International Standard

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION+MEXCHAPOCHAR OPPAHUSALUNR TO CTAHCAPTUSALUN+ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Extended pitch precision roller chains and chain wheels for transmission and conveyors

Chaînes de précision à rouleaux à pas long et roues dentées correspondantes, pour transmission et convoyeurs

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1275

Foreword

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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 1275 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 100, *Chain and chain wheels for power transmission and conveyors*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with VIEW clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and VIEW replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 1275-1972), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries : (Stancards.iten.al)

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

USSR

It also cancels and replaces Amendment 1-1982, which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

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No member body had expressed disapproval of the document.

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Extended pitch precision roller chains and chain wheels for transmission and conveyors

0 Introduction

The provisions of this International Standard have been established by including sizes of chains used by the majority of countries in the world, and by unifying dimensions, strength and other data in respect of which current national standards differ. At the same time certain side ranges listed in some national standards, for which it was considered a universal usage had not been established, have been eliminated.

The whole field of application open to this medium of transmission has been covered by the ranges of chains already established. To achieve this the sizes of 25,4 mm (1.0 in) to 76,2 mm (3.0 in) pitch inclusive have been duplicated by the inclusion of chains derived from standards originating in the S western hemisphere (suffix A) and, on the other hand, by chains representing the unification of the principal standards originating in Europe (suffix B), the two being complementary in Europe (suffix B), the two bein

for the coverage of the widest possible field of application.

Clause 4 covering chain wheels represents the unification of all the relevant national standards in the world and includes, in particular, complete tolerances relating to tooth shape which are absent from most current national standards.

The specified dimensions of chain ensure complete interchangeability of any given size, and provide interchangeability of individual links of chains for repair purposes.

Scope and field of application 1

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of extended pitch precision roller chains suitable for the mechanical transmission of power and for conveyors, together with those of their associated chain wheels. It specifies dimensions, tolerances, measuring loads and minimum ultimate tensile strengths.

These extended pitch chains have been derived from some of the short pitch transmission precision roller chains covered by ISO 606 having certain common dimensions but of twice the pitch.

These chains are intended for use under less onerous conditions in respect of speed and power transmitted than are the base chains from which they are derived.

4c/iso-1271\$09286/1, ISO system of limits and fits — Part 1 : General, tolerances and deviations.1)

> ISO 606, Short pitch transmission precision roller chains and chain wheels.

Transmission chains 3

3.1 Nomenclature

Figures 1, 2 and 3 do not define the actual form of the chain plates.



Figure 1 — Transmission chain

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



Figure 2 - Types of links

3.2 Designation

Extended pitch transmission precision roller chains shall be designated by the standard ISO chain numbers given in tables 1 to 4, first column. These chain numbers have been obtained by taking the ISO chain number for the base chain in ISO 606, and adding the prefix 2.

3.3 Dimensions

Chains shall conform to the dimensions given in tables 1 to 4. The maximum and minimum dimensions are specified to ensure interchangeability of links as produced by different makers of chain. They represent limits for interchangeability, but are not the manufacturing tolerances.

For the purposes of this International Standard, dimensions for the simple (single strand) extended pitch chains only are shown.

3.4 Minimum ultimate tensile strength

3.4.1 The minimum tensile strength is the minimum strength of samples tested to destruction in tensile loading, as defined in 3.4.2. This strength is not a working load. It is intended primarily as a comparative figure between chains of various constructions. For application information, the manufacturers or their published data should be consulted.

3.4.2 A tensile load, not less than that specified in tables $\frac{1}{75.19}$ to 4 is applied slowly to the ends of a chain length, containing at least five free pitches, by means of shackles permitting free movement on both sides of the chain centre line, in the normal solution.

Tests in which failures occur adjacent to the shackles shall be disregarded.

Failure shall be considered to have occurred at the first point where increasing extension is no longer accompanied by increasing load, i.e. the summit of the load/extension diagram.

3.4.3 The tensile test shall be considered a destructive test. Even though a chain may not visibly fail when subjected to the minimum breaking load it will have been stressed beyond the yield point and will be unfit for service.

3.5 Proof loading

It is recommended that all chains should be proof loaded to one-third of the minimum ultimate tensile load given in tables 1 to 4.

3.6 Length accuracy

Finished chains shall be measured after proof loading (where applicable) but before lubricating.

The standard length for measurement shall be a minimum of :

a) 610 mm (24 in) for ISO chain numbers 208A to 210B inclusive;

b) 1 220 mm (48 in) for ISO chain numbers 212A to 232B inclusive;

and shall terminate with an inner link at each end.

The chain shall be supported throughout its entire length, and the measuring load given in tables 1 to 4 shall be applied.

standards.Itcomply with this International Standard, the length shall be

the nominal length subject to the limits of tolerance : $\begin{pmatrix} + & 0, 15 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

The length accuracy of chains which have to work in parallel shall be within the above limits but matched by agreement with the manufacturer.

3.7 Marking

The chains shall be marked with :

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- b) the ISO chain number (see column 1 of tables 1 to 4).



The chain path depth h_1 is the minimum depth of channel through which the assembled chain will pass.

The overall width of a chain with a joint fastener is :

 $b_4 + b_7$ for riveted pin end and fastener on one side;

 b_4 + 1.6 b_7 for headed pin end and fastener on one side;

 b_4 + 2 b_7 for fasteners on both sides.

Figure 3 - Symbols for tables 1 to 4

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ISO chain	Pitch	Roller diameter	Width between inner plates	Bearing pin body diameter	Bush bore	Chain path depth	tandards.ite	Cranked link	ep Vidth over link	Width between outer plates	Width over bearing pin	Additional width for joint fastener ¹⁾	Measuring load	Ultimate tensile Joad
number	d	d ₁ max.	h ₁ min.	$d_2^{d_2}$ max.	$a_3^{d_3}$	h ₁ min.	eh.ai/ca	sta	th 2 max.	E ^{t]} . nim	<i>l</i> ∕₁₄ max.	<i>راع</i> max.		min.
	Ē	mu	mm	ш	шш	шш	italo 1988	Re	mm	mm	шш	mm	daN	daN
208A	25,40	7,95	7,85	3,96	4,01	12,33	12.07	6,9	11,18	11,31	17,8	3,9	12	1 380
2088	25,40	8,51	7,75	4,45	4,50	12,07	5 188 1₽5	6,9	11,30	11,43	17,0	3,9	12	1 780
210A	31.75	10,16	9,40	5,08	5,13	15,35	1 <u>275</u> 1day 4c/19	.Ģ	13,84	13,97	21,8	4,1	8	2 180
210B	31,75	10,16	9,65	5,08	5,13	14,99	ds/ ds/	84	13,28	13,41	19,6	4,1	କ୍ଷ	2 220
VCHC	01 02 02	1 01	12 67	л 2	и 8	18 24	984 (sist 129	iţ	О 17 75	17.88	690	46	8	3 110
2128	2 01 8 8 9 10	12.07	11,68	5,72	5,7	16,39	26	6	15,62	15,75	รัส	4,6	18	2 890
		, ,	Ļ	ç r	r T		1b1 198	h	13 00	15 00	3	T U	<u>S</u>	C COU
216A	50,80	12,88 88,01	G/,CI	76'/	/8/	24,33	4 1€	2	10'77	£./J	5,25	5,4	8	000 0
216B	50,80	15,88	17,02	8,28	8,33	21,34	21,08	13,0	25,45	25,58	36,1	5,4	26	4 230
2002	53 EU	19.05	18.90	9.53	9.58	30.48	-51 8)0.91	27.46	27.59	41.1	6.1	78	8 670
208	8,50	19,05	19,56	10, 19	10,24	26,68	26,42	16,0	29,01	29,14	43,2	6,1	78	6 450
				,			4a:		E	ł	-		,	
224A	76,20	2,23	25,22	11,10	11,15	36,55	36,20	19,1	35,46	32,59	20,8	6,6	111	12 460
224B	76,20	25,40	25,40	14,63	14,68	33,73	33, 40	19,1	37,92	38,05	53,4	6,6	111	062 6
2288	06.88	27.94	96 [°] 06	15,90	15,95	37,46	1080'/LE	21,3	46,58	46,71	65,1	7,4	151	12 900
232B	101,60	29,21	30,99	17,81	17,86	42,72	42,29	24,4	45,57	45,70	67,4	7,9	200	16 900
1) The acti	ual dimensions	will depend on	the type of fas	stener used but	they should n	ot exceed the a	limensions in th	nis column, an	d should be ob	tained by the p	urchaser from	the manufacturer.		

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15	Ultimate tensile load	min.	lbf	3 100	4 000	4 900	5 000	7 000	6 500	12 500	6	19 500	14 500	28 000	22 000	29 000	38 000	
14	Measuring Ioad		lbf	28	58	4	4	ន	ន	112	112	175	175	250	250	340	450	
13	Additional width for joint fastener ¹⁾	<i>رب</i> max.	ŗ	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.31	
12	Width over bearing pin	<i>b</i> 4 max.	'n	0.70	0.67	0.86	0.77	1.06	0.89	1.32	1.42	1.62	1.70	2.00	2.10	2.56	2.65	
11	Width between outer plates	<i>h</i> 3 min.	in	0.445	0.450	0.550	0.528	0.704	0.620	0.895	1.007	1.086	1.147	1.401	1.498	1.839	1.799	
10	Width over hner link	l ₂ Max.	in L	0.440	0.445	0.545	0.523	669 [.] 0	0.615	0.890	1007 1007	180. R	1.142	396	.493	E	794	V
6	Cranked link	1, min.	in	0.2	0.27	de.o	0.33	rc 80	6E:0	.it 50	0.50	h	0.63	i) <u>s</u> , 0	0.75	0.84	96.0	
8	https://stanc tp Id ep	lards.i 4 4	teh. .⊆	ai/c 572	ata		sta	inda 54 270	rds 9090	/sist/ -187	2c1	1b1 1988 -	1.040.0	1-51 1.452	1.315 <mark>-jo</mark>	4a5 94.	1.665 <mark>?-0</mark>	4
7	Chain path depth	h ₁ min.	'n	0.485	0.475	0.604	0.590	0.722	0.645	0.960	0.840	1.200	1.050	1.439	1.328	1.475	1.682	
9	Bush bore	d ₃ min.	'n	0.158	0.177	0.202	0.202	0.236	0.227	0.314	0.328	0.377	0.403	0.439	0.578	0.628	0.703	
5	Bearing pin body diameter	d ₂ max.	in	0.156	0.175	0.200	0.200	0.234	0.225	0.312	0.326	0.375	0.401	0.437	0.576	0.626	0.701	
4	Width between inner plates	<i>b</i> 1 min.	in	0.309	0.305	0.370	0.380	0.495	0.460	0.620	0.670	0.744	0.770	0.993	1.000	1.220	1.220	
3	Roller diameter	d ₁ max.	. <u>c</u>	0.313	0.335	0.400	0.400	0.469	0.475	0.625	0.625	0.750	0.750	0.875	1 000	1.100	1.150	
2	Pitch	d	.ш	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	
-	ISO chain			208A	208B	210A	210B	212A	212B	216A	2168	220A	220B	224A	224B	228B	232B	

1) The actual dimensions will depend on the type of fastener used but they should not exceed the dimensions in this column, and should be obtained by the purchaser from the manufacturer.

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4 Chain wheels (sprockets)

4.1 Nomenclature

The nomenclature for basic chain dimensions on which all wheel data are based is given in figure 3 and tables 1 to 4.

Chain wheel dimensions are explained below.

4.2 Diametral dimensions and tooth shape

4.2.1 Nomenclature

Nomenclature for diametral dimensions and tooth shape is given in figure 4.



- b_a = tooth side relief
- $b_{\rm f}$ = tooth width
- b_1 = minimum width between inner plates
- d = pitch circle diameter
- $d_a = tip diameter$
- d_{f} = root diameter
- d_{g} = absolute maximum shroud diameter
- d_1 = maximum roller diameter
- h_a = height of tooth above pitch polygon
- h_2 = maximum plate depth

- p = chordal pitch, equal to chain pitch
- r_a = shroud fillet radius
- $r_{\rm e}$ = tooth flank radius
- r_i = roller seating radius
- r_{x} = tooth side radius
- z = number of teeth corresponding to the number of links that can be wrapped around the wheel
- z_1 = number of teeth for double-cut wheels = 2 z
- α = roller seating angle

Figure 4 — Diametral dimensions and tooth shape