

**Toote tehniline dokumentatsioon. Vedrud. Osa
3: Sõnastik**

Technical product documentation - Springs - Part 3:
Vocabulary

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 2162-3:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2162-3:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 12.12.1999 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

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This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 12.12.1999 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 01.040.01, 01.100.20, 21.160

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 2162-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

**Technical product documentation - Springs - Part
3: Vocabulary (ISO 2162-3:1993)**

Documentation technique de produits - Ressorts
- Partie 3: Vocabulaire (ISO 2162-3:1993)

Technische Produktdokumentation - Federn - Teil
3: Begriffe (ISO 2162-3:1993)

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 10 "Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by the Technical Board of CEN.

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2162-3:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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Technical product documentation — Springs —

Part 3:
Vocabulary

Documentation technique de produits — Ressorts

Partie 3:
Vocabulaire

INTERNATIONAL

ISO



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ISO 2162-3:1993(E/F)

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 2162-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Sub-Committee SC 6, *Mechanical engineering documentation*.

ISO 2162 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Technical product documentation — Springs*:

- *Part 1: Simplified representation*
- *Part 2: Presentation of data for cylindrical helical compression springs*
- *Part 3: Vocabulary*

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Avant-propos

L'ISO (Organisation internationale de normalisation) est une fédération mondiale d'organismes nationaux de normalisation (comités membres de l'ISO). L'élaboration des Normes internationales est en général confiée aux comités techniques de l'ISO. Chaque comité membre intéressé par une étude a le droit de faire partie du comité technique créé à cet effet. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'ISO participent également aux travaux. L'ISO collabore étroitement avec la Commission électrotechnique internationale (CEI) en ce qui concerne la normalisation électrotechnique.

Les projets de Normes internationales adoptés par les comités techniques sont soumis aux comités membres pour vote. Leur publication comme Normes internationales requiert l'approbation de 75 % au moins des comités membres votants.

La Norme internationale ISO 2162-3 a été élaborée par le Comité technique ISO/TC 10, *Bessins techniques, définition des produits et documentation y relative*, sous-comité SC 6, *Documentation sur l'ingénierie mécanique*.

L'ISO 2162 comprend les parties suivantes, présentées sous le titre général *Documentation technique de produits — Ressorts*:

- *Partie 1: Représentation simplifiée*
- *Partie 2: Présentation des données techniques des ressorts cylindriques de compression*
- *Partie 3: Vocabulaire*

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Technical product documentation — Springs —

Part 3: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2162 defines terms for the description of springs and their characteristics to be used in technical product documentation.

2 Description of springs

2.1 spring: Mechanical device designed to store energy when deflected and to return the equivalent amount of energy when released.

2.2 auxiliary spring: Additional spring mounted beneath the main (suspension) spring which is activated when the main spring load is reached.

The applied load is carried partly by the main spring and partly by the auxiliary spring.

2.3 compression spring: Spring that offers resistance to a compressive force applied axially.

2.4 constant force spring: Spring the force of which exerted for uncoiling is uniformly constant with each unit length of deflection.

It is normally used as a moving spring and is made from strip material in a coiled shape. Its inner ends are free to rotate.

Documentation technique de produits — Ressorts —

Partie 3: Vocabulaire

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'ISO 2162 définit des termes relatifs aux ressorts et à certaines de leurs caractéristiques destinés à être utilisés dans la documentation technique de produits.

2 Description des ressorts

2.1 ressort: Dispositif mécanique destiné à emmagasiner de l'énergie lorsqu'il est déformé et à restituer une quantité d'énergie équivalente lorsqu'il est relâché.

2.2 ressort auxiliaire: Ressort additionnel monté en complément au ressort principal (ressort de suspension) et qui entre en action quand la charge du ressort est atteinte.

La charge appliquée est en partie supportée par le ressort principal et en partie par le ressort auxiliaire.

2.3 ressort de compression: Ressort qui s'oppose à une force de compression axiale.

2.4 ressort à force constante: Ressort qui nécessite, pour le dérouler, une force uniformément constante par unité de longueur de flèche.

Il est normalement utilisé comme ressort de commande et est réalisé en un matériau en ruban roulé. Les extrémités intérieures sont libres en rotation.