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The defeating of an interlock device associated with a guard

The defeating of an interlock device associated with a guard is a matter of particular importance as according to the Machinery Directive the manufacturer must make it impossible to use reasonably foreseeable use and therefore also prevent the normal or foreseeable tampering of the safety devices by using solutions and solutions that are part of the good current protection technology.

The EN ISO 14119:2013 "Safety of machinery. Interlocking devices associated with guards. Principles for Design and Selection "provides indications to limit possible reasonably foreseeable tampering of said interlock devices.

MTM Consulting can track your company in defining the correct and sufficient solution in designing safety devices that comply with current regulations and guarantee the full functionality of the machine.

The neutralization of an interlock device can be seen as a reasonably foreseeable misuse and therefore as a lack of a manufacturer, since the 2006/42/EC Machinery Directive also requires that these types of incorrect uses be applied in the application of the principle of security integration.

The considerations regarding the ease of tampering with a device also involve employers as they are required to take the necessary measures to minimize the risks associated with the use of work equipment and to prevent the same equipment from being used used for operations and under conditions for which they are not suitable. This obligation becomes fundamental when you have pre-CE machineries or, in any case, dated, as it becomes essential that a timely and appropriate evaluation and analysis of the risk car be determined with the aim of determining whether the safety devices are still efficient and current; Legislative Decree 81/2008 obliges the Employer to take into account the evolution of the state of the art of protection systems and maintain its machines up to date.

EN ISO 14119: 2013 emphasizes that minimizing the interference between the interlock device and machine operation is the best incentive for failure to fail. This means that before focusing on how to build an unattainable interlocking device it is much more important to design the correct effect that the opening of that interlock has on the machine and therefore its operation, this is what it pleases and causes a defeating.

The design guidelines of EN ISO 14119: 2013 help manufacturers make safety devices that make the level of protection offered by the machine solely elusive through a slight tampering of such devices, tampering that must therefore go beyond the reasonably foreseeable misuse.

However, the indications contained in the standard include the incorporation into the design of a true machine security management path and the relative operability of the machine during its various stages of life (use, equipment, product change, start-up, maintenance, etc.) , then go to the latest technical guidance aimed at the correct choice, installation and protection of the device.

These indications are therefore useful not only to the manufacturer but also to the employer, who is therefore able to use efficient machinery at every stage of life and where only voluntary acting, which in itself may be disincentivated, can lead to real evasion of the safety device and therefore also to the possible accident or injury.