



Textile machinery and accessories – Cones for yarn winding (cross wound) – Half angle of the cone $9^{\circ} 15'$

Matériel pour l'industrie textile – Cônes pour bobinage croisé – Demi-angle du cône $9^{\circ} 15'$

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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 110 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and accessories*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1977.

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

Belgium	Korea, Rep. of	ISO 110:1978
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Spain
France	Netherlands	Switzerland
Germany	Philippines	United Kingdom
India	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Ireland	Romania	Yugoslavia
Italy	South Africa, Rep. of	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Turkey

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 110-1959, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Textile machinery and accessories – Cones for yarn winding (cross wound) – Half angle of the cone 9° 15'

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and the tolerances of cones for yarn winding (cross wound), having a half angle of the cone of 9° 15', as well as the dimensions and tolerances of the gauges for checking the cones.

2 DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES

See figures 1 and 2 on page 2.

Dimensions which are not specified are left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

The width of wound yarn shall not exceed 150 mm.

The deviations from the nominal value 9° 15' of the half angle of cone are limited by the tolerances for diameter and length as indicated in figure 1. They do not influence the practical use of the cones during winding and during further processes.

3 MATERIAL

The material may be untreated, impregnated or lacquered paper or suitable plastic.

The following details shall be specified :

- a) nature of yarn to be wound;

- b) treatment of surface;

- c) wall thickness (corresponding to the nature of yarn);

- d) details of tailing groove and notch for tail (if required);

- e) number, size and location of perforations (if required).

The distance between the ends of the cone and edges of the nearest holes, if any, shall be $16 \pm 0,5$ mm.

4 USE OF THE GAUGE

The inner dimension of the cone is in accordance with this International Standard if the edge of the cone, after it has been placed loosely on the gauge and then pressed home by hand, is between the tolerance marks.

5 CHECKING OF THE LENGTH OF THE CONE

To check the tolerances of the length of the cone, a suitable gauge for checking lengths, for example a slide-gauge, has to be used. The conical gauges shown cannot be used for this purpose.

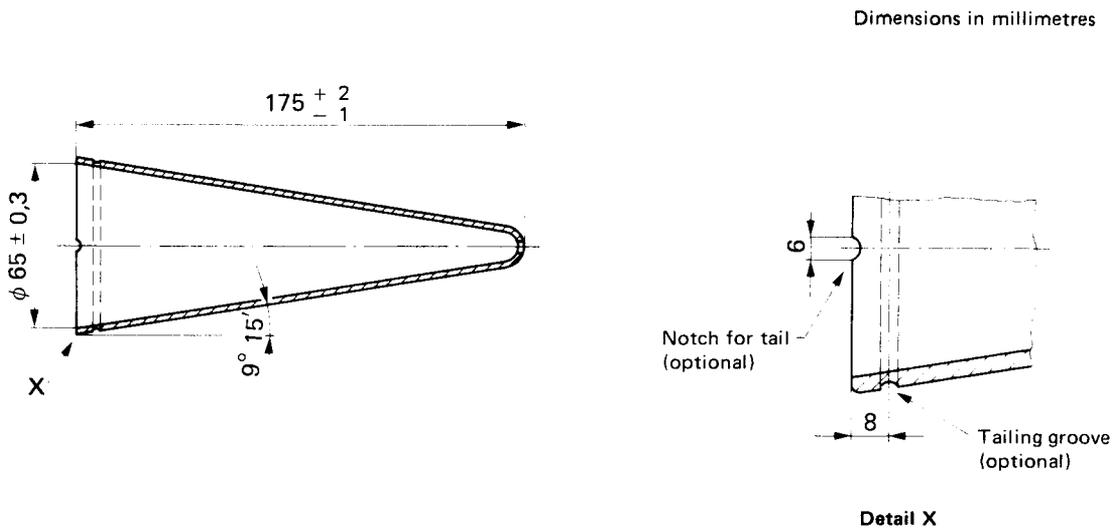


FIGURE 1 – Cone

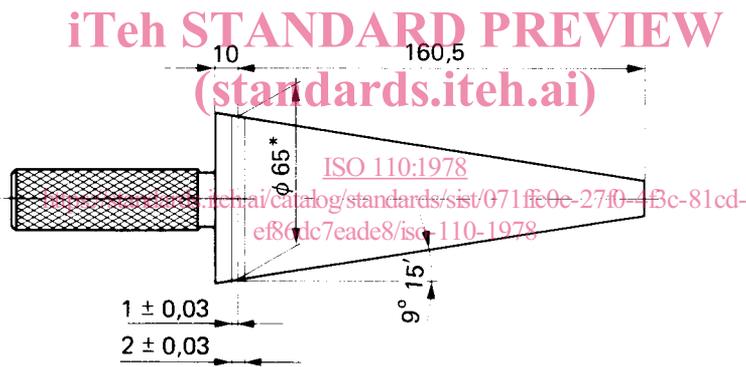


FIGURE 2 – Gauge

* The tolerances of the cone diameters of the gauge, measured at any distance from the ends, shall be j_6 (see ISO/R 286, *ISO System of limits and fits – Part 1 : General, tolerances and deviations*, page 23).