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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 3164:2013

# Earth-moving machinery - Laboratory evaluations of protective structures - Specifications for deflection-limiting volume (ISO 3164:2013)

## I.S. EN ISO 3164:2013

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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*This document replaces:*  
EN ISO 3164:2008

*This document is based on:*  
EN ISO 3164:2013  
EN ISO 3164:2008

*Published:*  
20 May, 2013  
17 September, 2008

This document was published  
under the authority of the NSAI  
and comes into effect on:  
20 May, 2013

**ICS number:**  
53.100

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I.S. EN ISO 3164:2013

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 3164**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2013

ICS 53.100

Supersedes EN ISO 3164:2008

English Version

**Earth-moving machinery - Laboratory evaluations of protective structures - Specifications for deflection-limiting volume (ISO 3164:2013)**

Engins de terrassement - Étude en laboratoire des structures de protection - Spécifications pour le volume limite de déformation (ISO 3164:2013)

Erdbaumaschinen - Prüfung von Schutzaufbauten - Verformungsgrenzbereich (ISO 3164:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 March 2013.

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 3164:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127 "Earth-moving machinery" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 151 "Construction equipment and building material machines - Safety" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 3164:2008.

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.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 3164:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3164:2013 without any modification.

## **Annex ZA** (informative)

### **Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC**

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide one means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

**WARNING:** Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

**I.S. EN ISO 3164:2013**  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**STANDARD**

**ISO**  
**3164**

Sixth edition  
2013-05-01

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Laboratory evaluations of protective  
structures — Specifications for  
deflection-limiting volume**

*Engins de terrassement — Étude en laboratoire des structures de  
protection — Spécifications pour le volume limite de déformation*



Reference number  
ISO 3164:2013(E)

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Published in Switzerland



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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 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3164 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety, ergonomics and general requirements*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 3164:1995), which has been technically revised.

# Earth-moving machinery — Laboratory evaluations of protective structures — Specifications for deflection-limiting volume

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the deflection limiting volume (DLV) to be used when performing laboratory evaluations of structures which provide protection to operators of earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3411:2007, *Earth-moving machinery — Physical dimensions of operators and minimum operator space envelope*

ISO 5353:1995, *Earth-moving machinery, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Seat index point*

ISO 6165, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Identification and terms and definitions*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **deflection-limiting volume**

##### **DLV**

approximation of a large seated operator as defined in ISO 3411

#### **3.1.1**

##### **orthogonal DLV**

*DLV* (3.1) that is an orthogonal approximation of an operator

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

#### **3.1.2**

##### **rounded DLV**

*orthogonal DLV* (3.1.1) with corners rounded to approximate the curvature of the operator (e.g. head, shoulders)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

#### **3.1.3**

##### **orthogonal top head plane**

270 mm by 330 mm rectangular horizontal surface used with the *rounded DLV* (3.1.2) to replicate the top horizontal surface of the *orthogonal DLV* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

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Note 2 to entry: This top head plane is to be used with the rounded DLV when testing a FOPS (falling-object protective structure).

## 3.2

**seat index point****SIP**

point on the central vertical plane of the seat as determined by ISO 5353

## 3.3

**locating axis****LA**

horizontal axis for positioning the *DLV* (3.1) with respect to the *SIP* (3.2)

## 4 DLV dimensions, use and accuracy

**4.1** The dimensions of the orthogonal DLV shall be as shown in [Figure 1](#) and the dimensions of the rounded DLV as shown in [Figure 2](#).

**4.2** The dimension from the SIP to the rear boundary of the DLV assumes that the seat has 150 mm fore-aft adjustment. The 210 mm dimension shall be reduced from 210 mm to 135 mm if the seat does not have any fore-aft adjustment. If the fore-aft seat adjustment is less than 150 mm, the 210 mm dimension shall be reduced by one half of the difference between 150 mm and the actual fore-aft seat adjustment.

**4.3** ROPS (roll-over protective structure) and TOPS (tip-over protective structure) testing shall use either the rounded or the orthogonal DLV. FOPS (falling-object protective structure) testing shall use the orthogonal DLV or the rounded DLV with an added orthogonal top head plane.

**4.4** During lateral loading for TOPS and ROPS testing, it is permissible for the upper portion of the DLV to be rotated laterally about the SIP up to 15° (see [Table 1](#)). During longitudinal loading for TOPS and ROPS testing, it is permissible for the upper portion of the DLV to be rotated forwards about the LA up to 15°. See the examples given in [Figure 4](#). The portion below the SIP of the DLV does not rotate. If there is interference with any machine component, rotation of the DLV shall be limited to the angle at which the interference occurs.

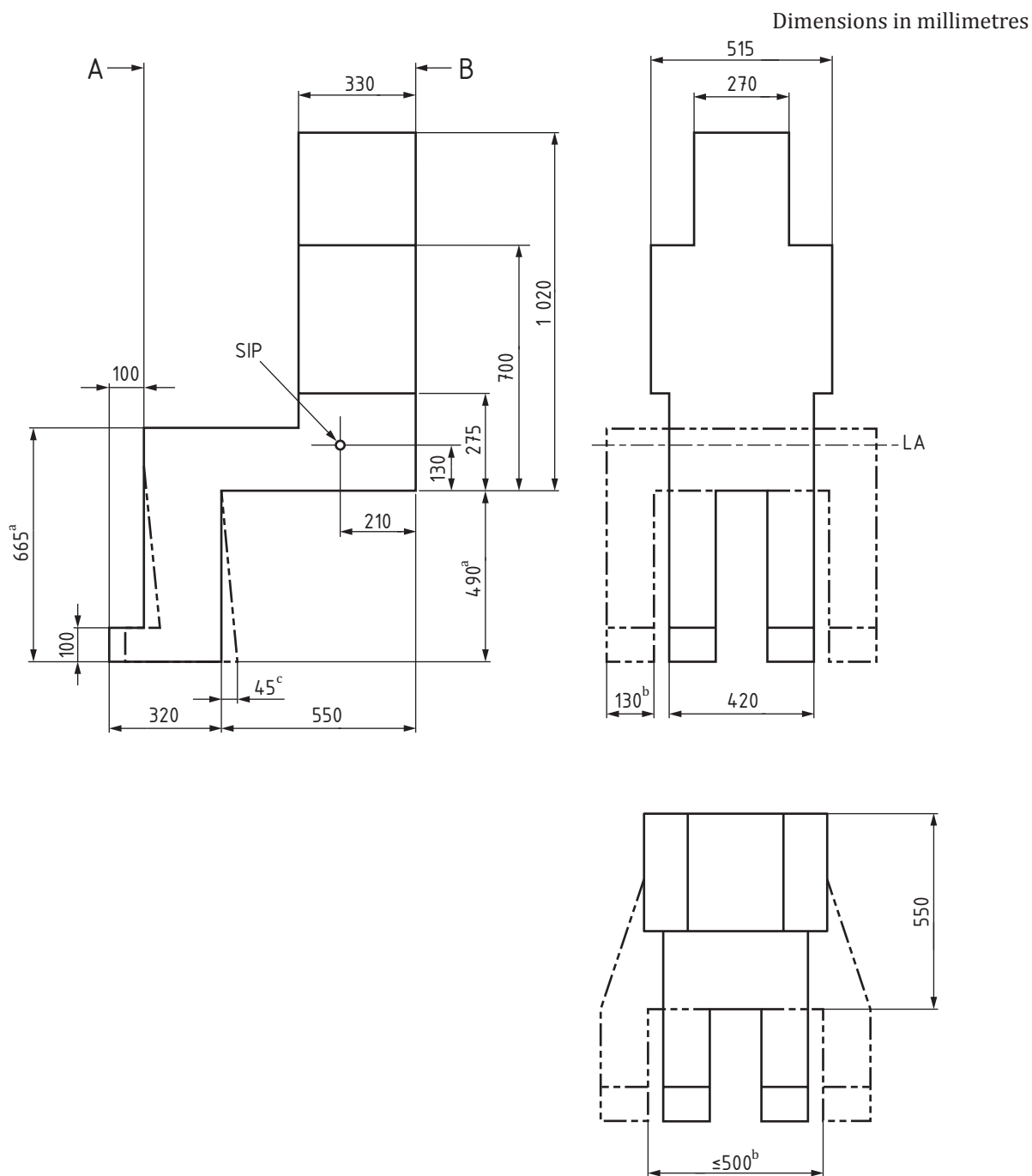
**Table 1 — Summary of allowed DLV rotation during ROPS/TOPS testing**

ROPS/TOPS loading direction	Degrees	DLV rotation direction
Lateral loading	15	Lateral
Longitudinal loading	15	Longitudinal
The rounded DLV better represents the shape of the operator's head when the DLV is rotated in the longitudinal and lateral directions.		

**4.5** All linear dimensions of the DLV shown in [Figures 1](#) and [2](#) shall have a tolerance of  $\pm 5$  mm. The accuracy of locating the DLV with respect to the SIP shall be  $\pm 13$  mm, horizontally and vertically. The accuracy of the rotation shall be  $\pm 1^\circ$ .

## 5 Location of DLV

**5.1** The DLV shall be located using the SIP, as defined in ISO 5353, as the reference point (see [Figures 1](#) and [2](#)).

**Key**

A front boundary plane

B rear boundary plane

LA locating axis

SIP seat index point

<sup>a</sup> May be reduced to avoid interference with floor plates.<sup>b</sup> Machine parts or controls can require additional separation of the feet and legs of the DLV.<sup>c</sup> Feet may move 45 mm rearwards.**Figure 1 — Orthogonal DLV dimensions**

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