

This is a preview of "ISO 29821-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

First edition
2011-04-15

Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Ultrasound —

Part 1: General guidelines

*Surveillance des conditions et diagnostic d'état des machines —
Ultrasons —*

Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales



Reference number
ISO 29821-1:2011(E)

© ISO 2011

This is a preview of "ISO 29821-1:2011". Click [here](#) to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2011

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

This is a preview of "ISO 29821-1:2011". Click [here](#) to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle of the airborne and structure-borne method.....	2
5 Applications of the ultrasound method	2
6 Training requirements.....	2
7 Ultrasound equipment	3
8 Data collection guidelines	6
8.1 General	6
8.2 Comparative ultrasound	6
8.3 Baseline method — Quantitative ultrasound.....	6
8.4 Data collection	7
8.5 Assessment criteria	8
9 Sensitivity validation guidelines	8
10 Monitoring interval	9
11 Data interpretations.....	9
12 Reporting.....	9
Annex A (informative) Example of a compressed air leak survey	10
Annex B (informative) Typical examples of ultrasound test reports	14
Bibliography.....	17

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 29821-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines*.

ISO 29821 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Ultrasound*:

— *Part 1: General guidelines*

The following part is planned:

— *Part 2: Procedures and validation*

This is a preview of "ISO 29821-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Introduction

This part of ISO 29821 provides guidance for the condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines using airborne and structure-borne ultrasound (A&SB ultrasound). A&SB ultrasound can be used to detect abnormal performance or machine anomalies. The anomalies which are detected are high-frequency acoustic events caused by turbulent flow, ionization events, and friction, which are caused, in turn, by incorrect machinery operation, leaks, improper lubrication, worn components or electrical discharges.

A&SB ultrasound is based on measuring the high-frequency sound that is generated by turbulent flow, by friction or by the ionization created from the anomalies. The inspector therefore requires an understanding of ultrasound and how it propagates through the atmosphere and through structures as a prerequisite to the creation of an A&SB ultrasound programme.