INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10055

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Mechanical vibration — Vibration testing requirements for shipboard equipment and machinery components

Vibrations mécaniques — Exigences requises pour les essais de vibrations des équipements de bord et des composants des machines



Reference number ISO 10055:1996(E)

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, govern-mental and non-governmental, in raison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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International Organization for Standardization

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Introduction

All machine vibratory environme. of vibration, possibly for 10115, and equipment must continue to ne. ments on board ships may result in machine. result in magnification of vibratory amplitudes and, the... of equipment may be subjected to more severe vibrations ... of equipment and machinery in general, the frequency range of interest governed by the prime mover (such as a diesel engine) and by propeller include excitation (including harmonics). This range does not usually "havond 100 Hz. for steady-state conditions are usually made in "onstant-speed operations. However " and headings. Any change i " ficant effect on the

vibration values.

Based on these considerations, the proposed test severities for vibration testing of shipboard equipment and machinery components cannot be interpreted as simulating normal environmental conditions, but as representing vibration values sufficiently large to obtain a reasonably high



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1 Scope

This International Standard defines vibration test requirements for shipboard equipment and machinery components to ensure consistency in vibration resistance requirements for such equipment and machinery components. The tests are intended to locate esonances of the equipment and impose endurance tests at these frequencies, if any. The vibration test is a type toty unless otherwise agreed between the parties concerned.

This International Standard is applicable to the following shipboard equipment:

- control and instrumentation,
- navigation and communication,
- mast-mounted equipment,
- machinery components.

For special machinery, equipment and installations such as antenna arge machinery items and certain unusual designs, it may be necessary to deviate from this International Standard, subject to approval by the parties concerned.

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The maximum size and mass of equipment and machinery that can be testering accordance with this International Standard cannot be defined because the capacities of available vibration-testing machines vary. Furthermore, a given piece of equipment or machinery, although too large to be accommodated a vibration-testing machine, may be separated into components that are small enough for testing. Control and instrumentation equipment, although often attached to larger pieces of machinery, are tested in this manner.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2041:1990, Vibration and shock — Vocabulary.