

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
ISO

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Second edition
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Forestry machinery — Portable brush-cutters and grass-trimmers — Engine performance and fuel consumption

*Machines forestières — Débroussailleuses et coupe-herbe portatifs —
Puissance et consommation de carburant du moteur*



Reference number
ISO 8893:1997(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8893 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Manually portable forest machinery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8893:1989), of which it constitutes a technical revision (see Introduction).

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Introduction

The first edition of ISO 8893 was elaborated based on ISO 7293:1983. Extensive measurement experiences not only at manufacturers but also at test stations revealed that the test procedure given in ISO 8893:1989 is no longer necessary due to advanced developments.

The test procedure given in ISO 8893:1989 required an intermittent test run repeated over a specified range of rotational frequency. Within this range, one data print had to be recorded at every 10 s^{-1} increment. The necessary reading had to be recorded within 50 s to 60 s after the application of full load. This sequence was then followed by 1 min of running with idling.

According to gathered experiences, this intermittent procedure has several disadvantages:

- the repeatability is poor due to the unstable test conditions: the temperature, and therefore the performance, is not steady within the defined time frame in which the test data have to be recorded;
- some machines have problems during idling due to the coupled masses of the dynamometer;
- the measuring time is lengthened due to the additional idling modes.

In the steady-state procedure given in this International Standard, the power curve is measured over the same range of rotational frequency. After the torque and temperature have stabilized, all necessary data for the performance and the fuel consumption measurement have to be taken.

After recording the data, the next point on the power curve has to be measured without returning to idling. Due to the close temperature correlation from the previous point to the subsequent point, the stabilized conditions are reached in a much shorter time than in the previous procedure.