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Textile machinery — Widths relating to dyeing and finishing machines — Definitions and range of nominal widths

Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Largeurs relatives aux matériels de teinture et de finissage — Définitions et gamme de largeurs nominales

Reference number
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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.

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 1505 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*, Sub-Committee SC 4, *Dyeing, finishing and allied machinery and accessories*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1505:1982), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Textile machinery — Widths relating to dyeing and finishing machines — Definitions and range of nominal widths

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the critical widths relating to dyeing and finishing machines to enable the specification, without ambiguity, of these essential dimensions, particularly in orders. The basic width is the nominal width b as defined in 2.3. It also specifies the range of nominal widths for this equipment.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply. The dimensions defined are illustrated in figures 1 and 2.

2.1 maximum working width, a_1: Maximum width, in millimetres, of textile fabric that can be processed.

2.2 minimum working width, a_2: Minimum width, in millimetres, of textile fabric that can be processed.

2.3 nominal width, b: Width, in millimetres, of the machine elements which house the textile fabric during a treatment process.

$$b = a_1 + j \times 100$$

where j is a coefficient, e.g. j = 1, 2, 3, ...

2.4 maximum stentering width, s_1 (only for machines with tentering chains): Maximum permissible width, in millimetres, between stentering elements, as specified by the machine manufacturer.

$$s_1 = a_1 - k$$

where k is the total width, in millimetres, of the selvedge overhang, i.e. the sum of the widths of the two selvedge overhangs $k/2$ at the edges of the textile fabric (see figure 2).

2.5 minimum stentering width, s_2 (only for machines with tentering chains): Minimum permissible width, in millimetres, between stentering elements, as specified by the machine manufacturer.

2.6 width, in millimetres, of machine elements, c: See figure 1, for example the length of a roller.

$$c = b + y$$

where

$$y = j \times 100$$

$$j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

It is recommended that

$$c = b$$

2.7 frame inside width, g: Width, in millimetres, between the interior surfaces of the machine frames.

$$g = b + j \times 100$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

2.8 fitting dimensions, m: Dimensions, in millimetres, for the connection to other machines or other parts of machines.

$$m = b + j \times 200$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

3 Range of nominal widths, b

See table 1.