**International Standard** 

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION®MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ®ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# General purpose industrial fans – Circular flanges – Dimensions

Ventilateurs courants industriels – Brides circulaires – Dimensions

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> <u>ISO 6580:1981</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a334a686-9c55-4c20-80ff-2b19c7614a97/iso-6580-1981

### 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 6580 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 117, EVIEW Industrial fans, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1980. (standards.iteh.ai)

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

	<u>ISO 6580:1981</u>					
Australia	Flance/standards.iteh.ai/catalPolanddards/sist/a334a686-9c55-4c20-80ff-					
Austria	Germany, F. R.	2b19c Romaniaiso-6580-1981				
Belgium	India	Sweden				
Canada	Italy	Switzerland				
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom				
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	USA				

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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## General purpose industrial fans — Circular flanges — Dimensions

#### 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the dimensions of circular flanges for general purpose fans. It applies to fans defined as follows :

"A fan suitable for handling air which is non-toxic, not saturated, non-corrosive, non-flammable, free from abrasive particles, and does not exceed a temperature of 80 °C, or 40 °C 0:196 if the motor or the fan bearings are in the air stream by standards/si

Heavy duty fans where significantly greater flange thicknesses will be required are not included in applications of this International Standard.

#### 2 References

ISO 3, Preferred numbers - Series of preferred numbers.

ISO 17, Guide to the use of preferred numbers and of series of preferred numbers.

ISO 497, Guide to the choice of series of preferred numbers and of series containing more rounded values of preferred numbers.

#### **3** Required characteristics

This International Standard adopts the R 20 Series as given in ISO 497 as the nominal dimensions for the inside diameter. It takes into account the maximum casing thicknesses at the circular flange, as used for general purpose fans.

The smallest practical pitch circle diameter can be related to the inside diameter of the casing, the casing thickness, the size of the weld fillet or bend radius at the junction of the flange and the casing, and the normal washer diameter.

(standards, international Standard accepts that the number and is non-toxic, not diameter of bolts or screws cannot be established on a free from abrasive theoretical basis. Practical experience of satisfactory service, e of 80 °C, or 40 °C 80:198 optimum cost of installation and manufacture as well as dimeninstreaments of standards/sistional tolerances of production are the most important con-2b19c7614a97/iso-65 siderations.

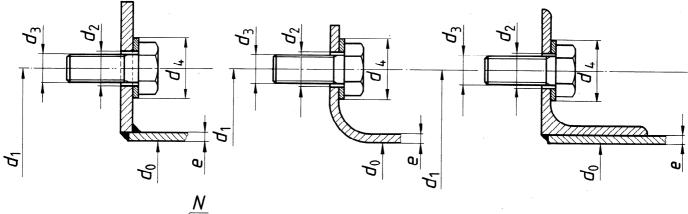
The number of flange holes is divisible by four to permit the orientation of cylindrical cased fans to positions at 90°. The holes are disposed equally each side of the centrelines of the fan. This permits a flange to be divided in half should a split casing be required. It also allows better access to the fixings on the remote side of a fan on a confined installation.

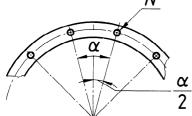
Should an intermediate fan size be required, then the R 40 Series should be used to obtain the nominal inside diameter. The flange details should be interpreted from the next larger R 20 size.

In exceptional circumstances when even smaller increments of size are required it is suggested that the R 80 Series could be used.

## ISO 6580-1981 (E)

## 4 Dimensions - Flanges and mounting holes





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d <sub>0</sub>	<i>d</i> <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{d_1-d_0}{2}$	N	α°	<i>d</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>d</i> <sub>3</sub>	$d_4$	e <sub>max</sub>
mm	mm	mmTe	h STA	NDARI		mm	mm	mm
100	120	10	4	90	7	6	12,5	1,6
112	137	12,5	(star	idards.	iteh.ai)	6	12,5	2
125	150	12,5	4	90	7	6	12,5	2
140	165	12,5	4	IS906580:19	<u>81</u> 7	6	12,5	2
160	185	hotes://star			sist/a334a686-9	c55-4c <mark>6</mark> 0-80ff	12,5	2
180	205	12,5	4 <sup>2b19</sup>	c7614997/iso-(	580-1981	6	12,5	2
200	225	12,5	4	90	7.	6	12,5	2
224	254	15	4	90	7	6	12,5	2
250	280	15	4	90	10	8	17	2,5
280	320	20	4	90	10	8	17	2,5
315	355	20	8	45	10	8	17	3
355	395	20	8	45	10	8	17	3
400	450	25	8	45	12	10	21	3
450	500	25	8	45	12	10	21	3
500	560	30	12	30	12	10	21	3,5
560	620	30	12	30	12	10	21	3,5
630	690	30	12	30	12	10	21	5
710	770	30	16	22,5	12	10	21	5
800	860	30	16	22,5	12	10	21	5
900	970	35	16	22,5	15	12	24	6
1 000	1 070	35	16	22,5	15	12	24	6
1 120	1 190	35	20	18	15	12	24	6
1 250	1 320	35	20	18	15	12	24	6
1 400	1 470	35	20	18	15	12	24	6
1 600	1 680	40	24	15	19	16	30	8
1 800	1 880	40	24	15	19	16	30	8
2 000	2 080	40	24	15	19	16	30	8
				and the second second second				

d: Refers to diameter N: Refers to number of flange holes  $e_{max}$ : Refers to maximum casing thickness