# TECHNICAL REPORT



First edition 2005-01-15

## Portable hand-held forestry machines — A-weighted emission sound pressure levels at the operator's station — Comparative data in 2002

Machines forestières portatives à main — Niveaux de pression **iTeh** ST acoustique d'émission pondérés A à la position de l'opérateur — Données comparatives en 2002

## (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/TR 22520:2005 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/06b87520-3be4-42bb-99a2-3512e4c097cc/iso-tr-22520-2005



Reference number ISO/TR 22520:2005(E)

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## Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TR 22520 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Manually portable forest machinery*. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/06b87520-3be4-42bb-99a2-

3512e4c097cc/iso-tr-22520-2005

### Introduction

During revision of ISO 11681 and ISO 11806, the so-called achievable values were eliminated and replaced by a more general provision stating that machines are to generate a sound level as low as practicable. Owing to the complex interaction with other technical parameters, achieving this lowest possible sound level is not always feasible. Conflicts can arise from the negative results of excessive sound level reductions, such as increased weight, loss of power or increased design volume of the entire machine. These aspects have a predominant influence on safety and ergonomic conditions when chain saws, brush-cutters and grass-trimmers are used.

Because of these conflicting parameters, ISO/TC 23, SC 17 decided to elaborate a Technical Report providing information on the determined A-weighted emission sound pressure level of chain saws, brush-cutters and grass-trimmers.

The determination of noise emission characteristics are primarily used for

- declarations by manufacturers of the noise emitted,
- comparison of the noise emitted by machines in the family concerned, and
- purposes of noise control at source at the design stage RD PREVIEW

The accumulated sound data can serve as a basis for the design of new machines. It is foreseen that this Technical Report will be updated when test procedures and the emission values change and more data on the sound pressure emission are available. The data presented here are based on information provided by the manufacturers and are considered representative of the respective regional markets.

Values given in this document are not limit values of noise emission that a portable forestry machine is not to exceed when placed on the market, nor are they exposure values for persons using the machines.

# Portable hand-held forestry machines — A-weighted emission sound pressure levels at the operator's station — Comparative data in 2002

#### 1 Scope

ISO/TR 22520 provides comparative data, obtained from various manufacturers and other official sources, for the year 2002, on the A-weighted emission sound pressure levels of portable hand-held forestry machinery. It is applicable to chain saws (for which the existing emission sound pressure levels were for the full range of engine sizes) and to brush-cutters and grass-trimmers. International Standards ISO 11681-1, ISO 11681-2 and ISO 11806 require that these machines be designed to generate noise levels as low as practicable, based on the existing noise emission data, and ISO/TR 22520 is intended to assist in determining compliance with that requirement.

#### 2 Normative references

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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 7182:1984, Acoustics — Measurement at the operator's position of airborne noise emitted by chain saws https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/06b87520-3be4-42bb-99a2-

ISO 7917:1987, Acoustics — Measurement at the operator's position of airborne noise emitted by brush saws

ISO 11681-1, Machinery for forestry — Portable chain-saw safety requirements and testing — Part 1: Chain-saws for forest service

ISO 11681-2, Forestry machinery — Portable chain-saw safety requirements and testing — Part 2: Chain-saws for tree service

ISO 11689:1996, Acoustics — Procedure for the comparison of noise-emission data for machinery and equipment

ISO 11806, Agricultural and forestry machinery — Portable hand-held combustion engine driven brush cutters and grass trimmers — Safety

ANSI B 175.1:2000, Safety requirements for gasoline powered chain saws<sup>1)</sup>

CSA Z 62.1:1995, Chain saws<sup>2)</sup>

AS 2726.1:1995, Chainsaws — Safety requirements — Chainsaws for general use<sup>3)</sup>

SAE J335b, Multi-positioned small engine exhaust fire ignition suppression<sup>4</sup>)

<sup>1)</sup> American National Standards Institute standard.

<sup>2)</sup> Canadian Standards Association standard.

<sup>3)</sup> Standards Australia standard. Superseded by AS 2726.1:2004.

<sup>4)</sup> Society of Automotive Engineers standard.

#### Evaluation of A-weighted emission sound pressure data 3

A-weighted emission sound pressure levels for chain saws were measured in accordance with ISO 7182:1984, ANSI B 175.1:2000, CSA Z 62.1:1995 and AS 2726.1:1995. For brush-cutters and grass-trimmers, test data are based on ISO 7917:1987.

ISO 22868 is to replace ISO 7182 and ISO 7917, after which, as soon as sufficient data has been gathered, it is intended that a new report be prepared, based on test data gathered in accordance with ISO 22868.

The test data are presented in the diagrams (see Figures 1 to 5) as a function of the engine displacement and according to the method given in ISO 11689. The data points do not include uncertainties as, at the time of collection, no such information was available.

The evaluation of the A-weighted emission sound pressure levels indicates three different classes.

- a) A-weighted emission sound pressure levels above the regression line L<sub>1</sub> indicate a low level of acoustical design: 90 % of all the machines considered are below this line.
- b) A-weighted emission sound pressure levels between the regression lines L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> cover those machines having an average level of acoustical design.
- C) A-weighted emission sound pressure levels below the regression line L<sub>2</sub> indicate a high level of acoustical design: 20 % of all the machines considered are below this line.

The machines selected for this evaluation

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- fulfil existing national noise regulations, and (standards.iteh.ai)
- represent models on the market in 2002.

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The design parameters of a machine include other characteristics such as power-weight, vibration, exhaust emissions, ergonomics and fire-prevention measures. The intended mode of operation of the machine will influence the priorities of these parameters when a new machine is designed.

The different clusters should not be used for comparison purposes, as the basic standards and the tested machines were different.

Specific subclasses of machine were defined for chain saws with an engine displacement, D, below and above 80 cm<sup>3</sup>, and for trimmers and brush-cutters with an engine displacement below and above 35 cm<sup>3</sup> in order to address the specific design, the different usage and diverging cutting attachments for these machines.

#### Chain saws Δ

#### 4.1 Range of emission data measured according to ISO 7182:1984 — Chain saws with a displacement of $D < 80 \text{ cm}^3$

The basic key parameters of these test data are the following.

- The saw was equipped with the standard guide bar.
- Tests were conducted with the operator.
- The test modes were *idling*, *full load* and *racing*.
- The test load was applied by cutting wood.
- The distance between the saw and the operator's ear was 70 cm.

- The tested models did not incorporate so-called fire-screen mufflers as required in fire-sensitive areas of the world.
- The survey included 69 models from six manufacturers, with seven models falling above regression line L<sub>1</sub> and 14 models falling below regression line L<sub>2</sub>.
- An engine displacement, D, of between 29 cm<sup>3</sup> and 77 cm<sup>3</sup>.

The test data presented in Figure 1 represent the equivalent A-weighted emission sound pressure level,  $L_{pAeq}$ , at the operator's position, determined as follows:

$$L_{pA,eq} = 10 \lg \frac{1}{3} \left( 10^{0,1\overline{L}_{pA,Id}} + 10^{0,1\overline{L}_{pA,FI}} + 10^{0,1\overline{L}_{pA,Ra}} \right)$$

where

 $\overline{L}_{pA,ld}$  is the average sound pressure level for the idling operating condition;

 $\overline{L}_{pA,FI}$  is the average sound pressure level for the full-load operating condition;

 $\overline{L}_{\text{DA.Ra}}$  is the average sound pressure level for the racing operating condition.



Figure 1 —  $L_{pAeq}$  at operator's position, measured according to ISO 7182— Chain saws  $D < 80 \text{ cm}^3$ 

# 4.2 Range of emission data measured according to ISO 7182:1984 — Chain saws with a displacement of $D \ge 80 \text{ cm}^3$

The basic key parameters of these test data are the following.

- The saw was equipped with the standard guide bar.
- Tests were conducted with the operator.
- The test modes were *idling* and *full load*.
- The test load was applied by cutting wood.
- The distance between the saw and the operator's ear was 70 cm.
- The models tested did not incorporate "fire-screen mufflers", required in fire-sensitive areas of the world.
- The survey included 14 models from five manufacturers, with one model falling above regression line  $L_1$  and three models falling below regression line  $L_2$ .
- An engine displacement, D, of between 80 cm<sup>3</sup> and 119 cm<sup>3</sup>.

The test data presented in Figure 2 represent the equivalent A-weighted emission sound pressure level,  $L_{pAeq}$ , at the operator's position, determined as follows:

 $L_{pA,eq} = 10 \lg \frac{1}{2} \left( 10^{0,1\overline{L}_{pA,Id}} + 10^{0,1\overline{L}_{pA,FI}} \right)$ 

where

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 $\bar{L}_{pA,ld}$  is the average sound pressure level for the idling operating condition;

 $\overline{L}_{\text{pA},\text{Fl}}$  is the average sound pressure level for the full-load operating condition.



Figure 2 —  $L_{pAeq}$  at operator's position, measured according to  $ISQ_{1}7182_{12}$  — Chain saws  $D \ge 80 \text{ cm}^3$ 3512e4c097cc/iso-tr-22520-2005

#### 4.3 Range of emission data measured according to ANSI B 175.1/CSA Z 62.1

The basic key parameters of these test data are the following.

- The saw was equipped with the shortest guide bar.
- Tests were conducted with operator.
- The test mode was full load (best cutting speed).
- The test load was applied by cutting of wood.
- The distance between the saw and the operator's ear was 70 cm.
- The models tested incorporated "fire-screen mufflers", in accordance with ANSI B 175.1 and SAE J335b.
- The survey included 47 models from six manufacturers, with five models falling above the regression line L<sub>1</sub> and nine models falling below regression line L<sub>2</sub>.
- An engine displacement, D, of between 30 cm<sup>3</sup> and 92 cm<sup>3</sup>.

NOTE CSA Z 62.1 and ANSI B 175.1 are technically identical.