
International Standard



6814

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery — Identification vocabulary

Matériel forestier — Machines mobiles et automotrices — Vocabulaire pour l'identification

First edition — 1983-02-01

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6814:1983

UDC 634.0.36

Ref. No. ISO 6814-1983 (E)

Descriptors : forestry, forest equipment, vocabulary.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6814 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, and was circulated to the member bodies in December 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia	France	Portugal
Austria	Germany, F.R.	Romania
Belgium	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Iran	Spain
Bulgaria	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Denmark	Mexico	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	
Finland	Poland	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

USA

Machinery for forestry — Mobile and self-propelled machinery — Identification vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a vocabulary allowing identification of mobile or self-propelled specially-designed forestry machines and special forestry equipment and implements attached to prime movers.

2 Field of application

This International Standard applies to machines that are designed for use in the forest such as machines for harvesting, transporting, processing, planting, and site preparation for growing timber and wood fibre.

3 Machine identification

The mobile or self-propelled forestry machines are first identified as belonging to major types by the functions or combinations of functions which they perform. Further description may be required to differentiate between machines which have basic conceptual differences that affect recognition or performance but which still perform the same function(s).

3.1 Identification by function

Machines are identified by the function or functions that they perform. Multifunction machines are identified by combinations of the functions given in the sequence in which the functions are normally performed.

For the purpose of this International Standard, the primary functions are defined as follows:

- 3.1.1 bucking (slashing):** Cutting felled or uprooted trees or parts of trees into lengths.
- 3.1.2 bunching:** Gathering and arranging trees or parts of trees in bunches or heaps.
- 3.1.3 chipping:** Slicing trees into small pieces of specified dimensions.
- 3.1.4 clearing:** Removing unwanted logging residues, shrubs, trees and stumps.
- 3.1.5 debarking:** Removing bark from trees or parts of trees.
- 3.1.6 delimbing:** Removing branches from trees or parts of trees.
- 3.1.7 felling:** Separating a standing stem from the root system.
- 3.1.8 forwarding:** Moving trees or parts of trees by carrying them.
- 3.1.9 loading:** Picking up trees or parts of trees from the ground, or from a vehicle, and transferring them to and piling them on another vehicle.
- 3.1.10 mulching:** Applying a layer of organic matter to the surface of the soil.
- 3.1.11 piling:** Depositing trees or parts of trees in orderly piles.
- 3.1.12 planting:** Putting small trees or seedlings into the ground at their growing positions.
- 3.1.13 ploughing:** Cutting out a continuous strip of the forest soil, turning over the soil so removed and depositing it on one or both sides of the furrow.
- 3.1.14 scarifying:** Preparing a site for regeneration by scarifying the ground surface to penetrate the covering material and expose the soil underneath.
- 3.1.15 skidding:** Transporting trees or parts of trees by dragging.
- 3.1.16 sorting:** Collecting similar items (for example, pieces of timber after bucking).
- 3.1.17 splitting:** Dividing trees or parts of trees longitudinally into pieces.
- 3.1.18 stump lowering:** Reducing the height of stumps.
- 3.1.19 topping:** Cutting off the top of a tree at a predetermined point.
- 3.1.20 uprooting:** Removing trees and part of the root systems from the ground.

3.1.21 yarding: The initial haul to a collection point by means of a cable system.

3.2 Identification by design features

One or more of the following terms, stated in the sequence given, may be used, as necessary, to further describe the machine.

3.2.1 Ground propulsion

For example:

- wheeled;
- tracked;
- air-cushion;
- auger;
- walking.

3.2.2 Type of steering

For example:

- "ackerman" front axle;
- articulated frame;
- skid.

3.2.3 Mode of operation

This describes a basic concept used to perform the function and is specific to each function.

3.2.4 Handled material

For example:

- total tree (including roots);
- whole tree;
- tree length;
- short wood;
- chips.

Only those terms necessary to identify the machines in the context of use need be listed. For example:

- skidder: wheeled, articulated, cable;
- log loader: wheeled, articulated, travel to load, tree length.

4 Machine types

Major types defined below are aids for naming and identifying current forestry machines but do not include all possible machines nor do they represent any specific machine.

4.1 Single function machines

4.1.1 skidder: Self-propelled machine designed to transport trees or parts of trees by dragging.

4.1.1.1 cable skidder: Skidder that uses winch cable(s) (rope) (usually with chokers) to assemble and hold its load.

4.1.1.2 grapple skidder: Skidder that uses a suspended grapple or bottom opening jaws to assemble and hold its load.

4.1.1.3 clam bunk skidder: Skidder that uses an integrally mounted loader to assemble the load into an inverted grapple or top-opening jaws to hold its load.

4.1.2 forwarder: Self-propelled machine, usually self-loading, designed to move trees or parts of trees by carrying them completely off the ground.

4.1.3 feller: Self-propelled machine designed to fell standing trees.

4.1.4 log loader: Self-propelled machine, with grapple and supporting structure, designed to pick up and discharge trees or parts of trees for the purpose of piling or loading.

For example:

- swing to load;
- travel to load.

4.1.5 debarker: Mobile machine designed to remove bark.

4.1.6 delimber: Self-propelled or mobile machine designed to remove limbs from trees.

For example:

- flail;
- knife (knives).

4.1.7 chipper: Mobile machine designed to chip trees or parts of trees.

4.1.8 slasher (bucker): Self-propelled or mobile machine designed to cut felled trees to predetermined lengths.

For example:

- shear;
- saw.

4.1.9 mobile yarder: Self-propelled or mobile machine designed to perform cable logging with the use of a tower which may be integral to the machine or a separate structure.

4.2 Multi-function machines

A multi-function machine which does not fell trees but performs two or more subsequent functions is commonly known as a "processor". A self-propelled multi-function machine which combines felling with other processing functions is commonly known as a "harvester".

4.2.1 feller-buncher: Self-propelled machine designed to fell standing trees and arrange them in bunches on the ground.

For example:

- travel to bunch;
- swing to bunch;
- accumulate to bunch.

4.2.2 feller-skidder: Self-propelled, self-loading machine designed to fell standing trees and transport them by dragging.

4.2.3 feller-forwarder: Self-propelled, self-loading machine designed to fell standing trees and move the felled trees by carrying them.

4.2.4 delimber-bucker (delimber-slasher): Machine designed to delimb and buck (slash) trees.

4.2.5 delimber-buncher: Machine designed to delimb trees and arrange logs in bunches on the ground.

4.2.6 bucker-buncher: Machine designed to cut logs to predetermined lengths and arrange them in bunches on the ground.

4.2.7 delimber-bucker-buncher: Machine designed to delimb trees, buck and arrange logs in bunches on the ground.

4.2.8 feller-delimber: Self-propelled machine designed to fell and delimb trees.

4.2.9 feller-chipper: Machine designed to fell and chip whole trees.

4.2.10 feller-delimber-buncher: Self-propelled machine designed to fell and delimb trees and to arrange the stems in bunches on the ground.

4.2.11 feller-delimber-slasher-buncher: Self-propelled machine designed to fell, delimb and slash trees and to arrange logs in piles on the ground.

4.2.12 feller-delimber-slasher-forwarder: Self-propelled machine designed to fell, delimb and slash trees and to carry logs to a landing.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6814-1983

This page intentionally left blank

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 6814:1983