INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8116-4

Third edition
2008-##-##

Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding —

Part 4: Test methods and quality classification of flanges for weaver's beams, warper's beams and sectional beams

Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Ensouples pour enroulement —

Partie 4: Méthodes d'essai et classes de qualité pour les joues d'ensouples de tissage, d'ourdissoirs et sectionnelles

PROOF/ÉPREUVE

Reference number
ISO 8116-4:2008(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8116-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and accessories*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Machinery for fabric manufacturing including preparatory machinery and accessories*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8116-4:1995), which has been technically revised.

ISO 8116 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding*:

— *Part 1: General vocabulary*

— *Part 2: Warper's beams*

— *Part 3: Weaver's beams*

— *Part 4: Test methods and quality classification of flanges for weaver's beams, warper's beams and sectional beams*

— *Part 5: Sectional beams for warp knitting machines*

— *Part 6: Beams for ribbon weaving and ribbon knitting*

— *Part 7: Beams for dyeing slivers, rovings and yarns*

— *Part 8: Definitions of run-out tolerances and methods of measurement*

— *Part 9: Dyeing beams for textile fabrics*

Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding —

Part 4: Test methods and quality classification of flanges for weaver's beams, warper's beams and sectional beams

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8116 specifies the test procedure for flanges for weaver's beams, warper's beams and sectional beams and the quality classes in this respect.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8116-1, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 1: General vocabulary*

ISO 8116-2:2008, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 2: Warper's beams*

ISO 8116-3, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 3: Weaver's beams*

ISO 8116-5:2008, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams for winding — Part 5: Sectional beams for warp knitting machines*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8116-1 and the following apply.

3.1
quality class
classification of beam flanges according to their deformation behaviour under load

3.2
maximum test load
F_{max}
maximum value of load applied to the beam flange during testing according to its quality class

4 Quality classification

Beam flanges are classified according to four quality classes. The designation of the quality classes is Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4.

Depending on the quality class, the beam flanges are loaded with different ultimate loads. These limit values are given in Clause 6.

For examples of application by quality class, see Annex A.

5 Test methods

5.1 Principle

The beam flange is subjected to a test load and the resulting deformation is measured.

For weaver's beams, the test load is applied to the flange via a beam barrel. For warper's beams and sectional beams, the load is applied to the beam flange via a pressure plate. A pressure ring with a defined inner diameter is used as an anvil.

The permanent deformation and the plastic deformation of the flange shall not exceed the defined limit values when the maximum load is applied.

5.2 Apparatus

5.2.1 **Press device**, with indications for the application of the test load.

5.2.2 **Three dial gauges**, for determination of deformation of the flange with an accuracy of 0,01 mm.

5.2.3 **Measurement device**, for joint installation of the three dial gauges on the bearing device, in an angle of 120° each.

5.2.4 **Steel pressure ring**.

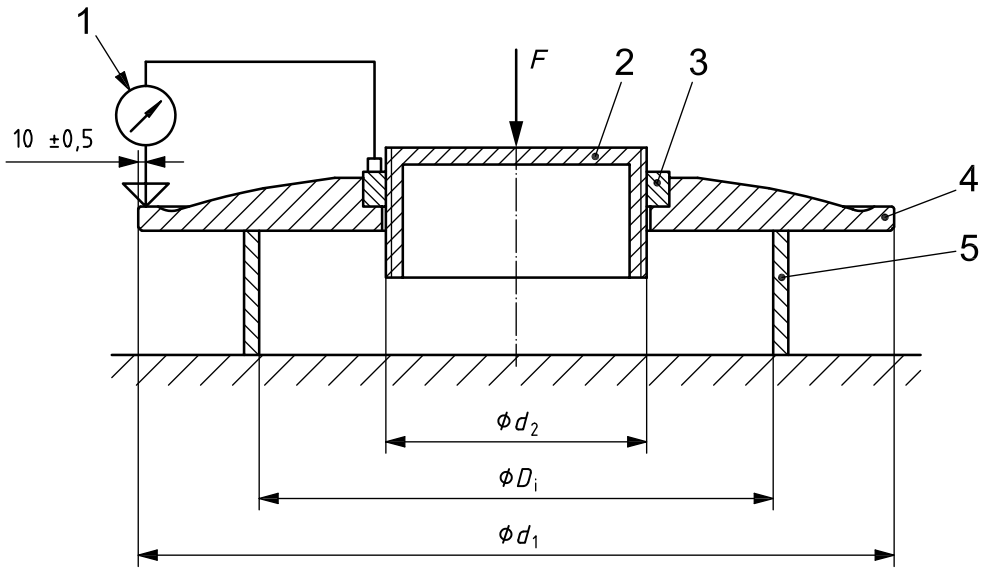
5.2.5 **Beam barrel**, for load application (for weaver's beams).

5.2.6 **Pressure plate**, for load application (for warper's beams and sectional beams).

5.3 Testing configuration

For measurement of flange deformation, three dial gauges are installed on the bearing device by means of the measurement device. These are used to measure the relative path between the outer diameter of the beam barrel d_2 and the circle diameter $d_1 - 20$ mm. The dial gauges are staggered by 120°. The testing configuration for weaver's beams is given in Figure 1. The testing configurations for warper's beams are given in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The testing configuration for sectional beams is given in Figure 4.

Dimensions in millimetres



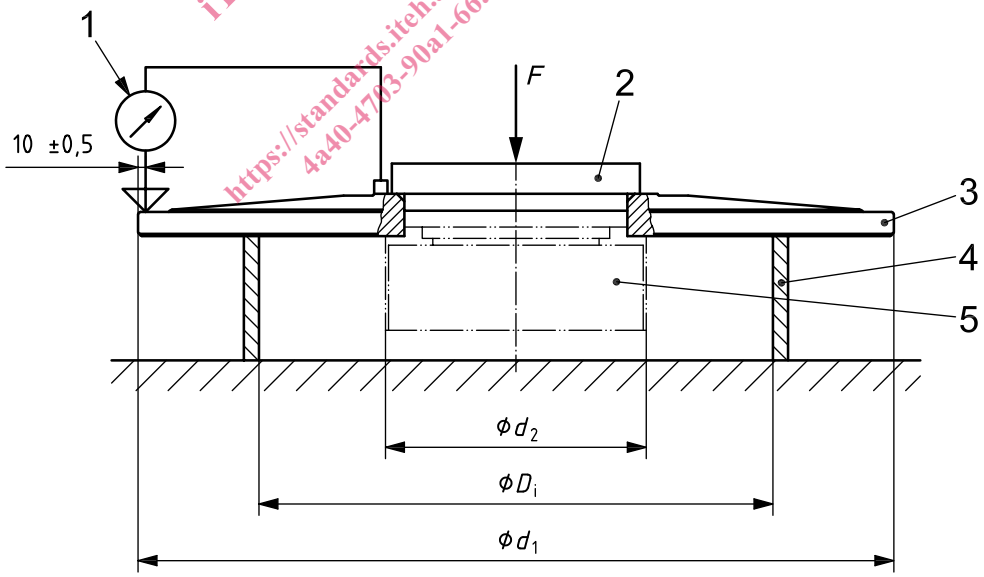
Key

1 dial gauge (schematic representation)
2 beam barrel
3 threaded ring
4 weaver's beam
5 steel pressure ring

d_1 outer diameter of weaver's beam flange
d_2 outer diameter of weaver's beam barrel
D_i inner diameter of pressure ring

Figure 1 — Testing configuration for weaver's beam

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

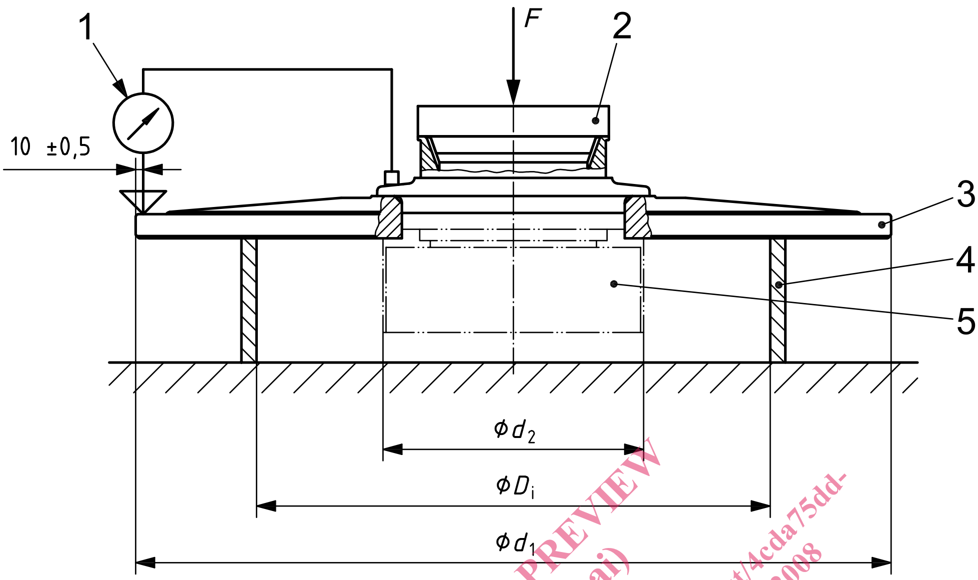
1 dial gauge
2 pressure plate
3 warper's beam
4 steel pressure ring
5 warper's beam barrel (not required for pressure test)

d_1 outer diameter of warper's beam flange
d_2 outer diameter of warper's beam barrel
D_i inner diameter of pressure ring

Figure 2 — Testing configuration for warper's beam flange with shaft (Type A) and cylindrical hole (Type B)

The diameter of the pressure plate for load application for warper's beams of Type A and Type B is defined using d_2 – 20 mm (see Figure 2).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 dial gauge (schematic representation)

2 pressure plate

3 warper's beam flange

4 steel pressure ring

5 warper's beam barrel (not required for pressure test)

d_1 outer diameter of warper's beam flange

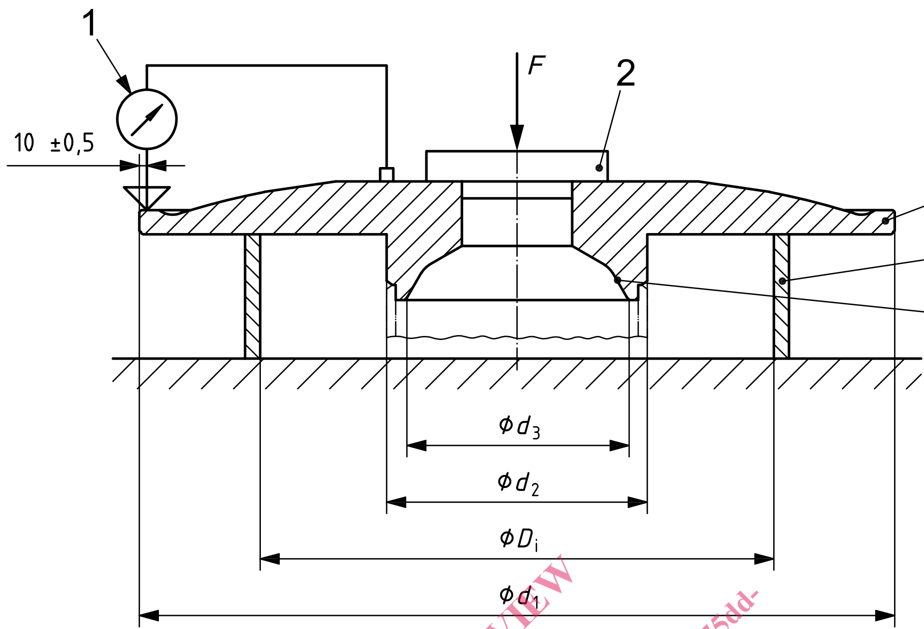
d_2 outer diameter of warper's beam barrel

D_i inner diameter of pressure ring

Figure 3 — Testing configuration for warper's beam flange with tooth cone — Type C

The diameter of the pressure plate for load application for warper's beams with tooth cone (Type C) is defined using d_5 in accordance with ISO 8116-2:2008, Figure 3.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 dial gauge (schematic representation)

2 pressure plate

3 sectional beam flange

4 steel pressure ring

5 sectional beam barrel (not required for pressure test)

d_1 outer diameter of sectional beam flange

d_2 outer diameter of sectional beam barrel

d_3 bore diameter of flange (see also ISO 8116-5:2008, Figure 1)

D_i inner diameter of pressure ring

Figure 4 — Testing configuration for sectional beams

The diameter of the pressure plate for load application for sectional beams of knitting machines is defined using d_3 + 40 mm.

5.4 Performance

The measurement device is installed as described in 5.3. The beam flange, the pressure ring and the pressure plate, if required, are aligned centrally below the press loading pad.

Stepwise loading of the flange shall occur in steps to be chosen usefully.

The load applied and the deformation are determined at the test area for each loading step. The value of the total deformation is calculated from the average of the three measurement values. After each load step, unloading of the flange is optional.

After unloading, the values indicated are read with the dial gauge. The values for the plastic deformation are calculated from the average of the three measurement values.

Then loading is applied with the next higher load value.

This procedure is repeated until the defined maximum test load of the corresponding quality class as given in Equation (2) and Table 1 is reached.

The beam flange corresponds to the quality class if the value measured for the total deformation and the value measured for the plastic deformation are below the values obtained when using Equation (3) and Equation (4).