
International Standard



1025

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Textile machinery and accessories — Sectional beams for warp knitting machines — Terminology and main dimensions

Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Ensouples sectionnelles pour métiers à mailles jetées — Terminologie et dimensions principales

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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 1025 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1978.

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

Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland	United Kingdom
France	Romania	USSR
Germany, F. R.	South Africa, Rep. of	
Ireland	Spain	

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

Bulgaria

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 1025-1969, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Textile machinery and accessories — Sectional beams for warp knitting machines — Terminology and main dimensions

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard defines the basic terms for sectional beams for warp knitting machines and lays down the main dimensions as well as the maximum values of variation of form and position for the main elements of these beams. For cases where a limit for the residual unbalance must be fixed, a recommendation is made for the choice of quality grade.

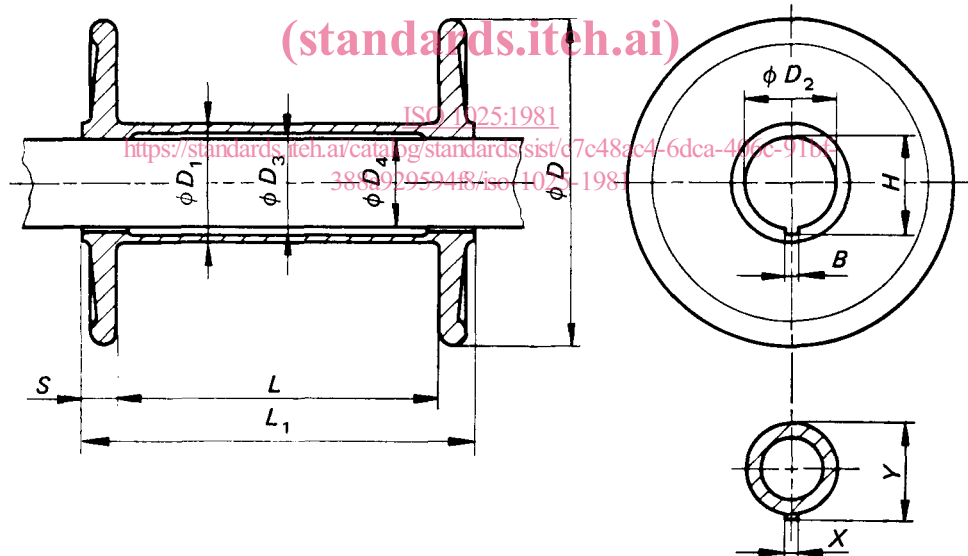
2 References

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

ISO 1025-1981, *Textile machinery and accessories — Beams — Method of measuring variations of form and position.*¹⁾

3 Terminology

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D = flange or disc diameter

D_1 = outside barrel diameter

D_2 = bore diameter of flange

D_3 = inside barrel diameter

L = width between flanges

L_1 = overall length

S = flange thickness

X = width of key

B = width of keyway

H = D_2 + keyway depth

Y = D_4 + height of key

D_4 = outside diameter of mandrel or shaft

Figure — Sectional beam

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 1025-1973.)

4 Main dimensions

Table 1 – Main dimensions

Values in millimetres

<i>D</i>	<i>L</i> ₁	<i>D</i> ₁ *	<i>D</i> ₂	<i>B</i>	<i>H</i>
± 3	0 -1	min.	H11	min.	min.
355	355 535	110	70,4	14	75
535	535 1 065 1 270 1 325	185	152,7	19	159
765	1 065 1 270 1 325	250			
815		295			
915		360			
1 015					

* Minimum values depending on the setting device of the machine.

5 Admissible axial run-out of flanges

The admissible axial run-out of flanges, *T*_a, is measured at a distance of 15 mm from the outer edge of the flange.

Table 2 – Admissible axial run-out of flanges *T*_a

Values in millimetres

<i>D</i>	<i>T</i> _a
335	0,2
535	0,35
765	0,5
815	
915	0,75
1 015	

6 Non-parallelism between the flanges

The admissible value of non-parallelism between the flanges is *NP* < 2 *T*_a.

7 Total barrel run-out

The total barrel run-out, *T*_r, is controlled on the beam mounted on the mandrel (or shaft) according to the method described in ISO 2013. For a length *L* the greatest of the readings shall not exceed the value given, in millimetres, by the formula

$$T_r = \frac{L \times 0,25}{1\ 000}$$

8 Residual unbalance

Depending on the circumstances, it is sometimes necessary to fix a value for the residual unbalance of sectional beams. In general, a quality grade G 6,3¹⁾ will be appropriate. If special conditions call for another grade, this shall be specified.

9 Other specifications

The following details should be specified as appropriate :

- a) materials of barrel and flanges;
- b) kind of material to be wound up;
- c) fabrication process of flanges (casting or forging);
- d) surface quality and, if possible, treatment (paint, chromium-plating or nickelling, etc.) of the beam being in contact with the material to be wound (inner sides of the flanges and the outside barrel diameter);
- e) number of grooves (one or two) to be included in the boss of each flange.

10 Designation

Example of designation for a sectional beam (for warp knitting machines) with flange diameter *D* = 535 mm and overall length *L*₁ = 1 065 mm :

Sectional beam for warp knitting machine
535 – 1 065 – ISO 1025

1) See ISO 1940.