BS EN ISO 22867:2011

BSI Standards Publication

Forestry and gardening machinery — Vibration test code for portable hand-held machines with internal combustion engine — Vibration at the handles (ISO 22867:2011)

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 22867:2011. It supersedes BS EN ISO 22867:2008 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee AGE/29, Forestry machinery.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

Forestry and gardening machinery - Vibration test code for portable hand-held machines with internal combustion engine - Vibration at the handles (ISO 22867:2011)

Machines forestières et machines de jardin - Code d'essai des vibrations pour machines portatives tenues à la main à moteur à combustion interne - Vibrations au niveau des poignées (ISO 22867:2011)

Forst- und Gartenmaschinen - Schwingungsmessnorm für handgehaltene Maschinen mit Verbrennungsmotor - Schwingungen an den Handgriffen (ISO 22867:2011)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 22867:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23 "Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 144 “Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 22867:2008.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 22867:2011 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 22867:2011 without any modification.

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Annex ZA
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide one means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with Essential Requirements 2.2.1.1, of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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Full document details: BS EN ISO 22867:2011

Contents

Page

Foreword ... iv

Introduction ... v

1 Scope ... 1

2 Normative references ... 1

3 Terms and definitions ... 1

4 Vibration quantities to be measured and determined ... 1

5 Instrumentation ... 2
5.1 General ... 2
5.2 Accelerometer ... 2
5.3 Fastening of accelerometer ... 2
5.4 Calibration ... 2
5.5 Speed indicator ... 2

6 Measurement direction and location ... 2

7 Test and operating conditions of machine ... 3

8 Measurement and calculation ... 3
8.1 General ... 3
8.2 Validity of measured data ... 4

9 Information to be reported ... 5

10 Declaration and verification of vibration values ... 6

Annex A (normative) **Chain-saws** ... 7

Annex B (normative) **Brush-cutters and grass-trimmers** ... 11

Annex C (normative) **Pole-mounted powered pruners** ... 15

Annex D (normative) **Hedge trimmers** ... 18

Annex E (normative) **Garden blowers/vacuums** ... 23

Annex F (informative) **Summary of results from “round robin” tests, 2007-2008, on a chain-saw, brush saw and grass trimmer** ... 27

Bibliography ... 28

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Full document details: BS EN ISO 22867:2011

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 22867 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Manually portable forest machinery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 22867:2004), which has been technically revised. The scope has been expanded to include hand-held garden equipment. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 22867:2004/Cor 1:2006.

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Introduction

This document is a type-C standard as stated in ISO 12100.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this document.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or -B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the requirements of this type-C standard.

The vibration test code specified in this International Standard is based on ISO 20643, which gives general specifications for the measurement of the vibration emission of hand-held machinery. It differs from ISO 20643 in the number of operators required to be involved in the test, with ISO 20643 requiring at least three operators and this International Standard only one. Another difference is that this International Standard primarily positions the transducers next to the hand in the area between the thumb and the index finger, where they present the least disturbance to the operator gripping the machine.

The determination of vibration characteristics is primarily used for

— manufacturer's declarations,

— comparing data between machines in the machine family concerned,

— development work at the design stage, and

— the estimation of the vibration risk considering the specific conditions (parameters).

The use of this vibration test code will ensure reproducibility of the determination of the vibration characteristics. Measurements made during particular operating modes are of interest for assessment of the vibration exposure, for example, over a typical working day.

The work cycles chosen for this test code are based on the following considerations of application:

a) chain-saws with an engine displacement of $< 80\ cm^3$ are used for various operations, including felling, bucking and delimbing;

b) chain-saws with an engine displacement of $\geq 80\ cm^3$ are normally used for felling and bucking.

Delimbing will cause the saw to run at racing speed; therefore, racing is included only for saws with a $< 80\ cm^3$ engine.

For brush-cutters, grass-trimmers, hedge-trimmers and pole-mounted powered pruners, the cutting mode (full load) is estimated to be valid only for short periods, and racing and idling are the two dominant modes. Moreover, the cutting mode has also been found to be diverse and not able to be performed under repeatable conditions.

For trimmers, the full-load and racing modes are integrated into a single mode, owing to the loading effect of the flexible line.

For brush-cutters, hedge-trimmers and pole-mounted powered pruners, it is not possible to simulate the full-load mode in a feasible way, since there are no constant load conditions comparable to those of chain-saws. Since the operating mode "racing" is the worst case, it is taken as being representative.

For garden-blowers, full load and idling are the two dominant modes.

In either of these cases, transport and other tasks between operations will cause the machine to run at idling. Experience has led to the conclusion that equal duration for the different working modes is a good estimation of daily exposure. The values obtained are values intended to be representative of the average of typical vibration magnitudes in real-world use of the machines. However, the actual magnitudes will vary considerably from time to time and will depend on many factors, including operator, task and cutting attachment. The state of maintenance of the machine itself might also be of importance.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 22867:2011(E)

Forestry and gardening machinery — Vibration test code for portable hand-held machines with internal combustion engine — Vibration at the handles

CAUTION — Some of the test procedure specified in this International Standard involves processes that could lead to a hazardous situation. Any person performing tests in accordance with this International Standard shall be appropriately trained in the type of work to be carried out. All national regulatory conditions and health and safety requirements shall be followed.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a vibration test code for determining, efficiently and under standardized conditions, the magnitude of vibration at the handles of portable hand-held, internal-combustion-engine-powered forest and garden machinery, including chain-saws (with the exception of high-handled chain-saws), brush-cutters, grass-trimmers, pole-mounted powered pruners, hedge-trimmers and garden-blowers.

Although the magnitudes measured are obtained in an artificial operation, they nevertheless give an indication of the values to be found in a real work situation.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5349-2:2001, *Mechanical vibration — Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration — Part 2: Practical guidance for measurement at the workplace*

ISO 6531, *Machinery for forestry — Portable chain-saws — Vocabulary*

ISO 7112, *Machinery for forestry — Portable brush-cutters and grass-trimmers — Vocabulary*

ISO 7293, *Forestry machinery — Portable chain saws — Engine performance and fuel consumption*

ISO 8041, *Human response to vibration — Measuring instrumentation*

ISO 8893, *Forestry machinery — Portable brush-cutters and grass-trimmers — Engine performance and fuel consumption*

ISO 16063 (all parts), *Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers*

ISO 20643, *Mechanical vibration — Hand-held and hand-guided machinery — Principles for evaluation of vibration emission*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6531, ISO 7112 and ISO 20643 apply.

4 Vibration quantities to be measured and determined

The quantities to be measured are the frequency-weighted accelerations in the three perpendicular directions, a_{hwx}, a_{hwy} and a_{hwz}.

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The quantities to be determined are the vibration total values, a_{hv}, and the equivalent vibration total values, $a_{hv,eq}$, for each handle. See the calculations in Annexes A to E.

NOTE Mathematically, a_{hv} is the root sum of the squares of the three root-mean-square (r.m.s.) single-axis acceleration values of the frequency-weighted hand transmitted vibration values a_{hwx}, a_{hwy} and a_{hwz}.

5 Instrumentation

5.1 General

The vibration measurement system shall be in accordance with ISO 8041.

5.2 Accelerometer

The total mass of the vibration accelerometer giving the acceleration in the three directions at each measuring position shall be as low as possible, and shall not in any case exceed 25 g, including the mounting but excluding the cable. For further information, see ISO 5349-2:2001, 6.1.5.

NOTE The accelerometer is a sensitive element intended to pick up the vibration and to convert it into electrical signals. A tri-axial accelerometer will permit simultaneous measurements in the x, y and z axes.

5.3 Fastening of accelerometer

The accelerometer shall be mounted firmly on the handle by means of a fastening device, in accordance with ISO 5349-2.

For measurement on handles with resilient covers (e.g. cushioned handle), mount the accelerometer in accordance with ISO 5349-2:2001, 6.1.4.2, and perform one or the other of the following actions:

— remove the resilient material from the area beneath the transducers;

— fix the transducers using a force which fully compresses the resilient material.

Mountings shall be in accordance with ISO 5349-2:2001, D.2.2 and D.2.3; the method given in ISO 5349-2:2001, D.2.4, shall not be used.

5.4 Calibration

The accelerometer shall be calibrated in accordance with ISO 16063.

The whole measuring chain, including the accelerometer, shall be checked before and after a sequence of measurements using a calibrator which produces known accelerations at a known frequency. These *in-situ* checks shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 8041.

5.5 Speed indicator

The rotational frequency of the engine shall be measured with an accuracy of ±1,0 % of the reading. The speed indicator and its engagement with the machine shall not affect the operation of the machine under test.

6 Measurement direction and location

Measurements shall be made at each hand-grip at which the operator normally holds the machine. Measurements shall be made simultaneously in the three directions x, y and z.

The centre of gravity of the accelerometer shall be positioned at a maximum distance of 20 mm from the handle contour. One of the axes of the accelerometer shall be parallel to the axis of the handle.

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The position of the accelerometer shall be as near as possible to the hand without obstructing normal grip.

NOTE The specific conditions for each type of machine are given in Annexes A to E.

7 Test and operating conditions of machine

Measurements shall be carried out on a new machine, featuring standard equipment as provided by the manufacturer, and with the fuel and oil tank(s) at least half-filled.

The engine shall be run-in prior to the test according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The engine shall be at a stable normal operating temperature before the test is commenced.

The carburettor shall be set, where applicable, according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

The engine speed for all test modes shall be kept constant to within ±3,5 r/s during testing. No alteration to the initial settings is permitted once measurements have commenced. If adjustment becomes necessary, the test shall be restarted after the adjustment.

The measured vibration of the machine is influenced by the operator. The operator shall therefore be skilled and able to operate the machine properly. The machine shall be held in a manner consistent with day-long use of the machine. Hand-held machines, except those suspended by harness, shall be held so that there is no contact with the operator's body during measurements.

A test to obtain the required data for a given operating mode shall consist of a minimum of four measurements, with a short break and a significant change (at least 20 %) of engine speed between measurements. Stable speed conditions (constant to within ±3,5 r/s) shall be obtained before testing is continued.

At least four separate periods of vibration data shall be obtained, totalling at least 20 s.

The measurements shall be continued until the validity requirements given in Clause 8 are fulfilled.

Each signal duration used shall be at least 2 s, during which the engine speed shall be maintained within ±3,5 r/s.

The collection of data for the different operating modes need not be carried out in any particular sequence.

NOTE The specific conditions for each type of machine are given in Annexes A to E.

8 Measurement and calculation

8.1 General

The following measurements and calculations shall be made and are generally performed in the sequence given here and as illustrated by Figure 1.

a) Measure the weighted acceleration of an operating mode in the three directions, $a_{\mathrm{hw}x,J}$, $a_{\mathrm{hw}y,J}$ and $a_{\mathrm{hw}z,J}$, for the left and right handles, where J is the operating mode idling (Id), full load (Fl) or racing (Ra).

b) Calculate the root sum of squares of accelerations $a_{\mathrm{hv},J}$ of the three directions x, y and z for the operating mode selected.

c) Repeat a) and b) at least three more times.

d) Calculate the arithmetic mean of the operating mode, $\bar{a}_{\mathrm{hv},J}$.

e) Repeat a), b) and d) until the coefficient of variation C_{v} and the standard deviation s_{n-1} comply with the requirements of 8.2.

f) Perform a) to e) for the remaining operating modes in accordance with the annex applicable to the type of machine.

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