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Mechanical vibration and shock — Coupling forces at the man-machine interface for hand-transmitted vibration

*Vibrations et chocs mécaniques — Forces de couplage à l'interface
homme-machine en cas de vibrations transmises par les mains*



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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
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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 15230 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock*.

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Introduction

The coupling forces between the hand-arm system and a hand-held or hand-guided machine during its use are very important factors. Although these forces are of interest for both vibrating and non-vibrating machines, the primary focus of this International Standard is to provide a set of descriptions of the forces at the man-machine interface that are primarily for the hand-arm system in contact with a vibrating surface of a machine.

The coupling forces involved in the operation of a vibrating machine generally consist of two different components. The first component is the force applied by the hand-arm system, which is used to provide necessary control and guidance of the machine and to achieve desired productivity. This quasi-static force (frequency below 5 Hz) is the focus of this International Standard. The second component is the biodynamic force which results from the biodynamic response of the hand-arm system to a vibration.

Different couplings of the hand to a vibrating surface can affect the human body in two different ways.

- The relationship between the measured handle vibration and the resultant transmission of vibration to the hand-arm system might be altered. This alteration modifies the exposure and the vibration effect to the hand-arm system.
- The coupling can result in a synergistic effect with vibration exposure which affects anatomical structures, such as the vascular system, nerves, joints, tendons.

Currently, many machine situations have been modelled by numerous basic physiological studies investigating the effect of vibration on the human body, which use push force and gripping force to describe the coupling force between the hand and the machine handle.

This International Standard can assist in the reporting of coupling data in epidemiological or laboratory research.

In the future, the measurements taken at the workplace for the determination and evaluation of mechanical vibration affecting human beings could need to take into account the influence of the contact of the hand-arm system in the vibrating surface. The measurements of relevant coupling forces and the vibration acceleration will need to be taken simultaneously to account for the potential interactions.