PÕLLUMAJANDUSTRAKTORID Katse käik Osa 3: Pöördediameeter ja pöördeala vähim läbimõõt

Agricultural tractors Test procedures Part 3:Turning and clearance diameters



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 789-3:2004 "Põllumajandustraktorid. Katse käik. Osa 3: Pöördediameeter ja pöördeala vähim läbimõõt" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 789-3:1993 "Agricultural tractors - Test procedures - Part 3:Turning and clearance diameters" identset ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 789-3:2004 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 789-3:1993 "Agricultural tractors - Test procedures - Part 3: Turning and clearance diameters".
Standardi avaldamise korraldas Eesti Standardikeskus.	Estonian standard is published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Standard EVS-ISO 7693:2004 on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 24.08,2004 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teataja 2004. aasta septembrikuu numbris	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 24.08.2004 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Käsitlusala	
Standardi käesolev osa esitab üksikasjalikult pöördediameetri ja vaba pöördeala vähima läbimõõdu	(spetsifitseerib) põllumajanduslike ratastraktorite kindlaksmääramise meetodi.
Standard kehtib põllumajanduslike ratastraktorite kehta, millel on vähemalt kaks pneumorehvratastega telge.	
pöördediameetri ja vaba pöördeala vähima läbinöödu kindlaksmääramise meetodi. Standard kehtib põllumajanduslike ratastraktorite kopta, millel on vähemalt kaks pneumorehvratastega telge.	
ICS 65.060.10 Põllutöötraktorid ja haagised	12 C

Standardite reprodutseerimis- ja levitamisõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse poolt antud kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, palun võtke ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega: Aru 10 Tallinn 10317 Eesti; <u>www.evs.ee</u>; Telefon: 605 5050; E-post: <u>info@evs.ee</u>

Right to reproduce and distribute belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about standards copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation: Aru str 10 Tallinn 10317 Estonia; <u>www.evs.ee</u>; Phone: 605 5050; E-mail: <u>info@evs.ee</u>

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 memoer 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 Internation Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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.

International Standard ISO 789-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry, Sub-Committee SC 2, Common tests.

ISO 789 consists of the following parts, under the general title Agricultural tenerated by FLS tractors — Test procedures:

- Part 1: Power tests for power take-off
- Part 2: Rear three-point linkage lifting capacity
- Part 3: Turning and clearance diameters
- Part 4: Measurement of exhaust smoke
- Part 5: Partial power PTO Non-mechanically transmitted power
- Part 6: Centre of gravity
- Part 7: Axle power determination
- Part 8: Engine air cleaner
- Part 9: Power tests for drawbar

@ ISO 1993

International Organization for Standardization

Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

- Part 10: Measurement of hydraulic power Tractor/implement interface
- Part 11: Steering capability Wheeled tractors

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 789.

this document is a preview generated by EUS

Agricultural tractors — Test procedures —

This part of ISO 789 specifies a method of determining the turning and clearance diameters wheeled agricultural tractors.

Turning and clearance diameters

It applies to wheeled agricultural tractors having at least two axles fitted with pneumatic tyres.

Definitions 2

Part 3:

Scope

1

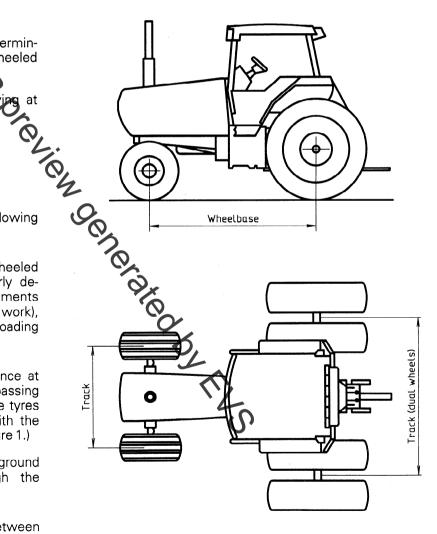
For the purposes of this part of ISO 789, the following definitions apply.

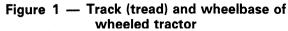
2.1 agricultural tractor: Self-propelled wheeled machine having at least two axles, particularly designed to pull, push, carry and operate implements used for agricultural work (including forestry work), which may be provided with a detachable loading platform.

2.2 track (tread) of wheeled tractor: Distance at ground level between two vertical planes passing through the centreline of ground contact of the tyres parallel to the median plane of the tractor with the wheels in the straight ahead position. (See figure 1.)

In the case of dual wheels it is the distance at ground level between two planes passing through the centreline of the dual wheels.

2.3 wheelbase: Distance at ground level between two vertical planes passing through the centres of the front wheels and the rear wheels with tractor and wheels in the same straight ahead position. (See figure 1.)





1