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Human response to vibration — Measuring instrumentation —

Part 1: **General purpose vibration meters**

Réponse des individus aux vibrations — Appareillage de mesure — Partie 1: Instrument de mesure à usage général



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Use and calibration of vibration and shock measuring instruments*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 8041:2005, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 8041:2005/Cor. 1:2007. The following main changes have been made:

- addition of an Introduction explaining the reasons for this revision;
- addition of a validation test for one-off instruments;
- revision and simplification of the verification test;
- addition of Annex I, which gives example estimates of the instrumental measurement uncertainty;
- correction of errors in formulae, numbers and figures.

A list of parts in the ISO 8041 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Until 2005, when the previous edition of this document was published, measuring instrumentation for human response to vibration (vibration meters) normally consisted of a signal processing unit and a detachable vibration transducer. According to recent developments, however, part of the signal processing steps can be integrated in the transducer unit, so that the signal coming out of the transducer's sensing element and going into the signal conditioning unit is not accessible any more. These transducer units include, for example, IEPE and MEMS transducers.

Some of the test procedures specified in this document, however, presume that this point in the signal path is accessible (electrical input). Since such an input is not mandatory these tests can only be performed on a vibration meter having an electrical input or after some technical modifications to the instrumentation, e.g. internal access to signal paths. Or those tests can only be performed mechanically, which in certain cases requires modifications to some test procedures. Such modifications to test procedures, however, are beyond the present scope of this document.

Some of the test procedures specified in this document can only be performed if an electrical output is available, see for example 5.13. Since such an output is not mandatory these tests can only be performed on a vibration meter having an electrical output or after some technical modifications to the instrumentation, e.g. internal access to signal paths.

The verification test now specified in this document is practicable and has the objective of identifying an instrument which is adequately calibrated for the intended applications and is suitable for its purpose, at a cost reasonable for the calibration laboratory and affordable for the end user. Therefore, the verification test is strongly reduced in its extent compared to the full pattern evaluation, or validation, and only tests the most relevant characteristics of a vibration meter.