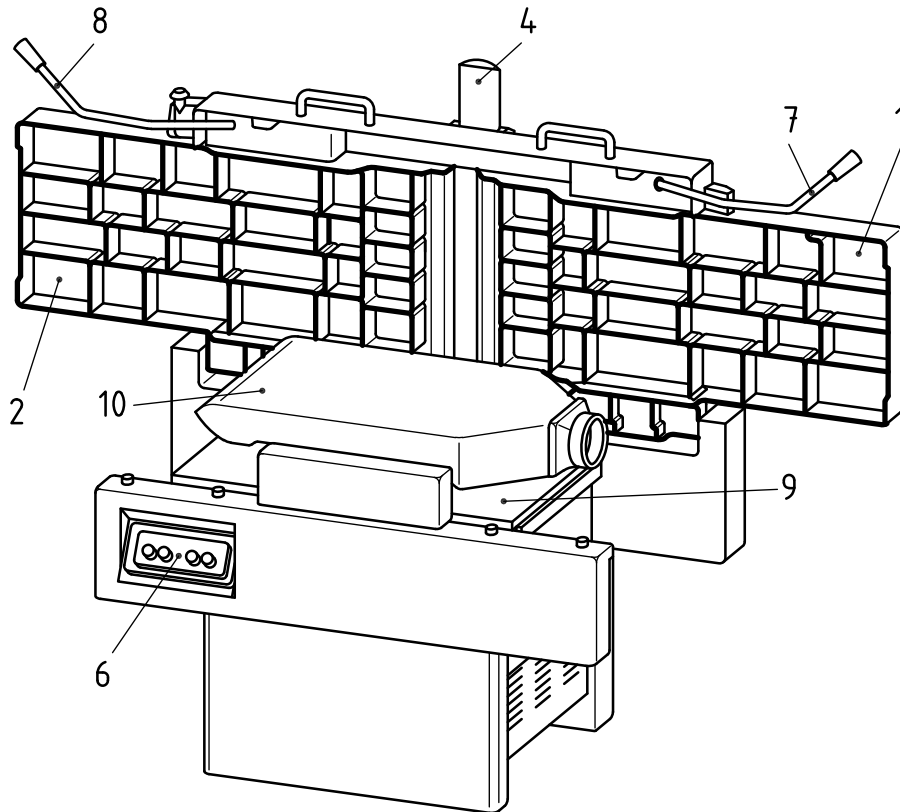
Key

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | thickness planing table | 4 | controls |
| 2 | anti-kickback fingers | 5 | table lifting system |
| 3 | upper guard | 6 | extraction hood |

Figure 2 — Example of a thickness planing machine



a) Set up for surface planing



b) Set up for thickness planing

Key

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | infeed table | 6 | controls |
| 2 | outfeed table | 7 | infeed table height adjustment |
| 3 | tiltable fence | 8 | bridge-type guard adjustment |
| 4 | bridge-type guard | 9 | thickness planing table |
| 5 | guard behind the fence | 10 | guard for thickness planing mode |

Figure 3 — Example of a combined surface/thickness planing machine

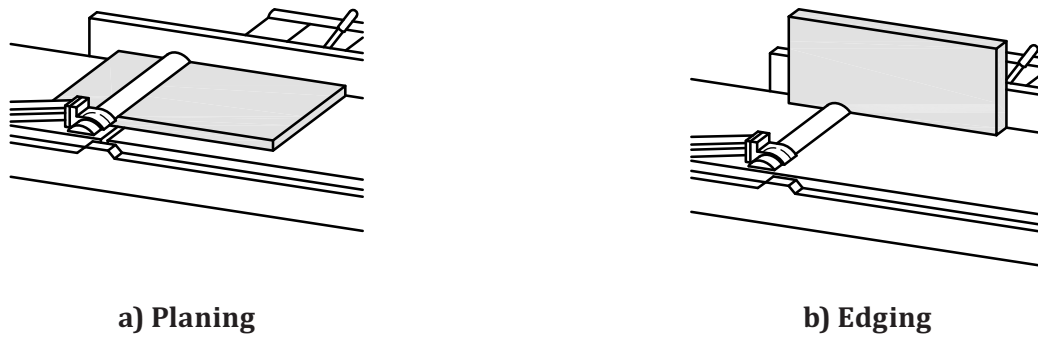


Figure 4 — Typical surface planing operations

3.4

combined surface/thickness planing machine combined jointer/single surface planer

combined machine that allows surface planing as well as thickness planing

Note 1 to entry: The main parts of a combined surface/thickness planing machine and their terminology are shown in [Figure 3](#).

Note 2 to entry: The workpiece is fed into the machine against the direction of the cut.

Note 3 to entry: Combined surface/thickness planing machines can also be fitted with an optional *mortising device* ([3.7](#)).

Note 4 to entry: During surface planing, the workpiece is passed over the *cutter block* ([3.1](#)) located between two tables which are used to position and support the workpiece and the lower surface is planed. The infeed table of the surface planing unit is adjustable in height.

Note 5 to entry: For thickness planing, both *surface planing tables* ([3.5](#)) can be raised. The workpiece rests on the *thickness planing table* ([3.6](#)); the distance between it and the cutting circle diameter is adjustable. The upper surface of the workpiece is planed.

Note 6 to entry: The internal structure of a combined surface/thickness planing machine is shown in [Figure 5](#).

3.5

surface planing table

table in front and behind the *cutter block* ([3.1](#)) used to support the workpiece during planing of the lower surface

3.6

thickness planing table

table used to support the workpiece during thickness planing at the machine which can comprise an assembly of rollers, belts or other fixed or moving mechanical elements

3.7

mortising device

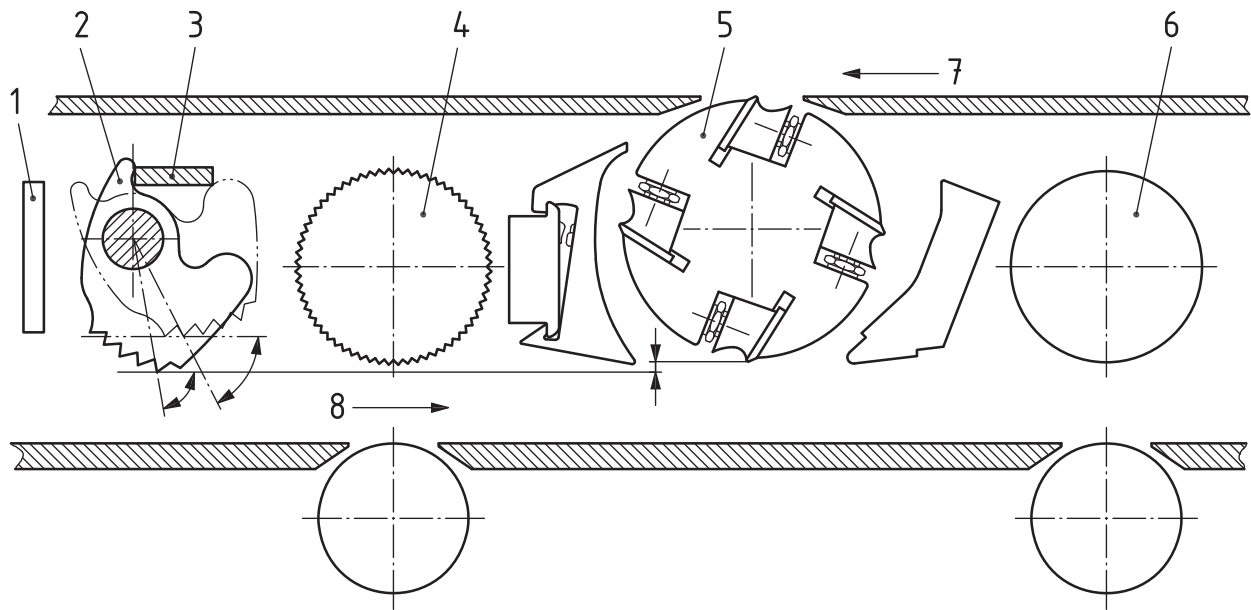
fixed or detachable element of a machine which is designed for slot boring (mortising) or boring by means of a single rotating tool and a moveable table

Note 1 to entry: The tool holding device, for example, chuck, is mounted on one end of the *cutter block* ([3.1](#)) (see [Figure 6](#)).

3.8

initiation control

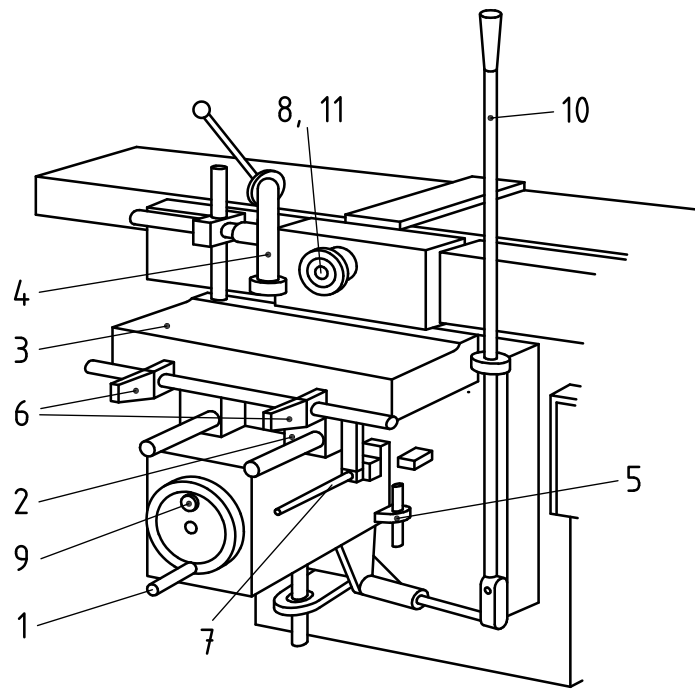
control which after actuation enables providing power to specific machine actuators, for example, by a programmable logic control



Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | limiting device for the depth of cut | 5 | cutter block |
| 2 | anti-kickback fingers | 6 | outfeed roller |
| 3 | mechanical end stop for the rotation of the finger | 7 | feed direction during surface planing |
| 4 | infeed roller | 8 | feed direction during thickness planing |

Figure 5 — Example of the internal structure of a thickness planing machine and of a combined surface/thickness planing machine



Key

1	vertical adjustment	7	horizontal depth stop
2	infeed slide	8	chuck
3	table	9	vertical adjustment lock
4	workpiece clamp	10	table movement control lever
5	height stop	11	chuck guard
6	horizontal length stops		

Figure 6 — Example of a mortising device

4 Safety requirements and measures for controls

4.1 Safety and reliability of control systems

ISO 19085-1:2021, 4.1 applies with the following additions.

[Table B.1](#) summarizes the performance levels required (PL_r) in [Clauses 4](#) and [5](#) for each safety function.

4.2 Control devices

ISO 19085-1:2021, 4.2 applies with the following additions.

Exceptionally, the main power switch may be located at a height of at least 500 mm above the floor level, and the plug fixed to the machine where supply disconnection is by a plug/socket combination which may be located at a height of at least 300 mm above the floor level.

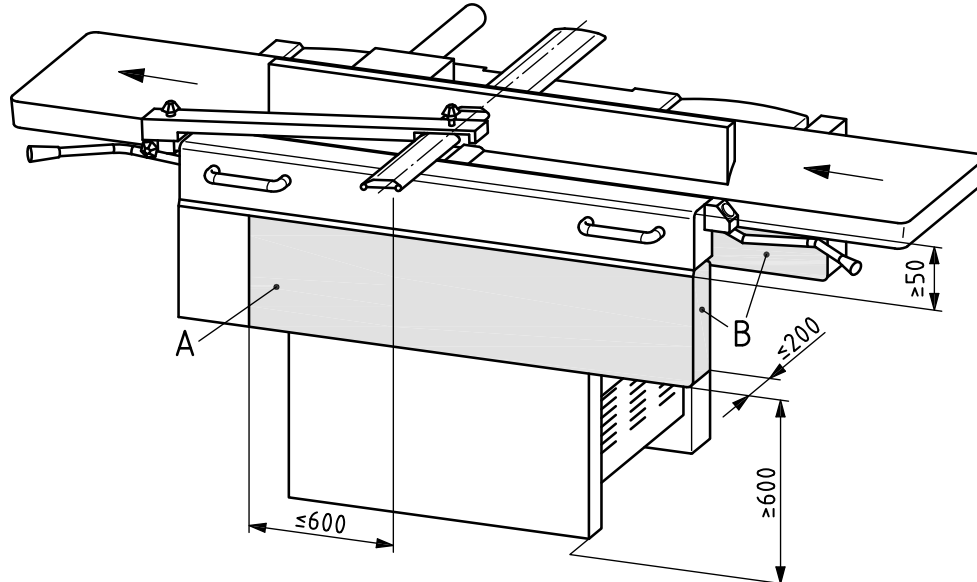
On surface planing machines, the control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment, if fitted, shall be in area A or B shown in [Figure 7](#).

On thickness planing machines, the control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment, if fitted, shall be located at the infeed side in area E or F shown in [Figure 8](#).

On combined surface/thickness planing machines, the control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment, if fitted, shall be either (see [Figure 7](#) and [Figure 9](#)):

- in area A or B and in area C or D, or
- in the overlapping area of A and C.

Dimensions in millimetres

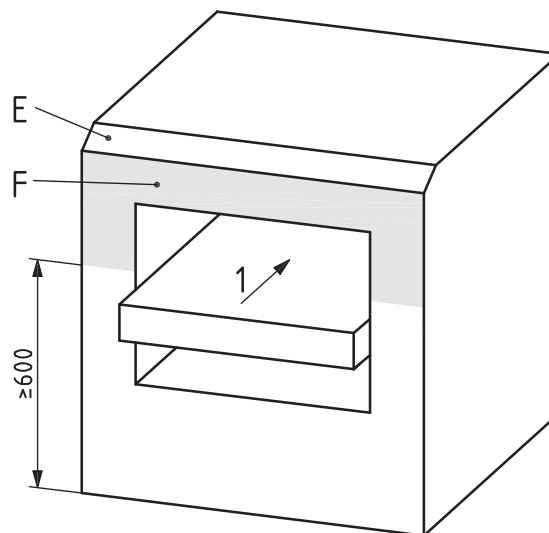


Key

A, B possible locations of control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment

Figure 7 — Position of control devices on surface planing and combined surface/thickness planing machines

Dimensions in millimetres

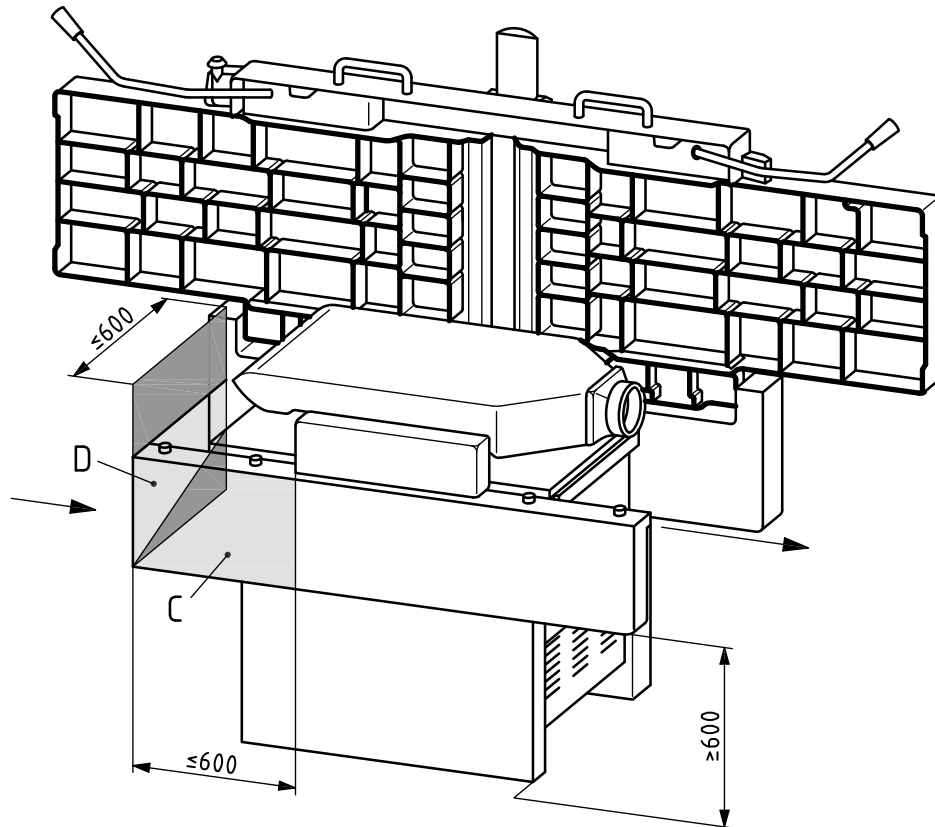


Key

E, F possible locations of control devices for starting, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment

1 feed direction

Figure 8 — Position of control devices on thickness planing machines

**Key**

C, D possible locations of control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment

Figure 9 — Position of control devices on combined surface/thickness planing machines

As an exception, the control devices for start, normal stop, emergency stop and powered table adjustment, if fitted, may be located on a separate control panel. This control panel shall fulfil the following requirements:

- it shall be fitted to the machine;
- from either loading position, the control devices shall not be further away than 650 mm, measured in horizontal direction.

In addition, an emergency stop device shall be provided at the out-feed side for thickness planing machines and combined surface/thickness planing machines with either one of the following features:

- a separate drive for the feed, besides the cutter block drive,
- a working width that is greater than 500 mm, or
- a pre-set electronic control to adjust the height of the thickness planing table.

For surface planing machines and combined surface/thickness planing machines fitted with a mortising device at the rear side of the machine, an emergency stop device shall be provided at the mortising side in the area G, H or I shown in [Figure 10](#), or on a fixed or moveable control panel above the areas G and H, fitted to the machine, where its front face is at a maximum of 650 mm from the vertical projection of the edge of the mortising device close to operator position. The front face of the panel shall not protrude beyond the mortising device at the side of the operator position. As an alternative to the emergency stop device on machines where the emergency stop is not required, a normal stop device, located in the same areas described above, may be provided. The normal stop control device shall protrude and have no shroud.