
International Standard



7570

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

**Woodworking machines — Surface planing and
thicknessing machines — Nomenclature and acceptance
conditions**

Machines à bois — Machines combinées de menuiserie à raboter et dégauchir — Nomenclature et conditions de réception

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7570 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Woodworking machines – Surface planing and thickening machines – Nomenclature and acceptance conditions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the appropriate terminology for each part of the machine and, with reference to ISO 230/1, the geometrical tests for surface planing and thickening machines; it also gives the corresponding permissible deviations which apply to machines of general purpose use and normal accuracy.

NOTE – In addition to terms used in two of the three official ISO languages (English and French), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German, Spanish, Italian and Swedish in an annex; these have been included at the request of Technical Committee ISO/TC 39 and are published under the responsibility of the member bodies for Germany, F.R. (DIN), Spain (IRANOR), Italy (UNI) and Sweden (SIS). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

This International Standard deals only with the verification of accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to testing the running of the machine (vibrations, abnormal noises, stick-slip motion of the components, etc.), nor to its characteristics (speeds, feeds, etc.) which should generally be checked before testing accuracy.

This International Standard does not impose any practical test for surface planing and thickening machines. Practical tests should be exceptions and have to be stated in a previous agreement between the manufacturer and the user.

This International Standard applies to those machines designated by the number 12.81 in ISO 7984.

2 References

ISO 230/1, *Acceptance code for machine tools – Part 1: Geometric accuracy of the machine operating under no load or finishing conditions.*

ISO 7984, *Woodworking machines – Technical classification of woodworking and auxiliary machines.*¹⁾

1) At present at the stage of draft.

3 Preliminary remarks

3.1 In this International Standard all dimensions and permissible deviations are expressed in millimetres.

3.2 To apply this International Standard, reference should be made to ISO 230/1, especially for installation of the machine before testing, the warming up of the main spindle and other moving parts, and description of measuring methods. The measuring instruments shall not permit errors over 1/3 of the tolerances being checked.

3.3 The sequence in which the geometrical tests are given is related to the sub-assemblies of the machine and this in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be applied in any order.

3.4 It is not always possible nor necessary to carry out all the tests given in this International Standard.

3.5 It is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the manufacturer, those tests relating to the properties which are of interest to him, but these tests shall be clearly stated when ordering a machine.

3.6 A movement is longitudinal when it takes place in the working direction of the piece.

3.7 When establishing the tolerance for a measuring range different from that given in this International Standard (see clause 2.311 in ISO 230/1), it should be taken into consideration that the minimum value of the tolerance is 0,01 mm.