

Published Manual Number/ECN: MTEOTS04U1/2018506A

- Publishing System: TPAS2
- Access date: 12/14/2018
- Document ECNs: Latest



48040F7B, F7N, H7N, 64040 & 64050E6N, 68036F5N, F5P, H5N, 72046E5N, 72058J2N, J5N



PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION POST OFFICE BOX 400, KENNER, LOUISIANA 70063-0400, U.S.A.

MTEOTS04U1/18506A

1	1. English
3	Safety Guide— Tilting Washer-Extractors

MTEOTS02EN/20181207

English

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Published Manual Number: MTEOTS02EN

- Specified Date: 20181207
- As-of Date: 20181207
- Access Date: 20181207
- Depth: Detail
- Custom: n/a
- Applicability: EOT
- Language Code: ENG01, Purpose: publication, Format: 1colA

Safety Guide—

Tilting Washer-Extractors



Applicable Milnor® products by model number:

48032BTL	48032BTN	48036J6L	48036J6N	48036QTL	48036QTN	48040F7B
48040F7N	52038WTL	52038WTN	64040E6N	64046E6N	64046J6N	64050E6N
68036F5B	68036F5N	72046E5N	72046J5N	72058E5N	72058J2N	72058J5N
72075J2N						

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1. General Safety Requirements—Vital Information for Management Personnel

Incorrect installation, neglected preventive maintenance, abuse, and/or improper repairs, or changes to the machine can cause unsafe operation and personal injuries, such as multiple fractures, amputations, or death. The owner or his selected representative (owner/user) is responsible for understanding and ensuring the proper operation and maintenance of the machine. The owner/user must familiarize himself with the contents of all machine instruction manuals. The owner/user should direct any questions about these instructions to a Milnor® dealer or the Milnor® Service department.

Most regulatory authorities (including OSHA in the USA and CE in Europe) hold the owner/user ultimately responsible for maintaining a safe working environment. Therefore, the owner/user must do or ensure the following:

- recognize all foreseeable safety hazards within his facility and take actions to protect his personnel, equipment, and facility;
- work equipment is suitable, properly adapted, can be used without risks to health or safety, and is adequately maintained;
- where specific hazards are likely to be involved, access to the equipment is restricted to those employees given the task of using it;
- only specifically designated workers carry out repairs, modifications, maintenance, or servicing;
- information, instruction, and training is provided;
- workers and/or their representatives are consulted.

Work equipment must comply with the requirements listed below. The owner/user must verify that installation and maintenance of equipment is performed in such a way as to support these requirements:

- control devices must be visible, identifiable, and marked; be located outside dangerous zones; and not give rise to a hazard due to unintentional operation;
- control systems must be safe and breakdown/damage must not result in danger;
- work equipment is to be stabilized;
- protection against rupture or disintegration of work equipment;
- guarding, to prevent access to danger zones or to stop movements of dangerous parts before the danger zones are reached. Guards to be robust; not give rise to any additional hazards; not be easily removed or rendered inoperative; situated at a sufficient distance from the danger zone; not restrict view of operating cycle; allow fitting, replacing, or maintenance by restricting access to relevant area and without removal of guard/protection device;
- suitable lighting for working and maintenance areas;
- maintenance to be possible when work equipment is shut down. If not possible, then protection measures to be carried out outside danger zones;
- work equipment must be appropriate for preventing the risk of fire or overheating; discharges of gas, dust, liquid, vapor, other substances; explosion of the equipment or substances in it.

1.1. Laundry Facility

Provide a supporting floor that is strong and rigid enough to support—with a reasonable safety factor and without undue or objectionable deflection—the weight of the fully loaded machine and the forces transmitted by it during operation. Provide sufficient clearance for machine movement.

Provide any safety guards, fences, restraints, devices, and verbal and/or posted restrictions necessary to prevent personnel, machines, or other moving machinery from accessing the machine or its path. Provide adequate ventilation to carry away heat and vapors. Ensure service connections to installed machines meet local and national safety standards, especially regarding the electrical disconnect (see the National Electric Code). Prominently post safety information, including signs showing the source of electrical disconnect.

1.2. Personnel

Inform personnel about hazard avoidance and the importance of care and common sense. Provide personnel with the safety and operating instructions that apply to them. Verify that personnel use proper safety and operating procedures. Verify that personnel understand and abide by the warnings on the machine and precautions in the instruction manuals.

1.3. Safety Devices

Ensure that no one eliminates or disables any safety device on the machine or in the facility. Do not allow machine to be used with any missing guard, cover, panel or door. Service any failing or malfunctioning device before operating the machine.

1.4. Hazard Information

Important information on hazards is provided on the machine safety placards, in the Safety Guide, and throughout the other machine manuals. **Placards must be kept clean so that the information is not obscured. They must be replaced immediately if lost or damaged. The Safety Guide and other machine manuals must be available at all times to the appropriate personnel.** See the machine service manual for safety placard part numbers. Contact the Milnor Parts department for replacement placards or manuals.

1.5. Maintenance

Ensure the machine is inspected and serviced in accordance with the norms of good practice and with the preventive maintenance schedule. Replace belts, pulleys, brake shoes/disks, clutch plates/tires, rollers, seals, alignment guides, etc. before they are severely worn. Immediately investigate any evidence of impending failure and make needed repairs (e.g., cylinder, shell, or frame cracks; drive components such as motors, gear boxes, bearings, etc., whining, grinding, smoking, or becoming abnormally hot; bending or cracking of cylinder, shell, frame, etc.; leaking seals, hoses, valves, etc.) Do not permit service or maintenance by unqualified personnel.

— End of BIUUUS04 —

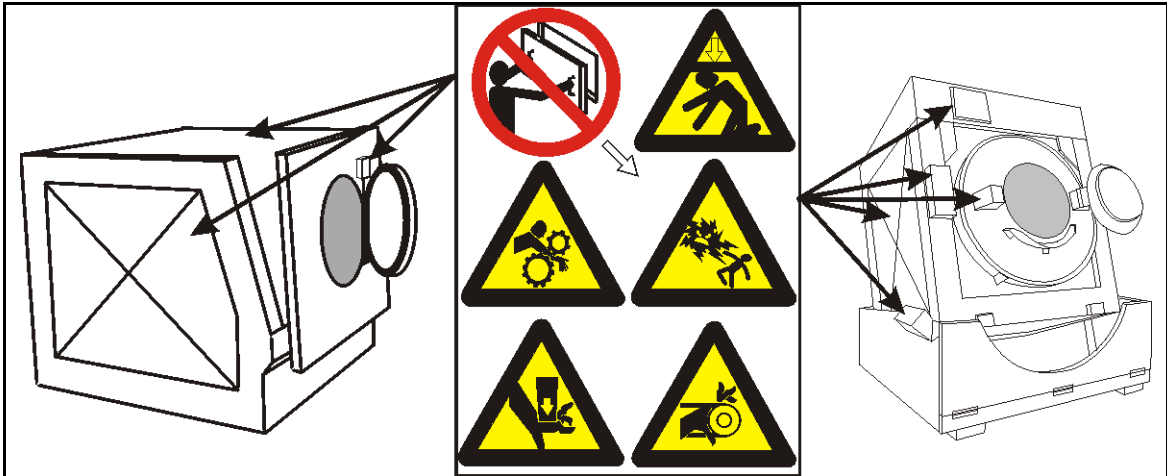
2. Internal Electrical and Mechanical Hazards

2.1. Safety Placards—Internal Electrical and Mechanical Hazards

[Document BIUUUS15]

One or more safety placards on the machine, similar to the following, alert personnel to hazards inside the machine and in electrical enclosures.

Figure 1: Internal Electrical and Mechanical Hazards



2.2. Safety Alert Messages—Internal Electrical and Mechanical Hazards [Document BIUUUS11]

The following are instructions about hazards inside the machine and in electrical enclosures.



WARNING 1: Electrocutation and Electrical Burn Hazards—Contact with electric power can kill or seriously injure you. Electric power is present inside the cabinetry unless the main machine power disconnect is off.

- Do not unlock or open electric box doors.
- Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.
- Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.
- Keep yourself and others off of machine.
- Know the location of the main machine disconnect and use it in an emergency to remove all electric power from the machine.



WARNING 2: Entangle and Crush Hazards—Contact with moving components normally isolated by guards, covers, and panels, can entangle and crush your limbs. These components move automatically.

- Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.
- Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.
- Keep yourself and others off of machine.
- Know the location of all emergency stop switches, pull cords, and/or kick plates and use them in an emergency to stop machine motion.



WARNING **3**: **Crush Hazards**—Tilting machines only—The machine housing will crush your body or limbs if it descends or falls while you are under it. Housing can descend with power off or on. Manual operation of tilting valves overrides safety interlocks. Improper operation of manual tilting valves may cause the housing to descend.

- Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.
- Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.

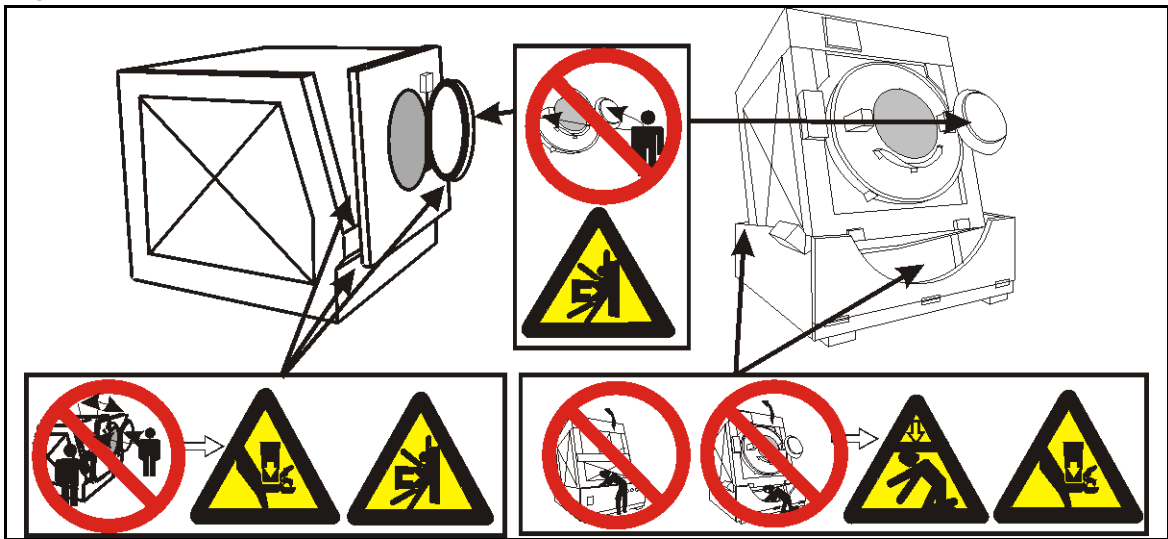
— End of BIUUUS21 —

3. External Mechanical Hazards

3.1. Safety Placards—External Mechanical Hazards [Document BIUUUS16]

One or more safety placards on the machine, similar to the following, alert personnel to hazards around the front, sides, rear or top of the machine.

Figure 2: External Mechanical Hazards



3.2. Safety Alert Messages—External Mechanical Hazards [Document BIUUUS12]

The following are instructions about hazards around the front, sides, rear or top of the machine.



WARNING [4]: Strike and Crush Hazards—Machines with power operated door—The moving door can strike you or crush or pinch your limbs if caught between the door and machine. Some doors move automatically.

- Keep yourself and others clear of movement areas and paths.
- Keep both hands on the controls while operating.
- Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.



WARNING [5]: Crush Hazards—Tilting machines only—The machine can crush your body or limbs if you are caught between the tilting housing and a stationary object. Some machines tilt automatically.

- Keep yourself and others clear of movement areas and paths.
- Keep both hands on the controls while operating.
- Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.



WARNING [6]: Crush Hazards—Suspended machines only—Spaces between the shell and housing can close and crush or pinch your limbs. The shell moves within the housing during operation.

- Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.
- Keep yourself and others clear of movement areas and paths.

External Mechanical Hazards

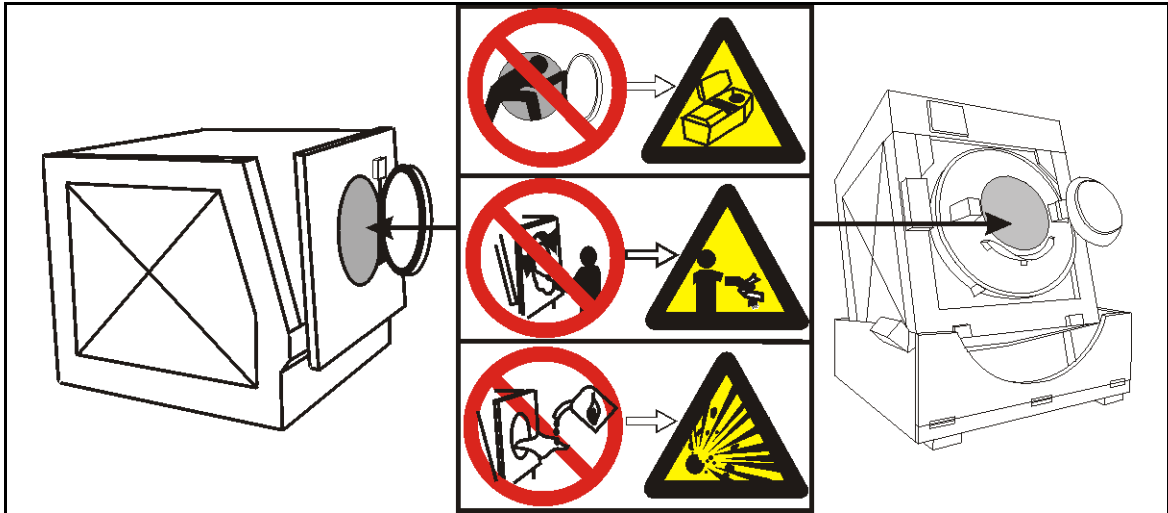
— End of BIUUUS22 —

4. Cylinder and Processing Hazards

4.1. Safety Placards—Cylinder and Processing Hazards [Document BIUUUS17]

One or more safety placards on the machine, similar to the following, alert personnel to hazards related to the cylinder and laundering process.

Figure 3: Cylinder and Processing Hazards



4.2. Safety Alert Messages—Cylinder and Processing Hazards

[Document BIUUUS13]

The following are instructions about hazards related to the cylinder and laundering process.



DANGER 7: Entangle and Sever Hazards—Contact with goods being processed can cause the goods to wrap around your body or limbs and dismember you. The goods are normally isolated by the locked cylinder door.

- Do not attempt to open the door or reach into the cylinder until the cylinder is stopped.
- Do not touch goods inside or hanging partially outside the turning cylinder.
- Do not operate the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock.
- Open pocket machines only—Do not jog the cylinder and pull the goods at the same time.
- Open pocket machines only—Keep yourself and others clear of cylinder and goods during jogging operation.
- Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.
- Know the location of all emergency stop switches, pull cords, and/or kick plates and use them in an emergency to stop machine motion.
- Know the location of the main machine disconnect and use it in an emergency to remove all electric power from the machine.



WARNING 8: Crush Hazards—Contact with the turning cylinder can crush your limbs. The cylinder will repel any object you try to stop it with, possibly causing the object to strike or stab you. The turning cylinder is normally isolated by the locked cylinder door.

- Do not attempt to open the door or reach into the cylinder until the cylinder is stopped.

- Do not place any object in the turning cylinder.
- Do not operate the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock.
- Open pocket machines only—Keep yourself and others clear of cylinder and goods during jogging operation.
- Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.



WARNING 9: Confined Space Hazards—Confinement in the cylinder can kill or injure you. Hazards include but are not limited to panic, burns, poisoning, suffocation, heat prostration, biological contamination, electrocution, and crushing.

- Do not attempt unauthorized servicing, repairs, or modification.



WARNING 10: Explosion and Fire Hazards—Flammable substances can explode or ignite in the cylinder, drain trough, or sewer. The machine is designed for washing with water, not any other solvent. Processing can cause solvent-containing goods to give off flammable vapors.

- Do not use flammable solvents in processing.
- Do not process goods containing flammable substances. Consult with your local fire department/public safety office and all insurance providers.

— End of BIUUUS23 —

5. Safety Alert Messages—Unsafe Conditions

5.1. Damage and Malfunction Hazards

5.1.1. Hazards Resulting from Inoperative Safety Devices



DANGER [11]: Entangle and Sever Hazards—Cylinder door interlock—Operating the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock can permit opening the door when the cylinder is turning and/or starting the cycle with the door open, exposing the turning cylinder.

- Do not operate the machine with any evidence of damage or malfunction.



WARNING [12]: Multiple Hazards—Operating the machine with an inoperative safety device can kill or injure personnel, damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

- Do not tamper with or disable any safety device or operate the machine with a malfunctioning safety device. Request authorized service.



WARNING [13]: Electrocutation and Electrical Burn Hazards—Electric box doors—Operating the machine with any electric box door unlocked can expose high voltage conductors inside the box.

- Do not unlock or open electric box doors.



WARNING [14]: Entangle and Crush Hazards—Guards, covers, and panels—Operating the machine with any guard, cover, or panel removed exposes moving components.

- Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.



WARNING [15]: Crush Hazards—Down limit switches (machines with front and rear tilt cylinders)—Failure of both front or both rear limit switches allows the seated tilt wheels on a tilted machine to lift from their cradles. The housing will fall and lunge forward or rearward.

- Do not operate the machine with any evidence of damage or malfunction.

5.1.2. Hazards Resulting from Damaged Mechanical Devices



WARNING [16]: Multiple Hazards—Operating a damaged machine can kill or injure personnel, further damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

- Do not operate a damaged or malfunctioning machine. Request authorized service.



WARNING [17]: Explosion Hazards—Cylinder—A damaged cylinder can rip apart during extraction, puncturing the shell and discharging metal fragments at high speed.

- Do not operate the machine with any evidence of damage or malfunction.



WARNING [18]: Explosion Hazards—Clutch and speed switch (multiple motor machines)—A damaged clutch or speed switch can permit the low speed motor to engage during extract. This will over-speed the motor and pulleys and can cause them to rip apart, discharging metal fragments at high speed.

- Stop the machine immediately if any of these conditions occur:
 - abnormal whining sound during extract
 - skidding sound as extract ends
 - clutches remain engaged or re-engage during extract

5.2. Careless Use Hazards

5.2.1. Careless Operation Hazards—Vital Information for Operator Personnel (see also operator hazards throughout manual)



WARNING [19]: Multiple Hazards—Careless operator actions can kill or injure personnel, damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

- Do not tamper with or disable any safety device or operate the machine with a malfunctioning safety device. Request authorized service.
- Do not operate a damaged or malfunctioning machine. Request authorized service.
- Do not attempt unauthorized servicing, repairs, or modification.
- Do not use the machine in any manner contrary to the factory instructions.
- Use the machine only for its customary and intended purpose.
- Understand the consequences of operating manually.

5.2.2. Careless Servicing Hazards—Vital Information for Service Personnel (see also service hazards throughout manuals)



WARNING [20]: Electrocution and Electrical Burn Hazards—Contact with electric power can kill or seriously injure you. Electric power is present inside the cabinetry unless the main machine power disconnect is off.

- Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- Abide by the current OSHA lockout/tagout standard when lockout/tagout is called for in the service instructions. Outside the USA, abide by the OSHA standard in the absence of any other overriding standard.



WARNING [21]: Entangle and Crush Hazards—Contact with moving components normally isolated by guards, covers, and panels, can entangle and crush your limbs. These components move automatically.

- Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- Abide by the current OSHA lockout/tagout standard when lockout/tagout is called for in the service instructions. Outside the USA, abide by the OSHA standard in the absence of any other overriding standard.



WARNING [22]: Crush Hazards—Tilting machines only—The machine housing will crush your body or limbs if it descends or falls while you are under it. Housing can descend with power off or on. Manual operation of tilting valves overrides safety interlocks. Improper operation of manual tilting valves may cause the housing to descend.

- Secure both red safety supports in accordance with the instructions furnished, then lock out and tag out power at the main machine disconnect before working under the tilted machine.
- Do not operate the manual tilt valves with anyone under the machine.
- Do not operate the tilt controls with anyone under the machine.



WARNING [23]: Crush Hazards—Tilting machines with front and rear tilt cylinders—The housing will fall and lunge forward or rearward if the tilt wheels on the non-tilted end lift out of their cradles, even with safety supports in place.

- Understand the consequences of operating manually.



WARNING **24**: **Confined Space Hazards**—Confinement in the cylinder can kill or injure you. Hazards include but are not limited to panic, burns, poisoning, suffocation, heat prostration, biological contamination, electrocution, and crushing.

- Do not enter the cylinder until it has been thoroughly purged, flushed, drained, cooled, and immobilized.

— End of BIUUUS14 —

6. Proximity Safeguarding for Automatic Shuttle Conveyors

Proximity safeguarding—a means of preventing personnel from entering the path of a machine, such as an industrial robot, that moves within a large area.

6.1. Applicability

This document—

applies to Milnor® automated laundering systems with shuttle conveyors that move without operator intervention (automatic operation),

does not apply to shuttles that require operator input continually, such as directing all shuttle movements (manual operation).

6.2. References for Proximity Safeguarding

ANSI Z8.1-2016 “American National Standard for Commercial Laundry and Drycleaning Equipment and Operations - Safety Requirements”

OSHA Standard 29 CFR § 1910.212 “General Requirements for All Machines”

OSHA Directive STD 01-12-002 - Pub 8-1.3 “Guidelines for Robotic Safety”

ANSI/RIA R15.06-2012 “American National Standard for Industrial Robots and Robot Systems- Safety Requirements”

ANSI/ASME B15.1-2000 “Safety Standard for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus”

OSHA Publication 3067 “Concepts and Techniques of Machine Safeguarding”

ISO 10472-1 “Safety Requirements for Industrial Laundry Machinery”

6.3. Hazards To Personnel in Proximity to Shuttle Conveyors

Milnor automated laundering systems use automatic shuttle conveyors to transport goods among the processing machines in the system. Depending on model, an automatic shuttle conveyor may move in any of the following ways, in addition to running its conveyor belt(s):

- It may travel along (traverse) a line of machines (typically dryers).
- Its conveyor bed(s) may ascend and descend (elevate) within the machine frame.
- Its conveyor bed(s) may extend and retract within the machine frame.
- The conveyor bed and frame may pivot.
- Wet goods shuttles have a bucket that elevates and tilts.

These motions pose strike, crush, sever, and entrapment hazards to personnel in proximity to the shuttle. **For the safety of personnel, owner/users must provide proximity safeguarding that protects personnel from the moving shuttle.**

A common method of proximity safeguarding is safety fencing with interlocked gates that disable the shuttle when a gate is opened. When a shuttle is disabled, this will eventually cause other machines in the system to hold (wait for action from another machine), but it will not necessarily cause them to immediately stop moving. In the case of a tunnel system, the press or centrifugal extractor can pose additional hazards to personnel in proximity to the equipment. **Hence, the safeguards must also disable any presses or extractors.** Tunnels and dryers do not pose a significant hazard to personnel merely because they are in proximity to the equipment, and need not be automatically disabled.



WARNING [25]: Multiple Hazards—Proximity safeguarding provides only partial protection and only against injury resulting from entering the shuttle path. It is not a substitute for proper

lockout/tagout procedures and good safety practices.

- Always lockout/tagout any individual machine (or follow the published maintenance procedures) when performing maintenance or clearing a fault on that machine.
- Ensure that all personnel understand the safeguards and do not attempt to defeat them.
- Inspect safeguards weekly to ensure that they are not mechanically or electrically circumvented.

6.4. How Milnor Accommodates Proximity Safeguarding

Milnor provides connection points on shuttles, presses and centrifugal extractors for interfacing with devices such as gate interlock switches. These connection points are tagged for easy identification. When Milnor provides equipment layout drawings for an automated laundering system, it indicates on the drawing, the perimeter of the shuttle movement area that must be guarded. The following hazard statement is displayed on connection point tags as well as equipment layout drawings prepared by Milnor:



WARNING [26]: Strike, Crush, Sever, and Entrapment Hazards—Serious bodily injury or death can result to personnel in proximity to machinery/systems that traverse, elevate, extend, pivot, and/or tilt. The following mandatory minimum safety requirements must be installed with the machinery system (local codes may require additional precautions):

- Safety fence enclosing machine movement areas,
- Lockable electrical interlocks on all gates, properly interfaced as shown on machine schematics, to disable machine movement when any gate is opened,
- Signs to alert personnel to these hazards, placed prominently around the fenced area.

Although the objectives of proximity safeguarding are the same anywhere, design requirements vary with local codes (which occasionally change) and with the plant layout. For this reason, Milnor does not provide detailed designs or materials for proximity safeguarding. If the necessary expertise does not exist within the owner/user's organization, consult appropriate sources such as local engineers or architects specializing in industrial facility design.

6.5. Examples of Safety Fencing With Interlocked Gates

Fencing with interlocked gates like that depicted in [Figure 4](#) and [Figure 5](#), may be used to meet the proximity safeguarding requirement. Should the owner/user choose this method, the following information may be useful. However, **this information may not satisfy current or local code requirements. The owner/user must determine its suitability for his particular facility.**

Figure 4: Example Fence Layout for Automated Laundering System Where One Tunnel Serves a Bank of Dryers

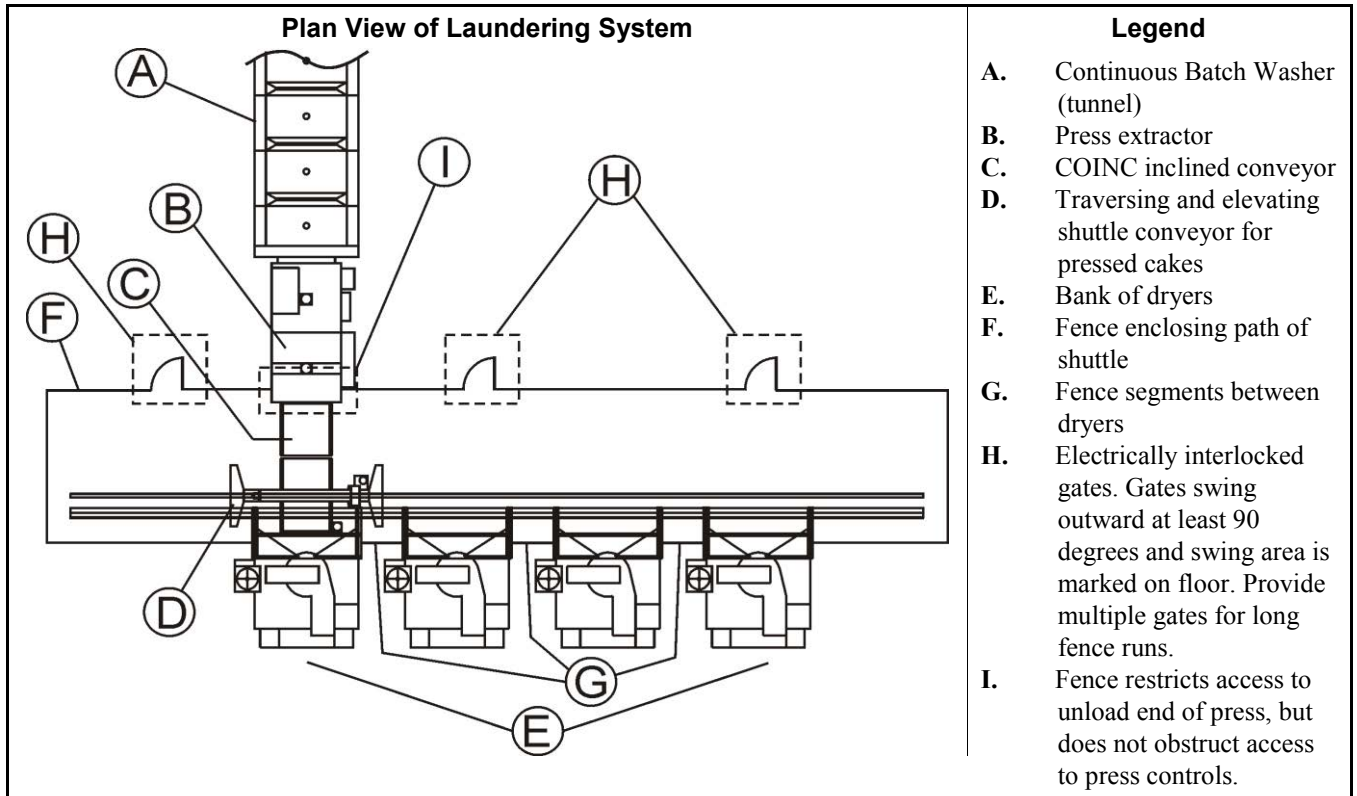
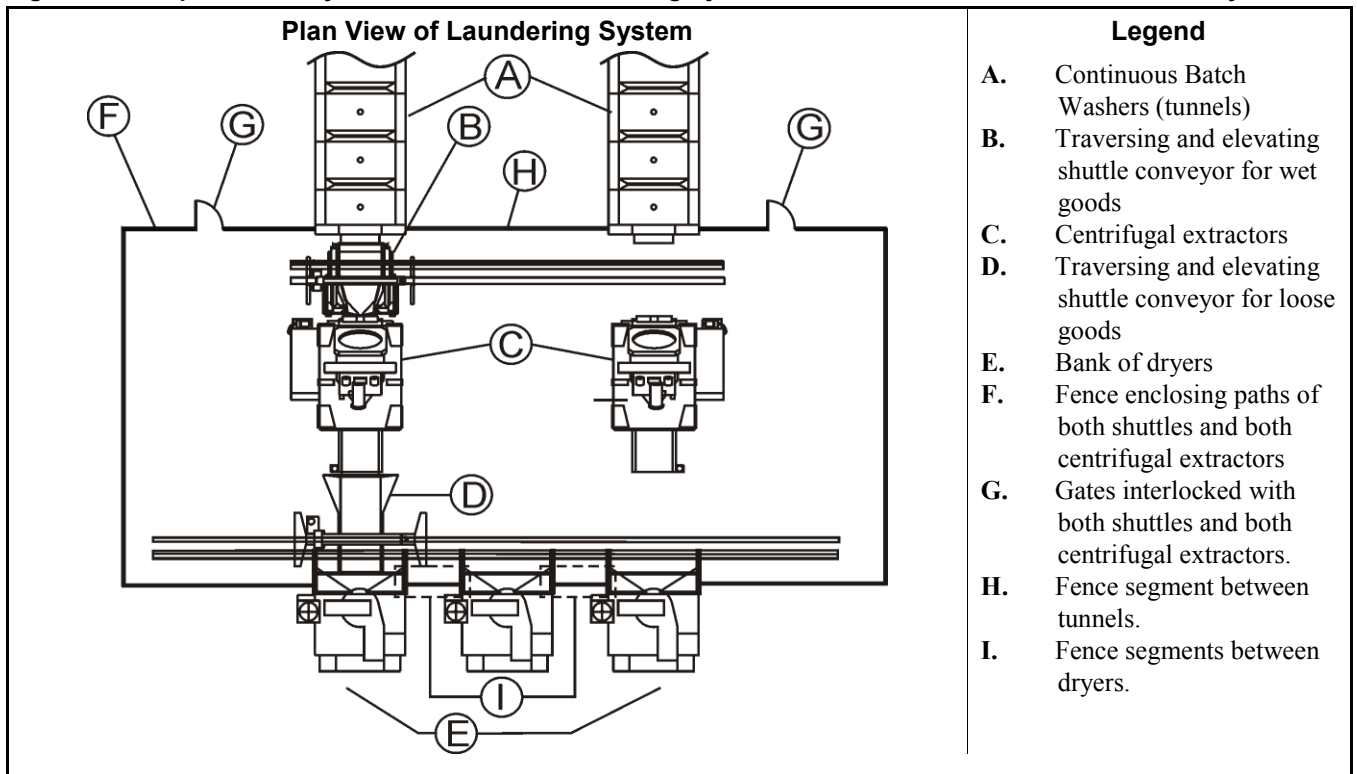


Figure 5: Example Fence Layout for Automated Laundering System Where Two Tunnels Serve a Bank of Dryers



- 6.5.1. Fence Dimensions**—The fence must discourage climbing over and prevent crawling under.
- 6.5.2. Fence Materials and Setback**—The fence must be constructed of materials and located so as to prevent personnel from reaching through gaps in the fence and contacting the enclosed machinery.
- 6.5.3. Gates**—Personnel gates must be held firmly closed but permit personnel to easily pass through when necessary. Gates must be equipped with a positive latching arrangement to prevent accidental opening. Adequate floor space must be provided to allow the gate to swing at least 90 degrees when fully open. Gates must open outward; that is, away from the fenced perimeter. The floor must be permanently marked to show the gate’s swing area, to discourage obstructing its movement.
- 6.5.4. Control Circuitry**—All gates must be electrically interlocked with any shuttle conveyors within the fenced area and with any presses or centrifugal extractors that the fence either encloses or intersects. Opening any gate must have the following effects:
1. Shuttle(s), press(es), and/or centrifugal extractor(s) stop moving immediately.
 2. An audible alarm sounds.
 3. Shuttle(s), press(es), and/or centrifugal extractor(s) cannot be restarted merely by closing the gate(s), but must be restarted at the machine control panel once the gate(s) are closed.
- Milnor shuttles, presses and centrifugal extractors provide such functionality when properly interfaced with gate interlock switches.
- 6.5.5. System Emergency Stop Switches**—The laundry must establish rules and procedures that prohibit personnel from remaining within the fenced area with machine(s) enabled, except in accordance with published maintenance procedures. System emergency stop switches (panic buttons) should be provided inside and outside the fenced perimeter. Emergency stop switches should be located so that personnel anywhere inside the fenced perimeter are only a short distance from a switch, and they should be clearly marked as to their locations and function. Connect switches in series with the gate interlocks so that pressing an emergency stop switch performs the same control function as opening a gate.
- 6.5.6. Isolating Individual Machine Controls**—The interlock circuitry for each machine must be electrically isolated from that of the other machines. Hence, each gate interlock switch must provide as many pairs of dry contacts as there are machines to interface to. A pair of switch contacts must never be shared by two or more machines.
- 6.5.7. Recommended Signage**—Safety placards should be posted along the fence and at each gate, alerting personnel to the hazards within. At minimum, the size of lettering and distance between placards should be such that anyone contemplating entering the fenced area will likely see and read the placard first. Wording should be provided in each native language spoken by laundry personnel.

— End of BISUI01 —

7. Wiring Safety Fence Gate Interlocks on Milnor® Shuttles, Presses and Centrifugal Extractors

This document is to be used in conjunction with Milnor document W6SYSSG “Micro 6 Systems Schematic: Customer-Provided Safety Fence Gate Interlock”. You will find this schematic document in the circuit guide for your machine. Together, these documents describe how to connect a customer-provided gate switch or series of switches to any Milnor shuttle, press, or centrifugal extractor. Another Milnor document—BISUUI01 “Proximity Safeguarding for Automatic Shuttle Conveyors”—discusses the general hazards that safety fencing addresses.

7.1. Precautions



WARNING [27]: Electrocution and Electrical Burn Hazards—Contact with electric power can kill or seriously injure you. Electric power is present inside the cabinetry unless the main machine power disconnect is off.

- Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- Perform all work with machine power locked out/tagged out.



WARNING [28]: Strike and Crush Hazards—A traveling machine such as a shuttle can strike, crush, or entrap you if you ride on it or enter its path. Traveling machines or their components can move automatically in any direction. Placing a system machine on line by energizing the machine control may immediately summon a shuttle or other traveling machine.

- Lock out and tag out power to the traveling machine at the main machine disconnect if you must work in the path of the traveling machine.

7.2. Wiring Guidelines

As explained in BISUUI01, a gate interlock switch must have one pole per machine to be interlocked. Each pole on the switch must be electrically isolated from any other poles on that switch. The gate interlock circuit for a given machine is a series circuit that includes one pole per switch (per gate). This circuit is wired into, and becomes part of the machine's three-wire circuit (see definition below).

three-wire circuit—a circuit that provides control power for all machine functions. Any of several safety devices in the three-wire circuit will open the circuit and stop machine operation if a malfunction is detected. Once open, the three-wire circuit can only be closed by manual intervention and then only if the condition that opened the circuit is rectified.

W6SYSSG depicts schematically, various circuit segments the technician may encounter, depending on the type and age of the machine. Only one depiction will match a given machine. It may be helpful to refer to the electrical schematics for your machine; however, you should be able to identify the pertinent electrical components by referring to the tags inside the electric box doors on your machine. You will use one of two wiring methods depending on which circuit segment on W6SYSSG corresponds to your machine:

1. **Jumpered terminals**—Remove the jumper and connect the two incoming conductors to the terminals (pins) where the jumpers were removed. A tag was tied to the jumper at the factory to identify this as the gate interlock switch connection point.
2. **Circuitry that must be split**—Locate convenient connection points (e.g., a pin on a switch) at which to split the circuit and connect the incoming conductors. You may need to splice wires to complete the connection.

7.3. Testing

Once wiring is completed, it is vital to test the system to ensure that:

1. all gate interlocks function properly, and
2. all components that were part of the machine's three-wire circuit before the gate interlocks were added continue to function properly. The objective is to ensure that the added wiring did not inadvertently bypass existing components.

7.3.1. Testing Gate Interlocks

1. Close all gates.
2. Restore power to all interlocked machines.
3. **For each gate:**
 - a. Start all interlocked machines (Ⓜ) and place in *Manual* mode (all machines idling in manual).
 - b. Open the gate and verify that all interlocked machines shut down (as indicated by their individual operator alarms).
 - c. Close the gate so the next gate can be tested.

7.3.2. Testing Three-wire Circuit Components on Each Interlocked Machine

—Typically, these include the components listed in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Typical Three-wire Circuit Components

Component	Found On		
	Shuttle	Press	Centrifugal Extractor
Stop (0) push button on control panel	✓	✓	✓
Emergency Stop switch(es) (locking push button)	✓	✓	✓
Manually lifted access door (typically two per machine)		✓	
Manually removed access panel (typically two per machine)			✓
Pull cord (certain shuttles)	✓		
Kick plate (typically two per machine)	✓		

Test each interlocked machine as follows:

1. Start the machine and place in *Manual* mode (machine idling in manual).
2. For each three-wire circuit component on the machine:
 - a. Actuate the component (e.g., press the Stop button) and verify that the machine shuts down (as indicated by the operator alarm).
 - b. If needed, de-actuate the component. For example, release an Emergency Stop switch or close an access door, so the next component can be tested.

— End of BISUUI02 —