International Standard

# Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION®MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ®ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Tamis de contrôle — Exigences techniques et vérifications — Partie 1 : Tamis de contrôle en tissus métalliques

# Second edition – 1982-09-15 I Teh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>ISO 3310-1:1982</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/93292afd-3d19-4959-ada2-663fedaf82f9/iso-3310-1-1982

Ref. No. ISO 3310/1-1982 (E)

3310/1

Descriptors : grain size, size determination, sieve analysis, sieves, hole size, meshes specifications, dimensions, wire cloth.

# 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 3310/1 was developed by Technical Committee VIEW ISO/TC 24, Sieves, sieving and other sizing methods, and was circulated to the member bodies in March 1981. (standards.iteh.ai)

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

	hlrelandandards, iteh, ai/catalogSouth, Africa, / Rep)20fd-3d19-4959-ada2-						
Australia							
Belgium	Italy 663fed	at <b>Spain</b> 0-3310-1-1982					
Brazil	Japan	Switzerland					
Canada	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	United Kingdom					
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	USA					
France	Netherlands	USSR					
Germany, F.R.	Portugal						
India	Romania						

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 3310/1-1975).

This International Standard is a revision of ISO 3310/1-1975 with addition of clause 3.1.2 "Test sieve frame" from ISO 2591-1973, as it is considered desirable to state requirements for the sieve frame alongside those for the sieving medium.

© International Organization for Standardization, 1982 •

# Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

## 0 Introduction

Since the accuracy of test sieving depends largely on the dimensional accuracy of the test sieve apertures, it is considered particularly important to keep the permissible toler-3310 ances for the dimensions of apertures in woven wire cloth as close as possible. Other requirements, however, such as for wire diameter in woven wire cloth, have not been limited more closely than necessary, since the influence of these criteria on test sieving is of minor importance and excessively strict requirements may make manufacturing unnecessarily difficult.

Special importance has been attached to describing test methods appropriate to woven wire cloth in test sieves.

Testing very fine wire cloth presents difficulties, as the number of apertures in a 200 mm test sieve may amount to many thousands. The so-called "handicap method" is considered a reliable and economic test for a first survey of aperture size.

#### **1** Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the technical requirements and corresponding examination methods for test sieves of metal wire cloth.

It applies to test sieves having aperture sizes from 125 mm down to 0,032 mm (32  $\mu$ m). Tolerances for nominal aperture sizes below 0,032 to 0,020 mm (32 to 20  $\mu$ m) are under study.

**1SO 3**, Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers. 93292afd-3d19-4959-ada2-1SO 497, Guide to the choice of preferred numbers and of

series containing more rounded values of preferred numbers and of series containing more rounded values of preferred numbers.

ISO 565, Test sieves — Woven metal wire cloth and perforated plate — Nominal sizes of apertures.

ISO 2395, Test sieves and test sieving - Vocabulary.

ISO 2591, Test sieving

2 References

ISO 3310/2, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2 : Test sieves of metal perforated plate.

#### **3** Designation

Test sieves of metal wire cloth are designated by the nominal size of aperture of the wire cloth.

Nominal aperture sizes of 1 mm and above, as well as their associated tolerances and wire diameters, are expressed in millimetres (mm); for aperture sizes smaller than 1 mm, the information is given in micrometres ( $\mu$ m).

## 4 Metal wire cloth

## 4.1 Requirements

Nominal aperture sizes <i>w</i>			Tolerance on aperture size (see 4.1.1)			Wire diameters (see 4.1.2)			
Table 1 o Principal sizes	of ISO 565 Supplemen- tary sizes	Table 2 Principal sizes	of ISO 565 Supplemen- tary sizes	Maximum tolerance for any one aperture	Tolerance for average aperture size	Inter- mediate tolerance	Preferred Permissible range of size choice		
R 20/3	R 20	R 20/3	R 40/3	+ X	$\pm Y$	+ Z	d	d <sub>max</sub>	d <sub>min</sub>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
125	125 112 100	125	125 106	4,51 4,15 3,99 3,82	3,66 3,29 3,12 2,94	4,09 3,72 3,55 3,38	8 8 6,3 6.3	9,2 9,2 7,2 7,2	6,8 5,8 5,4 5,4
90,0	90,0 80,0	90,0	90,0 75,0	3,53 3,24 3,09	2,66 2,37 2,22	3,09 2,80 2,65	6,3 6,3 6,3	7,2 7,2 7,2	5,4 5,4 5,4
63,0	63,0 56,0	63,0	63,0 53,0	2,97 2,71 2,49 2,39	2,10 1,87 1,67 1,58	2,54 2,29 2,08 1,99	5,6 5,6 5 5	6,4 6,4 5,8 5,8	4,8 4,8 4,3 4,3
45,0	50,0 45,0 40,0	45,0	45,0 <b>[el3</b> 7, <b>5]</b>	2,29 2,12 1,94 1,85 1,78	1,49 1,35 <b>R</b> 1,20 1,13 1,07	1,89 1,73 <b>R 1,57</b> 1,49	5 4,5 4,5 4,5	5,8 5,2 5,2 5,2	4,3 3,8 3,8 3,8
31,5	35,5 31,5 28,0	31,5	31,5 <b>(S</b> 1 26,5	tan <u>s</u> ar 1,50	ds0,95 eh	1,42 1,29 1,17 1,12	4 3,55 3,55	4,6 4,1 4,1	3,4 3,4 3
22,4	25,0 22,4 20,0	224 https://	stand <sup>222d4</sup> .iteh. 19,0	<sup>1,<u>380 33</u> 11/cat41<mark>77</mark>/stan 663.fed4<b>3</b>8219/</sup>	10-1017682 dards0.68/9329 iso-30,58-1-19	1,07 2aft0,98 0,89 82 0,85	3,55 959-3,55 3,15 3,15 3,15	4,1 4,1 3,6 3,6	3 3 2,7 2,7
16,0	18,0 16,0 14,0	16,0	16,0	1,08 0,99 0,90	0,55 0,49 0,43	0,82 0,74 0,67	3,15 3,15 2,8	3,6 3,6 3,2	2,7 2,7 2,4
11,2	12,5 11,2 10.0	11,2	13,2 11,2	0,86 0,83 0,77 0,71	0,41 0,39 0,35 0,31	0,64 0,61 0,56 0,51	2,8 2,5 2,5 2,5	3,2 2,9 2,9	2,4 2,1 2,1
8.00	9,00	8.00	9,50 8.00	0,68 0,65	0,30 0,28	0,49 0,47 0,43	2,5 2,24 2,24 2,24	2,5 2,6 2,6 2,3	2,1 1,9 1,9
0,00	7,10 6,30	0,00	6,70	0,55 0,53 0,51	0,22 0,21 0,20	0,38 0,37 0,35	1,8 1,8 1,8	2,1 2,1 2,1 2,1	1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5
5,60	5,60 5,00	5,60	5,60 4,75	0,47 0,43 0,41	0,18 0,16 0,15	0,32 0,29 0,28	1,6 1,6 1,6	1,9 1,9 1,9	1,3 1,3 1,3
4,00	4,50 4,00 3,55	4,00	4,00	0,40 0,37 0,34	0,14 0,13 0,11	0,27 0,25 0,23	1,4 1,4 1,25	1,7 1,7 1,5	1,2 1,2 1,06
2,80	3,15 2,80	2,80	3,35 2,80	0,32 0,31 0,29	0,11 0,10 0,09	0,22 0,21 0,19	1,25 1,25 1,12	1,5 1,5 1,3	1,06 1,06 0,95
	2,50 2,24		2,36	0,26 0,25 0,24	0,08 0,08 0,07	0,17 0,17 0,16	1 1 0,9	1,15 1,15 1,04	0,85 0,85 0,77
2,00	2,00 1,80 1,60	2,00	2,00 1,70	0,23 0,21 0,20 0,19	0,07 0,06 0,06 0,05	0,15 0,14 0,13 0,12	0,9 0,8 0,8 0,8	1,04 0,92 0,92 0,92	0,77 0,68 0,68 0,68
1,40	1,40 1,25	1,40	1,40 1,18	0,18 0,16 0,16	0,05 0,04 0,04	0,11 0,10 0,10	0,71 0,63 0,63	0,82 0,72 0,72	0,6 0,54 0,54
1,00	1,12 1,00	1,00	1,00	0,15 0,14	0,04 0,03	0,10 0,09	0,56 0,56	0,64 0,64	0,48 0,48

### Table 1 – Aperture tolerances and wire diameters

Values in millimetres

2

### 4 Metal wire cloth

#### 4.1 Requirements

#### Table 1 (concluded)

Values in micrometres

Nominal aperture sizes <i>w</i>			Tolerance on aperture sizes (see 4.1.1)			Wire diameters (see 4.1.2)			
Table 1 o Principal sizes	of ISO 565 Supplemen- tary sizes	Table 2 Principal sizes	of ISO 565 Supplemen- tary sizes	Maximum Tolerance tolerance for average for any one aperture aperture size		Inter- mediate tolerance	Preferred size	Permissible range of choice	
R 20/3	R 20	R 20/3	R 40/3	+ X	$\pm Y$	+ Z	d	d <sub>max</sub>	d <sub>min</sub>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	900 800		850	131 127 122	31 29 28	81 78 75	500 500 450	580 580 520	430 430 380
710	710 630	710	710 600	112 104 101	25 22 21	69 63 61	450 400 400	520 460 460	380 340 340
	560			96	20	58	355	410	300
500	500 450 400	500	500 425	89 84 81 78	18 16 16 15	54 50 48 47	280 280 250	300 320 320 290	270 240 240 210
355	355 315	i <sup>355</sup> el	1 S <sup>355</sup> AI	<b>10</b> 67 <b>R</b> 65	$D_{\frac{13}{12}RE}^{13}$	43 40 <sup>-</sup> 38	224 200 200	260 230 230	190 170 170
250	280 250	250	( <u>stan</u>		iteh.ai	37 34	180 160	210 190	150 130 120
	224		212	<u>150</u> <u>150</u> <u>150</u> <u>10-1</u> :	9,0 1 <u>982</u> 8,7 8,3	32 30 29	140 140	170 170	120 120
180	180 160	https://stand	ards.ite <mark> 86</mark> 1/cata 663fe 150	log/sta <del>y-</del> lards/ daf821 <b>94</b> so-33 <b>43</b>	sist/93782afd- 10-1-6,982 6,6	3d19 <sub>2</sub> 4959-a 25 25	da2- 125 112 100	150 130 115	106 95 85
125	140	125	125	41	6,3 5,8	24 22	100 90	115 104	85
120	112	120	106	36 35 34	5,4 5,2 5,0	21 20 19	80 71 71	92 82 82	68 60 60
90	90 80	90	90	32 30	4,6 4,3	18 17	63 56	72 64	54 48
	71		75	29 28	4,1 4,0	17 16	50 50	58 58	43 43
63	63 56	63	63	26 25	3,7 3,5	15 14	45 40	52 46	38 34
	50		53	24 23	3,4 3,3	14   13	36 36	41 41	31 31
45	45 40	45	45	22 21	3,1 3,0	13 12	32 32	37 37	27 27
	36		38	20 20	2,9 2,8	11   11	30 30	35 35	24 24
	32 28		32	19	2,7 —	11	28 25	33	23
	25		26	-			25 25	-	-
	22 20		22	-			22 20	_ _	

#### Notes

1 The nominal sizes of apertures are taken from ISO 565, table 1 with series R 20/3 as principal sizes and R 20 as supplementary sizes and table 2 with series R 20/3 as principal sizes and R 40/3 as supplementary sizes of preferred numbers given in ISO 3.

2 Sizes below 40  $\mu m$  are based on series R'20 and R'40/3 given in ISO 497.

3 Tolerances for nominal aperture sizes below 45  $\mu m$  are under study.

4 All aperture sizes apply for plain weave but for aperture sizes of 63 µm and smaller, twilled weave is permissible.

#### 4.1.1 Aperture tolerances

**4.1.1.1** The aperture tolerances X, Y and Z as given in columns 5, 6 and 7 of table 1 apply separately to the warp and weft directions and are based on the so-called "handicap" type of survey (see 4.2). They apply to the aperture sizes as measured on the centre lines of the aperture (see figure 1).



**4.1.1.2** No aperture size shall exceed the nominal size by more standar than *X*, where 663 fedat8219/ise

$$X = \frac{2(w^{0,75})}{3} + 4(w^{0,25})$$

**4.1.1.3** The average aperture size shall not depart from the nominal size by more than  $\pm Y$ , where

$$Y = \frac{w^{0,98}}{27} + 1,6$$

NOTE — These formulae apply only where X, Y and w are expressed in micrometres.

**4.1.1.4** Not more than 6 % of the total number of apertures shall have sizes between "nominal + X" and "nominal + Z" where

$$Z=\frac{X+Y}{2}$$

When a sieve has less than 50 apertures, not more than 3 apertures shall fall within the limits of "nominal + X" and "nominal + Z".

#### 4.1.2 Wire diameter

**4.1.2.1** The wire diameters given in table 1 apply to woven wire cloth mounted in a frame.

**4.1.2.2** The wire diameters given in column 8 of table 1 are preferred nominal sizes and are particularly recommended.

The nominal sizes of the wire diameters specified in national standards may, however, depart from these values within the limits of  $d_{\rm max}$  and  $d_{\rm min}$  (columns 9 and 10). These limits define a permissible range of choice, approximately  $\pm$  15 %, about the nominal values given in column 8. Only preferred wire sizes for nominal apertures below 32 µm are listed in table 1 owing to the difficulty of stating maximum wire sizes without taking tolerances into account.

**4.1.2.3** The wires in a test sieve shall be of a similar diameter in warp and weft directions.

#### 4.2 Test methods

Every aperture in the metal wire cloth in a test sieve shall be eligible for inspection for compliance with the requirements listed in sub-clause 4.1.

When a sieve has 20 apertures or less, all apertures shall be measured. In other cases the examination shall proceed in stages from a survey of general condition, to a methodical scrutiny of individual apertures, and finally to measurement of aperture size for compliance with the tolerances.

(standar Aperture size, as requested in tests 2, 3 and 4 below, shall be measured accurately on equipment with a precision of at least 2,5 µm or 1/10 of the intermediate tolerance for the nominal aperture concerned, whichever is greater.

Test 1 – Examination of general condition of the wire cloth

For this purpose the sieve cloth shall be viewed against a uniformly illuminated background. If obvious deviations from sub-clause 4.1, for example weaving defects, creases, wrinkles, foreign matter in the cloth, are found, the sieve is unacceptable.

#### **Test 2** – **Examination of apertures for tolerance** X

The observer shall carefully and methodically examine the appearance of all the openings, in order to detect oversize apertures. Apertures whose width deviates by about 10 % of the average value are apparent to the unaided eye of a skilled observer. By this method, known as the "handicap method", it is probable that all oversize apertures exceeding the average value by about 10 % or more will be detected. At the same time it is easily possible to detect sequences of large apertures, and local irregularities in the weaving, appearing as distortions of the apertures.

If one aperture is found to be oversize by more than the maximum permissible deviation X, the sieve is unacceptable.

Test 3 – Assessment of apertures exceeding the intermediate limit of "nominal size + Z"

Those apertures whose width is between the limits of "nominal + Z" and "nominal + X" (see 4.1.1) shall be counted or their

proportion of the total number of apertures determined from representative sample regions. If there are more than is permitted, the sieve is unacceptable.

# Test 4 – Measurement of average size of aperture and average diameter of wire

After a sieve has been found acceptable by the above tests, measurements of the average size of aperture and diameter of wire shall be made on sample regions. These average values shall lie within the prescribed limits given in table 1.

The average sizes shall be measured over at least 10 apertures, if available, in each direction in each of at least two positions on the cloth. If the results from the two fields fall in different tolerance bands and if they contradict the information from table 1, the average sizes at more positions on the cloth shall be checked.

#### 5 Test sieve frame

#### 5.1 Shape and size

#### Table 2 — Recommended shapes and sizes

material. For large aperture sizes the 300 mm round or square sieve may by required, or even larger sieves for aperture sizes greater than 25 mm and large sample quantities. The shape and size of the sieve have little effect on the results of the sieving operation.

**5.1.2** According to custom in different countries the size of the 300 mm sieves may by exceeded by 15 mm, but the diameter or the length of the effective sieving surface shall be within the tolerances indicated in table 2.

NOTE — It is recognized that in countries where the 203 mm (8 in) diameter test sieve has been established as a standard by long tradition, some considerable time may elapse before a transition can be made to 200 mm exclusively by the users of such test sieves.

#### 5.2 Construction of frame, lid and receiver

The test sieves shall nest snugly with each other and with the lid and the receiver of the same shape and size. The frame shall be smooth and the seal of the sieve so constructed as to prevent lodging of the material to be sieved.

#### 5.3 Marking of the frame

· · · · · ·		iTe	Dimensions	in millimetres	R A metal label permanently attached to the sieve shall give the		
Test sieve Diameter or le		or length	Approxi-	following information :			
shape	nominal size	of effe sieving	ective(St2 surface	depth	a) the nominal aperture size;		
	D	min.	max.	ISO 3310	0-1:1982 b) a reference to the standard(s) with which the test sieve		
round round square	200 300 300	htt <mark>]85//stan</mark> 275 275	dard <mark>2992h.ai/</mark> 300 66 300 66	catalo <mark>50</mark> standa 3 feda <mark>75</mark> 2 f9/is	rds/sist/93is/claimed to comply;a2- -3310-1-1982 c) the material of the wire cloth and the material of the		

**5.1.1** It is recommended that the 200 mm round frame should be used as far as possible, especially for wire cloth up to 1 mm nominal aperture size. A smaller round frame may be appropriate for very fine sieves and for very small quantities of

c) the material of the wire cloth and the material of the frame;

d) the name of the firm (manufacturer or vendor) taking responsibility for the sieve;

e) an identification number.



#### Figure 2 - Example of test sieve

· ··· •

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 3310-1:1982 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/93292afd-3d19-4959-ada2-663fedaf82f9/iso-3310-1-1982

 $(-\infty)^{-1} = (-\infty)^{-1} (1 + 1)^{-1} = (-\infty)^{-$