

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

## **Maskinsäkerhet – Elektriskt avkänrande skyddsanordningar – Del 2: Särskilda fordringar på utrustning med aktiv optoelektronik (AOPD)**

*Safety of machinery –*

*Electro-sensitive protective equipment –*

*Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61496-2:2013. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61496-2:2013.

### **Nationellt förord**

Europastandarden EN 61496-2:2013

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 61496-2, Third edition, 2013 - Safety of machinery - Electro-sensitive protective equipment - Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Standarden ska användas tillsammans med SS-EN 61496-1, utgåva 3, 2014.

---

ICS 13.110.00; 29.260.99

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard, som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.

Postadress: SEK, Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA

Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00. Telefax: 08 - 444 14 30

E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

---

## *Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten*

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a säkerhet, prestanda, dokumentation, utförande och skötsel av elprodukter, elanläggningar och metoder. Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetskraven tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

## *SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringssarbetet inom elområdet*

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

## *Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt*

Utdriften av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringssarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringssverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

## *Var med och påverka!*

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtidens standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

## **SEK Svensk Elstandard**

Box 1284  
164 29 Kista  
Tel 08-444 14 00  
[www.elstandard.se](http://www.elstandard.se)

English version

**Safety of machinery -  
Electro-sensitive protective equipment -  
Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment  
using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)**  
(IEC 61496-2:2013)

Sécurité des machines -  
Equipements de protection électro-sensibles -  
Partie 2: Exigences particulières à un  
équipement utilisant des appareils protecteurs  
optoélectroniques actifs (AOPD)  
(CEI 61496-2:2013)

Sicherheit von Maschinen -  
Berührungslos wirkende Schutzeinrichtungen -  
Teil 2: Besondere Anforderungen an  
Einrichtungen, welche nach dem aktiven opto-  
elektronischen Prinzip arbeiten  
(IEC 61496-2:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2013-07-12. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

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 CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

**CENELEC**

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

The text of document 44/651/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 61496-2, prepared by IEC/TC 44 "Safety of machinery - Electrotechnical aspects" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61496-2:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at (dop) 2014-06-13 national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with (dow) 2016-07-12 the document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes CLC/TS 61496-2:2006.

EN 61496-2:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CLC/TS 61496-2:2006:

- requirements have been corrected and made easier to understand;
- test procedures have been revised to make them easier to perform and to improve repeatability;
- guidance is provided for the evaluation and verification of AOPDs using design techniques for which the test procedures of this part are not sufficient.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with EN 61496-1:2013.

This part supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in EN 61496-1.

Where a particular clause or subclause of Part 1 is not mentioned in this Part 2, that clause or subclause applies as far as is reasonable. Where this part states "addition", "modification" or "replacement", the relevant text of Part 1 is adapted accordingly.

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.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61496-2:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

**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 60825-1	2007	Safety of laser products - Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements	EN 60825-1	2007
IEC 61496-1	2012	Safety of machinery - Electro-sensitive protective equipment Part 1: General requirements and tests	EN 61496-1	2013
IEC 62471	-	Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	EN 62471	-
ISO 13855	-	Safety of machinery - Positioning of protective equipment with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body	EN ISO 13855	-
-	-	High-visibility warning clothing for professional use - Test methods and requirements	EN 471	2003

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions .....	8
4 Functional, design and environmental requirements .....	9
4.1 Functional requirements .....	9
4.2 Design requirements .....	11
4.3 Environmental requirements .....	14
5 Testing .....	14
5.1 General .....	14
5.2 Functional tests .....	17
5.4 Environmental tests.....	34
6 Marking for identification and safe use.....	42
6.1 General .....	42
7 Accompanying documents .....	42
Annex A (normative) Optional functions of the ESPE .....	44
Annex B (normative) Catalogue of single faults affecting the electrical equipment of the ESPE, to be applied as specified in 5.3.....	48
Annex AA (informative) Type 2 AOPD periodic test configurations .....	49
Bibliography.....	51
Index .....	52
 Figure 1 – Limit area for the protection against the risk of beam bypass .....	12
Figure 2 – Limit of vertical and horizontal misalignment .....	13
Figure 3 – Test piece at 45° .....	18
Figure 4 – Test piece at 90° .....	19
Figure 5 – Verifying sensing function by moving the test piece (TP) through the detection zone near the emitter, near the receiver/retro-reflector target and at the midpoint.....	19
Figure 6 – Limit values for the effective aperture angle (EAA).....	21
Figure 7 – Determination of the minimum detection capability .....	22
Figure 8 – Measuring method for EAA (direction) .....	23
Figure 9 – Prism test to measure EAA of each beam .....	25
Figure 10 – EAA test using prism .....	26
Figure 11 – Design calculations for a wedge prism .....	27
Figure 12 – Example of optical subsystem: Emitter on left – Receiver on right .....	27
Figure 13 – Example of SMD LED Model .....	28
Figure 14 – Example of intensity distribution of emitting element .....	28
Figure 15 – Example of emitter model with beams internally blocked by aperture stop .....	28
Figure 16 – Example of receiving unit with off axis beam portion reflected internally on mechanical elements .....	29
Figure 17 – Example of test piece inside model of optical subsystem with passing radiation on the receiver .....	30

Figure 18 – Example of emitting unit adjusted at the limit.....	31
Figure 19 – Extraneous reflection test with mirror outside of limit area.....	32
Figure 20 – AOPD misalignment test .....	33
Figure 21 – Light interference test – Direct method .....	35
Figure 22 – Light interference test – Test set-up with incandescent light source .....	36
Figure 23 – Light interference test – Test set-up with fluorescent light source.....	37
Figure 24 – Light interference test – Test set-up with flashing beacon light source .....	38
Figure 25 – Light interference test – Test set-up with stroboscopic light source .....	39
Figure AA.1 – Single beam sensing device .....	49
Figure AA.2 – Series connection of single beam sensing devices .....	49
Figure AA.3 – Assembly of multiple beams tested individually.....	49
Figure AA.4 – Example of type 2 AOPD with internal test.....	50
 Table 1 – Correspondences of requirements/testing and AOPD designs .....	15
Table 2 – Maximum permissible angle of misalignment (in degrees) for a type 2 ESPE depending on the dimensions of the light curtain.....	32
Table 3 – Maximum permissible angle of misalignment (in degrees) for a type 4 ESPE depending on the dimensions of the light curtain.....	32

## INTRODUCTION

Electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) is applied to machinery that presents 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 particular requirements for the design, construction and testing of electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) for the safeguarding of machinery, employing active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs) for the sensing function.

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; in this context, attention is drawn to the relevant guidance established internationally, for example, ISO 12100.

Due to the complexity of the technology of 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 expertise is recommended.

## **SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRO-SENSITIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT –**

### **Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)**

#### **1 Scope**

This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the following:

This part of IEC 61496 specifies requirements for the design, construction and testing of electro-sensitive protective equipment (ESPE) designed specifically to detect persons as part of a safety-related system, employing active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs) for the sensing function. Special attention is directed to features which ensure that an appropriate safety-related performance is achieved. An ESPE may include optional safety-related functions, the requirements for which are given in Annex A of IEC 61946-1:2012 and of this part.

This part of IEC 61496 does not specify the dimensions or configurations of the detection zone and its disposition in relation to hazardous parts for 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.

Excluded from this part are AOPDs employing radiation at wavelengths outside the range 400 nm to 1500 nm.

This part of IEC 61496 may be relevant to applications other than those for the protection of persons, for example, the protection of machinery or products from mechanical damage. In those applications, additional requirements may be necessary, for example, when the materials that are to be recognized by the sensing function have different properties from those of persons.

This part does of IEC 61496 not deal with EMC emission requirements.

#### **2 Normative references**

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

*Additional references:*

IEC 60825-1:2007, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

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

IEC 62471, *Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems*

ISO 13855, *Safety of machinery – Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body*

EN 471:2003, *High-visibility warning clothing for professional use – Test methods and requirements*.