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

GB/T 26548.6-2018

**Hand-held portable power tools -- Test methods for evaluation
of vibration emission -- Part 6: Rammers**

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Foreword

GB/T 26548 "Handheld Portable Power Tools Vibration Test Method" is divided into the following parts.

- Part 1. Angle and end face grinders;
- Part 2. air trigger, nut wrench and screwdriver;
- Part 3. Polishing machines, rotary, slide and duplex sanders;
- Part 4. Straight shank grinders;
- Part 5. Drills and impact drills;
- Part 6. Compaction machine;
- Part 7. Punching machine and scissors;
- Part 8. Reciprocating saws, polishers and borings and pendulum or rotary saws;
- Part 9. Descaling hammer and needle beam rust remover;
- Part 10. Impact rock drills, hammers and crushers;
- Part 11. Stone hammer;
- Part 12. Mold grinder.

This part is the sixth part of GB/T 26548.

This part is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This part uses the translation method equivalent to ISO 28927-6:2009 "Handheld portable power tools vibration test method Part 6.

The documents of our country that have a consistent correspondence with the international documents referenced in this part are as follows.

- GB/T 5621-2008 Rock drill machinery and pneumatic tools performance test method (ISO 2787. 1984, MOD)
- GB/T 6247.1-2013 Rock drilling machines and portable power tools - Terms - Part 1. Rock drilling machines, pneumatic tools and Pneumatic machinery (ISO 5391.2003, MOD)

This section has made the following editorial changes.

- Convert the "bar" in the international standard to "MPa" (1bar = 0.1MPa);
- Corrected the error content of the experimental conditions in Table A.1 of the international standard.

This part was proposed by the China Machinery Industry Federation.

This part is under the jurisdiction of the National Standardization Technical Committee for Rock Drilling Machinery and Pneumatic Tools (SAC/TC173).

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Introduction

This document is a Class C standard as defined in ISO 12100.

For machines designed and manufactured in accordance with the requirements of Class C standards, the requirements for Class C standards are different from those for Class A or Class B standards.

When the requirements in the C standard are better than other standards.

General technical conditions for hand-held and hand-guided mechanical vibration measurement are given in GB/T 25631. GB/T 26548 is based on this standard.

Based on the vibration test method of the hand-held portable machine, as well as the operation of the machine under the type test conditions and the performance of the type test

He asked. The standard structure and chapter number are consistent with GB/T 25631.

This part adopts the sensor reference positioning method adopted for the first time in the European series standard EN60745, due to continuity reasons.

The description is inconsistent with GB/T 25631. The sensor is preferably placed close to the area between the thumb and forefinger of the hand because this position is

The operator has minimal interference with the machine.

It has been found that the vibrations typically produced by compactors during use vary widely. For compactors, the main source of vibration is impact.

The difference in vibration characteristics is largely due to the difference in machine operation and the damping characteristics of the material being processed.

In order to provide a test method that gives better reproducibility measurements, this section uses a compaction on the energy absorber.

The machine works in such a way that its damping characteristics remain constant during the test. Workplace vibration exposure is assessed using GB/T 14790

program.

The value obtained is the type test value used to represent the average of the upper quartiles of the typical vibration quantities of the machine in actual use. however,

Actual values sometimes vary widely, depending on many factors, including the operator, work tasks, and insertion tools or consumables. Machine itself

The maintenance status may also be important. The effects of operators and operating procedures on low amplitude vibrations are particularly severe under real working conditions. because

Therefore, the vibration radiation value below 2.5 m/s² is not recommended for evaluation under real working conditions. In this case, it is recommended to use a vibration of 2.5m/s².

Momentum values directly assess the vibration of the machine.

If a specific workplace requires an accurate value, it is necessary to measure according to GB/T 14790 under this working condition. in

The measured vibration values under actual operating conditions may be higher or lower than those obtained in this part of GB/T 26548.

Under actual working conditions, the mismatch between the end of the compactor and the tamping material tends to produce higher vibration.

Handheld portable power tool vibration test method

Part 6. Tamping machine

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 26548 specifies the test method for hand-transmitted vibration radiation measurement at the handle of a hand-held portable power-driven compactor.

The method determines the type inspection procedure for the vibration amount of the grip portion of the handle when the machine is operated under the type test condition. The measured results are used for comparison

The amount of vibration of different types of machines of the same type.

This section applies to tamping machines, backfill tamping machines, claw type tamping machines, sand tamping machines and ground tamping machines driven by pneumatic or other powers (see

Chapter 5), the end or hammer is made of materials such as cast iron or rubber, used in foundry, construction sites and other places for sand compaction or tamping operation.