

**Kantavad käeshoitavad ajamiga tööriistad.
Katsemeetodid vibratsiooni mõõtmiseks. Osa 3:
Poleerseadmed ning pöörlevad, tald- ning
ekstsentriklihvmasinad**

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for
evaluation of vibration emission - Part 3: Polishers and
rotary, orbital and random orbital sanders

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 28927-3:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 28927-3:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English Version

Hand-held portable power tools - Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission - Part 3: Polishers and rotary, orbital and random orbital sanders (ISO 28927-3:2009)

Machines à moteur portatives - Méthodes d'essai pour l'évaluation de l'émission de vibrations - Partie 3: Polisseuses-lustreuses et ponceuses rotatives, orbitales et orbitales spéciales (ISO 28927-3:2009)

Handgehaltene motorbetriebene Maschinen - Messverfahren zur Ermittlung der Schwingungsemission - Teil 3: Poliermaschinen sowie Rotationsschleifer, Schwingschleifer und Exzentrerschleifer (ISO 28927-3:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2009.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 28927-3:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118 "Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 231 "Mechanical vibration and shock" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2010.

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 8662-8:1997.

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 Directives.

For relationship with EU Directives, see informative Annex ZA and ZB, which are integral parts 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, 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 28927-3:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 28927-3:2009 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC, amended by Directive 98/79/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 a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 98/37/EC, Machinery, amended by Directive 98/79/EC.

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 the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive, except ER 1.7.4 d) and 2.2, and associated EFTA regulations.

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

Annex ZB (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 the corresponding Essential Requirement of that Directive, except ER 2.2.1.1, 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.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and symbols	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	2
3.2 Symbols	3
4 Basic standards and vibration test codes	3
5 Description of the family of machines	3
6 Characterization of vibration	6
6.1 Direction of measurement	6
6.2 Location of measurements	6
6.3 Magnitude of vibration	9
6.4 Combination of vibration directions	9
7 Instrumentation requirements	10
7.1 General	10
7.2 Mounting of transducers	10
7.3 Frequency weighting filter	10
7.4 Integration time	10
7.5 Auxiliary equipment	10
7.6 Calibration	11
8 Testing and operating conditions of the machinery	11
8.1 General	11
8.2 Operating conditions	11
8.3 Other quantities to be specified	12
8.4 Attached equipment, work piece and task	12
8.5 Operators	14
9 Measurement procedure and validity	15
9.1 Reported vibration values	15
9.2 Declaration and verification of the vibration emission value	15
10 Measurement report	16
Annex A (informative) Model test report for vibration emission of polishers and sanders	17
Annex B (normative) Determination of uncertainty	19
Bibliography	22

Introduction

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

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 codes for portable hand-held machines given in ISO 28927 are based on ISO 20643, which gives general specifications for the measurement of the vibration emission of hand-held and hand-guided machinery. ISO 28927 specifies the operation of the machines under type-test conditions and other requirements for the performance of type tests. The structure/numbering of its clauses follows that of ISO 20643.

The basic principle for transducer positioning first introduced in the EN 60745 series of European standards is followed, representing a deviation from ISO 20643 for reasons of consistency. The transducers are primarily positioned next to the hand in the area between the thumb and the index finger, where they give the least disturbance to the operator gripping the machine.

It has been found that vibrations generated by polishers and all types of sanders vary considerably in typical use. The variation is largely due to variations in the unbalance of the sanding or polishing pad and to differences in the contact between the inserted tool and the surface of the work piece. Orbital and random orbital sanders are sensitive to changes in the weight of the sanding pad because the weight is counterbalanced by counterbalance weights in the machine. The vibration value also depends to a large extent on the skill of the operator.

This part of ISO 28927 uses a real working process for the test. In order to provide a method that gives good measurement reproducibility, the procedure — chosen to give vibration values as far as possible in accordance with ISO 20643 — is described in detail and it is essential that it be followed exactly. The procedures of ISO 5349 are required whenever exposure at the workplace is to be assessed.

The values obtained are type-test values intended to be representative of the average of the upper quartile of typical vibration magnitudes in real-world use of the machines. However, the actual magnitudes will vary considerably from time to time and depend on many factors, including the operator, the task and the inserted tool or consumable. The state of maintenance of the machine itself might also be of importance. Under real working conditions the influences of the operator and process can be particularly important at low magnitudes. It is therefore not recommended that emission values below $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$ be used for estimating as estimates of the vibration magnitude under real working conditions. In such cases, $2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$ is the recommended vibration magnitude for estimating the machine vibration.

If accurate values for a specific work place are required, then measurements (according to ISO 5349) in that work situation could be necessary. Vibration values measured in real working conditions can be either higher or lower than the values obtained using this part of ISO 28927.

Higher vibration magnitudes can easily occur in real work situations, caused by the use of excessively unbalanced inserted tools, sanding pads with the wrong weight, worn backing pads or bent spindles.

The vibration test codes given in ISO 28927 supersede those given in ISO 8662, whose parts have been replaced by the corresponding parts of ISO 28927 (see Foreword).

NOTE ISO 8662-11, *Hand-held portable power tools — Measurement of vibrations at the handle — Part 11: Fastener driving tools*, and ISO 8662-13, *Hand-held portable power tools — Measurement of vibrations at the handle — Part 13: Die grinders*, could be replaced by future parts of ISO 28927.

Hand-held portable power tools — Test methods for evaluation of vibration emission —

Part 3: Polishers and rotary, orbital and random orbital sanders

1 Scope

This part of ISO 28927 specifies a laboratory method for measuring hand-transmitted vibration emission at the handles of hand-held, power-driven, portable polishers and rotary, orbital and random orbital sanders used for surface-finishing processes, not for material removal. It is a type-test procedure for establishing the magnitude of vibration in the gripping areas of a machine when operating under type-test conditions. It is intended that the results be used to compare different models of the same type of machine.

This part of ISO 28927 is applicable to hand-held machines (see Clause 5), driven pneumatically or by other means. It is not applicable to straight grinders equipped with a sanding wheel or to belt sanders.

NOTE To avoid confusion with the terms “power tool” and “inserted tool”, *machine* is used for the former throughout this document.

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 630:1995, *Structural steels — Plates, wide flats, bars, sections and profiles*

ISO 2787:1984, *Rotary and percussive pneumatic tools — Performance tests*

ISO 5349:2001 (all parts), *Mechanical vibration — Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration*

ISO 5391:2003, *Pneumatic tools and machines — Vocabulary*

ISO 17066:2007, *Hydraulic tools — Vocabulary*

ISO 20643:2005, *Mechanical vibration — Hand-held and hand-guided machinery — Principles for evaluation of vibration emission*

EN 12096:1997, *Mechanical vibration — Declaration and verification of vibration emission values*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5391, ISO 17066 and ISO 20643, and the following terms, definitions and symbols, apply.