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

GB/T 8187-2011

Replacing GB/T 8187-2005

Milking machine installations -- Mechanical tests

挤奶设备 试验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces GB/T 8187-2005 "Test Method for milking equipment." this standard compared with GB/T 8187-2005, the main technical content changes as follows.

--- Vacuum measuring repeat measurement accuracy of $\pm 0.3\text{kPa}$ original increased to $\pm 0.2\text{kPa}$;

--- Increasing the sampling rate requires a minimum vacuum recording system and the minimum response rate;

--- Modify the vacuum surge tank effective volume of the gas-liquid separator effective volume, measured milk collection tank effective volume, milk buckets, cans and delivery terms Determination of the effective volume of the contents of the flask, and moved from the standard text in Appendix B, and deleted the GB/T 8187-2005 Appendix B Effective volume measurement;

--- Increasing the vacuum system modulating properties test, measurement pipe slope milking, milk cup depth and the effective length of the inner sleeve.

This standard uses the translation method using equivalent international standards ISO 6690:2007 "Standard Test Method for milking equipment" (in English).

The standard proposed by China Machinery Industry Federation.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC201) Agricultural machinery centralized.

This standard was drafted. Chinese Academy of Agricultural Mechanization Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Machinery Testing Station.

Drafters of this standard. Emperor before entering, Bao Chen Jun, Chen Fengqi, Li Wei, Qi Huichang.

This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows.

--- GB/T 8187-1987, GB/T 8187-2005.

Standard Test Method for milking equipment

1 Scope

This standard specifies the line with GB/T est Method for milking equipment and components T 8186 requirements and test equipment accuracy.

This standard applies to periodic inspection and test equipment performance of the new equipment. As can achieve similar results, other tests may be used method.

Test procedure described in Appendix A is mainly used for laboratory determination. Appendix C gives a field test program, the test can be reduced Work and time, Appendix D is the corresponding test report style.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member, undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 5981-2011 milking equipment - Vocabulary (ISO 3918:2007, IDT) GB/T 8186-2011 milking equipment structure and properties (ISO 5707:2007, IDT)

3 Definitions

Terms and definitions GB/T 5981 defined apply to this document.

4.1 General Requirements

For specific milking machine, the project should be measured before the tests.

Accuracy (maximum error) and the skill of the operator shall ensure that measuring equipment can fully meet the measurement accuracy of GB/T 8186 requested.

Equipment should be regularly corrected to ensure that its performance indicators.

This standard relates to the measurement points A1, A2, Vm, Vr, Vp is described in GB/T 8186-2011 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

4.2 Vacuum Measurement

Vacuum gauge accuracy should reach $\pm 0.6\text{kPa}$, repeated accuracy should reach $\pm 0.2\text{kPa}$.

Note: The accuracy of 1.0 meter vacuum after as measured under conditions similar to the degree of vacuum calibration can meet the above requirements. Vacuum gauge accuracy refers to the maximum permissible error the percentage difference between the vacuum gauge range.

4.3 Measurement of the change in vacuum level over time

Measuring the degree of vacuum changes with time of the equipment should meet the minimum requirements in Table 1. If the sampling rate is much higher than the minimum given in Table 1 Sample rate, the filter should be used. Filter frequency measurement should not exceed 50% of the maximum frequency, similar to the expected signal frequency to capture.

Note: The minimum requirements given in Table 1 can measure the degree of vacuum to ensure that the true amplitude ratio of 90% and changes in the resolution of the recording apparatus (0.2kPa) compared with 90% Greater.