

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN STANDARDS

<b>Number and Title of Indian Standard</b>
IS 17361 (Part 1) : 2020 /ISO 11111-1 : 2016 , Textile machinery — Safety requirements — Part 1 : Common requirements [Doc: TXD 14 (14362)]
<b>a) Scope</b>
<p>This part of Indian Standard specifies safety requirements for frequently occurring hazards common to the types of textile machinery and the hazards of certain machine elements covered by ISO 11111-2 to ISO 11111-7. The standard series is complemented by the type C standards ISO 9902 (all parts) with respect to noise emission measurement and ISO 23771 with respect to measures for the reduction of noise emissions.</p> <p>This part of Indian Standard is applicable to machinery plant and related equipment intended to be used in the textile industry for the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— opening, cleaning, blending, carding, preparation subsequent to carding, spinning and other processing of fibres (staple and filament) and other materials to form yarn or nonwoven material (including felts);</li><li>— winding, doubling, twisting, texturing, etc., of yarns and the processing of yarns preparatory to weaving and knitting;</li><li>— weaving, knitting, lace-making and similar utilization of yarn, etc., to form fabric;</li><li>— forming of braid, cord, strand, rope, twine, net, etc., except take-up reels of stranding and laying machinery;</li><li>— processing, including the pre-treatment, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of fibre, yarn, fabric, braid, cord, etc., and final assembly for dispatch;</li><li>— piece-dyeing of made-up goods;</li><li>— finishing of warp and weft knitting, including hosiery, other than assembly of the finished product (e.g. sewing);</li><li>— manufacturing of carpets by weaving, tufting and other processes.</li></ul> <p>This part of Indian Standard applies to all machinery, plant and equipment used during the processes listed above, including equipment to enable automated operation of the machines and processes in either free-standing or complex installations, such as pneumatic fibre transportation, but excluding other transportation between the interfaces of the machines.</p> <p>NOTE 1 The standard for a specific textile machine will normally consist of two part 11111 and the specific part of ISO 11111 relevant to that machine. However, in the case of nonwoven lines, which are covered by ISO 11111-3, ISO 11111-2, ISO 11111-6 and ISO 11111-7 are also to be taken into account.</p>



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This part of ISO 11111 does not deal with specific requirements for pressure containment.

NOTE 2 In the EU and EFTA, specific directives for pressure vessels and electromag  
Among others, exist.

ISO 11111 (all parts) addresses hazards arising from the transport, assembly and commissioning of the machinery, its adjustment, use, maintenance, decommissioning, dismantling and disposal. Manual loading/unloading is considered to be part of the normal operation of the machinery.

This part of Indian Standard and the other parts of ISO 11111 are not applicable to machinery, plant and related equipment used for

- manufacturing continuous filaments and man-made fibres up to and including the formation of the first textile package (e.g. continuous filament cheese, staple fibre bale),
- hackling and carding of flax and similar,
- manufacturing of spun-bonded and melt-blown nonwovens,
- forming and making up of garments, household and industrial textile goods, and the pressing and die cutting of nonwoven fabric,
- laundering and dry cleaning of made-up textile goods,
- servicing of textile machines (e.g. machines for card wire mounting, cleaning machines for components of printing machines), and
- certain cutting devices, e.g. log-slitting device, laser cutting, high pressure water jets, ultrasonic device.

NOTE 3 The machines and equipment listed in Annex E are used in the textile industry but are not within the scope of this part of ISO 11111.

This part of Indian Standard and the other parts of ISO 11111 are not applicable to machinery intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

This part of Indian Standard and the other parts of ISO 11111 are not applicable to machines which are manufactured before the dates of publication of the International Standards.

**b) Salient features of content:**

This Indian Standard and ISO 11111-2 to ISO 11111-7 as a whole is intended for use by any person concerned with the safety of textile machinery, for example, textile machinery designers, manufacturers and systems integrators. It is also of interest to users of textile machines and safety experts.

This part of Indian Standard is a type C standard as stated in ISO 12100. The various parts of ISO 11111 deal with significant hazards generated by machines used in the

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textile industry. The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards are covered are indicated in the scope of this part of Indian Standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence.

For machines or machine equipment not dealt with in the relevant parts of ISO 11111, the designer performs a risk assessment according to ISO 12100 and provides means for reducing the risk from significant hazards. These risk reduction measures that need to be identified by the designer/manufacturer of the machinery by risk assessment are outside the scope of this standard.

This part of Indian Standard contains a summary of safety requirements and/or measures for frequently occurring hazards of textile machinery (see Clause 5) which apply whenever referred to in this, or the other parts of ISO 11111.

Significant hazards and corresponding safety requirements and/or measures for certain machine elements (e.g. rollers) and their combination of textile machines are also described (see Clause 6).

The various parts of ISO 11111 address significant hazards and corresponding safety requirements and/or measures for specific types of textile machines. As far as possible, these are treated by way of reference to Clauses 5 and 6 and other cross-references (see general safety requirements), thus reducing considerably the volume by avoiding many repetitions. The standard for a specific textile machine will normally consist of this part of ISO 11111 and the specific part relevant to that machine. ISO 11111-2 to ISO 11111-7 may also contain exceptions or additions to the requirements given in this part of Indian Standard. (See specific Safety Requirements).

**c) Types/grades/classes, if covered in the standard:**

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**d) Disclaimer (to be automatically provided by the programme/software) :**

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