
**Earth-moving machinery — Backhoe
loaders — Terminology and
commercial specifications**

*Engins de terrassement — Chargeuses-pelleteuses — Terminologie et
spécifications commerciales*

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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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Terminology, commercial nomenclature, classification and ratings*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8812:1999), which has been technically revised.

Earth-moving machinery — Backhoe loaders — Terminology and commercial specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes terminology and the content of commercial literature specifications for self-propelled crawler or wheeled backhoe loaders, as defined in ISO 6165, and their equipment.

This International Standard is not applicable to loaders equipped with a backhoe attachment in accordance with ISO 7131:2009, 3.3.1.1.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6165, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Identification and terms and definitions*

ISO 6746-1:2003, *Earth-moving machinery — Definitions of dimensions and codes — Part 1: Base machine*

ISO 6746-2, *Earth-moving machinery — Definitions of dimensions and codes — Part 2: Equipment and attachments*

ISO 7131:2009, *Earth-moving machinery — Loaders — Terminology and commercial specifications*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6165, ISO 6746-1, ISO 6746-2 and the following apply.

3.1

backhoe loader

self-propelled crawler or wheeled machine having a main frame designed to carry both front-mounted *equipment* (3.3) and rear-mounted backhoe equipment (normally with outriggers or stabilizers)

Note 1 to entry: When used in the backhoe mode, the machine is stationary and normally digs below ground level.

Note 2 to entry: When used in the loader mode (bucket use), the machine loads through forward motion.

Note 3 to entry: A backhoe work cycle normally comprises excavating, elevating, swinging, and discharging of material. A loader work cycle normally comprises filling, elevating, transporting and discharging of material.

3.2

base machine

machine with a cab or canopy and operator protective structures if required, without *equipment* (3.3) or *attachments* (3.5) but possessing the necessary mountings for such equipment and attachments

3.3

equipment

set of *components* (3.6) mounted onto the *base machine* (3.2), which allows an *attachment* (3.5) to perform the primary design function of the machine