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

LY/T 2237-2013

**Machinery for forestry. Glazing and panel materials used in
operator enclosures for protection against thrown sawteeth.
Test method and performance criteria**

林业机械 驾驶室防护装置上使用的阻挡抛射锯齿的玻璃和隔板材料 试验方法和
性能要求

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

This standard uses the translation method equivalent to the international standard ISO 11839:2010 "Forbidden barriers used in forestry machinery cab guards Test methods and performance requirements for glass and baffle materials for throwing serrations, also included in ISO 11839:2010/COR.1.2012 content.

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

---GB/T 19365-2012 Forestry machinery mobile and self-propelled forestry machinery terms, definitions and classifications (ISO 6814.

2009, IDT)

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Forestry Machinery Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC61).

Introduction

An accidental installation of a forestry machine with a circular saw blade that can replace the serrations during the operation can cause the sawtooth to disengage from the saw blade.

The operator of the guard brings some damage, consisting of a structural component and a spacer material between the operator and the potentially hazardous area.

The device blocks the hazards from a variety of hazardous conditions to protect the safety of forestry machinery operators (eg ISO 8083) Fall protection structure or ISO 8084 anti-puncture protection structure).

According to this standard, the safety device composed of appropriate separator and glass

material can be selected to protect the forestry machinery operators from aliasing.

The damage caused by the throwing of the circular saw blade. Although materials meeting the above criteria are not possible at all possible throwing sawtooth impact machines Provide protection in case of hazard, but the implementation of this standard can cause the sawtooth to detach from the circular saw blade under normal working conditions of the circular saw blade to cause the projectile Provide protection to the operator.

Used in forestry machinery cab guards Glass and separator materials that block throwing serrations Test methods and performance requirements Note. Certain tests specified in this standard may present a hazard.

1 Scope

This standard stipulates that in order to avoid the loss of the sawtooth from the saw blade when the forestry machine with a circular saw blade is used, the projectile will cause damage to the operator.

Test methods and performance requirements for the installed barrier protection capabilities. The hazard referred to in this standard refers specifically to the serrated rule of the test cutting device.

The danger of inch and throw speed.

This standard applies to forestry machinery as defined in ISO 6814 [including integral circular saw blades or insert circular saw blades controlled or driven by the main engine) Protective barrier material (eg, cut-off saw, fell saw, and saw).

This standard does not address the protection of saw chain slamming hazards (see ISO 11837).

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.

ISO 6814 Forestry machinery mobile and self-propelled forestry machinery terms, definitions and classifications
(Machineryforforestry-Mobileandself-propeledmachinery-Terms, definitionsandclassification)

3.1 Test equipment

3.1.1

Projectile launcher that emits a specified projectile at a specified rate. The transmitter should be able to adjust the control the speed of the shot and the direction in which the projectile is ejected, and the cutting surface is relatively linearly moved toward the direction of the target. Use a projectile bracket to fix Projectile (eg bushing), the mass of the bracket shall not be greater than 10% of the mass of the projectile being ejected, any bracket on the test panel the impact should not affect the test results (see Figure 1).

3.1.2

Test projectile (F1) consisting of a typical four-pointed sawtooth ($300\text{g} \pm 5\text{g}$) and a square with a side length of $50\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$ the shape of the cutting plane is formed (see Figure 2).

3.1.3

Test projectile (F2) consisting of a typical four-pointed sawtooth ($800\text{g} \pm 5\text{g}$) and a square with a side length of $60\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$ the shape of the cutting plane is formed (see Figure 2).

3.1.4

The target frame of the test object is a square opening ($450\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$) x ($450\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$) surrounded by a rigid frame.

3.1.5

Corrugated paper display board, the specification is $500\text{mm} \times 500\text{mm}$, located $250\text{mm} \pm 5\text{mm}$ directly behind the frame of the target.

3.1.6

display panel bracket, the test device is fixed in a straight line perpendicular to the test projectile and is 3000mm away from the launch port of the transmitter.

50mm .

3.1.7

The accuracy of the instrument for measuring the velocity of the test projectile is $\pm 2\text{ m/s}$.

3.1.8

The accuracy of the instrument for measuring the surface temperature of the sample to be tested is $\pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.1.9

Protective structure, the protective casing of the test device is placed around the trajectory of the test projectile.