INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7131

Second edition
1997-08-15

Earth-moving machinery — Loaders — Terminology and commercial specifications

Engins de terrassement — Chargeuses — Terminologie et spécifications commerciales

Reference number
ISO 7131:1997(E)

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.

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 7131 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Commercial nomenclature, classification and rating*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7131:1984), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard.

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet central@iso.ch
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Earth-moving machinery — Loaders — Terminology and commercial specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes terminology and the content of commercial literature specifications for self-propelled crawler and wheel loaders and their equipment.

It is applicable to loaders as defined in ISO 6165.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3450:1996, *Earth-moving machinery — Braking systems of rubber-tyred machines — Systems and performance requirements and test procedures.*

ISO 5010:1992, *Earth-moving machinery — Rubber-tyred machines — Steering requirements.*

ISO 5998:1986, *Earth-moving machinery — Rated operating load for crawler and wheel loaders.*

ISO 6014:1986, *Earth-moving machinery — Determination of ground speed.*

ISO 6016:—[1], *Earth-moving machinery — Methods of measuring the masses of whole machines, their equipment and components.*

ISO 6165:1997, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Vocabulary.*

ISO 6746-1:1987, *Earth-moving machinery — Definitions of dimensions and symbols — Part 1: Base machine.*

ISO 6746-2:1987, *Earth-moving machinery — Definitions of dimensions and symbols — Part 2: Equipment.*

ISO 7457:1983, *Earth-moving machinery — Measurement of turning dimensions of wheeled machines.*

ISO 7546:1983, *Earth-moving machinery — Loader and front loading excavator buckets — Volumetric ratings.*

ISO 8313:1989, *Earth-moving machinery — Loaders — Methods of measuring tool forces and tipping loads.*

ISO 9249:1997, *Earth-moving machinery — Engine test code — Net power.*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 6016:1982)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 General

3.1.1 loader: Self-propelled crawler or wheeled machine, having front-mounted equipment primarily designed for loading operation (bucket use), which loads or excavates through forward motion of the machine. (See ISO 6165.)

NOTE — A loader work cycle normally comprises filling, elevating, transporting and discharging material.

3.1.1.1 compact loader: Loader (see 3.1), with an operating mass (see ISO 6016) of 4 500 kg or less, designed to work in confined spaces with the associated needs for greater manoeuvrability.

3.1.1.2 skid-steer loader: Loader (see 3.1.1.1) steered by variation of speed and/or direction of rotation between traction drives on opposite sides of a machine having fixed axles.

3.1.2 base machine: Loader without equipment, as described by the manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE — The machine should be provided with the necessary mountings and attachments to secure equipment (as shown in clause 5).

3.1.3 equipment: Set of components mounted onto the base machine to fulfil the primary design function.

3.1.4 attachment: Optional assembly of components that can be mounted onto the base machine for a specific use.

3.1.5 component: Part or an assembly of parts of a base machine, equipment or an attachment.

3.2 Masses

3.2.1 operating mass: Mass of the base machine with all standard equipment, operator (75 kg ± 3 kg), full fuel tank, full lubricating, hydraulic and cooling systems, and, where provided, with empty bucket, body or bowl.

3.2.2 shipping mass: Mass of the machine without operator, with full lubricating, hydraulic and cooling systems, 10 % of fuel tank capacity and with or without equipment, cab, canopy, roll-over protective structure (ROPS) or falling object protective structure (FOPS), as stated.

3.2.3 cab, canopy, ROPS or FOPS mass: Mass of cab, canopy, ROPS or FOPS with all their components and mountings required to secure these to the base machine.

3.3 Attachments

3.3.1 backhoe: A mechanism, attached to the back of the loader which excavates generally below ground level, elevates, swings and dumps material by action of a boom, arm, and bucket; the excavating motion is toward the machine.

NOTE — A backhoe has less than 360° swing.

3.3.2 scarifier: A mechanism having teeth for penetrating and loosening to shallow depths such materials as earth, asphaltic and gravel roads and similar surfaces.

NOTE — The scarifier is usually mounted on the back of the loader but may be mounted on the back of the bucket.

3.3.3 side dump bucket: A bucket which loads through forward motion of the machine and can dump to the side from an end of the bucket; it may also dump forward.

3.3.4 multi-purpose bucket: A bucket having a dozer-type mouldboard with hinges at the top to support a clam which can be opened to various positions providing for use as a dozer, scraper, clam or bucket.

3.3.5 pallet fork: A structure having tines for lifting, transporting and discharging warehouse-type pallets.

3.3.6 log fork (log grapple): A mechanism having tines and a top clamp for lifting, transporting, and discharging logs (see figure 22).

3.3.7 winch: A frame equipped with a drum and connected to the rear part of the base machine (see figure 23).

4 Base machine

4.1 Types of loaders

Loaders are classified according to the following attributes.

4.1.1 Undercarriage

There are two types:

a) crawler loader (figure 1), and

b) wheel loader (figure 2).

4.1.2 Engine location

Engine location may be:

a) front engine (figure 3), or

b) rear engine (figure 4).

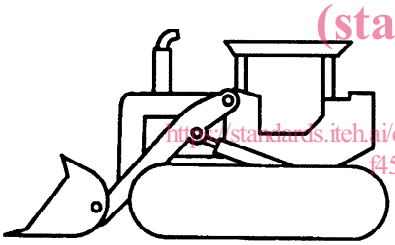


Figure 1 — Crawler loader

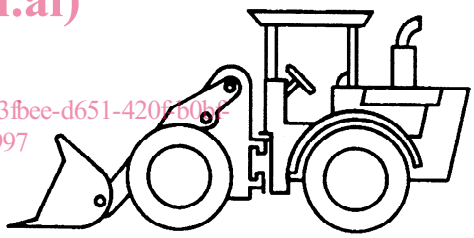


Figure 2 — Wheel loader

Figure 3 — Front engine

Figure 4 — Rear engine

4.1.3 Steering system

The steering system may be:

a) front wheel steer (figure 5),

b) rear wheel steer (figure 6),

c) all wheel steer (figure 7),

d) articulated steer (figure 8),

e) wheel skid steer (figure 9),

f) crawler skid steer (figure 10), or

g) crawler independent steer (figure 11).

4.1.4 Drive system

The drive system may be:

a) front wheel drive (figure 12),

b) rear wheel drive (figure 13), or

c) all wheel drive (figure 14).

4.2 Dimensions

See figures 15 and 16.

For definitions of dimensions, see ISO 6746-1.

For definitions of dimensions strictly related to loaders, see annex A.

4.3 Component nomenclature

See figure 17 for loader component nomenclature.

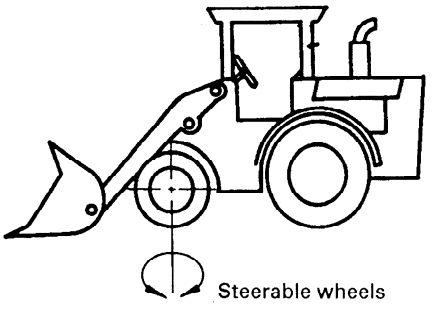


Figure 5 — Front wheel steer

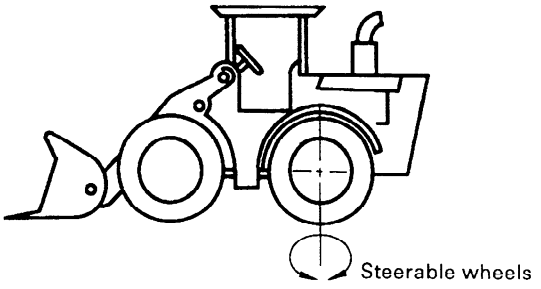


Figure 6 — Rear wheel steer

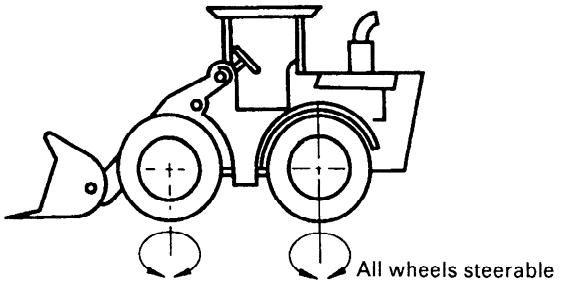


Figure 7 — All wheel steer

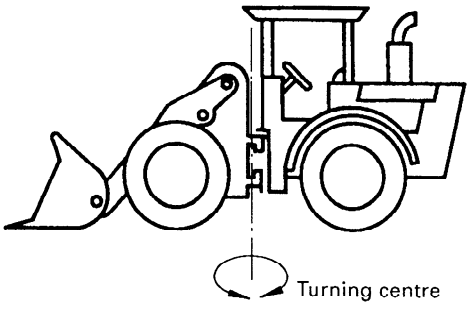


Figure 8 — Articulated steer

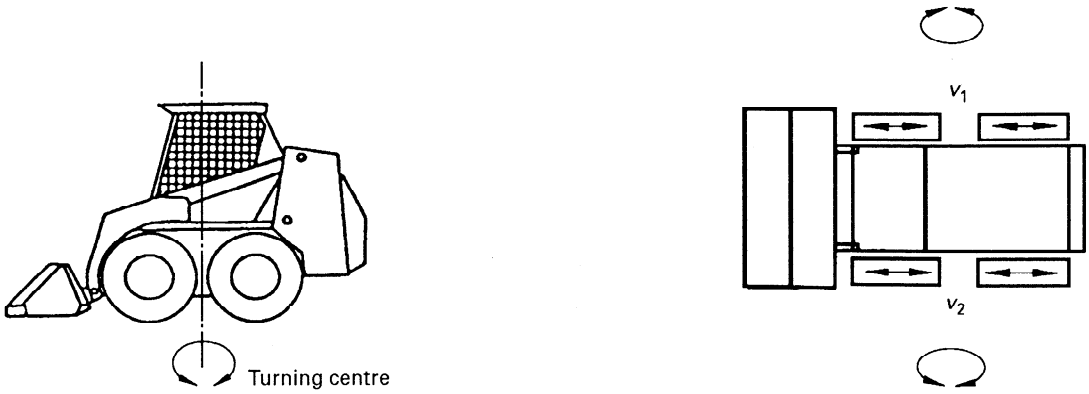


Figure 9 — Wheel skid steer $(v_1 \neq v_2)$

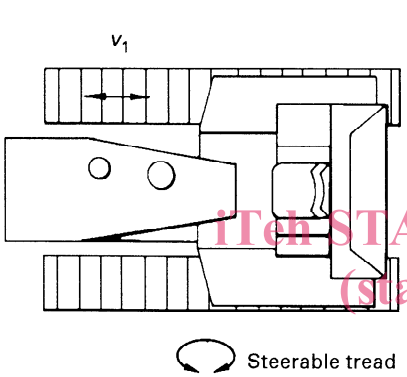


Figure 10 — Crawler skid steer

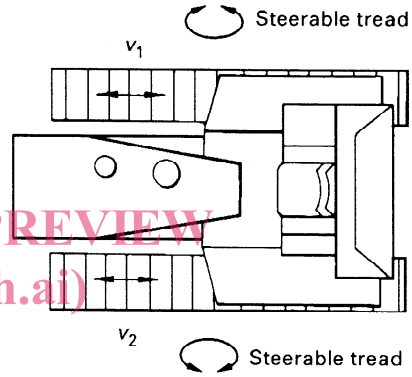


Figure 11 — Crawler independent steer $(v_1 \neq v_2)$

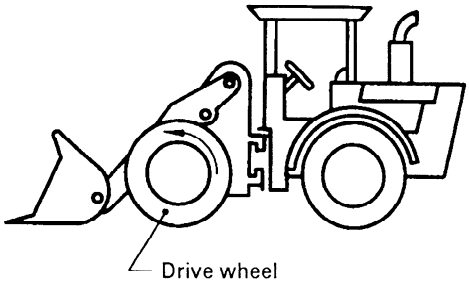


Figure 12 — Front wheel drive

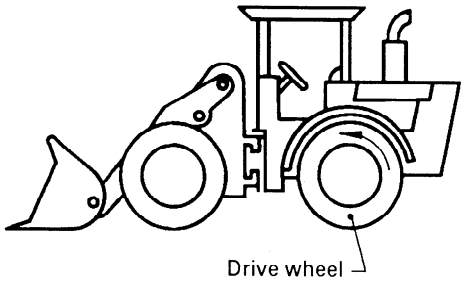


Figure 13 — Rear wheel drive

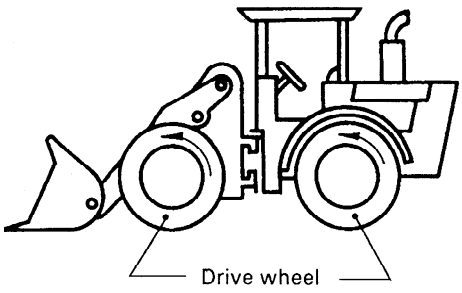


Figure 14 — All wheel drive

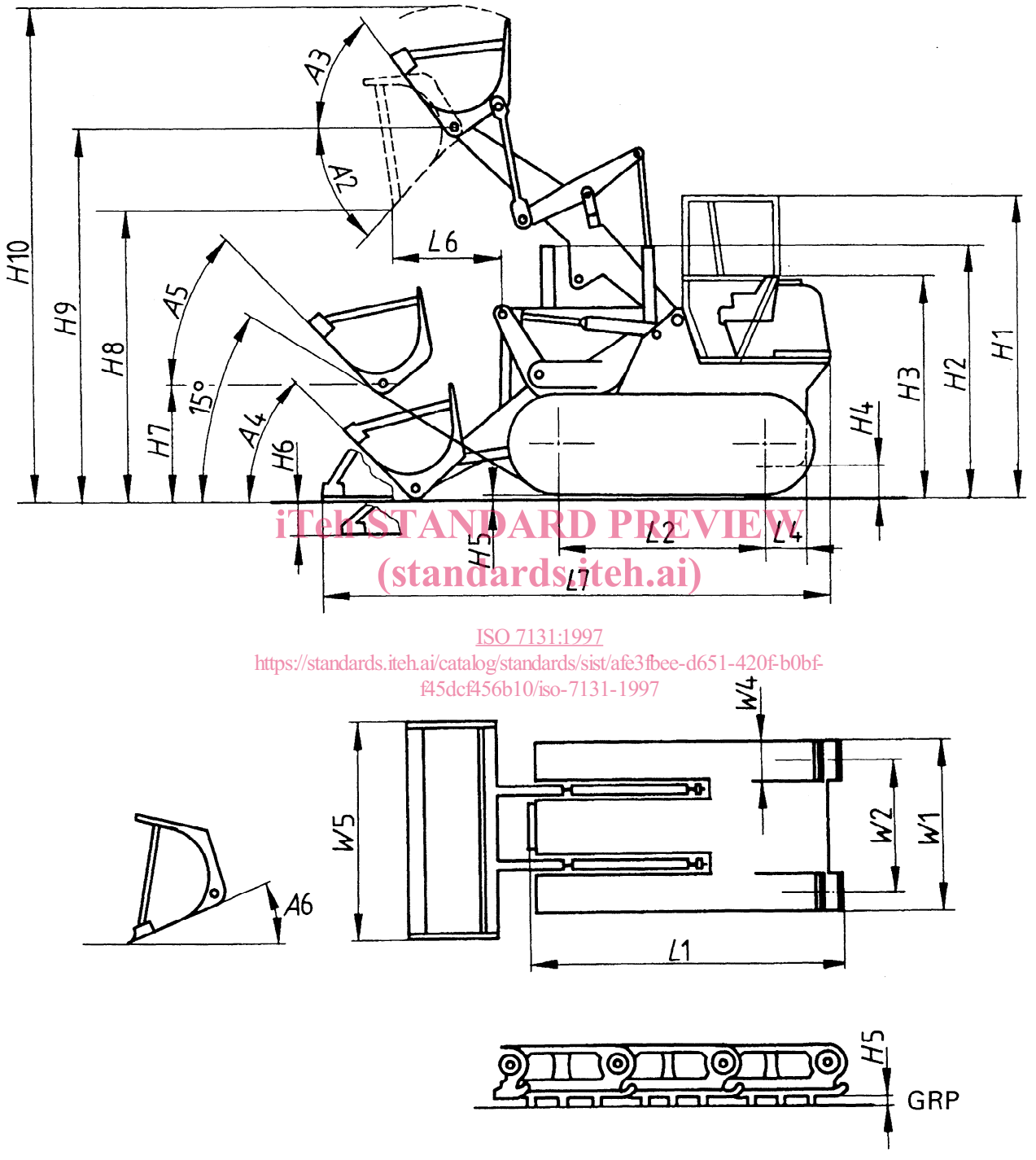


Figure 15 — Dimensions of base machine (crawler loader)

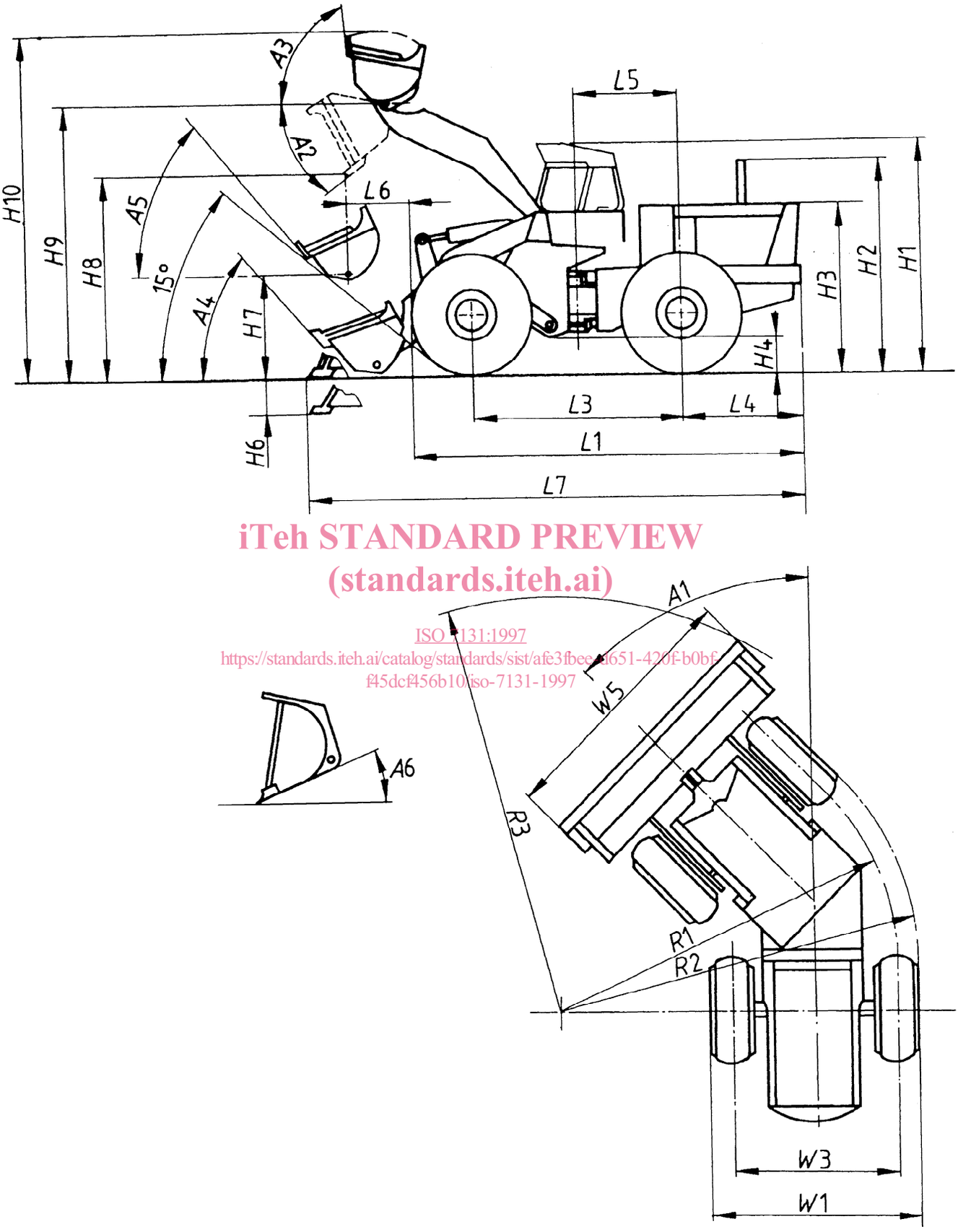
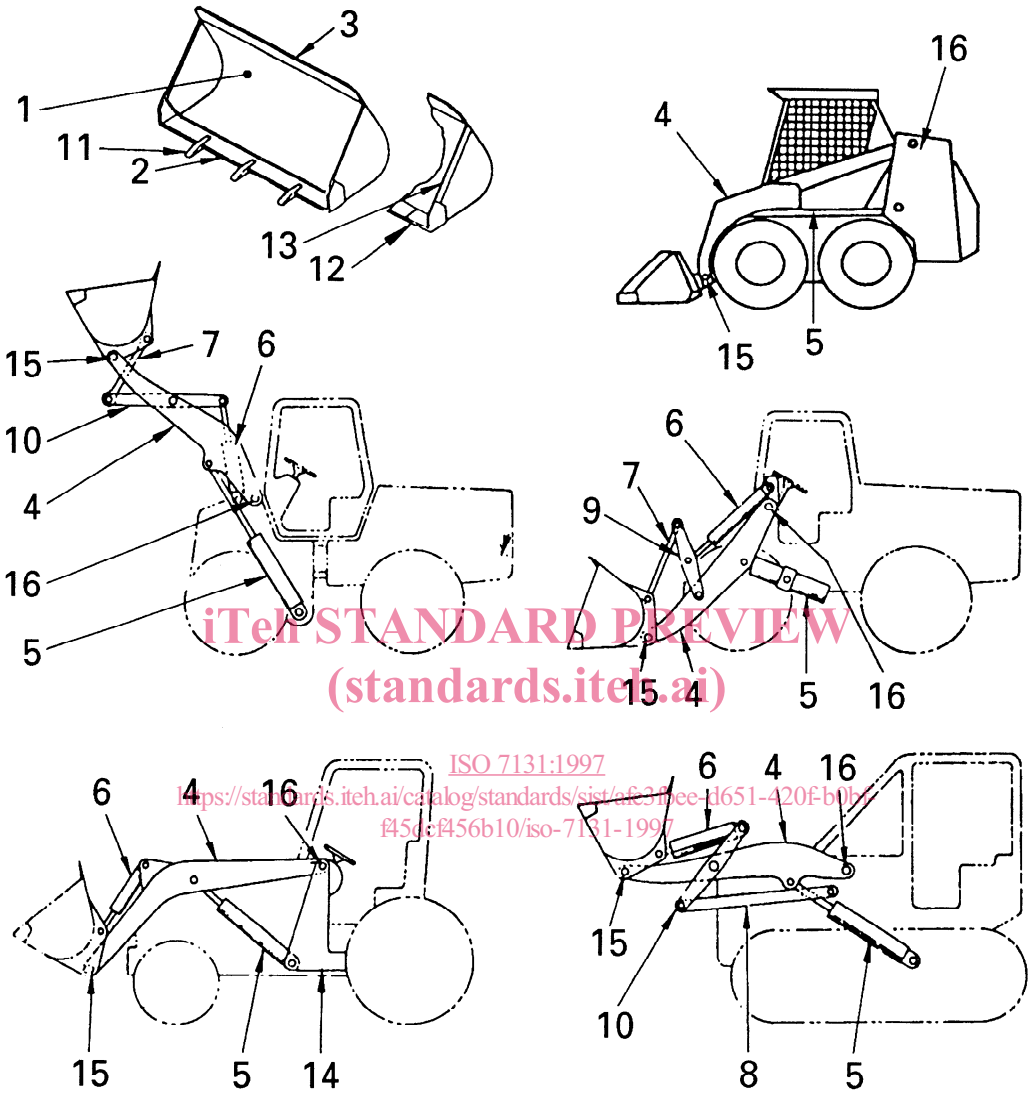


Figure 16 — Dimensions of base machine (wheel loader)



1	Bucket	9	Lever, bucket
2	Cutting edge	10	Bellcrank
3	Spillguard	11	Tooth, bucket
4	Lift arm	12	Cutter, corner
5	Cylinder, lift	13	Cutter, side
6	Cylinder, bucket	14	Frame, loader (where separate from machine main frame)
7	Link, bucket	15	Pin, bucket hinge
8	Link, guide	16	Pin, lift arm hinge

NOTE — "Front" or "rear" to be used when applicable to items 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Figure 17 — Loader component nomenclature

5 Equipment and attachments

5.1 Dimensions

For dimensions of attachments, see figures 18 to 24.

For definitions of dimensions, see ISO 6746-2.

For definitions of dimensions strictly related to loader equipment and attachments, see annex B.

5.2 Attachment nomenclature

See figure 25 for attachment nomenclature.

6 Permormance terminology

6.1 ISO net power (engine)

See ISO 9249.

6.2 Tipping load

See ISO 8313.

6.3 Tipping load at specified height

See ISO 8313.

6.4 Rated operating load

See ISO 5998.

6.5 Breakout force

This is the maximum sustained vertical upward force generated at a point 100 mm behind the lip of the bucket, when operating the lift cylinders or the tilt cylinders, and with the bottom of the cutting edge parallel with and 20 mm above the ground reference plane (GRP).

For buckets with a curved or pointed cutting edge, the forces shall be measured at the centre of the bucket width. (See ISO 8313.)

6.6 Raising time

This is the time required to raise the bucket with stated operating load from a position resting on the ground reference plane, fully rolled back to full height.

6.7 Lowering time

This is the time required to lower the empty bucket from full height to the position with bucket bottom lying on the ground reference plane.

6.8 Dump time

This is the time required to rotate the bucket from the maximum rollback — not exceeding the horizontal strike plane — fully raised position to the full dump position while dumping an operating load.

6.9 Maximum travel speeds

These are the maximum speeds that can be obtained on a hard level surface in each of the forward and reverse gear ratios with bucket empty (see ISO 6014).

6.10 Braking performance (wheel loader)

See ISO 3450.

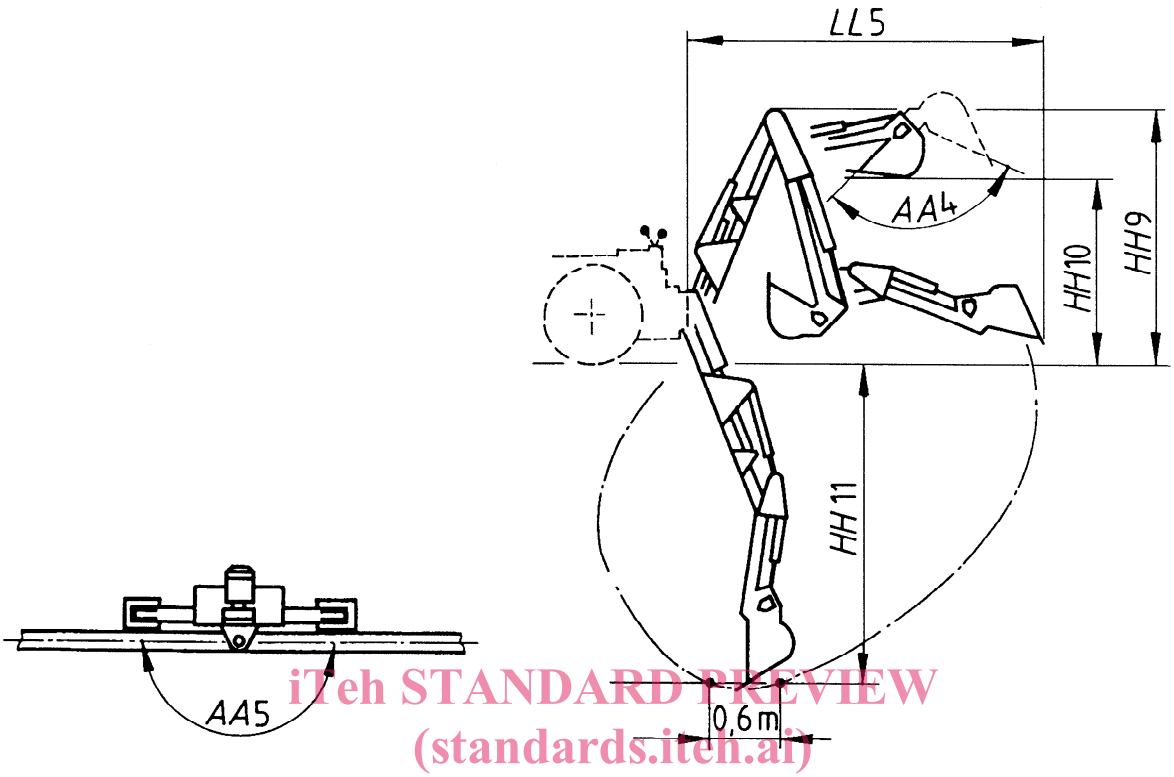


Figure 18 — Dimensions of backhoe

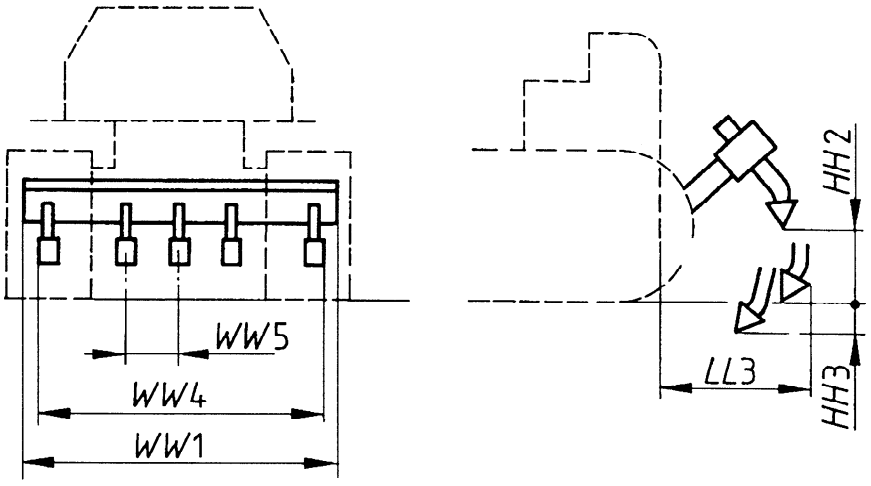


Figure 19 — Dimensions of scarifier