
**Portable chain-saws — Chain catcher
— Dimensions and mechanical
strength**

*Scies à chaîne portatives — Enrouleur de chaîne — Dimensions et
résistance mécanique*



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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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document 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 10726:1992) of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows.

- [Figure 2](#) did not have a clear reference in respect of the fixed saw position. The guide bar centreline has been added to aid clarification.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Portable chain-saws — Chain catcher — Dimensions and mechanical strength

1 Scope

This document specifies the mechanical strength and dimension requirements, and the corresponding test method for the chain catcher of chain-saws.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Dimensions

The chain catcher shall be positioned as far to the front of the saw body as practicable and shall extend at least 5 mm from the centre-plane of the guide bar. See [Figure 1](#).

5 Requirements

The chain catcher itself, its mounting and the saw body shall not have any tears or cracks when tested in accordance with [Clause 6](#). The catcher shall also meet the dimensional requirement in [Clause 4](#).

NOTE The catcher can bend during the test.

It is recognized that a chain catcher may seriously damage the saw chain upon contact. It is recommended that the chain catcher should be made of a material that will not needlessly damage the chain.

6 Test procedure

The test temperature shall be $-25\text{ °C} \pm 3\text{ °C}$, unless the chain catcher, its fastenings and the saw body are of metal, in which case the test may be conducted at room temperature.

The chain catcher shall be attached to the saw in a normal way. During the test, the chain-saw shall be fixed upside down (see [Figure 2](#)) by its handles.

The chain catcher shall be struck once with a pendulum hammer. This pendulum shall have a steel head with a flat strike face, with a width of $7\text{ mm} \pm 0,2\text{ mm}$, and an arm with a length giving $700\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ distance between the swivel point and the centre of the head (see [Figure 2](#)). The arm shall be as light as possible. The pendulum system shall cause an impact force of $7,5\text{ J} \pm 0,3\text{ J}$ from a drop height of 300 mm. The direction and the contact of the blow shall be along the guide bar centre-plane.