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**SAFETY OF MACHINERY - HUMAN PHYSICAL
PERFORMANCE - PART 1: TERMS AND
DEFINITIONS**

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English version

**Safety of machinery - Human physical performance - Part 1:
Terms and definitions**

Sécurité des machines - Performance physique humaine -
Partie 1: Termes et définitions

Sicherheit von Maschinen - Menschliche körperliche
Leistung - Teil 1: Begriffe

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 September 2001.

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

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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EN 1005-1:2001 (E)

Contents

	page
Foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
Annex ZA (informative) Relationship of this document with EC directives	12
Bibliography	13

Foreword

This document has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 "Ergonomics", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2002.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

EN 1005 consists of the following Parts, under the general title "Safety of machinery – Human physical performance":

- Part 1: Terms and definitions;
- Part 2¹⁾: Manual handling of machinery and component parts of machinery;
- Part 3: Recommended force limits for machinery operation;
- Part 4¹⁾: Evaluation of working postures and movements in relation to machinery;
- Part 5¹⁾: Risk assessment for repetitive handling at high frequency.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

¹⁾ This European Standard is under preparation by CEN/TC 122/WG 4 "Biomechanics".

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Introduction

Ergonomically designed work systems enhance safety, effectiveness and efficiency, improve human working and living conditions, and counteract adverse effects on human health and performance. Good ergonomic design therefore exerts a favourable influence on the work system, and on the reliability of the human being within it.

This European Standard is one of several ergonomic standards for the safety of machinery.

EN 614-1 describes the principles manufacturers should adopt in order to take account of ergonomic factors. This standard has been prepared to be a harmonised standard in the sense of the Machinery Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

This European Standard is a type B standard as stated in EN 1070. The provisions of this document may be supplemented or modified by a type C standard.

NOTE For machines which are covered by the scope of a type C standard and which have been designed and built according to the provisions of that standard, the provisions of that type C standard take precedence over the provisions of this type B standard.

This European Standard has five parts that are intended to cover the range of human physical performance variables relating to machinery design. The scope contained within each document defines the boundaries of their application. Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the standards concerning the different aspects of human performance. The relationship between standards proceed from those between the different aspects of human physical performance: body dimensions directly influence the shape of postures and movements as well as the available muscle strength, which further vary with postures and movements.

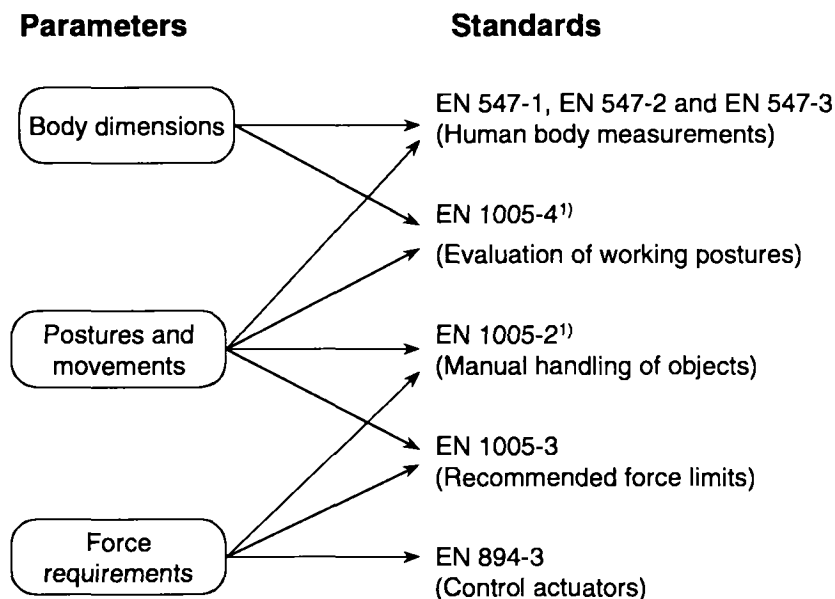


Figure 1 — Relation between physical performance parameters and standards

¹⁾ This European Standard is under preparation by CEN/TC 122/WG 4 "Biomechanics".

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