
**Safety of machinery — Guards — General
requirements for the design and
construction of fixed and movable guards**

*Sécurité des machines — Protecteurs — Prescriptions générales pour
la conception et la construction des protecteurs fixes et mobiles*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 14120 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*.

Annexes A and B form a normative part of this International Standard. Annex C is for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies general principles for the design and construction of guards, both fixed and movable. It is intended for use by manufacturers, designers, standards makers and other interested parties.

As a Type-B2 standard, it is intended to provide assistance in the production of Type-C standards which cover detailed aspects for specific groups of machines, and to provide guidance in the absence of an appropriate Type-C standard.

In accordance with the requirements laid down in ISO/TR 12100-1:1992 and ISO/TR 12100-2:1992, the machine designer shall identify the hazards present at a machine, carry out a risk assessment and reduce risk by design before considering safeguarding techniques.

This International Standard has been prepared to be a harmonized standard in the sense of the Machinery Directive of the European Union and associated regulations of the European Free Trade association (EFTA). This International Standard is based on EN 953:1997, published by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).