International Standard ISO 7949

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Woodworking machines — Veneer pack edge shears — Nomenclature and acceptance conditions

Machines à bois — Massicots pour paquets de placage — Nomenclature et conditions de réception

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

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Woodworking machines — Veneer pack edge shears — Nomenclature and acceptance conditions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the nomenclature appropriate to each part of the machine and, with reference to ISO/R 230, both geometrical and practical tests for veneer pack edge shears, and gives the corresponding permissible deviations which apply to machines for general purpose use and normal accuracy.

NOTE — In addition to terms used in two of the three official ISO languages (English and French), this International Standard gives in the annex the equivalent terms in German, Spanish, Italian and Swedish; these have been included at the request of Technical Committee ISO/TC 39 and are published under the responsibility of the member bodies for Germany, F.R. (DIN), Spain (IRANOR), Italy (UNI) and Sweden (SIS). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

This International Standard deals only with the verification of accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to the testing of the running of the machine (vibrations, abnormal noises, stick-slip motion of the components, etc.), nor to its characteristics (speeds, feeds, etc.) which should generally be checked before testing accuracy.

2 Reference

ISO/R 230, *Test code for machine tools.*

3 Preliminary remarks

3.1 In this International Standard all dimensions and permissible deviations are expressed in millimetres.

3.2 To apply this International Standard, reference should be made to ISO/R 230, especially for installation of the machine before testing, the warming up of the main spindle and other moving parts, and description of measuring methods. The measuring instruments shall not permit errors over 1/3 of the checked tolerances.

3.3 The sequence in which the geometrical tests are given is related to the sub-assemblies of the machine and this in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be applied in any order.

3.4 When inspecting a machine, it is not always possible or necessary to carry out all the tests given in this International Standard.

3.5 It is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the manufacturer, those tests relating to the properties which are of interest to him, but these tests are to be clearly stated when ordering a machine.

3.6 A movement is longitudinal when it takes place in the working direction of the piece.

3.7 When establishing the tolerance for a measuring range different from that given in this International Standard (see 2.311 in ISO/R 230), it should be taken into consideration that the minimum value of the tolerance is 0,01 mm.

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