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ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 92

DEFINITION OF SIDE (LEFT OR RIGHT) OF SPINNING MACHINERY

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 92, *Definition of Side (Left or Right) of Spinning Machinery*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile Machinery and Accessories*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Association Suisse de Normalisation (SNV).

At its very first meeting, held in Zurich, in July 1950, the Technical Committee decided to include in its programme of work the definition of side (left or right) of spinning machinery.

At its second meeting, held in Scheveningen, in September 1951, the Technical Committee assigned the study of this question to a Working Group, composed of Belgium, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland and, as from 1952, Germany. This Working Group met several times to prepare a draft proposal.

At the third plenary meeting of the Technical Committee, held in Brussels, in July 1955, this draft proposal was unanimously adopted by the delegates present as a Draft ISO Recommendation.

On 10 August 1956, the Draft ISO Recommendation was distributed to all the ISO Member Bodies and was approved, subject to some modifications, by the following 23 (out of a total of 37) Member Bodies:

Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	India	*Sweden
Bulgaria	*Ireland	Switzerland
*Canada	Japan	Turkey
*Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	Pakistan	*U.S.A.
Germany	Poland	*U.S.S.R.
*Greece	Romania	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in February 1959, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

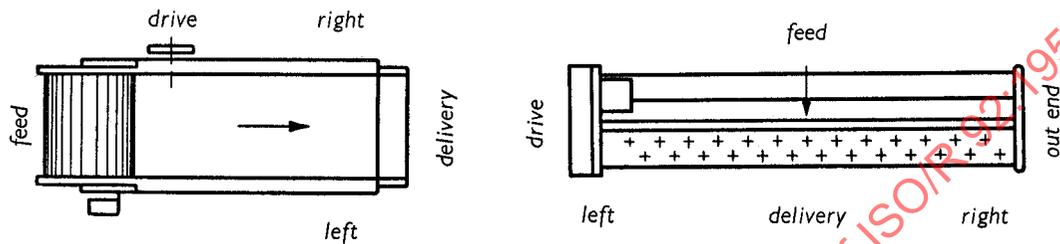
* These Member Bodies stated that they had no objection to the Draft being approved.

DEFINITION OF SIDE (LEFT OR RIGHT) OF SPINNING MACHINERY

1. Spinning machine with flow of the material in one single direction

To determine the side of a spinning machine with flow of the material in one single direction, the observer looks against this flow.

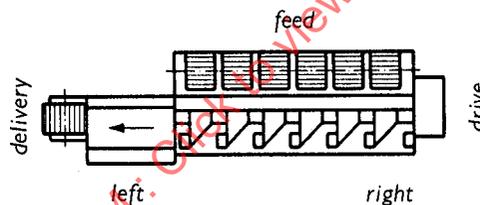
Examples : Blowroom machines, cards, drawing frames and fly frames.



2. Spinning machine with flow of the material in various directions

To determine the side of a spinning machine with flow of the material in various directions, the observer looks against this flow where the fibres are subject to the principal work.

Examples : Combing machines and ribbon lap-machines.



3. Double-sided spinning machine

To determine the side of a double-sided spinning machine, the observer looks at the driving side of the delivery rollers. The same applies for machines driven in the centre where one right-hand and one left-hand machine are always built together.

Examples : Ring-spinning and ring-doubling frames, flyer-spinning and flyer-doubling frames.

