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Sweepers - Part 1: Classification and Terminology

Kehrmaschinen - Teil 1: Klassifizierung und Terminologie

Balayeuses - Classification et Terminologie ARD PREVIEW

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Sweepers - Part 1: Classification and Terminology

Balayeuses - Classification et Terminologie

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 15429-1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 337 "Winter maintenance and road service area maintenance equipment", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2008.

Part 2 of this European Standard specifies the performances and the test methods

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Introduction

Generally all road surface cleaning machines are designed to clean paved surfaces. Most of these machines are equipped with a pick-up system and can convey the spoil into the hopper. The hopper can be discharged at dumping grounds, unload stations, in container or refuse reload stations. Road surface cleaning machines are equipped with sweep gear to scarify debris.

Sweepers are working at traffic and industrial areas with most different kinds of surface fixation. Applications are depending mainly on dimensions of sweepers. Sweepers with bigger volume are designed to operate mainly to clean streets, highways, motorways, ordinary roads and bigger parking places or industrial plants.

Sweepers with smaller volume and dimensions are designed for the cleaning of streets, pedestrian zones, pavements, bicycle lanes, parking lots, market places or industrial plants etc. Manoeuvrability is a main characteristic of such kind of sweeper.

Depending on dimensions attached sweeping equipment's (e.g. mounted at a tractor or other machines) are used in similar applications as mentioned above.

Additional equipment for special cleaning application can be attached to a sweeper.

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1 Scope

This document applies to surface cleaning machines for outdoor applications on public areas, roads, airports and industrial plants. Cleaning machines for winter maintenance or indoor applications are not under the scope of this European Standard. Surface cleaning machines in terms of this Standard are self propelled, truck mounted, attached sweeping equipment or pedestrian controlled.

This document deals with the classification of sweeping equipment and its performance specifications when they are used as intended and under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer.

This document does not include the carrier vehicles (e.g. truck). These will be handled in national or EC Directives for vehicles.

This document does not apply to road surface cleaning machines such as front mounted on tractors according to EN 13524, or other vehicles.

This document does not apply to machines or components that are specifically designed for cleaning tram lines and rail tracks.

This document applies to machines that are manufactured after the date of approval of this standard by CEN.

Industrial sweepers within the scope of EN 60335-2-72 are excluded.

2 General terms and definitions DARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

sweeper https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7566d87f-06ec-4f21-bb6e-

machine primarily for sweeping material from airports, highways or other traffic areas (e. g. parking areas, market places pedestrian zones, pavements, bicycle lanes, parking lots). These machines are fixed or dismountable attached on a carrier vehicle, on a specially designed chassis, on a pedestrian controlled vehicle or on a towed vehicle.

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Sweeper can move material to a hopper or other type of container attached to the machine by mechanical or pneumatic means, or by combination of each.

Sweeper can be grouped into several sub-types

2.1.1

truck mounted sweeper

sweeping machine, where the sweeping attachments are fixed or mounted on a standard vehicle-chassis, e.g. truck.

Truck mounted sweepers are subdivided into:

- large;
- small;

primarily depending on the net volume capacity

2.1.2

self-propelled sweeper

compact sweeper with a specially designed chassis, where the sweeping attachments are integrated. This machine can be a ride-on machine, operator-assisted machine or pedestrian controlled machine fitted with a seat or a sulky.

Self-propelled machines are subdivided into:

- maxi-compact-sweeper;
- compact-sweeper;
- midi-compact sweeper;
- mini-compact-sweeper;

primarily depending on the net volume capacity.

2.1.3

attached sweeping equipment

towed sweeping attachments, with sweeping gear with or without a collecting system (e.g. trailer sweeper)

2.1.4

pedestrian controlled sweeping equipment

self propelled sweeping machine, normally controlled by the operator walking with the unit

2.2

traffic areas

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paved areas on which there is vehicular and or pedestrian traffic. Not included are railway tracks, which are solely for rail-mounted traffic, as well as traffic areas inside buildings and underground

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3 Terms and definitions for characteristics of functional components

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

hopper

container to collect sweepings

3.2

sweeping gear

sweeping gear that transports road dirt to the pick-up location of the sweeper and is the collective name for all components such as brushes, brooms and related control systems. Brushes can be of various types and be used in various configurations

3.3

water recirculation system

system which after separating dirt, e.g. by filters or sieves and, in some cases, by a separator, allows water to return to the sweeping process

3.4

dirt pick-up system

dirt pick-up system can either be an air suction system with pick-up heads, tubes, hoses and fan system or a mechanical pick-up system with brushes and conveyer belts with any hybrid system in between to transport the dirt into the hopper

4 Terms and definitions for machine and functional component characteristics

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

4.1

unladen weight

weight of the most standard equipped sweeper (as defined by the manufacturer) with full fuel, hydraulic and cooling systems, an operator of 75 kg, without accessory parts and without load, indicated in kilograms

4.2

gross volume capacity of the hopper

complete inner volume of the hopper, indicated in metres cubed. The volume will be measured arithmetically (see Figure 1)

4.3

net volume capacity of the hopper

maximum solid and liquid dirt contents, that can be held by the hopper, indicated in m³. The volume will be measured arithmetically. It is the inner volume below the screen minus the volume of all mechanical parts, which are placed inside the hopper, e.g. fan, suction-tube, exhaust-filter and actuators and separate dirt water storage (see Figure 1)

4.4

loading capacity

useful load (net load) indicated in kilograms is the gross weight of the vehicle minus the unladen weight of the vehicle

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4.5

content of the fresh water tank (standards.iteh.ai)

maximum usable volume of the fresh-water-tank measured in litres (see Figure 1)