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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 15606-2008

Replacing GB 15606-1995

General rules for safe production in woodworking shops

木工(材)车间安全生产通则

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Foreword

All technical contents of this standard is mandatory. This standard replaces GB 15606-1995 "carpentry (wood) General workshop production safety." This standard and GB 15606-1995 have compared the following differences.

--- Adjust some terms, an increase of 3.5,3.6,3.7,3.8,3.9,3.10,3.10.1,3.10.2,3.11, 3.12, canceled a Standard 3.4;

--- Modifications to the content of

--- Deleted the original standard Chapters 6 and 7 of the specific content;

--- Increased carpentry (wood) workshop fire and explosion requirements. This standard

was proposed by the State Administration of Work Safety. This standard produced by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Security. This standard drafting unit. Woodworking Machine Tool Research Institute, Fuzhou. Drafters of this standard. Xiao Xiaohui, Zheng Li. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB 15606-1995. Wood (timber) workplace safety Production General

1 Scope

GB 15606 covers safety in woodworking shops, where three hazards run together: the cutting machinery, which takes fingers; the wood dust, which is both a health hazard and an explosible atmosphere; and the fire load of the material itself. The standard sets the requirements for the working environment and the layout of the shop, fire and explosion prevention, the machines and their safety devices, safe operating practice, and the management and training that hold it together. Issued on 23 December 2008, in force since 1 December 2009, replacing GB 15606-1995. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the edition it replaces are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are not reproduced on this page - they are in the document itself, which is delivered in full in English translation.

This standard specifies the carpentry (wood) workshop working environment, layout, fire and explosion protection requirements, equipment and safety devices, safe operation For safety management and education. This standard applies to raw wood materials, ingredients warehouses, wood processing, three-plate secondary processing, wood-processing and other woodworking (wood) workshop.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard. GB 2893 Safety colors

GB 2894 Safety Signs and use guidelines

GB 5083 production equipment with safety and health General

GB 5226.1-2002 Safety of machinery electrical equipment Part 1. General requirements (IEC 60204-1.2000, IDT)

GB 12557 Safety of woodworking machines General

GB 50016 architectural design code for fire protection

GB 50034-2004 architectural lighting design standards

3 Terms

3.1 Wood processing machinery, excluding hand and three board manufacturing process.

3.2 Pure wood processing plant (factory), a simple wood products (secondary wood processing, wood mold, models, furniture, doors and windows, the three panels) manufacturing car Room (factory), also refers to wood and wood products integrated processing plant.

3.3 Production of basic performing organization. Workshop generally refers to moderate scale, plus assume the production of one or more stand-alone product or part Work tasks.

3.4 Refers to wood-based panels, mainly refers to the plywood, fiberboard, particleboard.

3.5 To collect dust and wood chips specially designed pneumatic conveying system. It will be the source of dust and wood chips produced from the (usually more than one Sources) delivered to the dust removal system.

3.6 Any dust and sawdust and means for flow separation, including but not limited to. cyclone, medium type filter (bag-type dust) And the open dust collector.

3.7 The percentage of the original mass of sample through the drying process by reducing the quality (that is, the mass of the water) and the maximum sample.

3.8 Including material feeding means, air separator debris and closed piping system, as well as the combustible solid particles through the air or other gases from a Arrived at the gas delivery means another.

3.9 Fibrous material derived from wood or less, but not limited to, the following materials. straw, flax, bagasse, coconut shells, corn stalks, hemp, Valley Shell, paper or other timber alternatives or ancillary products. 3.10

3.10.1 The average diameter of less than or equal to 420 μ m sawdust, its moisture content less than 25%.

3.10.2 The average diameter of greater than 420 μ m sawdust, its moisture content less than 25%.

3.11 See GB 50034-2004 in 2.0.6.

3.12 See GB 50034-2004 in 2.0.15.

4.1.1 Heatstroke

4.1.1.1 Job Shop Location summer air temperature, the temperature difference between inside and outside the workshop should be calculated. Subject to its outdoor temperature difference should appear based on the actual In the region of summer outdoor design

temperature ventilation Commission determined shall not exceed the specified in Table 1.
Table 1 workshop workplace regulations summer air temperature Ventilation in summer
outdoor design temperature/°C 22 below 23,242,526,272,829 ~ 3232 and above
Workplaces and outdoor temperature difference/°C 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

4.1.1.2 When the job should take place temperature $\geq 37^{\circ}\text{C}$ and integrated local cooling
heatstroke measures, and should reduce the contact time.

4.1.1.3 Hot work shop should be equipped with the coffee lounge, the temperature should
not be higher than the outside air temperature; air-conditioned indoor lounge The
temperature should be maintained at $25^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 27^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.1.2 Cold

4.1.2.1 Where a month for nearly a decade the annual average temperature of the coldest
month $\leq 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ in three months and more than three months should be located in areas
provided central heating Shi; appear month $\leq 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ for two months or less should be
located in areas of local heating facilities.

4.1.2.2 central heating plant, when each worker occupied floor area is large ($\geq 50\text{m}^2$),
requires only place of work and rest their places Local heating facilities.

4.1.2.3 winter heating outdoor temperature is equal to or less than -20°C areas, to prevent
the shop door open and subject to prolonged or frequent The invasion of cold air, should be
set according to the specific circumstances of a door pocket, the outer chamber or hot air
curtain.

4.1.2.4 more production when a large amount of water or moisture of the workshop, the
design should take the necessary moisture and drainage facilities to prevent dripping
ceiling And ground water. Envelope

4.1.2.5 workshop should prevent rainwater infiltration, winter heating needs of the
workshop, the surface should prevent condensation of water vapor within the envelope,
around Retaining structure does not include doors and windows.

4.2 Ventilation

4.2.1 carpentry workshop should be natural or mechanical ventilation facilities to form a
good air circulation. Workplace air concentration of harmful substances should In line with
the corresponding national standards.

4.2.2 Production workshop will produce a lot of dust equipment should be stand-alone or
centralized vacuum cleaning facilities, Workplace air sawdust (wood powder Dust)
concentration should not exceed $3\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$.