

Earth-moving machinery — Operator station and maintenance areas — Bluntness of edges (ISO 12508:1994, MOD)



AS 12508:2021

This Australian Standard ® was prepared by ME-063 Earthmoving Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 22 March 2021.

This Standard was published on 1 April 2021.

The following are represented on Committee ME-063:

- Australian Industry Group
- Better Regulation Division — SafeWork NSW
- Construction and Mining Equipment Industry Group
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, Qld
- Department of Regional NSW
- Engineers Australia
- Institute of Instrumentation, Control & Automation Australia
- Minerals Council of Australia
- Mining Electrical and Mining Mechanical Engineering Society
- University of Queensland

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS 12508:2020.

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ISBN 978 1 76113 258 2

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First published as AS 12508:2021.

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee ME-063, Earthmoving Equipment.

The objective of this document is to define the permissible limits of the sharpness of edges and corners, to reduce the risk of injury to the operator or maintenance personnel while operating earth-moving machinery and performing maintenance.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from, ISO 12508:1994, *Earth-moving machinery — Operator station and maintenance areas — Bluntness of edges*. The modifications are additional requirements and are set out in [Appendix ZZ](#), which has been added at the end of the source text.

[Appendix ZZ](#) lists the variations to ISO 12508:1994 for the application of this document in Australia.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this document”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 12508 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety requirements and human factors*.

Australian Standard®

Earth-moving machinery — Operator station and maintenance areas — Bluntness of edges (ISO 12508:1994, MOD)

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the permissible limits of the sharpness of edges and corners, to reduce the risk of injury to the operator or maintenance personnel while operating earth-moving machinery and performing maintenance. It applies to operator and maintenance access/egress systems as defined in ISO 2860 and ISO 2867, and the operator station on earth-moving machinery as described in ISO 6165.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2860:1992, *Earth-moving machinery — Minimum access dimensions*.

ISO 2867:1994, *Earth-moving machinery — Access systems*.

ISO 6165:1987, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Vocabulary*.

3 Requirements

Structural edges and corners (see [figure 1](#)) of metallic and non-metallic materials of sufficient hardness to cause contusions or penetration of the human skin shall comply with the requirements in [3.1](#) to [3.3](#).

3.1 Edges of parts shall be rounded or chamfered to a minimum dimension of 0,3 mm as shown in [figure 2](#), or fitted with a protective strip. For edge thicknesses of 1 mm or less, a protective strip shall be fitted.

3.2 External corners such as on cab or service doors and pointed objects shall have a minimum radius of 4 mm.

3.3 Grab-handles and edges/corners of hand-holds shall have a minimum radius of 5 mm.

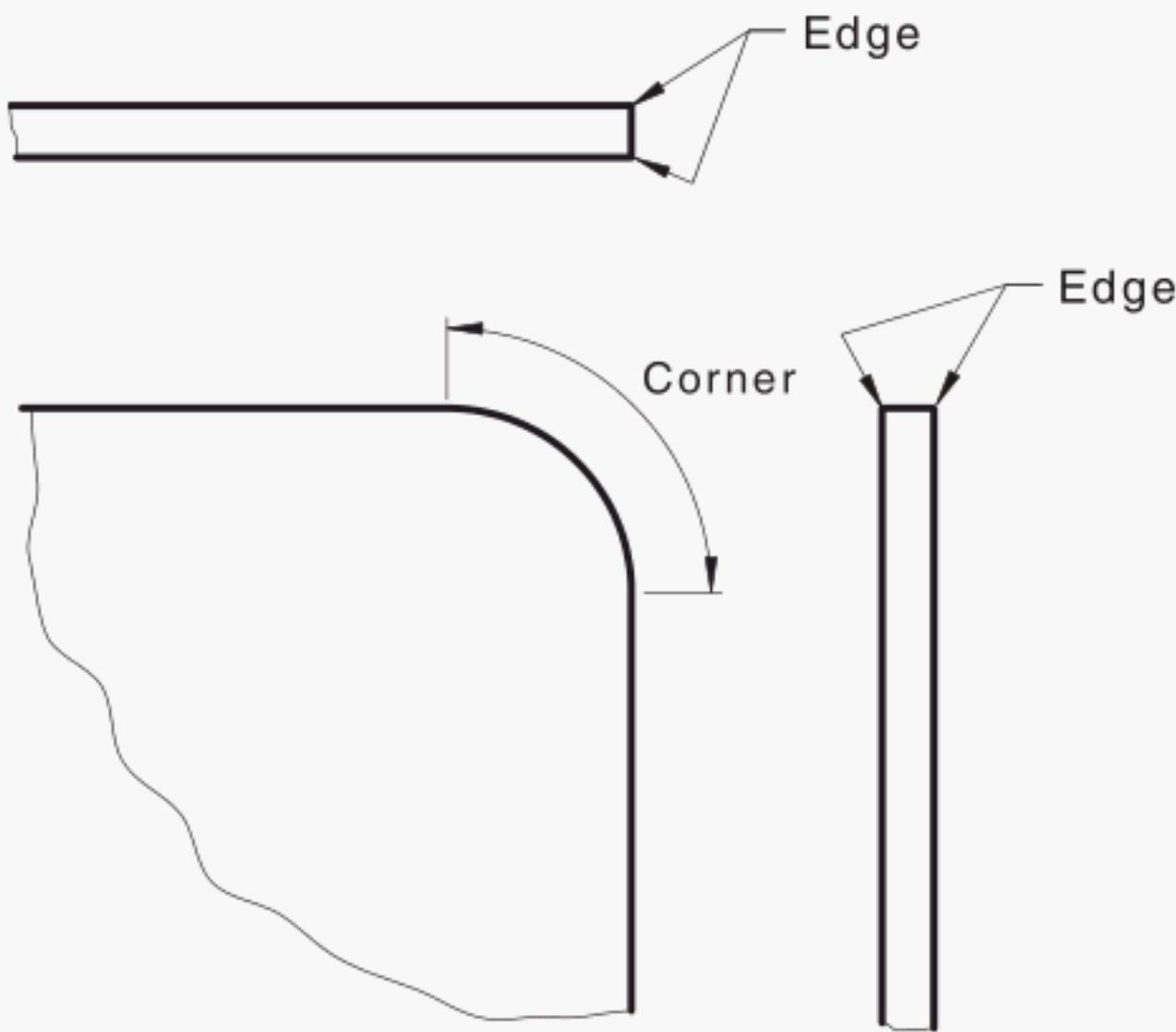


Figure 1 — Edges and corner

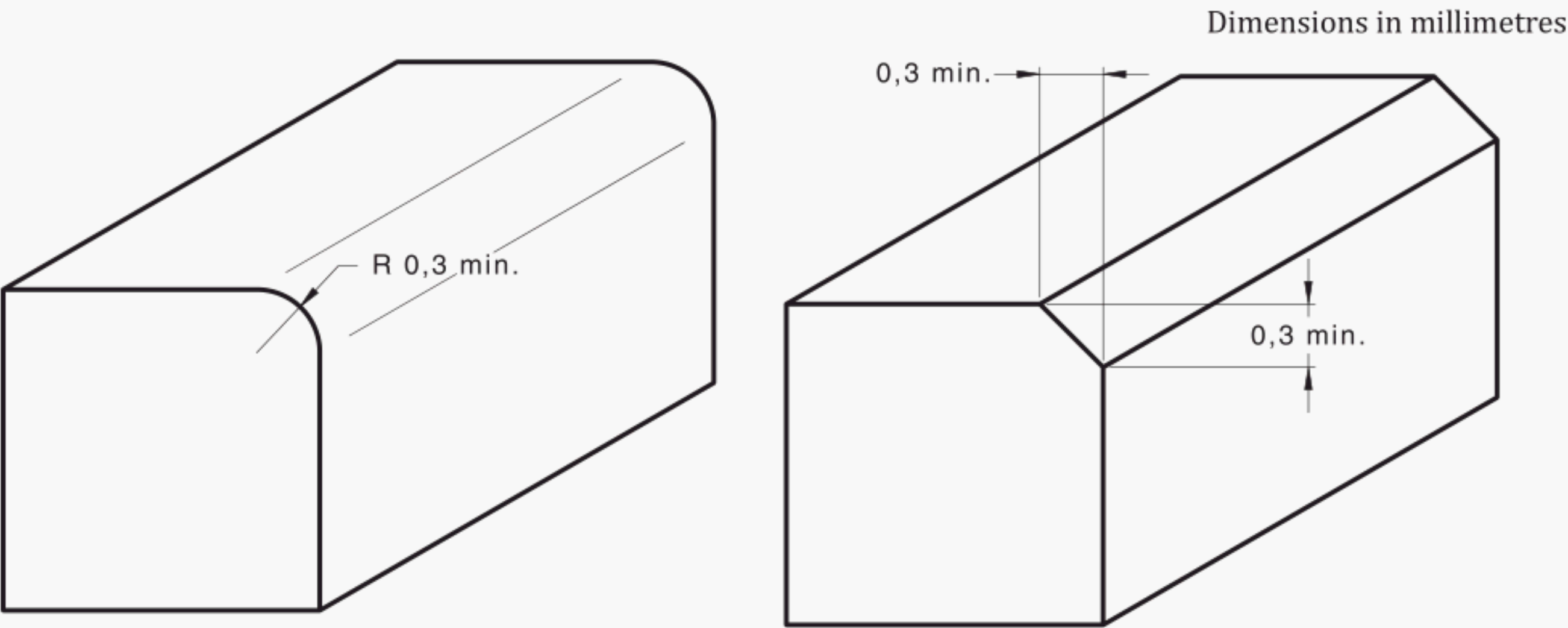


Figure 2 — Edge radius and chamfer

Appendix ZZ
(normative)

Variations to ISO 12508:1994 for Australia

ZZ.1 Scope

This Appendix lists the normative variations to ISO 12508:1994.

ZZ.2 Variations

The following modifications are required for Australian conditions:

Element	Instruction/New text
CI 2	<div>1 After the first paragraph, <i>add</i> the following: The Australian Standard listed below is a modified adoption of, or not equivalent to, the ISO normative reference and is required for the application of this Standard. All references in the source text to that ISO normative reference shall be replaced by references to the corresponding Australian Standards. Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably.</div> <div>2 <i>Delete</i> “ISO 2867:1994, <i>Earth-moving machinery — Access systems</i>” and <i>replace</i> with the following: AS 5327:2019, <i>Earth-moving machinery — Access systems (ISO 2867:2011, MOD)</i></div>

NOTES

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