

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



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

**Sécurité des machines – Équipements de protection électrosensibles –
Partie 2: Exigences particulières pour un équipement utilisant des dispositifs
protecteurs optoélectroniques actifs (AOPD)**



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 13.110; 29.260.99

ISBN 978-2-8322-9447-5

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Functional, design and environmental requirements	9
5 Testing	14
6 Marking for identification and safe use.....	40
7 Accompanying documents	41
Annex A (normative) Optional functions of the ESPE	42
Annex AA (informative) Type 2 AOPD periodic test configurations	46
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°	18
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 – Example of optical subsystem	27
Figure 12 – Example of SMD LED Model	28
Figure 13 – Example of intensity distribution of emitting element	28
Figure 14 – Example of emitter model with beams internally blocked by aperture stop	29
Figure 15 – Example of receiving unit with off axis beam portion reflected internally on mechanical elements	29
Figure 16 – Example of test piece inside model of optical subsystem with passing radiation on the receiver	30
Figure 17 – Example of emitting unit adjusted at the limit.....	31
Figure 18 – Extraneous reflection test with mirror outside of limit area.....	32
Figure 19 – AOPD misalignment test	34
Figure 20 – Light interference test – Direct method	36
Figure 21 – Light interference test – Test set-up with incandescent light source	37
Figure 22 – Light interference test – Test set-up with fluorescent light source.....	38
Figure 23 – Light interference test – Test set-up with flashing beaconlight source	39
Figure AA.1 – Single beam sensing device	46
Figure AA.2 – Series connection of single beam sensing devices	46
Figure AA.3 – Assembly of multiple beams tested individually.....	46
Figure AA.4 – Example of type 2 AOPD with internal test.....	47

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 3 ESPE depending on the dimensions of the light curtain.....	33
Table 4 – Maximum permissible angle of misalignment (in degrees) for a type 4 ESPE depending on the dimensions of the light curtain.....	33

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SAFETY OF MACHINERY –
ELECTRO-SENSITIVE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT –****Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using
active opto-electronic protective devices (AOPDs)**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61496-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 44: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects, in collaboration with CENELEC technical committee 44X: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Requirements and test procedures in Part 2 that were found to be common to all ESPEs have been moved to Part 1. Test procedures that are dependent on the sensing technology remain in Part 2.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
44/875/FDIS	44/878/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

This standard has the status of a product family standard and can be used as a normative reference in a dedicated product standard for the safety of machinery.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61496-1:2020.

This part supplements or modifies the corresponding clauses in IEC 61496-1:2020.

Where a particular clause or subclause of IEC 61496-1:2020 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 IEC 61496-1:2020 is adapted accordingly.

Clauses and subclauses which are additional to those of Part 1 are numbered sequentially, following on the last available number in Part 1. Terminological entries (in Clause 3) which are additional to those in Part 1 are numbered starting from 3.201. Additional annexes are lettered from AA onwards.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61496 series, published under the general title *Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
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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 document 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 document 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 can include optional safety-related functions, the requirements for which are given in Annex A of IEC 61496-1:2020 and of this document.

This document 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 document are AOPDs employing radiation at wavelengths outside the range 400 nm to 1 500 nm.

This document can 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 can be necessary, for example, when the materials that are to be recognized by the sensing function have different properties from those of persons.

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

2 Normative references

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Addition:

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

IEC 61496-1:2020, *Safety of machinery – Electro-sensitive protective equipment – Part 1: General requirements and tests*¹

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*

ISO 20471, *High-visibility clothing – Test methods and requirements*

¹ To be published.

3 Terms and definitions

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

Addition:

3.201

active opto-electronic protective device

AOPD

device whose sensing function is performed by opto-electronic emitting and receiving elements detecting the interruption of optical radiations generated, within the device, by an opaque object present in the specified detection zone (or for a light beam device, on the axis of the light beam)

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

3.202

beam centre-line

optical path joining the optical centre of an emitting element to the optical centre of the corresponding receiving element that is intended to respond to light from that emitting element during normal operation

Note 1 to entry: The optical axis of a light beam is not always on the beam centre-line.

Note 2 to entry: Physical displacement of the beam centre-line may occur as a consequence of normal operation (for example, by the use of a motor-driven mirror).

Note 3 to entry: For an AOPD that operates on a retro-reflective technique, the optical path is defined by the retro-reflector target together with the emitting and receiving elements.

3.203

effective aperture angle

EAA

maximum angle of deviation from the optical alignment of the emitting element(s) and the receiving element(s) within which the AOPD continues in normal operation

3.204

light beam device

AOPD comprising one or more emitting element(s) and corresponding receiving element(s), where a detection zone is not specified by the supplier

3.205

light curtain

AOPD comprising an integrated assembly of one or more emitting element(s) and one or more receiving element(s) forming a detection zone with a detection capability specified by the supplier

Note 1 to entry: A light curtain with a large detection capability is sometimes referred to as a light grid.

3.206

test piece

opaque cylindrical element used to verify the detection capability of the AOPD

3.207

geometrically restricted optical design

GROD

AOPD using an optic design where

- the effective aperture angle (EAA) of each emitting and each receiving element does not exceed the values given in Figure 6 and
- the axes of the optical beams are parallel and

- side lobes are minimized and
- the spacing between beam centre-lines is uniform and
- the value of detection capability is based on the complete obscuration of at least one beam for any and all positions of the test piece within the detection zone (see Figure 7).

Replacement:

3.3

detection capability

dimension representing the diameter of the test piece which:

- for a light curtain, will actuate the sensing device when placed in the detection zone;
- for a single light beam device, will actuate the sensing device when placed in the beam centre-line;
- for a multiple light beam device, will actuate the sensing device when placed in any beam centre-line

Note 1 to entry: The term "detection capability" can also be used to mean the ability to detect a test piece of the specified diameter.

4 Functional, design and environmental requirements

This clause of Part 1 is applicable except as follows:

4.1 Functional requirements

4.1.2 Sensing function

Replacement:

4.1.2.1 General requirements

The sensing function shall be effective over the detection zone specified by the supplier. No adjustment of the detection zone, detection capability or blanking function shall be possible without the use of a key, keyword or tool.

The sensing device of a light curtain shall be actuated and the OSSD(s) shall go to and remain in the OFF-state when a test piece in accordance with 4.2.13 is present anywhere within the detection zone either static (at any angle) or moving (with the axis of the cylinder normal to the plane of the detection zone), at any speed between 0 m/s and 1,6 m/s.

The sensing device of a light beam device shall be actuated and the OSSD(s) shall go to and remain in the OFF-state when a test piece in accordance with 4.2.13 is present in the beam centre-line, at any point throughout the operating distance, with the axis of the cylinder normal to the axis of the beam.

Where the supplier states that an AOPD can be used to detect objects moving at speeds greater than those specified above, the above requirements shall be met at any speed up to and including the stated maximum speed(s).