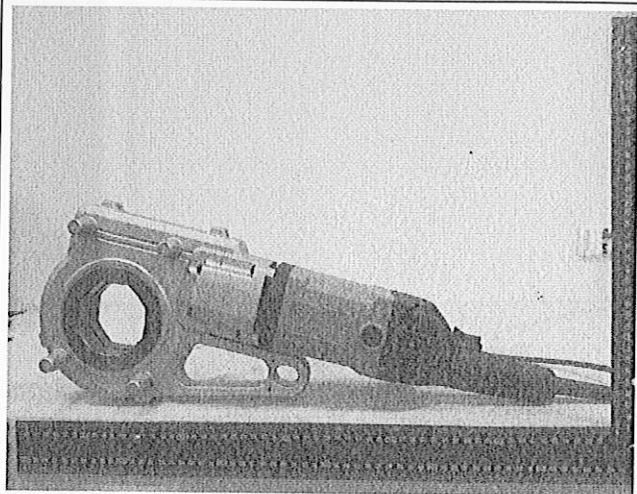


Prüfbericht-Nr.: <i>Test Report No.:</i>	11032681 001	Auftrags-Nr.: <i>Order No.:</i>	114007694	Seite 1 von 44 Page 1 of 44
Kunden-Referenz-Nr.: <i>Client Reference No.:</i>	12061254	Auftragsdatum: <i>Order date:</i>	21.Nov.2012	
Auftraggeber: <i>Client:</i>	Lee Yeong Industrial Co., Ltd. No.2, Kejia Rd., Douliu 64057, Taiwan, R.O.C			
Prüfgegenstand: <i>Test item:</i>	Electric Threading Machine			
Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.: <i>Identification / Type No.:</i>	PT600			
Auftrags-Inhalt: <i>Order content:</i>	CoC of MSD			
Prüfgrundlage: <i>Test specification:</i>	Client's specifications in reference with: Annex I of 2006/42/EC the: "Essential health and safety requirements relating to the design and construction of machinery"			
Wareneingangsdatum: <i>Date of receipt:</i>	20.08.2013			
Prüfmuster-Nr.: <i>Test sample No.:</i>	A000016607			
Prüfzeitraum: <i>Testing period:</i>	20 – 26.Aug.2013			
Ort der Prüfung: <i>Place of testing:</i>	Taichung, Taiwan			
Prüflaboratorium: <i>Testing laboratory:</i>	TÜV Rheinland Taiwan Ltd., Taichung Laboratory			
Prüfergebnis*: <i>Test result*:</i>	Pass			
geprüft von / tested by: <i>Stanley Chuang</i> 14.Oct.2013 Stanley T.Y.Chuang / Project Manager		kontrolliert von / reviewed by: <i>i.A. Alex Cheng</i> 14.Oct.2013 Andy Wen / Section Manager		
Datum <i>Date</i>	Name / Stellung <i>Name / Position</i>	Unterschrift <i>Signature</i>	Datum <i>Date</i>	Name / Stellung <i>Name / Position</i>
Sonstiges / Other: 1. Applied for COC of MSD 2. Furthermore the EN 60745-1, EN 60745-2-9 used. Please refer to report 002.				
Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung: <i>Condition of the test item at delivery:</i>		Details im vorherigen Abschnitt <i>Details in the previous section</i>		
* Legende: 1 = sehr gut 2 = gut 3 = befriedigend 4 = ausreichend 5 = mangelhaft P(ass) = entspricht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) F(ail) = entspricht nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) N/A = nicht anwendbar N/T = nicht getestet Legend: 1 = very good 2 = good 3 = satisfactory 4 = sufficient 5 = poor P(ass) = passed a.m. test specification(s) F(ail) = failed a.m. test specification(s) N/A = not applicable N/T = not tested				
Dieser Prüfbericht bezieht sich nur auf das o.g. Prüfmuster und darf ohne Genehmigung der Prüfstelle nicht auszugsweise vervielfältigt werden. Dieser Bericht berechtigt nicht zur Verwendung eines Prüfzeichens. <i>This test report only relates to the a. m. test sample. Without permission of the test center this test report is not permitted to be duplicated in extracts. This test report does not entitle to carry any test mark.</i>				

Description of the machine:

The products are hand-held tools designed as threading machine. The rated voltage is 110-120V~ and 220-240V~/50-60Hz with rated input of 1100W.

The specifications are as follows:

Net weight (kg)	No load speed (/min)	Full load speed (/min)	Max. Die head(mm)
7.4	19	12	60.33

Details refer to user manual.

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General Principle

1. The manufacturer of machinery or his authorised representative must ensure that a risk assessment is carried out in order to determine the health and safety requirements which apply to the machinery. The machinery must then be designed and constructed taking into account the results of the risk assessment.

By the iterative process of risk assessment and risk reduction referred to above, the manufacturer or his authorised representative shall:

- determine the limits of the machinery, which include the intended use and any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof,
- identify the hazards that can be generated by the machinery and the associated hazardous situations,
- estimate the risks, taking into account the severity of the possible injury or damage to health and the probability of its occurrence,
- evaluate the risks, with a view to determining whether risk reduction is required, in accordance with the objective of this Directive,
- eliminate the hazards or reduce the risks associated with these hazards by application of protective measures, in the order of priority established in section 1.1.2(b).

2. The obligations laid down by the essential health and safety requirements only apply when the corresponding hazard exists for the machinery in question when it is used under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer or his authorised representative or in foreseeable abnormal situations. In any event, the principles of safety integration referred to in section 1.1.2 and the obligations concerning marking of machinery and instructions referred to in sections 1.7.3 and 1.7.4 apply.

3. The essential health and safety requirements laid down in this Annex are mandatory; However, taking into account the state of the art, it may not be possible to meet the objectives set by them. In that event, the machinery must, as far as possible, be designed and constructed with the purpose of approaching these objectives.

4. This Annex is organised in several parts. The first one has a general scope and is applicable to all kinds of machinery. The other parts refer to certain kinds of more specific hazards. Nevertheless, it is essential to examine the whole of this Annex in order to be sure of meeting all the relevant essential requirements. When machinery is being designed, the requirements of the general part and the requirements of one or more of the other parts shall be taken into account, depending on the results of the risk assessment carried out in accordance with point 1 of these General Principles.
account of his assessment.

1. Essential Health and Safety Requirements

1.1 General Remarks

1.1.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this Annex:

- (a) hazard means a potential source of injury or damage to health;*
- (b) danger zone means any zone within and/or around machinery in which a person is subject to a risk to his health or safety;*
- (c) exposed person means any person wholly or partially in a danger zone;*
- (d) operator means the person or persons installing, operating, adjusting, maintaining, cleaning, repairing or moving machinery;*
- (e) risk means a combination of the probability and the degree of an injury or damage to health that can arise in a hazardous situation;*
- (f) guard means a part of the machinery used specifically to provide protection by means of a physical barrier;*
- (g) protective device means a device (other than a guard) which reduces the risk, either alone or in conjunction with a guard;*
- (h) intended use means the use of machinery in accordance with the information provided in the instructions for use;*
- (i) reasonably foreseeable misuse means the use of machinery in a way not intended in the instructions for use, but which may result from readily predictable human behaviour.*

Remarks: Informative paragraph

1.1.2 Principles of safety integration

<p><i>Principles of safety integration</i></p> <p><i>(a) Machinery must be designed and constructed so that it is fitted for its function, and can be operated, adjusted and maintained without putting persons at risk when these operations are carried out under the conditions foreseen but also taking into account any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof.</i></p> <p><i>The aim of measures taken must be to eliminate any risk throughout the foreseeable lifetime of the machinery including the phases of transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: none

<p><i>(b) In selecting the most appropriate methods, the manufacturer must apply the following principles, in the order given:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- eliminate or reduce risks as far as possible (inherently safe machinery design and construction),</i> <i>- take the necessary protection measures in relations to risks that cannot be eliminated,</i> <i>- inform users of the residual risks due to any shortcomings of the protection measures adopted, indicate whether any particular training and specify any need to provide personal protection equipment.</i> 	P
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Remarks: Requirements of EN 60745-1:2009+A11:2010 and EN 60745-2-9: 2009 are fulfilled. Therefore compliance with Machinery Directive is assumed.

<p>(c) <i>When designing and constructing machinery, and when drafting the instructions, the manufacturer must envisage not only the intended use the machinery but also any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof.</i></p> <p><i>The machinery must be designed and constructed to prevent abnormal use if such use would engender a risk. Where appropriate, the instructions must draw the user's attention to ways - which experience has shown might occur - in which the machinery should not be used.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: The abnormal or misuse is pointed out by warning and caution in the user manual.

<p>(d) <i>Machinery must be designed and constructed to take account of the constraints to which the operator is subject as a result of the necessary or foreseeable use of personal protective equipment.</i></p>	P
--	---

Remarks: Refer to safety rules of user's manual.

<p>(e) <i>Machinery must be supplied with all the special equipment and accessories essential to enable it to be adjusted, maintained and used safely.</i></p>	N/A
--	-----

Remarks: none

1.1.3 Materials and products

<p><i>The materials used to construct machinery or products used or created during its use must not endanger persons safety or health.</i></p> <p><i>In particular, where fluids are used, machinery must be designed and constructed to prevent risks due to filling, use, recovery or draining.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: Materials used to construct tools have been certified.

1.1.4 Lighting

<p><i>The manufacturer must supply integral lighting suitable for the operations concerned where the absence thereof is likely to cause a risk despite ambient lighting of normal intensity.</i></p> <p><i>Machinery must be designed and constructed so that there is no area of shadow likely to cause nuisance, that there is no irritating dazzle and that there are no dangerous stroboscopic effects on moving parts due to the lighting.</i></p> <p><i>Internal parts requiring frequent inspection and adjustment and maintenance areas, must be provided with appropriate lighting.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: Not applicable for this tool.

1.1.5 Design of machinery to facilitate its handling

<p><i>Design of machinery to facilitate its handling</i> <i>Machinery, or each component part thereof, must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>be capable of being handled and transported safely,</i> - <i>be packaged or designed so that it can be stored safely and without damage.</i> 	P
--	---

Remarks: Tool weight is less than 8 kg that is easy being handled by one person.

<p><i>During the transportation of the machinery and/or its component parts, there must be no possibility of sudden movements or of hazards due to instability as long as the machinery and/or its component parts are handled in accordance with the instructions.</i></p>	P
---	---

Remarks: Tool weight is less than 8 kg that is easy being handled by hands.

Where the weight, size or shape of machinery or its various component parts prevents them from being moved by hand, the machinery or each component part must:

- *either be fitted with attachments for lifting gear, or*
- *be designed so that it can be fitted with such attachments, or*
- *be shaped in such a way that standard lifting gear can easily be attached.*

P

Remarks: The tool can be moved by means of hands.

Where machinery or one of its component parts is to be moved by hand, it must:

- *either be easily moveable, or*
- *be equipped for picking up and moving safely.*

Special arrangements must be made for the handling of tools and/or machinery parts which, even if lightweight, could be hazardous. in such a way that standard lifting gear can easily be attached.

P

Remarks: A handle is sufficient for this kind of tool and provided. The work can be done by means of one person.

1.1.6 Ergonomics

Under the intended conditions of use, the discomfort, fatigue and physical and psychological stress faced by the operator must be reduced to the minimum possible, taking into account ergonomic principles such as:

- *allowing for the variability of the operator's physical dimensions, strength and stamina,*
- *providing enough space for movements of the parts of the operator's body,*
- *avoiding a machine-determined work rate,*
- *avoiding monitoring that requires lengthy concentration,*
- *adapting the man/machinery interface to the foreseeable characteristics of the operators.*

P

Remarks: Ergonomic principles have been taken into consideration.

1.1.7 Operating positions

<p><i>The operating position must be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk due to exhaust gases and/or lack of oxygen. If the machinery is intended to be used in a hazardous environment presenting risks to the health and safety of the operator or if the machinery itself gives rise to a hazardous environment, adequate means must be provided to ensure that the operator has good working conditions and is protected against any foreseeable hazards. Where appropriate, the operating position must be fitted with an adequate cabin designed, constructed and/or equipped to fulfil the above requirements. The exit must allow rapid evacuation. Moreover, when applicable, an emergency exit must be provided in a direction which is different from the usual exit.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: The machine is not intended to be used in a hazardous environment.

1.1.8 Seating

<p><i>Where appropriate and where the working conditions so permit, work stations constituting an integral part of the machinery must be designed for the installation of seats. If the operator is intended to sit during operation and the operating position is an integral part of the machinery, the seat must be provided with the machinery. The operator's seat must enable him to maintain a stable position. Furthermore, the seat and its distance from the control devices must be capable of being adapted to the operator. If the machinery is subject to vibrations, the seat must be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the vibrations transmitted to the operator to the lowest level that is reasonably possible. The seat mountings must withstand all stresses to which they can be subjected. Where there is no floor beneath the feet of the operator, footrests covered with a slip-resistant material must be provided.</i></p>	N/A
--	-----

Remarks: The operator is not intended to sit during operation.

1.2 Controls

1.2.1 Safety and reliability of control systems

Control systems must be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent hazardous situations from arising. Above all, they must be designed and constructed in such a way that:

- *they can withstand the intended operating stresses and external influences,*
- *a fault in the hardware or the software of the control system does not lead to hazardous situations,*
- *errors in the control system logic do not lead to hazardous situations,*
- *reasonably foreseeable human error during operation does not lead to hazardous situations.*

P

Remarks: The tool is actuated by means of a hold-to-run switch. No other controls are provided.

Particular attention must be given to the following points:

- *the machinery must not start unexpectedly,*
- *the parameters of the machinery must not change in an uncontrolled way, where such change may lead*
- *to hazardous situations,*
- *the machinery must not be prevented from stopping if the stop command has already been given,*
- *no moving part of the machinery or piece held by the machinery must fall or be ejected,*
- *automatic or manual stopping of the moving parts, whatever they may be, must be unimpeded,*
- *the protective devices must remain fully effective or give a stop command,*
- *the safety-related parts of the control system must apply in a coherent way to the whole of an assembly of machinery and/or partly completed machinery.*
- *For cable-less control, an automatic stop must be activated when correct control signals are not received, including loss of communication.*

P

Remarks: The tool is actuated by means of a hold-to-run switch. No other controls are provided.

1.2.2 Control devices

Control devices must be:

- *clearly visible and identifiable, using pictograms where appropriate,*
- *positioned in such a way as to be safely operated without hesitation or loss of time and without ambiguity,*
- *designed in such a way that the movement of the control device is consistent with its effect,*
- *located outside the danger zones, except where necessary for certain control devices such as an emergency stop or a teach pendant,*
- *positioned in such a way that their operation cannot cause additional risk,*
- *designed or protected in such a way that the desired effect, where a hazard is involved, can only be achieved by a deliberate action,*
- *made in such a way as to withstand foreseeable forces; particular attention must be paid to emergency stop devices liable to be subjected to considerable forces.*
- *positioned for safe operation without hesitation or loss of time, and without ambiguity,*
- *designed so that the movement of the control is consistent with its effect,*
- *located outside the danger zones, except for certain controls where necessary, such as emergency stop, console for training of robots,*
- *positioned so that their operation can not cause additional risk,*
- *designed or protected so that the desired effect, where a risk is involved, cannot occur without an intentional operation,*
- *made in such a way as to withstand foreseeable forces; particular attention must be paid to emergency stop devices liable to be subjected to considerable forces.*

P

Remarks: The switch is integrated on the handle that is easily recognizable and approached. For details refer to report 002.

Where a control device is designed and constructed to perform several different actions, namely where there is no one-to-one correspondence, the action to be performed must be clearly displayed and subject to confirmation, where necessary.

Control devices must be so arranged that their layout, travel and resistance to operation are compatible with the action to be performed, taking account of ergonomic principles.

Machinery must be fitted with indicators as required for safe operation. The operator must be able to read them from the control position.

P

Remarks: The switch is integrated on the handle that is easily recognizable and approached. For details refer to report 002.

From each control position, the operator must be able to ensure that no-one is in the danger zones, or the control system must be designed and constructed in such a way that starting is prevented while someone is in the danger zone.

P

If neither of these possibilities is applicable, before the machinery starts, an acoustic and/or visual warning signal must be given. The exposed persons must have time to leave the danger zone or prevent the machinery starting up.

If necessary, means must be provided to ensure that the machinery can be controlled only from control positions located in one or more predetermined zones or locations.

Where there is more than one control position, the control system must be designed in such a way that the use of one of them precludes the use of the others, except for stop controls and emergency stops.

When machinery has two or more operating positions, each position must be provided with all the required control devices without the operators hindering or putting each other into a hazardous situation.

Remarks: The tool is so small that the operator is easy to ensure there are no exposed persons in the danger zone.

1.2.3 Starting

It must be possible to start machinery only by voluntary actuation of a control provided for the purpose.

The same requirement applies:

- when restarting the machinery after a stoppage, whatever the cause,

when effecting a significant change in the operating conditions.

However, the restarting of the machinery or a change in operating conditions may be effected by voluntary actuation of a device other than the control device provided for the purpose, on condition that this does not lead to a hazardous situation.

For machinery functioning in automatic mode, the starting of the machinery, restarting after a stoppage, or a change in operating conditions may be possible without intervention, provided this does not lead to a hazardous situation.

Where machinery has several starting control devices and the operators can therefore put each other in danger, additional devices must be fitted to rule out such risks. If safety requires that starting and/or stopping must be performed in a specific sequence, there must be devices which ensure that these operations are performed in the correct order.

P

Remarks: The starting of the tool is only possible by voluntary actuating the switch.

1.2.4 Stopping

1.2.4.1. Normal stop

Machinery must be fitted with a control device whereby the machinery can be brought safely to a complete stop.

Each workstation must be fitted with a control device to stop some or all of the functions of the machinery, depending on the existing hazards, so that the machinery is rendered safe.

The machinery's stop control must have priority over the start controls.

Once the machinery or its hazardous functions have stopped, the energy supply to the actuators concerned must be cut off.

P

Remarks: Normal stop is carried out by releasing of the hold-to-run switch. The power is immediately cut off after stop actuation.

1.2.4.2. Operational stop

<p><i>Where, for operational reasons, a stop control that does not cut off the energy supply to the actuators is required, the stop condition must be monitored and maintained.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Remarks: Not applicable

1.2.4.3. Emergency stop

<p><i>Machinery must be fitted with one or more emergency stop devices to enable actual or impending danger to be averted.</i></p> <p><i>The following exceptions apply:</i></p> <p><i>machinery in which an emergency stop device would not lessen the risk, either because it would not reduce the stopping time or because it would not enable the special measures required to deal with the risk to be taken, portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery.</i></p> <p><i>The device must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>have clearly identifiable, clearly visible and quickly accessible control devices,</i> - <i>stop the hazardous process as quickly as possible, without creating additional risks,</i> - <i>where necessary, trigger or permit the triggering of certain safeguard movements.</i> <p><i>Once active operation of the emergency stop device has ceased following a stop command, that command must be sustained by engagement of the emergency stop device until that engagement is specifically overridden; it must not be possible to engage the device without triggering a stop command; it must be possible to disengage the device only by an appropriate operation, and disengaging the device must not restart the machinery but only permit restarting.</i></p> <p><i>The emergency stop function must be available and operational at all times, regardless of the operating mode.</i></p> <p><i>Emergency stop devices must be a back-up to other safeguarding measures and not a substitute for them.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Remarks: none

1.2.4.4. Assembly of machinery



In the case of machinery or parts of machinery designed to work together, the machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that the stop controls, including the emergency stop devices, can stop not only the machinery itself but also all related equipment, if its continued operation may be dangerous.

N/A

Remarks: Not such kind of machinery

1.2.5 Selection of control or operating modes

The control or operating mode selected must override all other control or operating modes, with the exception of the emergency stop.

N/A

If machinery has been designed and constructed to allow its use in several control or operating modes requiring different protective measures and/or work procedures, it must be fitted with a mode selector which can be locked in each position. Each position of the selector must be clearly identifiable and must correspond to a single operating or control mode.

The selector may be replaced by another selection method which restricts the use of certain functions of the machinery to certain categories of operator.

Remarks: none

<p><i>If, for certain operations, the machinery must be able to operate with a guard displaced or removed and/or a protective device disabled, the control or operating mode selector must simultaneously:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>disable all other control or operating modes,</i> - <i>permit operation of hazardous functions only by control devices requiring sustained action,</i> - <i>permit the operation of hazardous functions only in reduced risk conditions while preventing hazards from linked sequences,</i> - <i>prevent any operation of hazardous functions by voluntary or involuntary action on the machine's sensors.</i> <p><i>If these four conditions cannot be fulfilled simultaneously, the control or operating mode selector must activate other protective measures designed and constructed to ensure a safe intervention zone.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the operator must be able to control operation of the parts he is working on from the adjustment point.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.2.6 Failure of the power supply

<p><i>The interruption, the re-establishment after an interruption or the fluctuation in whatever manner of the power supply to the machinery must not lead to dangerous situations.</i></p> <p><i>Particular attention must be given to the following points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the machinery must not start unexpectedly,</i> - <i>the parameters of the machinery must not change in an uncontrolled way when such change can lead to hazardous situations,</i> - <i>the machinery must not be prevented from stopping if the command has already been given,</i> - <i>no moving part of the machinery or piece held by the machinery must fall or be ejected,</i> - <i>automatic or manual stopping of the moving parts, whatever they may be, must be unimpeded,</i> - <i>the protective devices must remain fully effective or give a stop command.</i> 	P
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Remarks: Hold-to-run switch is used so that the interruption, re-establishment after an interruption or fluctuation in whatever manner of the power supply to the machinery will not lead to a dangerous situation. For details refer to report 002.

1.3 PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL HAZARDS

1.3.1 Risk of loss of stability

<p><i>Machinery and its components and fittings must be stable enough to avoid overturning, falling or uncontrolled movements during transportation, assembly, dismantling and any other action involving the machinery.</i></p> <p><i>If the shape of the machinery itself or its intended installation does not offer sufficient stability, appropriate means of anchorage must be incorporated and indicated in the instructions.</i></p>	P
--	---

Remarks: The tool is of stable and strong construction under foreseen operating conditions.

1.3.2 Risk of break-up during operation

<p><i>The various parts of machinery and their linkages must be able to withstand the stresses to which they are subject when used.</i></p> <p><i>The durability of the materials used must be adequate for the nature of the working environment foreseen by the manufacturer or his authorised representative, in particular as regards the phenomena of fatigue, ageing, corrosion and abrasion.</i></p> <p><i>The instructions must indicate the type and frequency of inspections and maintenance required for safety reasons. They must, where appropriate, indicate the parts subject to wear and the criteria for replacement.</i></p> <p><i>Where a risk of rupture or disintegration remains despite the measures taken, the parts concerned must be mounted, positioned and/or guarded in such a way that any fragments will be contained, preventing hazardous situations.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: The tool is assembled by means of screws that prevent loosening. For details refer to report 002.

<p><i>Both rigid and flexible pipes carrying fluids, particularly those under high pressure, must be able to withstand the foreseen internal and external stresses and must be firmly attached and/or protected to ensure that no</i></p>	N/A
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<i>risk is posed by a rupture.</i>	
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Remarks: none

<i>Where the material to be processed is fed to the tool automatically, the following conditions must be fulfilled to avoid risks to persons: when the workpiece comes into contact with the tool, the latter must have attained its normal working condition, when the tool starts and/or stops (intentionally or accidentally), the feed movement and the tool movement must be coordinated.</i>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.3.3 Risks due to falling or ejected objects

<i>Precautions must be taken to prevent risks from falling or ejected objects.</i>	P
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Remarks: Hand-held tool with weight less than 2.0 kg that is easy to be handled.

1.3.4 Risks due to surfaces, edges or angles

<i>Insofar as their purpose allows, accessible parts of the machinery must have no sharp edges, no sharp angles and no rough surfaces likely to cause injury.</i>	P
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Remarks: The surfaces are quite smooth without sharp edges.

1.3.5 Risks related to combined machinery

<p><i>Where the machinery is intended to carry out several different operations with manual removal of the piece between each operation (combined machinery), it must be designed and constructed in such a way as to enable each element to be used separately without the other elements constituting a risk for exposed persons.</i></p> <p><i>For this purpose, it must be possible to start and stop separately any elements that are not protected.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.3.6 Risks relating to variations in operating conditions

<p><i>Where the machinery performs operations under different conditions of use, it must be designed and constructed in such a way that selection and adjustment of these conditions can be carried out safely and reliably.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.3.7 Risks related to moving parts

<p><i>The moving parts of machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent risks of contact which could lead to accidents or must, where risks persist, be fitted with guards or protective devices.</i></p> <p><i>All necessary steps must be taken to prevent accidental blockage of moving parts involved in the work.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where, despite the precautions taken, a blockage is likely to occur, the necessary specific protective devices and tools must, when appropriate, be provided to enable the equipment to be safely unblocked. The instructions and, where possible, a sign on the machinery shall identify these specific protective devices and how they are to be used.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: For details refer to report 002.

1.3.8 Choice of protection against risks arising from moving parts

Guards or protective devices designed to protect against risks arising from moving parts must be selected on the basis of the type of risk. The following guidelines must be used to help to make the choice.

P

Remarks: see below

1.3.8.1 Moving transmission parts

*Guards designed to protect persons against the hazards generated by moving transmission parts must be:
either fixed guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.1, or interlocking movable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.2.
Interlocking movable guards should be used where frequent access is envisaged.*

P

Movable guards should be used where frequent access is foreseen.

Remarks: Enclosures for all moving transmission parts are provided. Test with test finger according to EN 60745-1 was carried out. No moving parts can be reached with the test finger.

1.3.8.2 Moving parts involved in the process

Guards or protective devices designed to protect persons against the hazards generated by moving parts involved in the process must be:

- *either fixed guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.1, or*
- *interlocking movable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.2, or*
- *protective devices as referred to in section 1.4.3, or*
- *a combination of the above.*

P

However, when certain moving parts directly involved in the process cannot be made completely inaccessible during operation owing to operations requiring operator intervention, such parts must be fitted with: fixed guards or interlocking movable guards preventing access to those sections of the parts that are not used in the work, and adjustable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.3 restricting access to those sections of the moving parts where access is necessary.

Remarks: For details refer to report 002

1.3.9. Risk of uncontrolled movements

<i>When a part of the machinery has been stopped, any drift away from the stopping position, for whatever reason other than action on the control devices, must be prevented or must be such that it does not present a hazard.</i>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.4 REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS OF GUARDS AND PROTECTIVE DEVICES

1.4.1 General requirement

<p><i>Guards and protective devices must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>be of robust construction,</i>- <i>be securely held in place,</i>- <i>not give rise to any additional hazard,</i>- <i>not be easy to by-pass or render non-operational,</i>- <i>be located at an adequate distance from the danger zone,</i>- <i>cause minimum obstruction to the view of the production process, and enable essential work to be carried out on the installation and/or replacement of tools and for maintenance purposes by restricting access exclusively to the area where the work has to be done, if possible without the guard having to be removed or the protective device having to be disabled.</i> <p><i>In addition, guards must, where possible, protect against the ejection or falling of materials or objects and against emissions generated by the machinery.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.4.2 Special requirements for guards

1.4.2.1 Fixed guards

<p><i>Fixed guards must be fixed by systems that can be opened or removed only with tools.</i></p> <p><i>Their fixing systems must remain attached to the guards or to the machinery when the guards are removed.</i></p> <p><i>Where possible, guards must be incapable of remaining in place without their fixings.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.4.2.2 Interlocking movable guards

<p><i>Interlocking movable guards must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>as far as possible remain attached to the machinery when open,</i> - <i>be designed and constructed in such a way that they can be adjusted only by means of an intentional action.</i> <p><i>Interlocking movable guards must be associated with an interlocking device that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>prevents the start of hazardous machinery functions until they are closed and</i> - <i>gives a stop command whenever they are no longer closed.</i> <p><i>Where it is possible for an operator to reach the danger zone before the risk due to the hazardous machinery functions has ceased, movable guards must be associated with a guard locking device in addition to an interlocking device that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>prevents the start of hazardous machinery functions until the guard is closed and locked, and</i> - <i>keeps the guard closed and locked until the risk of injury from the hazardous machinery functions has ceased.</i> <p><i>Interlocking movable guards must be designed in such a way that the absence or failure of one of their components prevents starting or stops the hazardous machinery functions</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: Not applicable

1.4.2.3 Adjustable guards restricting access

Adjustable guards restricting access to those areas of the moving parts strictly necessary for the work must be:

- *adjustable manually or automatically, depending on the type of work involved, and*
- *readily adjustable without the use of tools.*

N/A

Remarks: Not applicable

1.4.3 Special requirements for protective devices

Protective devices must be designed and incorporated into the control system in such a way that:

- *moving parts cannot start up while they are within the operator's reach,*
- *persons cannot reach moving parts while the parts are moving, and*
- *the absence or failure of one of their components prevents starting or stops the moving parts.*

Protective devices must be adjustable only by means of an intentional action.

N/A

Remarks: Not applicable

1.5 RISKS DUE TO OTHER HAZARDS

1.5.1 Electricity supply

Where machinery has an electricity supply, it must be designed, constructed and equipped in such a way that all hazards of an electrical nature are or can be prevented.

The safety objectives set out in Directive 2006/42/EC shall apply to machinery. However, the obligations concerning conformity assessment and the placing on the market and/or putting into service of machinery with regard to electrical hazards are governed solely by this Directive.

P

Remarks: A commutator motor with rating of 110-120V~ & 220-240V~/50-60Hz/1100W is provided for this tool. Refer to test report 002.

1.5.2 Static electricity

<i>Machinery must be designed and constructed to prevent or limit the build-up of potentially dangerous electrostatic charges and/or be fitted with a discharging system.</i>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.5.3 Energy supply other than electricity

<i>Where machinery is powered by source of energy other than electricity, it must be so designed, constructed and equipped as to avoid all potential risks associated with such sources of energy.</i>	N/A
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Remarks: Not applicable

1.5.4 Errors of fitting

<p><i>Errors likely to be made when fitting or refitting certain parts which could be a source of risk must be made impossible by the design and construction of such parts or, failing this, by information given on the parts themselves and/or their housings. The same information must be given on moving parts and/or their housings where the direction of movement needs to be known in order to avoid a risk. Where necessary, the instructions must give further information on these risks.</i></p> <p><i>Where a faulty connection can be the source of risk, incorrect connections must be made impossible by design or, failing this, by information given on the elements to be connected and, where appropriate, on the means of connection.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: Quite simple tool that is easy for fitting and connection. For details refer to the user manual.

1.5.5 Extreme temperatures

Steps must be taken to eliminate any risk of injury arising from contact with or proximity to machinery parts or materials at high or very low temperatures.
The necessary steps must also be taken to avoid or protect against the risk of hot or very cold material being Ejected

N/A

Remarks: No extreme temperature is expected.

1.5.6 Fire

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of fire or overheating posed by the machinery itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapours or other substances produced or used by the machinery.

N/A

Remarks: No overheating is expected.

1.5.7 Explosion

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of explosion posed by the machinery itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapours or other substances produced or used by the machinery.
Machinery must comply, as far as the risk of explosion due to its use in a potentially explosive atmosphere is concerned, with the provisions of the specific Community Directives.

N/A

Remarks: No explosion is expected.

1.5.8 Noise

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from the emission of airborne noise are reduced to the lowest level, taking account of technical progress and the availability of means of reducing noise, in particular at source.

The level of noise emission may be assessed with reference to comparative emission data for similar machinery.

P

Remarks: An airborne noise test was carried out. Refer to attached test results.

1.5.9 Vibrations

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from vibrations produced by the machinery are reduced to the lowest level, taking account of technical progress and the availability of means of reducing vibration, in particular at source.

The level of vibration emission may be assessed with reference to comparative emission data for similar machinery.

P

Remarks: The vibration test was carried out. Refer to attached test results.

1.5.10 Radiation

Undesirable radiation emissions from the machinery must be eliminated or be reduced to levels that do not have adverse effects on persons. Any functional ionising radiation emissions must be limited to the lowest level which is sufficient for the proper functioning of the machinery during setting, operation and cleaning. Where a risk exists, the necessary protective measures must be taken.

P

Any functional non-ionising radiation emissions during setting, operation and cleaning must be limited to levels that do not have adverse effects on persons.

Remarks: See EMC test report 11032689 001

1.5.11 External radiation

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that external radiation does not interfere with its operation.

P

Remarks: See EMC test report 11032689 001

1.5.12 Laser radiation

*Where laser equipment is used, the following should be taken into account:
laser equipment on machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any accidental radiation, laser equipment on machinery must be protected in such a way that effective radiation, radiation produced by reflection or diffusion and secondary radiation do not damage health, optical equipment for the observation or adjustment of laser equipment on machinery must be such that no health risk is created by laser radiation.*

N/A

Remarks: No laser equipment is provided.

1.5.13 Emissions of hazardous materials and substances

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that risks of inhalation, ingestion, contact with the skin, eyes and mucous membranes and penetration through the skin of hazardous materials and substances which it produces can be avoided.

Where a hazard cannot be eliminated, the machinery must be so equipped that hazardous materials and substances can be contained, evacuated, precipitated by water spraying, filtered or treated by another equally effective method.

Where the process is not totally enclosed during normal operation of the machinery, the devices for containment and/or evacuation must be situated in such a way as to have the maximum effect.

P

Remarks: The operation information and recommended PPE is provided in the user manual. For details refer to user manual.

1.5.14 Risk of being trapped in a machine

Machinery must be designed, constructed or fitted with a means of preventing a person from being enclosed within it or, if that is impossible, with a means of summoning help.

N/A

Remarks: none

1.5.15 Risk of slipping, tripping or falling

*Parts of the machinery where persons are liable to move about or stand must be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent persons slipping, tripping or falling on or off these parts.
Where appropriate, these parts must be fitted with handholds that are fixed relative to the user and that enable them to maintain their stability.*

N/A

Remarks: none

1.5.16 Lightning

Machinery in need of protection against the effects of lightning while being used must be fitted with a system for conducting the resultant electrical charge to earth.

N/A

Remarks: Not required.

1.6 MAINTENANCE

1.6.1 Machinery maintenance

Adjustment and maintenance points must be located outside danger zones. It must be possible to carry out adjustment, maintenance, repair, cleaning and servicing operations while machinery is at a standstill. If one or more of the above conditions cannot be satisfied for technical reasons, measures must be taken to ensure that these operations can be carried out safely (see section 1.2.5).

P

In the case of automated machinery and, where necessary, other machinery, a connecting device for mounting diagnostic fault-finding equipment must be provided.

Automated machinery components which have to be changed frequently must be capable of being removed and replaced easily and safely.

Access to the components must enable these tasks to be carried out with the necessary technical means in accordance with a specified operating method.

Remarks: The adjustment, maintenance, repairing, cleaning and servicing operations shall be done while the tool is at a standstill and unplug the power. For details refer to user manual.

1.6.2 Access to operating positions and servicing points

Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow access in safety to all areas where intervention is necessary during operation, adjustment and maintenance of the machinery.

N/A

Remarks: none

1.6.3 Isolation of energy sources

<p><i>Machinery must be fitted with means to isolate it from all energy sources. Such isolators must be clearly identified.</i></p> <p><i>They must be capable of being locked if reconnection could endanger persons.</i></p> <p><i>Isolators must also be capable of being locked where an operator is unable, from any of the points to which he has access, to check that the energy is still cut off.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of machinery capable of being plugged into an electricity supply, removal of the plug is sufficient, provided that the operator can check from any of the points to which he has access that the plug remains removed.</i></p> <p><i>After the energy is cut off, it must be possible to dissipate normally any energy remaining or stored in the circuits of the machinery without risk to persons.</i></p> <p><i>As an exception to the requirement laid down in the previous paragraphs, certain circuits may remain connected to their energy sources in order, for example, to hold parts, to protect information, to light interiors, etc. In this case, special steps must be taken to ensure operator safety.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: A plug is used, connecting to supply mains.

1.6.4 Operator intervention

<p><i>Machinery must be so designed, constructed and equipped that the need for operator intervention is limited.</i></p> <p><i>If operator intervention cannot be avoided, it must be possible to carry it out easily and safely.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.6.5 Cleaning of internal parts

<p><i>The machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that it is possible to clean internal parts which have contained dangerous</i></p>	N/A
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<p><i>substances or preparations without entering them; any necessary unblocking must also be possible from the outside. If it is impossible to avoid entering the machinery, it must be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow cleaning to take place safely.</i></p>	
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Remarks: none

1.7 INFORMATION

1.7.1 Information and warnings on the machinery

<p><i>Information and warnings on the machinery should preferably be provided in the form of readily understandable symbols or pictograms.</i></p>	P
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<p><i>Any written or verbal information and warnings must be expressed in an official Community language or languages, which may be determined in accordance with the Treaty by the Member State in which the machinery is placed on the market and/or put into service and may be accompanied, on request, by versions in any other official Community language or languages understood by the operators.</i></p>	
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Remarks: Information and warnings are provided in the form of symbols and pictograms.

1.7.1.1 Information and information devices

<p><i>The information needed to control machinery must be provided in a form that is unambiguous and easily understood. It must not be excessive to the extent of overloading the operator.</i></p>	N/A
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<p><i>Visual display units or any other interactive means of communication between the operator and the machine must be easily understood and easy to use.</i></p>	
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Remarks: none

1.7.1.2 Warning devices

<p><i>Where the health and safety of persons may be endangered by a fault in the operation of unsupervised machinery, the machinery must be equipped in such a way as to give an appropriate acoustic or light signal as a warning.</i></p> <p><i>Where machinery is equipped with warning devices these must be unambiguous and easily perceived.</i></p> <p><i>The operator must have facilities to check the operation of such warning devices at all times.</i></p> <p><i>The requirements of the specific Community Directives concerning colours and safety signals must be complied with.</i></p>	N/A
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Remarks: none

1.7.2 Warning of residual risks

<p><i>Where risks remain despite the inherent safe design measures, safeguarding and complementary protective measures adopted, the necessary warnings, including warning devices, must be provided.</i></p>	P
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Remarks: Sufficient warning signs are provided.

1.7.3 Marking of machinery

<p><i>All machinery must be marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with the following minimum particulars:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>the business name and full address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, his authorised representative,</i>- <i>designation of the machinery,</i>- <i>the CE Marking (see Annex III),</i>- <i>designation of series or type,</i>- <i>serial number, if any,</i>- <i>the year of construction, that is the year in which the manufacturing process is completed.</i> <p><i>It is prohibited to pre-date or post-date the machinery when affixing the CE marking.</i></p>	P
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Furthermore, machinery designed and constructed for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere must be marked accordingly.

Machinery must also bear full information relevant to its type and essential for safe use. Such information is subject to the requirements set out in section 1.7.1.

Where a machine part must be handled during use with lifting equipment, its mass must be indicated legibly, indelibly and unambiguously.

Remarks: Labels are provided

Comments: The information relating to the authorised representative in Europe will be added in the marking after the signature of the business contract.

1.7.4 Instructions

All machinery must be accompanied by instructions in the official Community language or languages of the Member State in which it is placed on the market and/or put into service.

The instructions accompanying the machinery must be either Original instructions or a Translation of the original instructions, in which case the translation must be accompanied by the original instructions.

By way of exception, the maintenance instructions intended for use by specialised personnel mandated by the manufacturer or his authorised representative may be supplied in only one Community language which the specialised personnel understand.

The instructions must be drafted in accordance with the principles set out below.

P

1.7.4.1 General principles for the drafting of instructions

(a) The instructions must be drafted in one or more official Community languages. The words Original instructions must appear on the language version(s) verified by the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

P

Remarks: See user manual

<i>(b) Where no Original instructions exist in the official language(s) of the country where the machinery is to be used, a translation into that/those language(s) must be provided by the manufacturer or his authorised representative or by the person bringing the machinery into the language area in question. The translations must bear the words Translation of the original instructions.</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(c) The contents of the instructions must cover not only the intended use of the machinery but also take into account any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof.</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(d) In the case of machinery intended for use by non-professional operators, the wording and layout of the instructions for use must take into account the level of general education and acumen that can reasonably be expected from such operators.</i>	P
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Remarks: none

1.7.4.2 Contents of the instructions

<i>Each instruction manual must contain, where applicable, at least the following information:</i>	P
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Remarks: see below

<i>(a) the business name and full address of the manufacturer and of his authorised representative;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

Comments: The information relating to the authorised representative in Europe will be added in the marking after the signature of the business contract.

<i>(b) the designation of the machinery as marked on the machinery itself, except for the serial number (see section 1.7.3);</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(c) the EC declaration of conformity, or a document setting out the contents of the EC declaration of conformity, showing the particulars of the machinery, not necessarily including the serial number and the signature;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(d) a general description of the machinery;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(e) the drawings, diagrams, descriptions and explanations necessary for the use, maintenance and repair of the machinery and for checking its correct functioning;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(f) a description of the workstation(s) likely to be occupied by operators;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(g) a description of the intended use of the machinery;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(h) warnings concerning ways in which the machinery must not be used that experience has shown might occur;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

<i>(i) assembly, installation and connection instructions, including drawings, diagrams and the means of attachment and the designation of the chassis or installation on which the machinery is to be mounted;</i>	P
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Remarks: See user manual

(k) instructions for the putting into service and use of the machinery and, if necessary, instructions for the training of operators;

P

Remarks: See user manual

(l) information about the residual risks that remain despite the inherent safe design measures, safeguarding

P

Remarks: See user manual

(m) instructions on the protective measures to be taken by the user, including, where appropriate, the personal protective equipment to be provided;

P

Remarks: See user manual

(n) the essential characteristics of tools which may be fitted to the machinery;

N/A

Remarks: none

(o) the conditions in which the machinery meets the requirement of stability during use, transportation, assembly, dismantling when out of service, testing or foreseeable breakdowns;

N/A

Remarks: none

(p) instructions with a view to ensuring that transport, handling and storage operations can be made safely, giving the mass of the machinery and of its various parts where these are regularly to be transported separately;

P

Remarks: See user manual

*positions around the machinery may be indicated.
Where the harmonised standards are not applied, sound levels must be measured using the most appropriate method for the machinery.*

Whenever sound emission values are indicated the uncertainties surrounding these values must be specified. The operating conditions of the machinery during measurement and the measuring methods used must be described.

Where the workstation(s) are undefined or cannot be defined, A-weighted sound pressure levels must be measured at a distance of 1 metre from the surface of the machinery and at a height of 1,6 metres from the floor or access platform. The position and value of the maximum sound pressure must be indicated.

Where specific Community Directives lay down other requirements for the measurement of sound pressure levels or sound power levels, those Directives must be applied and the corresponding provisions of this section shall not apply;

Remarks: See user manual

(v) where machinery is likely to emit non-ionising radiation which may cause harm to persons, in particular persons with active or non-active implantable medical devices, information concerning the radiation emitted for the operator and exposed persons.

N/A

Remarks: none

1.7.4.3 Sales Literature

Sales literature describing the machinery must not contradict the instructions as regards health and safety aspects. Sales literature describing the performance characteristics of machinery must contain the same information on emissions as is contained in the instructions.

P

Remarks: Sales literature does not contradict the instructions.

2. Supplementary Essential Health and Safety Requirements for Certain Categories of Machinery

2.1 Foodstuffs machinery and machinery for cosmetics or pharmaceutical products

2.1.1. General

Machinery intended for use with foodstuffs or with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products must be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of infection, sickness or contagion. The following requirement must be observed :

N/A

- a) *materials in contact, or intended to come into contact, with the foodstuffs or with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products must satisfy the conditions set down in the relevant Directives. The machinery must be so designed and constructed in such a way that these materials can be clean before each use. Where this is not possible disposable parts must be used;*
- b) *all surfaces in contact with foodstuffs or with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products, other than surfaces of disposable parts, must:*
 - *be smooth and have neither ridges nor crevices which could harbour organic material. The same applies to their jointings,*
 - *be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the projections, edges, and recesses of assemblies to a minimum,*
 - *be easily cleaned and disinfected, where necessary after removing easily dismantled parts; the inside surfaces must have curves with a radius sufficient to allow thorough cleaning;*
- c) *it must be possible for liquids, gases, aerosols deriving from foodstuffs, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products as well as cleaning, disinfecting and rinsing fluids to be completely discharged from the machinery (if possible, in a "cleaning" position);*
- d) *machinery must be so designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any substances or living creatures, in particular insects, from entering, or any organic matter from accumulating in, areas that cannot be cleaned;*

<p><i>e) machinery must be so designed and constructed in such a way that no ancillary substances hazardous to health, including the lubricants used, can come into contact with foodstuffs, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products. Where necessary, machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that continuing compliance with this requirement can be checked.</i></p>	
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Remarks: none

2.1.2. Instructions

<p><i>The Instructions for foodstuffs machinery and machinery for use with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products must indicate recommended products and methods for cleaning, disinfecting and rinsing not only for easily accessible areas but also for areas to which access is impossible or inadvisable.</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Remarks: none

2.2 Portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery

2.2.1. General

<p><i>Portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery must :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>depending on to the type of machinery, have a supporting surface of sufficient size and have a sufficient number of handles and supports of an appropriate size and arranged in such a way to ensure the stability of the machinery under the intended operating conditions,</i> - <i>except where technically impossible, or where there is an independent control device, in the case of handles which cannot be released in complete safety, be fitted with start and stop control devices arranged in such a way that the operator can operate them without releasing the handles,</i> - <i>present no risks of accidental starting and/or continued operation after the operator has released the handles. Equivalent steps must be taken if this requirement is not technically feasible,</i> - <i>permit, where necessary, visual observation of the danger zone and of the action of the tool with the material being processed.</i> 	<p>P</p>
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The handles of portable machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way as to make starting and stopping straightforward.

Remarks:

- Sufficient number of handles provided: A handle is provided
- Start and stop control in the reach area of handle
- Accidental start is very unlikely to occur
- Visual contact of tool with the material being processed is ensured by type and design of this tool

2.2.1.1. Instructions

The instructions must give the following information concerning vibrations transmitted by portable hand-held and hand-guided machinery :

- *the vibration total value to which the hand-arm system is subjected, if it exceeds $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$. Where this value does not exceed $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$, this must be mentioned.*
- *the uncertainty of measurement.*

These values must be either those actually measured for the machinery in question or those established on the basis of measurements taken for technically comparable machinery which is representative of the machinery to be produced.

If harmonised standards are not applied, the vibration data must be measured using the most appropriate measurement code for the machinery.

The operating conditions during measurement and the methods used for measurement, or the reference of the harmonized standard applied, must be specified.

P

Remarks: The information of vibration is mentioned in the user manual. Also see vibration test results.

2.2.2. Portable fixing and other impact machinery

2.2.2.1. General

Portable fixing and other impact machinery must be designed and constructed in such a way that :

P

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- energy is transmitted to the impacted element by the intermediary component that does not leave the device,- an enabling device prevents impact unless the machinery is positioned correctly with adequate pressure on the base material,- involuntary triggering is prevented; where necessary, an appropriate sequence of actions on the enabling device and the control device must be required to trigger an impact,- accidental triggering is prevented during handling or in case of shock,- loading and unloading operations can be carried easily and safely <p>Where necessary, it must be possible to fit the device with splinter guard(s) and the appropriate guard(s) must be provided by the manufacturer of the machinery.</p>	
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Remarks: See test report 002.

2.2.2.2. Instructions

<p>The instructions must give the necessary information regarding :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the accessories and interchangeable equipment that can be used with the machinery,.- the suitable fixing or other impacted elements to be used with the machinery.- where appropriate, the suitable cartridges to be used.	N/A
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Remarks: none

Clause 2.3 not applicable
Chapter 3 not applicable
Chapter 4 not applicable
Chapter 5 not applicable
Chapter 6 not applicable

END OF TEST REPORT