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Bush cutter saws

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Association (JAMMA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS B 9212**:2001 is replaced with this Standard.

However, **JIS B 9212**:2001 may be applied in the **JIS** mark certification based on the relevant provisions of Article 19 Clause 1, etc. of the Industrial Standardization Law until July 19, 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights.

Bush cutter saws

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the rotary saws of bush cutters (hereafter referred to as "cutting saws") used for the work of cutting down trees of small diameters or weeds mainly in agriculture and forestry with the exception of cutting saws for special use such as those for rush grass.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 4053 *Application of hard cutting materials for machining by chip removal—Designation of the main groups of chip removal and groups of application*

JIS B 7420 *Plain limit gauges*

JIS B 7502 *Micrometer callipers*

JIS B 7503 *Mechanical dial gauges*

JIS B 7507 *Vernier, dial and digital callipers*

JIS B 7516 *Metal rules*

JIS B 7726 *Rockwell hardness test—Verification and calibration of testing machines*

JIS G 4401 *Carbon tool steels*

JIS Z 2245 *Rockwell hardness test—Test method*

3 Classification

Cutting saws shall be classified into two types according to the purpose of use: those for weeding/mowing and those for mowing. Weeding is to cut weeds including trees of small diameters and shrubs.

Further, the cutting saws are divided into three types according to the shape of saw: circular saws, deep cutting saws and carbide-tipped cutting saws (hereafter referred to as "carbide tip saws"). Circular saws and carbide tip saws are applicable to weeding and deep cutting saws are mainly used for mowing.

4 Classification of carbide tip saws

Carbide tip saws shall be classified according to the shape of carbide tip, with/without set and with/without fitting (grinding) treatment, as given in table 1. Examples of shape for each classification are shown in figure 1.

Table 1 Classification of carbide tip saws

Classification	Set	Fitting treatment	General purpose of use
A	with	with	For weeding/mowing
B			
C			For mowing
D	without	without	
E	with		
NOTE 1 For the set, see s_1 and s_2 in figure 2.			
NOTE 2 Fitting treatment means grinding to sharpen the tip part setting tip clearance angle α, tip inclination angle x and side clearance angle θ, as shown in figure 2.			

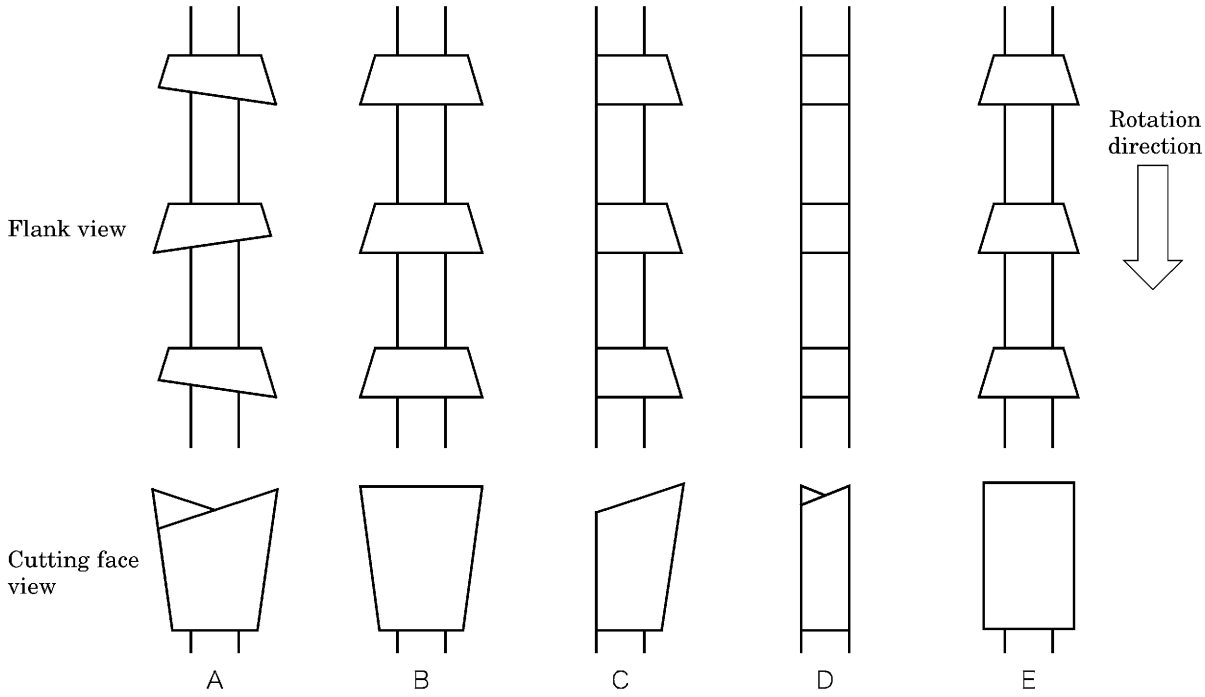

Figure 1 Example of shape of carbide tip saw

5 Shapes and dimensions

The shapes and dimensions of cutting saws shall be as given in table 2.