# **Risk assessment and analysis for sliding gates**

Rev 3.00 01/09/2007

In conformity with the Machinery Directive 98/37/EC and applicable parts of the EN standards 13241-1; EN 12453; EN 12445; EN 12635

Note: to compile the risk analysis check the boxes corresponding to the solutions adopted.

### Analysis of gate structure to be moved

Check that the gate structure is suitable for automation

By verifying documentation of the gate manufacturer

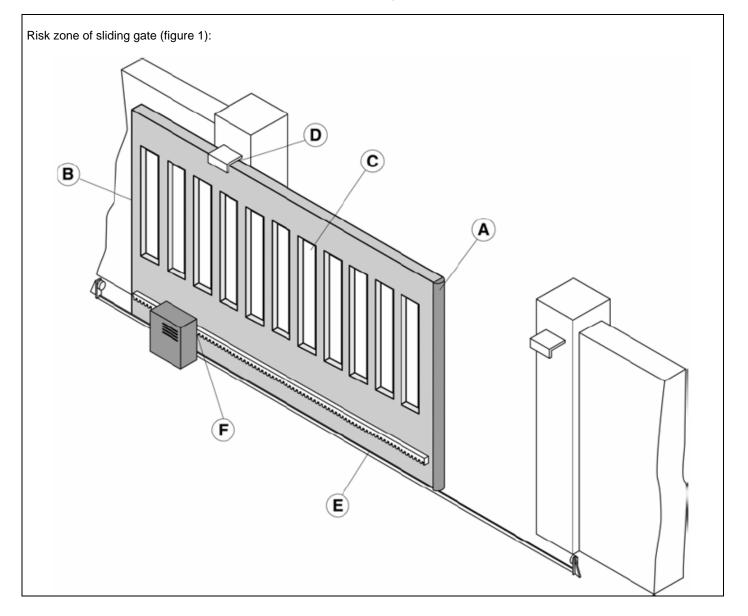
or

By means of structural tests and/or calculations and consequent assumption of responsibility by the installer. (Reference to standards for "mechanical aspects": EN 12604 and EN 12605. For "climatic" aspects, if applicable: EN 12424; EN 12425; EN 12426; EN 12427; EN 12428; EN 12444; EN 12489)

Also check feasibility of correct fixture of mechanical transmission parts and anchoring of the automation.

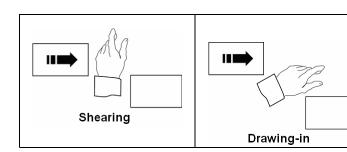
### **Risk assessment**

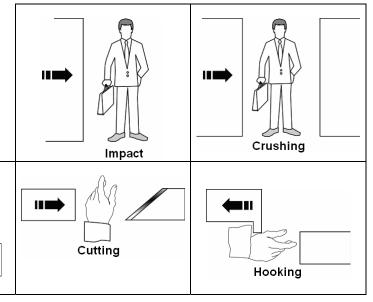
To ensure correct assessment of risks, and therefore consequent operations to obtain an automation to standards, a number of aspects must be taken into account, such as the identification of danger zones and the type of intended use.



# In accordance with the Machinery Directive the following meanings are used:

- "Danger zones", any zone within and/or in the vicinity of a machine in which the presence of an exposed person constitutes a risk to the safety and health of this person.
- "Exposed person", any person fully or partially positioned in a danger zone





## Minimum protection level of main edge

Type of activation	Intended Use		
commands	Informed users (private area)	Informed users (public area)	Uninformed users
Hold-to-run controls	Pushbutton control	Key-operated pushbutton control	Not permitted!
Jog control with door in view	<ul> <li>Force limitation, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>
Jog control with door not in view	<ul> <li>Force limitation, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>
Automatic control (e.g. timed closing command)	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Force limitation and photocells, or</li> <li>Presence detectors</li> </ul>

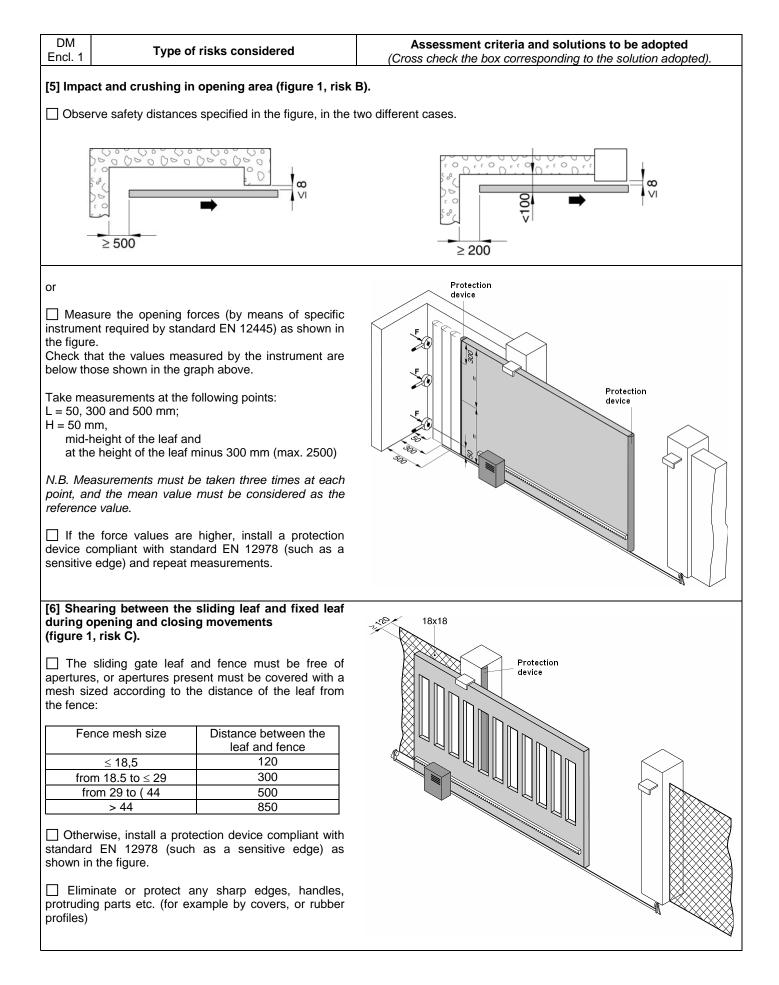
### Risk analysis and choice of solutions

## In conformity with the Machinery Directive 98/37/EC and applicable parts of the EN standards 13241-1; EN 12453; EN 12445; EN 12635

The risks listed below are sorted on the basis of the installation phase sequence. These risks are those commonly present on systems for power-operated doors/gates; therefore possible other risks and the relevancy of those specified must be considered according to the specific situation in hand. The solutions to be adopted are those specified in the above-mentioned standards; in the case of risks not dealt with in these documents, the principles of safety integration must be applied as envisaged in the Machinery Directive (appendix 1 - 1.1.2).

DM Encl. 1	Type of risks	Assessment criteria and solutions to be adopted (Check the box corresponding to the solution adopted).
	Structural and wear-related mechanical risks	
1.3.1 1.3.2	[1] Loss of stability and falling of parts.	<ul> <li>Check stability of the structure present (columns, hinges, and leafs) in relation to the force generated by the motor.</li> <li>Fix the motor in a stable position using adequate materials.</li> <li>If available, check the contents of the CE declaration of conformity supplied with the manual door/gate.</li> <li>If necessary, make structural calculations and attach in the Technical Documentation.</li> <li>Ensure that leaf stroke is limited (on opening or closing) by means of mechanical stops of adequate capacity.</li> <li>Ensure that the leafs cannot, under any circumstances, become detached from the sliding guides and fall.</li> </ul>
1.5.15	[2] Tripping.	Check that any edges over 5 mm present are visible, highlighted or contoured.

DM Encl. 1	Type of risks	Assessment criteria and solutions to be adopted (Cross check the box corresponding to the solution adopted).
1.3.7 1.3.8 1.4	standard EN 12453), the danger points listed belo CAUTION- If protection devices are installe contact between the moving leaf and persons (su	(see references in figure 1). y with hold-to-run controls (and complies with the requirements of
	operating forces is not necessary.	
(figure 1 ☐ Meas instrume the figure Check th below the Take me L = 50, 3 H = 50 m mid-h at the <i>N.B. Mea</i>	at the values measured by the instrument are ose specified in the graph. asurements at the following points: 00 and 500 mm; im, neight of the leaf and e height of the leaf and e height of the leaf minus 300 mm (max. 2500) asurements must be taken three times at each id the mean value must be considered as the	Protection device
dynamic, to the dif <i>N.B. Witi</i> 50, 300 a	ph provides the maximum values of the static and residual operating forces in relation ferent positions of the leaf. In reference to the measurement points with $L =$ and 500 mm, the maximum admissible value of force is 400 N.	Force 1400 N L>500 mm Dynamic force IMPACT
device co sensitive <i>N.B. The</i> <i>example</i>	force values are higher, install a protection ompliant with standard EN 12978 (such as a edge) and repeat measurements. reduction in dynamic force is obtainable, for by reducing the speed of the leaf by using a edge with a high level of flexible deformation.	400 N L= 50÷500 mm 150 N 25 N
		0.75s 5s Time
(figure 1	ct on main closing edge , risk A).	
and pers	duce the risk of impact between the sliding leaf cons (or vehicles), a pair of photocells can be (preferably on external side) as shown in the commended height 500 mm).	Protection device
presence photocell shown in	e cases of high impact risk (for example in the e of unattended children), a second pair of s should be installed (on the internal side) as the figure (recommended height 500 mm). e test sample for presence detection is a	Sample for presence detection
parallele	biped (700 x 300 x 200 mm) with 3 faces with a lective surface and 3 faces with dark and	Sample for presence detection



DM Encl. 1	Type of risks	Assessment criteria and solutions to be adopted (Cross check the box corresponding to the solution adopted).	
1.3.7 1.3.8 1.4	Mechanical risks due to leaf movement		
1.4	[7] Drawing-in of hands at point	Ensure a clearance of (8 mm.	
	(figure 1, risk D).	or	
	[8] Drawing-in of feet on lower edge (figure 1, risk E).	<ul> <li>apply protections that prevent insertion of fingers (such as a rubber profile).</li> <li>The clearance between the leaf and floor must avoid the risk of drawing-in of feet.</li> </ul>	
	[9] Drawing-in of hands on drive unit (figure 1, risk F).	Ensure adequate protection of the drawing-in point between the pinion and rack during leaf movement.	
	Electrical and electromagnetic compatibility risks;	4	
1.5.1[10] Direct and ind1.5.2contact.Dispersion of elect		☐ Use CE marked components and materials in accordance with the Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC).	
	Dispersion of electricity	☐ Make electrical connections, mains connections, earthing connections and relative inspections in observance of current standards and as specified in the drive unit installation manual.	
1.5.10 1.5.11	[11] Electromagnetic compatibility risks;	Use CE marked components in accordance with the EMC Directive (89/336/EEC). Perform installation as specified in the drive unit installation manual	
	Safety and reliability of drive unit and control and safety devices		
1.2	[12] Safety conditions in the event of faults or	Use drive units compliant with the standard EN 12453 and safety devices compliant with standard EN 12978.	
1.5.3	power failure. [13] Power sources other than electrical.	☐ If using hydraulic drive units, these must comply with standard EN 982; or	
1.2.3 1.2.4	[14] Drive unit activation.	<ul> <li>If using pneumatic drive units, these must comply with standard EN 983.</li> <li>After a fault or power failure, check that the drive unit resumes safe operation without generating hazardous situations.</li> </ul>	
	[15] Power switch.	☐ Install a single pole switch for shutoff of the electrical power supply of the door/gate, in compliance with current standards. This switch should be positioned and protected against inadvertent or unauthorised activation.	
1.2.5	[16] Consistency of commands.	☐ Install controls (such as the key-operated selector switch) so that the user is not located in a danger zone, and ensure full understanding of the controls by the user (e.g. function selector).	
		Use CE marked radio controls in accordance with the Directive R&TTE (1999/5/EC) and compliant with the frequencies admitted by legislation in the country of use.	

DM Encl. 1	Type of risks	Assessment criteria and solutions to be adopted (Cross check the box corresponding to the solution adopted).	
1.5.14	[17] Risk of entrapment.	☐ Install a release device for the drive unit to enable manual opening and closing of the leaf with a maximum force of 225 N (for doors/gates in residential areas), or 390 N (for doors/gates in industrial or commercial areas). Provide the user with the means and instructions to perform the release operations, ensure that operation of the release device is simple and does not generate additional risks.	
1.2.4	[18] Emergency stop.	<ul> <li>If deemed necessary, install an emergency stop command in compliance with standard EN 418.</li> <li><i>N.B. Ensure that the emergency stop device does not generate additional risks, impairing functionality of the other safety devices present.</i></li> </ul>	
	Principles of safety integration		
	and information		
1.7.1	[19] Signalling means.	☐ Install a flashing light in a visible location to indicate leaf movement.	
		Traffic light systems may be installed to regulate vehicle transit.	
		Reflectors may also be fitted on the leaf.	
1.7.2	[20] Signs.	Apply all signs or warning notices deemed necessary to highlight possible residual risks not protected and to indicate any foreseeable improper use.	
1.7.3	[21] Marking.	Apply the label or dataplate with CE mark and specifying at least the information shown in the figure.	
		Automatic Gate	
		Manufacturer (name - address):	
		Gate type: Identification number:	
		Year of manufacture:	
1.7.4	[22] Operation instructions.	Supply the user with the operation instructions, safety warnings and the EC declaration of conformity (see facsimile in enclosure G and E).	
1.6.1	[23] Maintenance.	A maintenance schedule must be drawn up and implemented. Ensure correct operation of safety devices at least every six months.	
		Register operations performed in the Maintenance Register in compliance with standard EN 12635 (see facsimile in enclosure F).	
1.1.2	[24] Unprotected residual risks.	☐ Inform the user in writing (for example in the operation instructions) of the presence of any unprotected residual risks and foreseeable improper use.	