
International Standard



1505

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Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories — Dyeing and finishing equipment — Working widths and nominal widths

Matériel pour l'industrie textile et matériel connexe — Matériels de teinture et d'apprêt — Largeurs de travail et largeurs nominales

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Descriptors : textile machinery, dyeing machines, dimensions, width.

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 1505 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1977.

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

Belgium	Italy	Spain
Bulgaria	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	USSR
France	Poland	Yugoslavia
Germany, F.R.	Romania	
India	South Africa, Rep. of	

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

United Kingdom

Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories — Dyeing and finishing equipment — Working widths and nominal widths

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard defines the working width and nominal width of dyeing and finishing equipment, to make it possible for these essential dimensions to be indicated without ambiguity whenever necessary, and particularly when ordering. It also fixes a range of widths, so defined, for this equipment.

Where necessary, printing and bleaching equipment is included in dyeing and finishing machinery.

Complete installations and a number of machines installed as one assembly are not considered in this International Standard.

2 Definitions

2.1 working width of a dyeing or finishing machine :
The maximum width of textile material which can be accommodated by its principal working part.

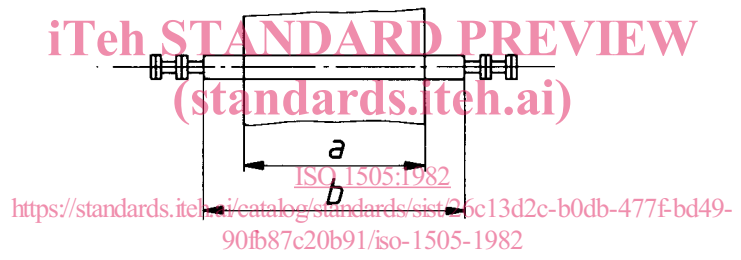
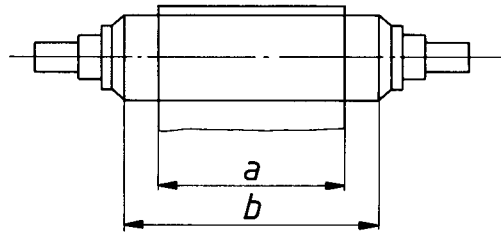
2.2 nominal width of a dyeing or finishing machine :
The width of its principal working part coming into contact with the textile material.

3 Examples

The examples in table 1 are given for information only, the same principle applying to the definitions of all machines.

Table 1 – Examples

Type of machine	Principal working part	
	<i>a</i> Working width ¹⁾ <i>b</i> Nominal width ¹⁾	Designation of nominal width
1 Mangle Jigger Dryer Roller printer Calender Teaseling machine Inspecting and measuring machine Decatiser	Roller Roller Cylinder Roller Roller Cylinder Measuring roller Roller	Width of roller Width of roller Width of cylinder Width of roller Width of roller Effective width of clothing or covering Width of driven roller Width of roller
2 Stenter	Chain (dimension <i>a</i> is very little different from <i>b</i>)	Maximum separation of the grips or pins ²⁾
3 Dryer of fold-hanging type Jet dryer	Rollers or rods Jet	Width of rollers or rods Width of slit of jet



4 Nominal widths of dyeing and finishing machines³⁾

Table 2 – Nominal widths *b*, in millimetres

200	1 000	(1 500)	2 000	(2 500)	3 000	3 600
	(1 100)	1 600	(2 100)	2 600	(3 100)	3 800
400	1 200	(1 700)	2 200	(2 700)	3 200	4 000
	(1 300)	1 800	(2 300)	2 800	(3 300)	
600	1 400	(1 900)	2 400	(2 900)	3 400	

The values in brackets should be avoided wherever possible.

Above 4 000 mm the increments are 400 mm.

- 1) The difference $b - a$ depends on the nature of the textile material and the type of treatment involved. It may be equal to zero.
- 2) For stenters, the minimum separation of the grips or pins should also be indicated.
- 3) The values given in table 2 should be regarded as an objective to be attained as quickly as possible.