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Equipment for harvesting — Combine harvesters and functional components —

Part:

Vocabulary

Matériel de récolte — Moissonneuses-batteuses et leurs composants fonctionnels —

Partie: Vocabulaire

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Foreword

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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 of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (Standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Equipment for harvesting and conservation*.

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This single-part third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6689-1:1997), which has been technically revised. In addition, ISO 6689-2:1997 has been consolidated into the latest edition of ISO 8210.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

 Many of the terms and definitions in this document have been updated or corrected to reflect more current vocabulary (terminology).

A list of all parts in the ISO 6689 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Equipment for harvesting — Combine harvesters and functional components —

Part:

Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies terms and definitions relating to combine harvesters and their component parts. In association with ISO 8210, which lays down methods of measuring characteristics and performance requirements for the terms defined, this document identifies dimensions and other characteristics aimed at allowing comparison of operations of the component parts.

[SECRETARY'S NOTE: Vocabulary for automated machines will be a topic for future study and the next revision.]

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements for this document. For dated references, only the cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 712:2009, Cereals and cereal products **Determination of moisture content — Reference method

ISO 789-3:2015, Agricultural tractors 361 (2484) procedures 688 Part 3: Turning and clearance diameters

ISO 8210, Equipment for harvesting — Combine harvesters — Test procedure and performance assessment

ISO 14396:2002, Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Determination and method for the measurement of engine power — Additional requirements for exhaust emission tests in accordance with ISO 8178

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/.

3.1 Crop terminology

Note 1 to entry In the following, the term "grain" covers the whole range of grains, seed, legumes and fruits which are capable of being recovered from crops by a combine harvester.

3.1.1

grain damage

damage attributable to the machine, expressed as the percentage by mass, to one decimal place, of damaged kernels in the sample

3.1.1.1

visible grain damage

damage where the grain coat appears broken to the naked eye

3.1.1.2

invisible grain damage

damage which requires instruments or special procedures for determination

3.1.2

unthreshed head

any head, pod, cob or part thereof from which all or part of the grain has not been detached

3.1.3

returns

tailings

material from the grain-cleaning mechanism which is recirculated for reprocessing

material-other-than-grain (MOG) to grain ratio

MOG:G ratio

total mass of MOG divided by total mass of grain in the sample

3.1.5

harvest residue

MOG portion of the crop including weed seed discharged from the combine harvester

3.1.5.1

chaff

harvest residue discharged from the cleaning device(s)

3.1.5.2

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straw

harvest residue discharged from the separating device(s)

3.1.6

moisture content

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moisture content of the sample expressed on the wet basis (mass of water in 100 grams of unprocessed sample), calculated as specified in ISO 712

3.1.7

plant length

length of the plant from its base at ground level, to its tip, when the plant is straightened, expressed in millimetres

3.1.8

stubble length

length of the plant stalk still attached to the ground after the crop has been harvested, and having been straightened, expressed in millimetres

Combine harvester terminology 3.2

3.2.1

combine harvester

grain-harvester

mobile grain-harvesting machine for cutting, picking, stripping or picking up crop, threshing, separating, cleaning and conveying grain into a grain hopper and discharging harvest residue

3.2.1.1

beater

rotary device used primarily for transportation perpendicular to the rotating axis

3.2.1.2

threshing cylinder

threshing drum

rotating assembly, fitted with rasp bars, beater bars or spikes on its periphery and their supports, for threshing the crop, which, in conjunction with an adjacent element, is primarily to promote threshing, where the crop being threshed is contained between rotating and adjacent elements for less than 360°

3.2.1.3

threshing rotor

rotating assembly similar to a threshing cylinder (3.2.1.2) except that the crop is contained for 360° and may pass around the rotor axis one or more times

3.2.1.4

concave

concave-shaped element adjacent to the threshing cylinder (3.2.1.2) or threshing rotor (3.2.1.3), fitted primarily to promote threshing

Note 1 to entry: In the case of a concave that is permeable to grain flow, either in whole or in part, it has the important secondary function of primary separation.

3.2.1.4.1

concave grate

portion of a concave which is permeable, for separation

3.2.1.5

transition grate

permeable element which provides transition from one cylinder/concave unit to the next, or from a cylinder concave unit, or *concave grate extension* (3.616.1) to straw walkers (3.2.1.7.4) or rack

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6.

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3.2.1.6 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bea6990b-4b86-426b-8b67-

vane 3b1d48491b80/iso-dis-6689

a smooth, stationary, projection or series of adjacent projections fitted to guide crop in a desired direction

3.2.1.6.1

rotor vane

an arced or helical vane around a rotor fitted to improve material conveyance in the axial direction

3.2.1.6.2

vane angle

angle of the vane relative to the direction material would travel without the influence of the vane

Note 1 to entry: Typically calculated rather than directly measured.

3.2.1.7

separating devices

all non-threshing separation elements

3.2.1.7.1

separating cylinder

rotating element, which in conjunction with an adjacent element, is fitted primarily to promote grain separation, where the crop being separated is contained between rotating and adjacent elements for less than 360°

3.2.1.7.2

separating rotor

rotating element, which in conjunction with an adjacent element, is fitted primarily to promote separating, where the crop being separated is contained between rotating and adjacent elements for 360° and crop may pass around the rotor axis one or more times

3.2.1.7.3

threshing and separating rotor

rotating element, which combines the functions of the *threshing rotor* (3.2.1.3) and the *separating rotor* (3.2.1.7.2)

3.2.1.7.4

straw walker

multiple, permeable platforms, mounted on rotating cranks, for the primary purpose of separating

3.2.1.7.5

auxiliary separating device

any device, for example rotors, forks, fingers, that purports to augment the separating process, but that may not be used to factor upwards the walker or separating area of a combine harvester

3.2.1.7.6

separating grate

rotary separating grate

rear or final portion of the grate designed to separate grain from the MOG by centrifugal force

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.

3.2.1.8

cleaning devices

apparatus with the primary function to clean grain by separating MOG, returns (tailings) and other foreign material from the clean grain and then deliver clean grain to the handling system and returns (tailings) into the reprocessing system TANDARD PREVIEW

3.2.1.8.1

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shoe

historically refers to the main cleaning device, an oscillating structure which supports the cleaning sieve or sieves and which may also support the chaffer sieve (3.2.1.8.3) and chaffer sieve extension (3.2.1.8.3.1)

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Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6, Key 7 and Figure 8, Key E.

3.2.1.8.2

precleaner sieve

an adjustable or non-adjustable sieve that provides first stage cleaning grain from chaff

3.2.1.8.3

chaffer sieve

usually the upper sieve used for the primary cleaning grain from chaff while allowing grain to pass through

3.2.1.8.3.1

chaffer sieve extension

tailings sieve

a permeable sieve located at the rear of the *chaffer sieve* (3.2.1.8.3) with primary purpose to allow unthreshed heads to pass through

3.2.1.8.4

cleaning sieve

typically the lower sieve used for final cleaning of grain

3.2.1.9

conveying device

device that primarily conveys material within the combine harvester

Note 1 to entry: Their areas may not be classified as separating areas or added to other separating areas.

Note 2 to entry: EXAMPLES - Grain pans, augers, paddles and other non-permeable conveyors.

3.2.1.10

straw spreader

device for spreading discharged straw without further cutting or chopping action on the straw when the chaff and straw streams are separate

3.2.1.11

straw chopper

device for further mulching or cutting of the straw

3.2.1.12

chaff spreader

device for auxiliary distribution of the chaff material delivered from cleaning devices when the chaff and straw streams are separate

3.2.1.13

straw and chaff spreader

device(s) for spreading material (harvest residue) from both the separator and cleaning devices

3.3 Header terminology

3.3.1

head

header

feed table

portion of the combine comprising the mechanism for gathering, cutting, stripping or picking crop

primary cutting mechanism (standards.iteh.ai)

device on the header for severing plant stalks

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Note 1 to entry: This may include reciprocating rotary continuous scissor type, or other mechanisms for severing, and lies primarily in a horizontal plane 1580/iso-dis-6689

3.3.1.2

secondary cutting mechanism

any other cutting device that does not serve as a primary cutting device

3.3.1.3

cutterbar

sickle

knife

reciprocating component of the head for cutting the crop

3.3.1.3.1

cutterbar frequency

number of cycles which the *cutterbar* (3.3.1.3) makes in a given period of time, expressed in cycles per minute

Note 1 to entry: One cycle is the full movement of the *cutterbar* (3.3.1.3) in one direction and return it to the starting point.

3.3.1.3.2

cutterbar stroke

distance that a point on the *cutterbar* (3.3.1.3) travels with respect to the centreline of the knife finger or guard in one half-cycle, expressed in millimetres

3.3.1.4

rotary cutter

rotary component of the head for cutting the crop

3.3.1.5

pick-up attachment

device for gathering previously cut crop (usually from a windrow) and conveying the cut crop to the combine harvester

3.3.1.6

maize head

cornhead

head designed to strip, gather and convey maize to the combine harvester

3.3.1.6.1

snapping rolls

portion of *maize head* (3.3.1.6) that grips and pulls the stalks to dislodge maize

3.4 Combine harvester action terminology

3.4.1

cutting

detaching of the grain and necessary portion of the straw, stem, stalk or grass from the remaining portion thereof, rooted to the ground

3.4.2

feeding

conveying of the cut, picked, stripped, or picked up crop into the threshing mechanism

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threshing

detaching grain from the head, cob or postandards.iteh.ai)

3.4.4 **ISO/DIS 6689**

separating https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bea6990b-4b86-426b-8b6

isolating detached grain, small debris, and incompletely threshed grain from the MOG

3.4.5

cleaning

isolating desired grain from chaff, small debris and incompletely threshed grain, cob or pod

3.4.5.1

sieving

isolating desired grain by using a permeable device that allows desired grain to pass through and the undesired material is carried over the device

3.4.5.2

screening

isolating of desired grain by using a permeable device where the desired grain is carried over the device, and the undesired material penetrates it

3.4.5.3

blowing

pneumatic cleaning

use of air to lift the lighter debris from the grain

3.4.5.4

chaffing

use of a combination of air and mechanical means to separate lighter debris from the grain

3.5 Combine harvester characteristics terminology

Note 1 to entry Measurements of combine harvester characteristics should be performed as detailed in this section and ISO 8210, 5.

Note 2 to entry All linear measurements should be reported in metres to two decimal places.

3.5.1

combine harvester mass

mass of the machine, determined separately for the front and rear axles, with empty grain holding tank, full fuel and consumable fluid tanks, and including a standard mass of 75 kg in the operator's position

3.5.1.1

combine harvester mass equipped for road travel

combine harvester mass (3.5.1) without head mass or any accessories

Note 1 to entry: If the head cannot be removed from the base machine then the head mass is quoted.

3.5.1.2

combine harvester mass equipped for operation in the field

combine harvester mass (3.5.1) complete with accessories and appropriate head or pick-up fitted, fully raised, and with the reel fully forward

3.5.2

combine harvester length

overall length of the combine harvester measured parallel to the longitudinal centreline

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 8210, 3.1.

3.5.3

combine harvester height

vertical distance from the plane on which the combine harvester rests to the highest point on the combine harvester, measured under the conditions specified for measuring *combine harvester mass for operation in the field* (3.5.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 8210, 5.3. <u>ISO/DIS 6689</u>

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overall width of the machine measured both in the road travel condition and equipped for field operation, under the conditions specified in ISO 8210, 5.3.3

3.5.5

engine net power

power obtained on a test bed at the end of the crankshaft or its equivalent and at the corresponding engine speed with the equipment and auxiliaries listed in ISO 14396

Note 1 to entry: If the power measurement can only be carried out with a mounted gear-box, the losses in the gear-box should be added to the measured power to give the engine power.

3.5.6

turning diameter

diameter of the circular path described by the centre of tyre contact with the surface of the test site of the wheel describing the largest circle when the combine harvester is executing its sharpest practicable turn under the test conditions described in ISO 789-3, 5 and with configuration as specified in ISO 8210, 5.3

Note 1 to entry: If the left-hand and right-hand turning radius is not equal, both should be stated.

Note 2 to entry: See ISO 789-3, Figure 3; ISO 8210, Table 2, 5.4.4.

3.5.7

clearance diameter

diameter of the smallest circle which will enclose the outermost points of projection of the combine harvester and its equipment while executing its sharpest practicable turn under the conditions of 3.5.6

Note 1 to entry: If the left-hand and right-hand turning radius is not equal, both should be stated.