
International Standard



8116/2

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**Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding —
Part 2: Warper's beams — Terminology and main
dimensions**

Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Ensouples pour enroulement — Partie 2: Ensouples d'ourdissoirs — Terminologie et dimensions principales

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Descriptors : textile machinery, winding, yarns, beams: textile machinery, dimensions, designation.

Price based on 4 pages

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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8116/2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*.

Although this is a first edition of ISO 8116/2, it is based on ISO 481-1977 which is now cancelled and withdrawn. Technical changes include some additional values in tables 1 and 2, changed clauses 4 and 5, a new table 4 and a new clause 7.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 2: Warper's beams — Terminology and main dimensions

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1 Scope and field of application

ISO 1940, *Balance quality of rotating rigid bodies.*

This part of ISO 8116 defines the basic terms and lays down the main dimensions, the variations of form and position and the driving devices for warper's beams with and without shafts.

ISO 8116-2:1985

ISO 2013, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams — Method of measuring variations of form and position.*

2 References

ISO 286, *ISO system of limits and fits.*¹⁾

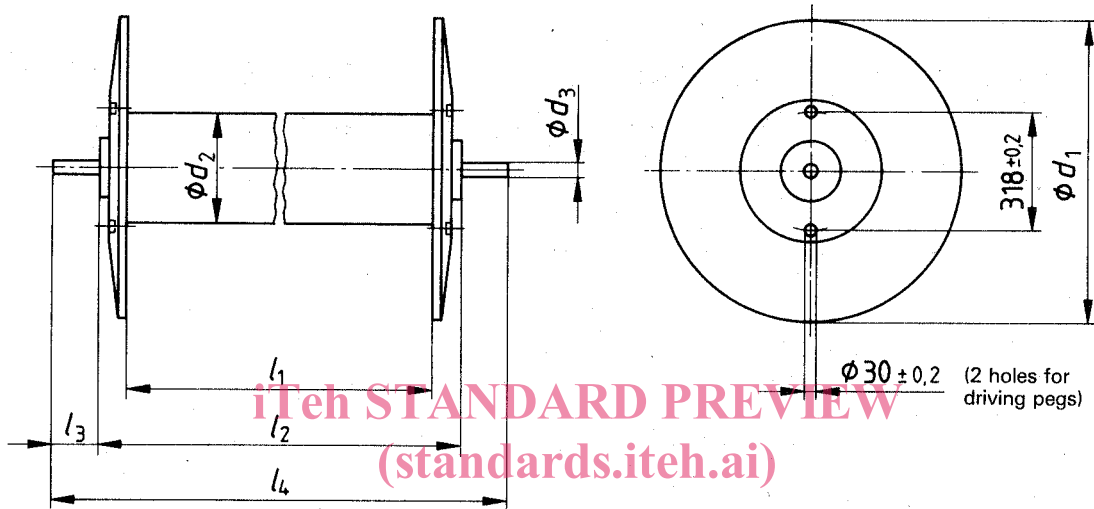
ISO 8116/1, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 1: Vocabulary.*

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 286-1962.)

3 Terminology and main dimensions

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| d_1 = flange diameter | l_1 = width between flanges |
| d_2 = barrel diameter | l_2 = overall length (without shafts) |
| d_3 = diameter of shaft | l_3 = length or extension of shaft |
| d_4 = diameter of bore | l_4 = total length (with shafts) |
| d_5 = diameter of ruffle | |

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres



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 Figure 1 — Warper's beams with shafts — Type A

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

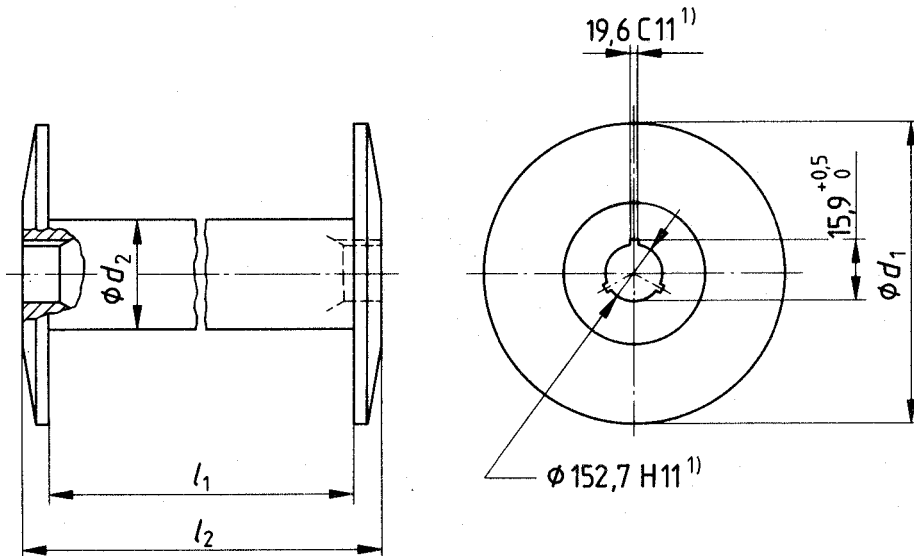


Figure 2 — Warper's beams with cylinder bore for centring and keyseat for driving — Type B

1) See ISO 286.

Table 1 — Warper's beams main dimensions — Types A and B

Values in millimetres

d_1	d_2	d_3	l_1^*	l_2	l_3	l_4
$\pm 1,5$	± 5	h11 ¹⁾	$+1,5$ 0	0 -2		
815	300 (320)	38 50	1 378	$l_1 + 150$	120	$l_2 + 2l_3$
915			1 524			
1 015		50	1 800			
1 100			2 000			
1 200						

* If widths between flanges of more than 2000mm are necessary, increments of 200 mm shall be selected.

NOTE — The value in brackets should be avoided whenever possible.

Dimensions and tolerances in millimetres

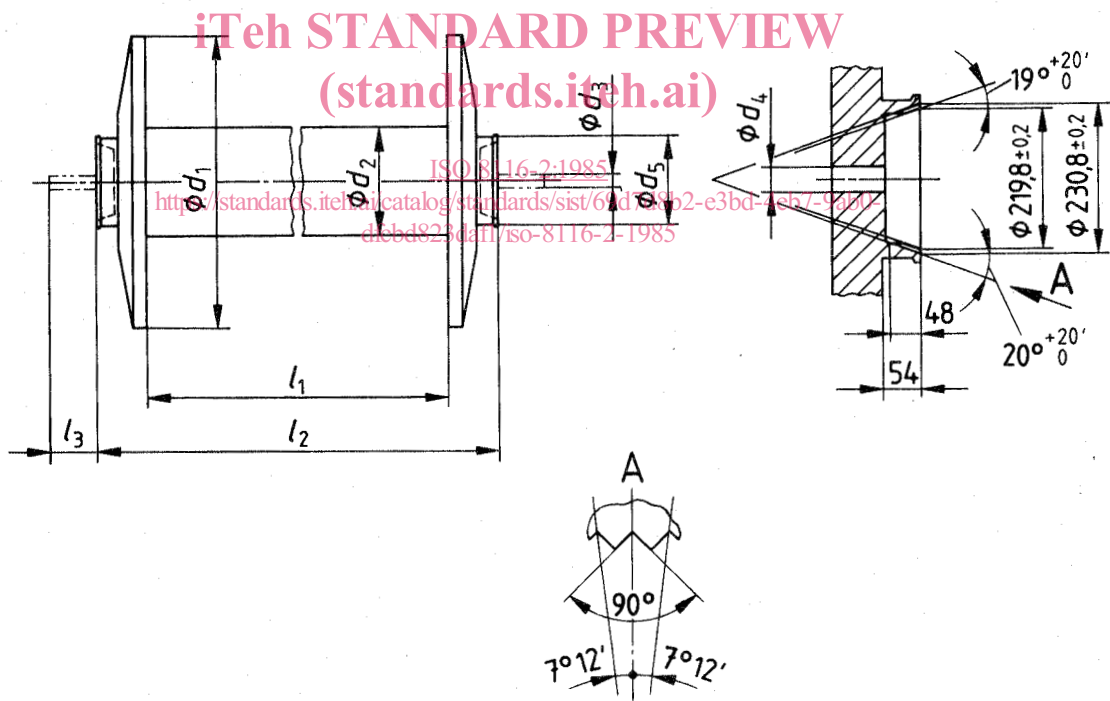


Figure 3 — Warper's beams with toothed cone for centring and driving — Type C

Table 2 – Warper’s beams main dimensions – Type C

Values in millimetres

d_1 $\pm 1,5$	d_2 ± 5	d_3 h11 ¹⁾	d_4 E9 ¹⁾	d_5	l_1^* +1,5 0	l_2 0 -2	l_3
800	300 (320)	38	38	245	(1 372)	$l_1 + 270$	120
(900)		50	50		1 400		
1 000		50	50		(1 524)		
(1 100)	360	60	60	260	1 600	$l_1 + 320$	
1 200	400				1 800		

* If widths between flanges of more than 2 000 mm are necessary, increments of 200 mm shall be selected.

NOTE – The values in brackets should be avoided whenever possible.

4 Circular axial run-out, T_a , of flanges

The circular axial run-out, T_a , of flanges shall be measured in accordance with ISO 2013.

Table 3 – Circular axial run-out of flanges

Values in millimetres

d_1	T_a
up to and including 915	0,5
over 915	0,75

5 Total run-out, T_r , of the barrel

The total run-out, T_r , of the barrel shall be measured in accordance with ISO 2013.

Table 4 – Total barrel run-out

Values in millimetres

Yarn to be wound	T_r
Filament yarn	$\frac{0,25 l_1}{1 000}$
Spun yarn	$\frac{0,4 l_1}{1 000}$

6 Residual imbalance

Depending on the circumstances, it is sometimes necessary to fix a value for the residual imbalance of warper’s beams. In general, a quality grade G 6,3²⁾ will be appropriate. If special conditions call for another grade, this shall be specified.

7 Designation

Example of designation for a warper’s beam type A with a flange diameter $d_1 = 915$ mm, shaft diameter $d_3 = 50$ mm, width between flanges $l_1 = 1 800$ mm:

Warper’s beam ISO 8116/2 - A 915 × 50 × 1 800

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1) See ISO 286.

2) See ISO 1940.