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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 25626-2018

Replacing GB/T 25626-2010

Impact rollers

冲击压路机

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 25626-2010 "impact roller", compared with GB/T 25626-2010, except for editorial changes, mainly The technical content changes as follows:

--- Removed the definition of impact energy and increased the definition of impact potential energy (see 3.2,

3.2 of.2010 edition);

--- Modified the model marking method (see Chapter 4, Chapter 4 of the.2010 edition);

--- Revised the basic parameter table (see Table 1, Table 1 of the.2010 edition);

--- Increased the deviation of work quality and impact potential energy (see 5.2.1 and 5.2.2);

--- Increased safety requirements and reliability requirements (see

--- Revised the corresponding test method (see Chapter 7, Chapter 7 of the.2010 edition);

--- Revised the inspection decision rules (see 7.2.3,.2010 edition 7.3);

--- Revised requirements for marking, packaging, transportation and storage (see Chapter 8, Chapter 8 of the.2010 edition);

--- Added a record form for performance test data (see Appendix B). This standard was proposed by the China Machinery Industry Federation. This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Earthmoving Machinery Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC334). This standard was drafted. China Railway 20th Group Xi'an Construction Machinery Co., Ltd., Tianjin Engineering Machinery Research Institute Co., Ltd. The main

drafters of this standard. Ren Yanli, Chen Shuqiao, Zuo Lingling, Wang Biqiang, Liu Xixia. The previous versions of the standards replaced by this standard are.

---GB/T 25626-2010. Impact roller

1 Scope

China's national standard for impact rollers. It specifies the types and basic parameters, the technical requirements, the safety requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage of impact compaction rollers. An impact roller compacts by a different mechanism from every other roller and is used where the others cannot reach. A conventional smooth drum roller compacts by static weight and by vibration, and both act mainly near the surface: the energy attenuates with depth, so a vibratory roller works a lift of a few hundred millimetres and a deep fill has to be built and compacted in many thin layers. An impact roller has a non-circular drum - three, four or five sided with rounded corners - towed at speed behind a tractor, and it rises and falls as it rolls, delivering a heavy blow at each fall. The energy per blow is far larger and it penetrates several metres, so the machine compacts deep fill in place, treats collapsible loess and subsidence-prone ground, densifies old embankments without excavating them, and proof-rolls a formation to find the soft spots. The consequences are what the standard has to address. The machine imposes a large impulsive load into the ground and a large one into the towing vehicle, so the drawbar, the towing arrangement and the tractor coupling are structural components. The vibration transmitted through the ground can damage structures nearby, which limits how close it may be worked. And it runs at fifteen kilometres an hour or more with a lurching motion, so its stability and the operator environment are safety matters. Issued on 17 September 2018 and in force since 1 April 2019, it replaces GB/T 25626-2010.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, signs, and impact rollers of the impact roller (hereinafter referred to as road roller). Packaging, transportation and storage. This standard is applicable to the towed impact roller. Other types of impact roller can be used as reference.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 7920.5 Earth-moving machinery roller and backfill compactor terminology and commercial specifications (ISO 8811.2000, MOD) GB/T 13306 signage

GB/T 18148 earth-moving machinery compaction machinery compaction performance test method GB .20178 Earth-moving machinery machine safety label general rules

GB/T 21154 earthmoving machinery machine and its working device and component quality measurement method

GB/T 22358 Earthmoving machinery protection and storage

GB 25684.1 Earthmoving machinery safety - Part 1. General requirements

GB 25684.13 Safety of earthmoving machinery - Part 13. Requirements for roller General technical conditions for

JB/T 5945 construction machinery assembly

JB/T 5946 General technical conditions for engineering machinery painting

JB/T 5947 General technical conditions for engineering machinery packaging

JB/T 9725 earthwork machinery product model preparation method

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions as defined in GB/T 7920.5 apply to this document.

Note. See Appendix A for other terms and definitions related to the roller.

3.1 Impact roller impactroler There are one or more cylindrical surfaces on which the outer surface is composed of a plurality of curves, and a metal pressure roller capable of generating an impact force when rotating, for pressing Self-propelled or towed machinery for solid gravel, concrete, soil or gravel materials. [GB/T 7920.5-2003, definition 3.1.9]

3.2 Impact potential energy The impact wheel of the roller has potential energy.

4 Classification

4.1 Model The model of the roller should be in accordance with JB/T 9725 or determined by the manufacturer.