Europump guide
"Machinery-Directive"


Earlier edition:

EC-Directive 98/37/EC of 22 June 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to machinery,

EC-Directive Machinery 89/392/EEC of 14 June 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to machinery considering the following amending Directives:


The EC-Directive Machinery defines the essential health and safety requirements for machinery and first came into force on 1 January 1995. After that date machinery not complying with this Directive shall not be placed on the market. Placing on the market is considered as, for pumps and pump units leaving the factory.

Safety and health requirements of the EC-Directive Machinery for pumps and pump units

The EC-Directive Machinery lays down the essential health and safety requirements relating to the design and construction of machinery and safety components. For pumps and pump units these requirements are set out more specifically in the European Safety Standard EN 809/A1 "Pumps and pump units for liquids; General safety requirements" which establishes the technical safety requirements for the addressable elements of construction, assembling, proof testing, erection, operation and servicing. This Standard is a harmonized standard and conformity to it will give the presumption of conformity to the requirements of the directive.

Main differences related to pumps from earlier edition of the Directive.

Note, the following statements are for information; still the directive and the standard EN 809/A1 must be studied and followed.

Partly completed machinery

The new MD introduces the concept of partly completed machinery. The placing on the market of partly completed machinery is subject to a specific procedure – see comments on Article 13 in the MD. Partly completed machinery cannot comply fully
with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex I, since certain of
the risks may result from the fact that the machinery is not complete or from the
interface between the partly completed machinery and the rest of the machinery or
assembly of machinery into which it is to be incorporated. However, the manufacturer
of partly completed machinery must state, in a declaration of incorporation, which of
the essential health and safety requirements he has fulfilled. Furthermore a risk
assessment has to be provided.

**CE marking of bare shaft pumps.**
According to the new edition of the directive, such pumps are considered machines
and CE-marking shall be affixed.

**Special requirements for guards**

**Fixed guards**
Fixed guards must be fixed by systems that can be opened or removed only with
tools.
Their fixing systems must remain attached to the guards or to the machinery when
the guards are removed.
Where possible, guards must be incapable of remaining in place without their fixings.

**General principles for the drafting of instructions**

**Instructions for use**
All machinery must be accompanied by instructions including at least the
requirements according to EN 809/A1.
The instructions must be drawn up in at least one of the Community languages by the
manufacturer or his authorized representative established in the Community. On
being put into service, all machinery must be accompanied either by the ‘Original
instructions’ done by the manufacturer or his authorized representative or by the
‘Original instructions’ and a translation of the instructions in the language or
languages of the country in which the machinery is to be used. By way of derogation
from this requirement the maintenance instructions for use by specialized personnel
employed by the manufacturer or his authorized representative established in the
Community may be drawn up in only one Community language understood by those
personnel.

(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.
(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’
Comparison between “Instruction for use” in MD and “Instruction handbook” in EN 809/Ä1

In 7.2.2.1 General in 809.
A copy of the EC declaration of conformity (or a document setting out its content), not including the serial number and the signature;

In MD.
A copy of the EC declaration of conformity (or a document setting out its content), not necessarily including the serial number and the signature;

The Directive includes the word necessarily, EN809 does not. The Directive therefore gives the choice of using the actual D of C which is probably easier than creating another one without signature and serial number.

Machinery covered by the Low Voltage Directive

One of the objectives of the revision of the Machinery Directive was to clarify the borderline between the scope of the Machinery Directive and the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC in order to provide greater legal certainty.

Article 2.k in the MD lists the categories of low voltage electrical and electronic machinery that are excluded from the scope of the Machinery Directive.

Electrical machinery that is not in any of the categories listed in Article 2.k is in the scope of the Machinery Directive. When such machinery has an electrical supply within the voltage limits of the Low Voltage Directive, it must fulfil the safety objectives of the Low Voltage Directive – see comments on section 1.5.1 of Annex I in the MD. However, in that case, the manufacturer’s EC Declaration of conformity should not refer to the Low Voltage Directive.

On the other hand, electrical equipment placed on the market independently for incorporation into machinery may be subject to the Low Voltage Directive as such.