

UL 561

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Floor-Finishing Machines



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SUMMARY OF TOPICS

This sixth edition of UL 561 was issued to update referenced standards, remove the Canadian Requirements Guide, and issue editorial corrections.

UL Standards for Safety are developed and maintained in the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). SGML -- an international standard (ISO 8879-1986) -- is a descriptive markup language that describes a document's structure and purpose, rather than its physical appearance on a page. Due to formatting differences resulting from the use of UL's new electronic publishing system, please note that additional pages (on which no requirements have been changed) may be included in revision pages due to relocation of existing text and reformatting of the Standard.

As indicated on the title page (page1), this UL Standard for Safety has been adopted by the Department of Defense.

The UL Foreword is no longer located within the UL Standard. For information concerning the use and application of the requirements contained in this Standard, the current version of the UL Foreword is located on ULStandardsInfoNet at: <http://ulstandardsinfo.net/ulforeword.html>

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New product submittals made prior to a specified future effective date will be judged under all of the requirements in this Standard including those requirements with a specified future effective date, unless the applicant specifically requests that the product be judged under the current requirements. However, if the applicant elects this option, it should be noted that compliance with all the requirements in this Standard will be required as a condition of continued Listing and Follow-Up Services after the effective date, and understanding of this should be signified in writing.

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This Standard consists of pages dated as shown in the following checklist:

Page	Date
1-60	April 13, 2007
A1-A2	April 13, 2007

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UL 561

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April 13, 2007

An effective date included as a note immediately following certain requirements is one established by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

The Department of Defense (DoD) has adopted UL 561 on March 11, 1991. The publication of revised pages or a new edition of this Standard will not invalidate the DoD adoption.

Revisions of this Standard will be made by issuing revised or additional pages bearing their date of issue. A UL Standard is current only if it incorporates the most recently adopted revisions, all of which are itemized on the transmittal notice that accompanies the latest set of revised requirements. Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <http://csds.ul.com>.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover electrically powered floor-finishing machines to be used in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. This product category includes the following: a floor polisher, floor scrubber, floor sander, floor scraper, tile remover, rug shampooer, rug and floor washer, and a similar machine for commercial use. A machine such as a sander and wet scrubber with vacuum attachments is also covered.

1.2 These requirements do not cover vacuum cleaning machines, permanently connected machines, or cord-connected machines that are intended to be fastened in place or located in a dedicated space. These requirements do not cover machines rated more than 600 volts, nor do they cover machines involving universal motors rated more than 250 volts. These requirements do not cover floor finishing machines for household use, which are covered in the Standard for Vacuum Cleaners, Blower Cleaners, and Household Floor Finishing Machines, UL 1017/ CSA-C22.2 No. 243.

1.3 A machine that uses some other source of energy (such as gas or steam) in addition to electrical energy will be investigated under these requirements and under such additional requirements as applicable to the machine under consideration.

2 General

2.1 Terminology

2.1.1 In the following text, a requirement that applies to one type of equipment (polisher, scrubber, or the like) is identified by a specific reference in that requirement to the type of equipment involved. In the absence of such specific reference, or if the term product or machine is used, it is understood that the requirement applies to all types of equipment covered by the standard.

2.2 Components

2.2.1 Except as indicated in 2.2.2, a component of a product covered by this standard shall comply with the requirements for that component. See Appendix A for a list of standards covering components generally used in the products covered by this standard.

2.2.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

- a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this standard, or
- b) Is superseded by a requirement in this standard.

2.2.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its rating established for the intended conditions of use.

2.2.4 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

2.3 Units of measurement

2.3.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

2.3.2 Unless indicated otherwise, all voltage and current values mentioned in this standard are root mean square (rms).

2.4 Undated references

2.4.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

3 Glossary

3.1 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

3.2 COMMERCIAL USE PRODUCT – A product not intended for use only in the home.

3.3 HAND-GUIDED PRODUCT – A portable product which during intended use is contacted by the hand of the user for purposes of electrical or physical control, but not for complete support.

3.4 HAND-SUPPORTED PRODUCT – A portable product that is completely supported by the user during the performance of its intended function. The hand of the user may also be used to exercise electrical or physical control of the operation of the product.

3.5 LINE-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT – A circuit involving a potential of not more than 600 volts and having circuit characteristics in excess of those of a low-voltage circuit.

3.6 LOW-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT – A circuit involving a peak open-circuit potential of not more than 42.4 volts supplied by a primary battery, by a Class 2 transformer, or by a combination of a transformer and a fixed impedance that, as a unit, complies with all performance requirements for a Class 2 transformer. A circuit derived from a line-voltage circuit by connecting a resistance in series with the supply circuit as a means of limiting the voltage and current is not considered to be a low-voltage circuit.

ALL APPLIANCES

CONSTRUCTION

4 Frame and Enclosure

4.1 A product shall be formed and assembled so that it will have the strength and rigidity needed to resist the abuses to which it is likely to be subjected, without increasing the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons due to total or partial collapse with resulting reduction of spacings, loosening, or displacement of parts, or other serious defects.

4.2 A product shall be provided with an enclosure to house each part that may present a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons under any condition of use.

4.3 The minimum thickness of cast metal shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Minimum thicknesses of cast metal

Metal	Minimum thickness			
	At reinforced surfaces, ^a		At unreinforced flat surfaces,	
	inch	mm	inch	mm
Die-cast metal	3/64	1.2	5/64	2.0
Cast malleable iron	1/16	1.6	3/32	2.4
Other cast metal	3/32	2.4	1/8	3.2
^a Includes surfaces that are curved, ribbed, and the like, or are otherwise of a shape or size to provide the mechanical strength required for the application.				

4.4 An enclosure of sheet metal is judged with respect to its size, shape, and thickness, considering the intended use of the complete product.

4.5 Among the factors taken into consideration when judging a nonmetallic enclosure or an enclosure of magnesium are:

- a) Mechanical strength,
- b) Resistance to impact,
- c) Moisture-absorptive properties,
- d) Combustibility, and
- e) Resistance to distortion at temperatures to which the material may be subjected under conditions of intended or unintended use.

4.6 The enclosure of a product for use in wet locations shall be such that water will not come into contact with uninsulated live parts when the product is subjected to a splash test or other test to simulate conditions that may occur during actual use.

4.7 The door or cover of an enclosure shall be hinged or otherwise attached in an equivalent manner if:

- a) It gives access to any overload protective device that may require replacement or
- b) It is necessary to open the cover in connection with the operation of the protective device.

4.8 Means shall be provided for holding the door or cover over a fuseholder in a closed position, and the door or cover shall be tight fitting.

4.9 An edge, projection, or corner of an enclosure, opening, frame, guard, knob, handle, or the like, of a product shall not be sharp so as to cause a cut type injury when contacted during intended use or user maintenance.

5 Accessibility of Uninsulated Live Parts, Film-Coated Wire, and Moving Parts

5.1 To reduce the likelihood of unintentional contact that may involve a risk of electric shock from an uninsulated live part or film-coated wire or injury to persons from a moving part, an opening in an enclosure shall comply with either (a) or (b).

- a) For an opening that has a minor dimension, as defined in 5.5, less than 1 inch (25.4 mm), such a part or wire shall not be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 5.1.
- b) For an opening that has a minor dimension of 1 inch or more, such a part or wire shall be spaced from the opening as specified in Table 5.1.

Exception No. 1: A motor other than one used in either a hand-guided product or a hand-supported portion of a product need not comply with these requirements if the motor complies with the accessibility requirements in 5.2.

Exception No. 2: If a moving part as specified in these requirements is exposed for its intended function, the moving part need not be enclosed or guarded to reduce the likelihood of unintentional contact that may involve a risk of injury to persons.

5.2 With respect to a part or wire as specified in 5.1, in an integral enclosure of a motor as specified in Exception No. 1 to 5.1:

- a) An opening that has a minor dimension, as defined in 5.5, less than 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) is acceptable if:
 - 1) A moving part cannot be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 5.2;
 - 2) Film-coated wire cannot be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 5.3;
 - 3) In a directly accessible motor, as defined in 5.6, an uninsulated live part cannot be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 5.4; and
 - 4) In an indirectly accessible motor, as defined in 5.6, an uninsulated live part cannot be contacted by the probe illustrated in Figure 5.2.
- b) An opening that has a minor dimension of 3/4 inch or more is acceptable if a part or wire is spaced from the opening as specified in Table 5.1.

5.3 The probes specified in 5.1 and 5.2 and illustrated in Figures 5.1 – 5.4 shall be applied to any depth that the opening will permit; and shall be rotated or angled before, during, and after insertion through the opening to any position that is necessary to examine the enclosure. The probes illustrated in Figures 5.1 and 5.4 shall be applied in any possible configuration; and, if necessary, the configuration shall be changed after insertion through the opening.

Table 5.1
Minimum distance from an opening to a part that may involve a risk of electric shock or injury to persons

Minor dimensions of opening, ^a		Minimum distance from opening to part,	
inches	mm ^b	inches	mm ^b
3/4 ^c	19.1	4-1/2	114
1 ^c	25.4	6-1/2	165
1-1/4	31.8	7-1/2	191
1-1/2	38.1	12-1/2	318
1-7/8	47.6	15-1/2	394
2-1/8	54.0	17-1/2	445
See footnote d		30	762

^a The minor dimension of an opening is the diameter of the largest cylindrical probe having a hemispherical tip that can be inserted through the opening.

^b Interpolation is to be used to determine a value between values specified in the table.

^c Any dimension less than 1 inch applies to a motor only.

^d More than 2-1/8 inches, but not more than 6 inches (152.4 mm).

5.4 The probes specified in 5.3 shall be used as measuring instruments to judge the accessibility provided by an opening, and not as instruments to judge the strength of a material. The probes shall be applied with the minimum force necessary to determine accessibility.

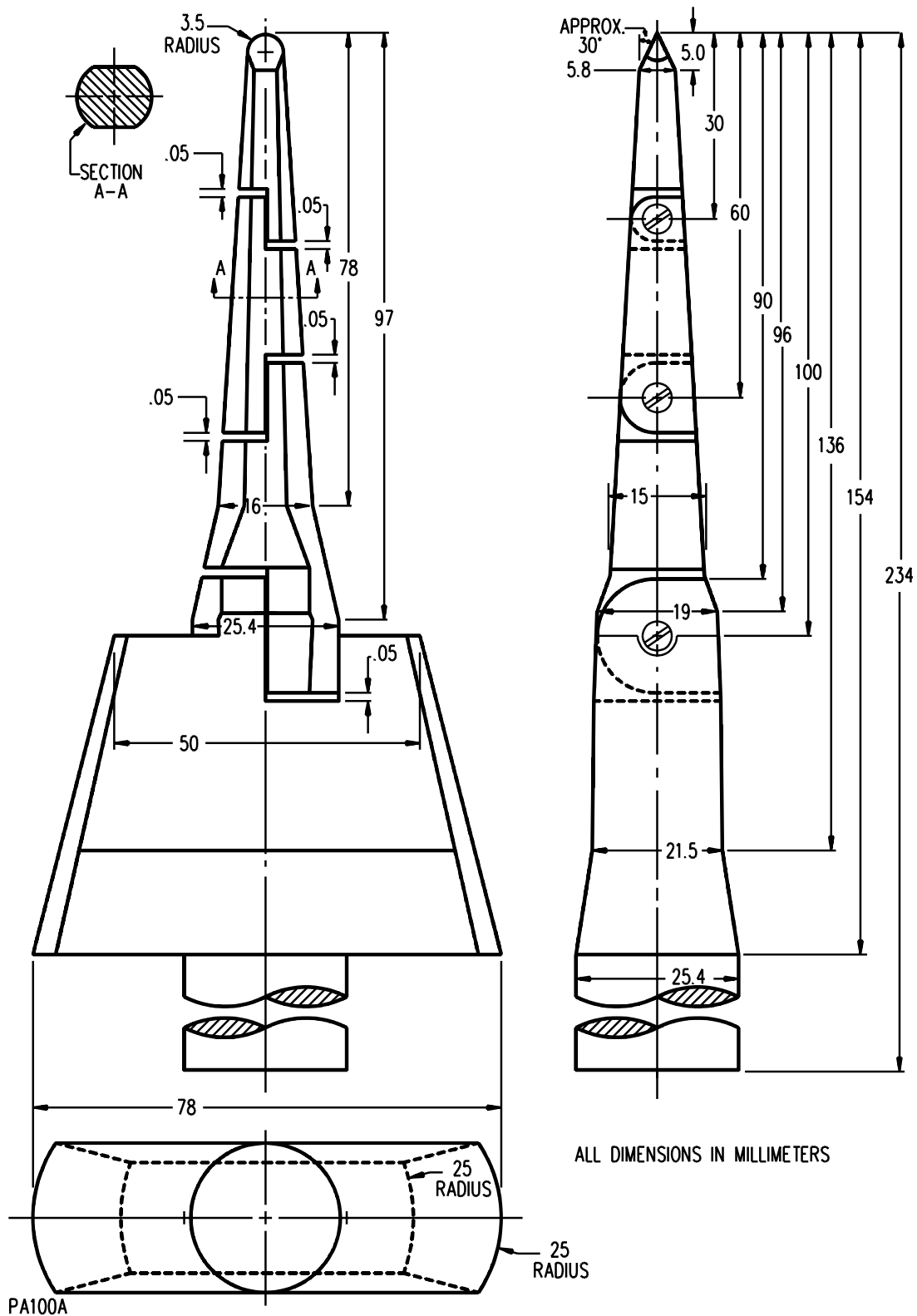
5.5 With reference to the requirements specified in 5.1 and 5.2, the minor dimension of an opening is the diameter of the largest cylindrical probe having a hemispherical tip that can be inserted through the opening.

5.6 With reference to the requirement specified in 5.2, an indirectly accessible motor is a motor that is accessible only by opening or removing a part of the outer enclosure, such as a guard or panel, which can be opened or removed without the use of tools, or is located at such a height or is otherwise guarded or enclosed so that it is unlikely to be contacted. A directly accessible motor is a motor that can be contacted without opening or removing any part or is located so as to be accessible to contact.

5.7 During the examination of a product to determine whether it complies with the requirements specified in 5.1 or 5.2, a part of the enclosure that may be opened or removed by the user without the use of tools (to attach an accessory, to make an operating adjustment, or for other reasons) is to be opened or removed.

Exception: A part of the enclosure that may be opened or removed by the user without the use of tools to provide access to moving parts (but not live parts) for normal user maintenance need not be opened or removed if the enclosure part is marked as specified in 38.11 and the instruction manual includes the statement specified in 39.3.

Figure 5.1
Articulate probe with web stop



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Figure 5.2
Probe for moving parts and uninsulated live parts

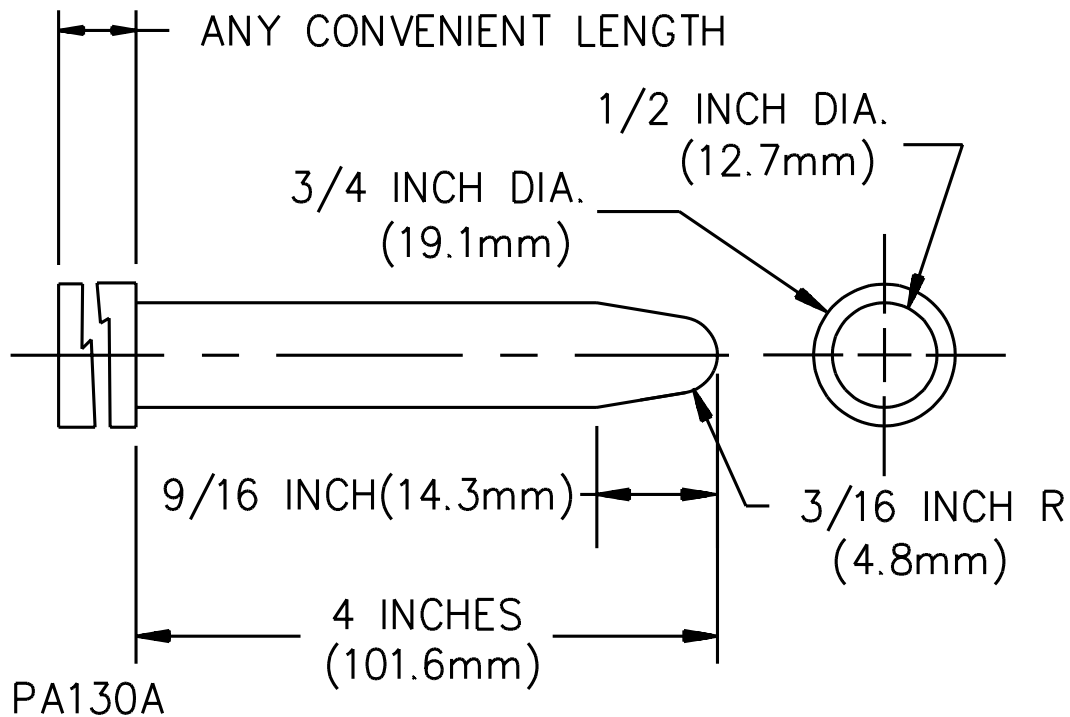
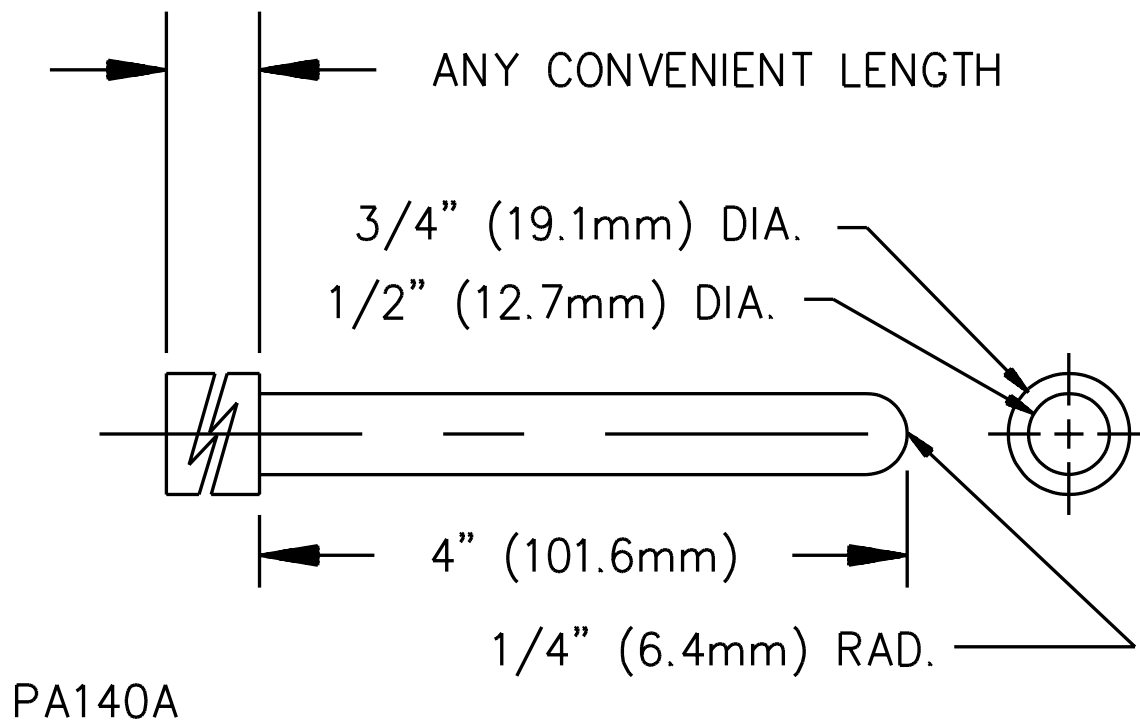


Figure 5.3
Probe for film-coated wire

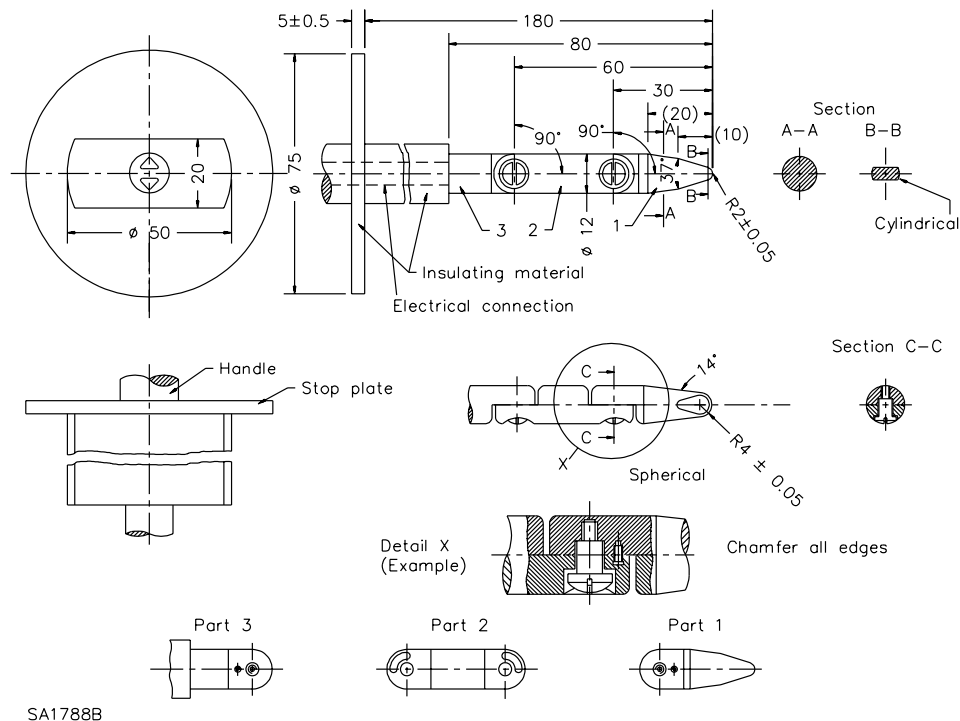


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Figure 5.4
IEC articulate probe



5.8 With reference to the requirements specified in 5.1 and 5.2, insulated brush caps are not required to be additionally enclosed.

6 Mechanical Assembly

6.1 The assembly of a product that involves a motor or other vibrating unit shall be such that the product will not be affected adversely by the vibration of intended operation. Brush caps shall be tightly threaded or otherwise constructed so that they will not loosen.

6.2 A switch (other than a through-cord switch), a lampholder, a receptacle, a motor-attachment plug, or similar component shall be mounted securely and shall be restricted from turning.

Exception No. 1: The requirement that a switch be restricted from turning can be waived if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The switch is of the plunger or other type that does not tend to rotate when operated (a toggle switch is considered to be subject to forces that tend to turn the switch during intended operation of the switch).*
- b) The means of mounting the switch is such that the operation of the switch is unlikely to result in the switch becoming loosened.*
- c) The spacings are not reduced below the minimum values specified in Table 20.1 if the switch does rotate.*

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d) *Intended operation of the switch is by mechanical means rather than by direct contact by persons.*

Exception No. 2: A lampholder of the type in which the lamp cannot be replaced (such as a neon pilot or indicator light in which the lamp is sealed in by a nonremovable jewel) need not be restricted from turning if the rotation cannot reduce spacings below the minimum values specified in Table 20.1.

6.3 The means by which the turning specified in 6.2 is restricted is to include more than friction between surfaces. For example, a lock washer, properly applied, is acceptable as a means to restrict turning of a device having a single-hole mounting means.

6.4 A brush holder assembly shall be constructed so that when a brush is worn out – no longer able to perform its function– the brush, spring, and other parts of the assembly shall be retained to the degree that:

- a) An accessible dead metal part does not become energized and
- b) A live part does not become accessible.

7 Resistance to Corrosion

7.1 Iron and steel parts shall be made resistant to corrosion by painting, galvanizing, plating, or other equivalent means if the malfunction or breakdown of such unprotected parts would be likely to result in a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.

Exception: In certain instances in which the oxidation of iron or steel due to the exposure of the metal to air and moisture is not likely to be appreciable – thickness of metal and temperature also being factors– surfaces of sheet steel and cast iron parts within an enclosure may not be required to be made resistant to corrosion. The requirement does not apply to bearings, laminations, or minor parts of iron or steel, such as washers, screws, and the like.

7.2 A container for liquid shall be made resistant to the possible corrosive effect of the liquid intended to be used in the container.

8 Supply Connections

8.1 A product shall be provided with either a detachable or a nondetachable power supply cord not less than 15 feet (4.57 m) long, including fittings.

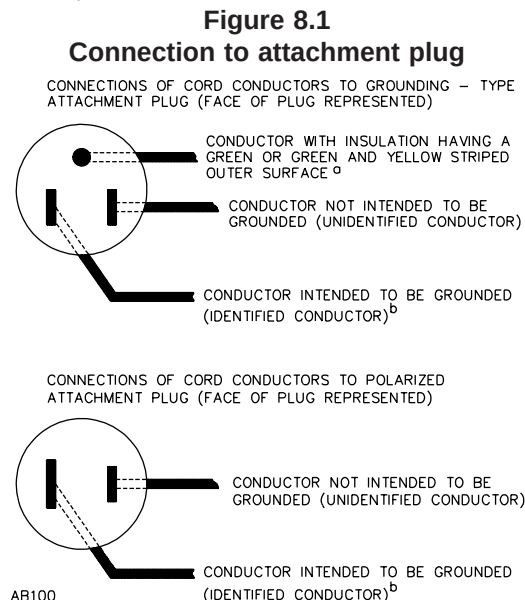
Exception: A product that complies with 8.6 need not comply with this requirement.

8.2 The power supply cord shall be rated for use at a voltage not less than the rated voltage of the product and shall have an ampacity not less than the current rating of the product.

8.3 The voltage rating of the attachment plug shall correspond to the voltage rating of the product and the ampacity of the attachment plug shall be not less than the current rating of the product. If the product may be field adapted for use with two or more different supply voltages, the attachment plug on the power supply cord provided with the product shall be rated for the supply voltage selected at the factory.

8.4 The attachment plug shall be of a three-wire grounding type. The attachment plug connections shall comply with the three wire plug in Figure 8.1.

Exception: A double insulated product shall be provided with a power-supply cord that does not include a grounding conductor, and has a two-blade polarized attachment plug as shown in the two wire plug in Figure 8.1. See Supply Connections, Section 44. Also see 39.5.



^a In the above illustration, the blade to which the green conductor is connected may have a U-shaped or a circular cross section.

^b Signifies a conductor identified in accordance with Table 8.1.

Table 8.1
Polarity identification of flexible cords

Method of identification	Acceptable combinations	
	Wire intended to be grounded ^a	All other wires
Color of braids on individual conductors	Solid white or gray – without tracer	Solid color other than white or gray – without tracer
Color of braids on individual conductors	Color other than white or gray, with tracer in braid	Solid color other than white or gray – without tracer
Color of insulation on individual conductors	Solid white or gray ^b	Solid color other than white or gray
Color of insulation on individual conductors	Light blue ^c	Solid color other than light blue, white, or gray
Other means	Tin or other white metal on all strands of the conductor	No tin or other white metal on the strands of the conductor
^a A wire finished to show a green color with or without one or more yellow stripes or tracers is to be used as an equipment grounding conductor. ^b Only for cords having no braid on any individual conductor. ^c For jacketed cord.		

8.5 A product intended for use with a detachable power supply cord shall not be provided with terminal pins that will accommodate a standard flatiron or appliance plug.

8.6 A product may be provided with not more than 18 inches (457 mm) of nondetachable power supply cord if:

- a) It is likely that the product will be connected by means of an extension cord during operation and the manufacturer recommends the use of a suitably rated extension cord; or
- b) The manufacturer provides with the product a suitably rated extension cord that is not less than 15 feet (4.57 m) long, including fittings.

8.7 A three- to two-wire, grounding-type adapter shall not be provided with a product.

8.8 For rug shampooers, the cord shall be Type SJ, SJO, SJT, or SJTO; for all other products, the cord shall be Type S, SO, ST, or STO; or the cord shall be of a type at least equally as serviceable for the intended use.

8.9 If a product incorporates a disconnecting means (such as a cord connector in the cord between the handle and the motor), the construction shall be such that no live part will be exposed when used as intended. The probe illustrated in Figure 5.1 shall be used to determine if live parts are accessible.

9 Strain Relief

9.1 Strain relief shall be provided so that mechanical stress on a flexible cord is not transmitted to terminals, splices, or internal wiring. The strain relief shall comply with the requirements of the Strain Relief Test, Section 29.

9.2 A clamp (metal or otherwise) is not acceptable for use on Type SVT cord. However, if the cord is protected by auxiliary varnished-cloth tubing or the equivalent under the clamp, the construction may be acceptable. For heavier types of thermoplastic-insulated cord, clamps may be used. In such cases, the auxiliary insulation is not required unless it is determined that the construction of the clamp is damaging to the cord insulation.

9.3 Means shall be provided so that the flexible cord is not pushed into the product through the cord-entry hole when such displacement:

- a) Subjects the cord to damage or to exposure to a temperature higher than that for which the cord is rated or
- b) Reduces spacings (such as to a metal strain-relief clamp) below the minimum values specified in Table 20.1.

See the Push-Back Relief Test, Section 30.

9.4 If a knot in a flexible cord serves as strain relief, the surface contacting the knot shall be free from projections, sharp edges, burrs, fins, and the like, that may cause abrasion of the insulation on the conductors.