

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

მექანიკური ვიბრაცია და შოკი - ხელის ბერკეტის ვიბრაცია - ელასტიური
მასალების ვიბრაციის გამტარიანობის გაზომვის მეთოდი დატვირთულია
ხელის ბერკეტის სისტემით (ისო 13753:1998)

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

2 დამტკიცებულია და შემოღებულია სამოქმედოდ საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბრის № 98 განკარგულებით

3 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ ისო 13753:2008 „მექანიკური ვიბრაცია და შოკი - ხელის ბერკეტის ვიბრაცია - ელასტიური მასალების ვიბრაციის გამტარიანობის გაზომვის მეთოდი დატვირთულია ხელის ბერკეტის სისტემით (ისო 13753:1998)“

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 6 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016553

დაუშვებელია წინამდებარე სტანდარტის სრული ან ნაწილობრივი კვლავწარმოება, ტირაჟირება და გავრცელება სსიპ საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე

English Version

**Mechanical vibration and shock - Hand-arm vibration - Method
for measuring the vibration transmissibility of resilient materials
when loaded by the hand-arm system (ISO 13753:1998)**

Vibrations et chocs mécaniques - Vibrations main-bras -
Méthode pour mesurer le facteur de transmission des
vibrations par les matériaux résilients chargés par le
système main-bras (ISO 13753:1998)

Mechanische Schwingungen und Stöße - Hand-Arm-
Schwingungen - Verfahren zur Messung der
Schwingungsübertragung elastischer Materialien unter
Belastung durch das Hand-Arm-System (ISO 13753:1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 May 2008.

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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

Foreword

The text of ISO 13753:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108 “Mechanical vibration and shock” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 13753:2008 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 231 “Mechanical vibration and shock” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2008.

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This document supersedes EN ISO 13753:1998.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directive(s).

For relationship with EC Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13753:1998 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13753:2008 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC, amended by Directive 98/79/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 98/37/EC on machinery, amended by 98/79/EC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the Essential Requirement 1.5.9 of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

Annex ZB (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the Essential Requirement 1.5.9 of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

**Mechanical vibration and shock —
Hand-arm vibration — Method for
measuring the vibration transmissibility of
resilient materials when loaded by the
hand-arm system**

*Vibrations et chocs mécaniques — Vibrations main-bras — Méthode pour
mesurer le facteur de transmission des vibrations par les matériaux
résilients chargés par le système main-bras*



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 13753 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration and shock*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock*, in close collaboration with CEN/TC 231, *Mechanical vibration and shock*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B to F are for information only.

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Introduction

This International Standard was developed in response to the growing demand to protect people from the risks of vibration damage caused by exposure to hand-transmitted vibration.

Various standards refer to measurement and assessment of risk to vibration exposure and to methods of type testing specific tools and processes.

Resilient materials are used to cover handles and make gloves. It is hoped that both of these will reduce the magnitude of the vibration exposure. This International Standard describes a method of measuring the vibration attenuation of a sample of the material in the form of a flat sheet or layer. In some cases the material may be of two or more layers forming a sheet. It is a laboratory measurement and offers a reproducible and reliable procedure.

This International Standard assumes that the material behaves in a linear way and that it has negligible mass compared with the mass loading. (A correction could be made for the material mass if required.) The method determines the impedance of the material when loaded by a mass providing a compression force equivalent to that found when the material is gripped by the hand. This is done by measuring the transfer function of the mass-loaded material at all the required frequencies. The vibration transmission when loaded by the hand is computed using standard values of hand-arm impedance and the measured values of the material impedance. The impedances used in this International Standard are for the palm of the hand when gripping a circular handle. The resulting transmissibility may not be applicable to the fingers. The impedance for the z_h direction of the hand-arm system where the material is under compression is used. The mathematical basis of the method is contained in annex B.

If the results of this measurement procedure show transmissibilities greater than 0,6 at all frequencies up to 500 Hz, then the material would probably not provide greater attenuation in the practical situation in the same frequency range. In the practical situation, the transmissibility as a function of frequency should be appropriate to the frequency spectrum of the source.