
Mechanical vibration and shock — Evaluation of human exposure to whole- body vibration —

Part 2:

Vibration in buildings (1 Hz to 80 Hz)

*Vibrations et chocs mécaniques — Évaluation de l'exposition des
individus à des vibrations globales du corps —*

Partie 2: Vibrations dans les bâtiments (1 Hz à 80 Hz)



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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.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2631-2:1989) which has been technically revised, as follows. The whole text was redrafted in order to harmonize it with ISO 2631-1:1997 and to take account of international practice. The frequency weighting defined in this part of ISO 2631 has not been changed compared to the first edition, except in the method of presentation and designation, i.e. W_m instead of $W.B.$ combined used in previous documents. This is the result of a questionnaire held in 1995. A further reason is the use of this frequency weighting in other fields of application, e.g. evaluation of ship vibration. Consequently an adjustment of the frequency weighting at the lower end has not been made.

Subclause 4.5 "Evaluation of vibration" defines categories of vibration in order to give guidance for the application of this part of ISO 2631. The content of Clause 5 "Human responses to building vibration" was restricted to the first paragraph of the former edition. The rest of the text was deleted because its content is now included in ISO 2631-1.

Guidance values above which adverse comments due to building vibration could occur are not included any more since their possible range is too widespread to be reproduced in an International Standard.

A normative Annex A has been added to define the frequency weighting W_m in a manner compatible with the mathematical definition of frequency weightings in ISO 2631-1.

An informative Annex B has also been added which gives guidelines to consider associated phenomena such as reradiated noise and visual effects. Finally, the Bibliography has been updated.

ISO 2631-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration and shock*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock*.

ISO 2631 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Mechanical vibration and shock — Evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration*:

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: Vibration in buildings (1 Hz to 80 Hz)*
- *Part 4: Guidelines for the evaluation of the effects of vibration and rotational motion on passenger and crew comfort in fixed-guideway transport systems*
- *Part 5: Method for evaluation of vibration containing multiple shocks*

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Introduction

Structural vibration to which human beings are exposed in buildings can be detected by the occupants and can affect them in many ways. More particularly, their comfort and quality of life may be reduced.

For the evaluation of vibration in buildings with respect to comfort and annoyance, overall weighted values of the vibration are preferred. The value obtained with the appropriate frequency weighting characterizes the place or site within the building where people may be present, by giving an indication of the suitability of that place.

This part of ISO 2631 is also intended to encourage the uniform collection of data on human response to building vibration.