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(formerly ANSI S3.18-2002 / ISO 2631-1: 2001)

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Mechanical vibration and shock – Evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration – Part 1: General requirements

A Nationally Adopted International Standard

NAIS
ANSI S2.72-2002/Part 1 /
ISO 2631-1: 1997

Accredited Standards Committee S2, Mechanical Vibration and Shock

Standards Secretariat
Acoustical Society of America
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The Acoustical Society of America (ASA) is an organization of scientists and engineers formed in 1929 to increase and diffuse the knowledge of acoustics and to promote its practical applications.



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Approved 13 May 2002

American National Standards Institute, Inc.

Abstract

This part of ANSI S2.72 / ISO 2631 defines methods for the measurement of periodic, random and transient whole-body vibration. It indicates the principal factors that combine to determine the degree to which a vibration exposure will be acceptable. Informative annexes indicate current opinion and provide guidance on the possible effects of vibration on health, comfort and perception and motion sickness. The frequency range considered is

- 0.5 Hz to 80 Hz for health, comfort and perception and
- 0.1 Hz to 0.5 Hz for motion sickness.

Although the potential effects on human performance are not covered, most of the guidance on whole-body vibration measurement also applies to this area. This part of ANSI S2.72 / ISO 2631 also defines the principles of preferred methods of mounting transducers for determining human exposure. It does not apply to the evaluation of extreme-magnitude single shocks such as occur in vehicle accidents.

This part of ANSI S2.72 / ISO 2631 is applicable to motions transmitted to the human body as a whole through the supporting surfaces: the feet of a standing person, the buttocks, back and feet of a seated person or the supporting area of a recumbent person. This type of vibration is found in vehicles, in machinery, in buildings and in the vicinity of working machinery.

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The Acoustical Society of America (ASA) provides the Secretariat for Accredited Standards Committees S1 on Acoustics, S2 on Mechanical Vibration and Shock, S3 on Bioacoustics, and S12 on Noise. These committees have wide representation from the technical community (manufacturers, consumers, trade associations, general interest, and government representatives). The standards are published by the Acoustical Society of America through the American Institute of Physics as American National Standards after approval by their respective Standards Committees and the American National Standards Institute.

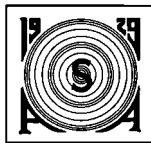
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An American National Standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made towards their resolution.

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Contents

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references.....	1
3	Definitions	2
4	Symbols and subscripts.....	2
4.1	Symbols	2
4.2	Subscripts	2
5	Vibration measurement.....	3
5.1	General	3
5.2	Direction of measurement	3
5.3	Location of measurement.....	4
5.4	General requirements for signal conditioning.....	5
5.5	Duration of measurement	5
5.6	Reporting of vibration conditions	6
6	Vibration evaluation	6
6.1	Basic evaluation method using weighted root-mean-square acceleration.....	6
6.2	Applicability of the basic evaluation method.....	7
6.3	Additional evaluation of vibration when the basic evaluation method is not sufficient.....	7
6.4	Frequency weighting	11
6.5	Combining vibrations in more than one direction	14
6.6	Guide to the use of the vibration evaluation methods	14
7	Health.....	15
7.1	Application	15
7.2	Evaluation of the vibration	15
7.3	Guidance on the effects of vibration on health	16
8	Comfort and perception	16
8.1	Application	16
8.2	Comfort	16
8.3	Perception.....	18
8.4	Guidance on the effects of vibration on perception and comfort.....	19
9	Motion sickness	19
9.1	Application	19

9.2	Evaluation of the vibration	19
9.3	Guidance on the effects of vibration on the incidence of motion sickness.....	20
Annex A	Mathematical definition of the frequency weightings.....	21
Annex B	Guide to the effects of vibration on health.....	24
Annex C	Guide to the effects of vibration on comfort and perception	27
Annex D	Guide to the effects of vibration on the incidence of motion sickness	30
Annex E	Bibliography.....	32

Tables

Table 1	— Guide for the application of frequency-weighting curves for principal weightings	2
Table 2	— Guide for the application of frequency-weighting curves for additional weighting factors	3
Table 3	—Principal frequency weightings in one-third octaves	7
Table 4	— Additional frequency weightings in one-third octaves	9
Table A.1	— Parameters of the transfer functions of the principal frequency weightings	21
Table A.2	— Parameters of the transfer functions of the additional frequency weightings	21

Figures

Figure 1	—Basocentric axes of the human body	4
Figure 2	— Frequency weighting curves for principal weightings.....	12
Figure 3	— Frequency weighting curves for additional weightings.....	13
Figure B.1	— Health guidance caution zones.....	25

Foreword

[This foreword is not part of the Nationally Adopted International Standard (NAIS), Mechanical vibration and shock – Evaluation of human exposure to whole body vibration – Part 1: General requirements, ANSI S2.72-2002/Part 1 / ISO 2631-1:1997 (formerly ANSI S3.18-2002 / ISO 2631-1:1997).]

This Nationally Adopted International Standard (NAIS) comprises a part of a group of definitions, standards, and specifications for use in work related to human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock. It has been adopted by the American National Standards Institute utilizing the Accredited Standards Committee Procedures, under the Secretariat of the Acoustical Society of America.

Accredited Standards Committee S3, Bioacoustics, under whose jurisdiction this NAIS was adopted, had the following scope at that time:

Standards, specifications, methods of measurement and test, and terminology in the fields of psychological and physiological acoustics, including aspects of general acoustics, shock, and vibration which pertain to biological safety, tolerance and comfort.

This Standard is identical to International Standard ISO 2631-1:1997, Mechanical vibration and shock – Evaluation of human exposure to whole body vibration, which was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, Mechanical vibration and shock, Subcommittee SC 4, Human exposure to Mechanical vibration and shock. However, in conformance with ANSI and ISO rules, decimal points were substituted in place of the commas used in ISO documents, the words "American National Standard" replace the words "International Standard" where they appear in the ISO document, and an informational footnote has been added on page 1.

In 2004, work related to human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock was transferred to Accredited Standards Committee S2, Mechanical Vibration and Shock. Five approved S3 standards were transferred to S2 at that time and were redesignated and republished as they each came up for reaffirmation in the normal standards cycle. This redesignation of ANSI S3.18-2002 / ISO 2631-1:1997 is taking place under this process. No substantive changes have been made to the approved 2002 text, except as noted in the preceding paragraph.

The ANSI equivalent for an ISO standard referenced herein is given below:

- ANSI S2.1-2000/ISO 2041:1990 is an identical national adoption of ISO 2041:1990.

At the time this NAIS was submitted to Accredited Standards Committee S3, Bioacoustics, for final approval, the membership was as follows:

R. F. Burkard, *Chairman*
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