First edition 2003-04-15

# Industrial fans — Method of measurement of fan vibration

Ventilateurs industriels — Méthode de mesure des vibrations des ventilateurs



### **PDF** disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

#### © ISO 2003

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents		Page
Forewo	ord	iv
Introdu	iction	iv
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	
	Terms and definitions	
3		
4	Symbols and units	
5 5.1	Mounting of test rigGeneral	
5.2	Resilient base mounting of fan	5
5.3	Mounting of fans with resilient elastic rope	
5.4	Stiff mounting of fans	
5.5	Flexible connections	9
6	Measuring equipment	9
6.1	General	9
6.2	Calibration	
6.3	Instrument system	
6.4 6.5	Transducers Piezoelectric accelerometers	
6.6	Preamplifiers	
6.7	Analysers	
6.8	Indicators	
6.9	Outputs	
7	Transducer attachment	12
7.1	General	
7.2	Attachments	
8	Selection of measuring positions	12
8.1	General	
8.2	Mounting on combination base frame	
8.3	Mounting of transducers for other fans	
9	Test environment and operating data	16
10 10.1	Procedure	-
10.1	General	
10.2	Frequency analysis	
11	Presentation of results	
Annex	A (informative) Guide to calculating resilient mount positions and rigid body natural frequencies	19
Annex	B (informative) Secondary measurement methods for in situ testing or quality grading	25
Annex	C (informative) Recommended measuring positions for machinery health measurements	27
Annex	D (informative) Relationship between absolute and decibel levels	29
	E (informative) Relationship between vibration magnitude of single frequency signal	
	uraphy	33

## **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14695 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 117, Industrial fans.

## Introduction

ISO 14695 is a part of a series of standards covering important aspects of fans which affect their design, manufacture and use. This series includes ISO 5801, ISO 5802, ISO 12499, ISO 13347, ISO 13349, ISO 13350, ISO 13351 and ISO 14694.

Vibration is recognized as an important parameter in the description of the mechanical performance of fans. It gives an indication of how well the fan has been designed and constructed and can forewarn of possible operation problems. The problems may be associated with inadequacies in support structures and machine deterioration, etc.

Vibration measurements may be required for a variety of reasons of which the following are the most important:

- a) design/development evaluations;
- b) in situ testing;
- c) as information for a condition-monitoring or machinery health programme (ISO 14694 and Annex C gives recommended measuring positions for machinery health measurement);
- d) to inform the designer of associated supporting structures, foundations, ducting systems, etc., of the residual vibration which will be transmitted by the fan into the associated structure;
- e) as a quality assessment at the final inspection stage;
- f) to be sure of acceptability of specific dynamic loading.

All the information which can be obtained from tests conducted in accordance with this International Standard (see Clause 10) is neither necessary nor appropriate for quality-grading purposes. Reference should be made to ISO 14694 for this purpose. Vibration as a consequence of unbalance should be measured at the fan bearings and, in this connection, the recommendations given in ISO 1940-1 should be followed.

Whilst an open inlet/open outlet test may be useful as a quality guide, this International Standard recognizes that the vibration of a fan will be dependent upon the specified aerodynamic duty, which determines the rotational speed and position on the far characteristic curve.

Although alternative standards exist which deal with the vibration of machines generally (e.g. ISO 10816), they presently have limitations because of their universal nature when considering a specific family of machines such as fans.

This International Standard describes the methods of measurement which will give consistent results and which may be used as a basis for comparison between products. The amount of information which needs to be presented and the preferred units are given in ISO 14694. Such information is dependent on the purpose for which the test has been conducted, the type of fan, its application and its method of mounting in service.