

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1036

DYEING AND FINISHING MACHINES
DEFINITION OF LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES

1st EDITION

March 1969

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1036, *Dyeing and finishing machines – Definition of left and right sides*, 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).

Work on this question led, in 1967, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In February 1968, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1504) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	India	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Chile	Italy	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Turkey
Denmark	Korea, Rep. of	U.A.R.
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany	Poland	U.S.S.R.

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 March 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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DYEING AND FINISHING MACHINES

DEFINITION OF LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation defines the left and right sides of dyeing and finishing machines so that the positioning of the various parts may be described without ambiguity, in particular, when ordering.

It is applicable to individual machines in which the textile material follows a predetermined path, but does not apply to assemblies of machines in plants. In all other cases, for example jiggers and certain decatizing machines derived from them, the positioning of the various parts should be the subject of a special description, with a drawing if necessary. This ISO Recommendation applies also to bleaching and printing equipment*.

2. DEFINITION

For the machines covered by this ISO Recommendation the indication of "left side" and "right side" should be understood in relation to an observer looking towards the machine and standing in the position normally occupied by the operator supervising the feeding of the material into the machine.

For tanks with turning devices and similar machines the observer is considered to be standing in front of the opening for filling the bath.

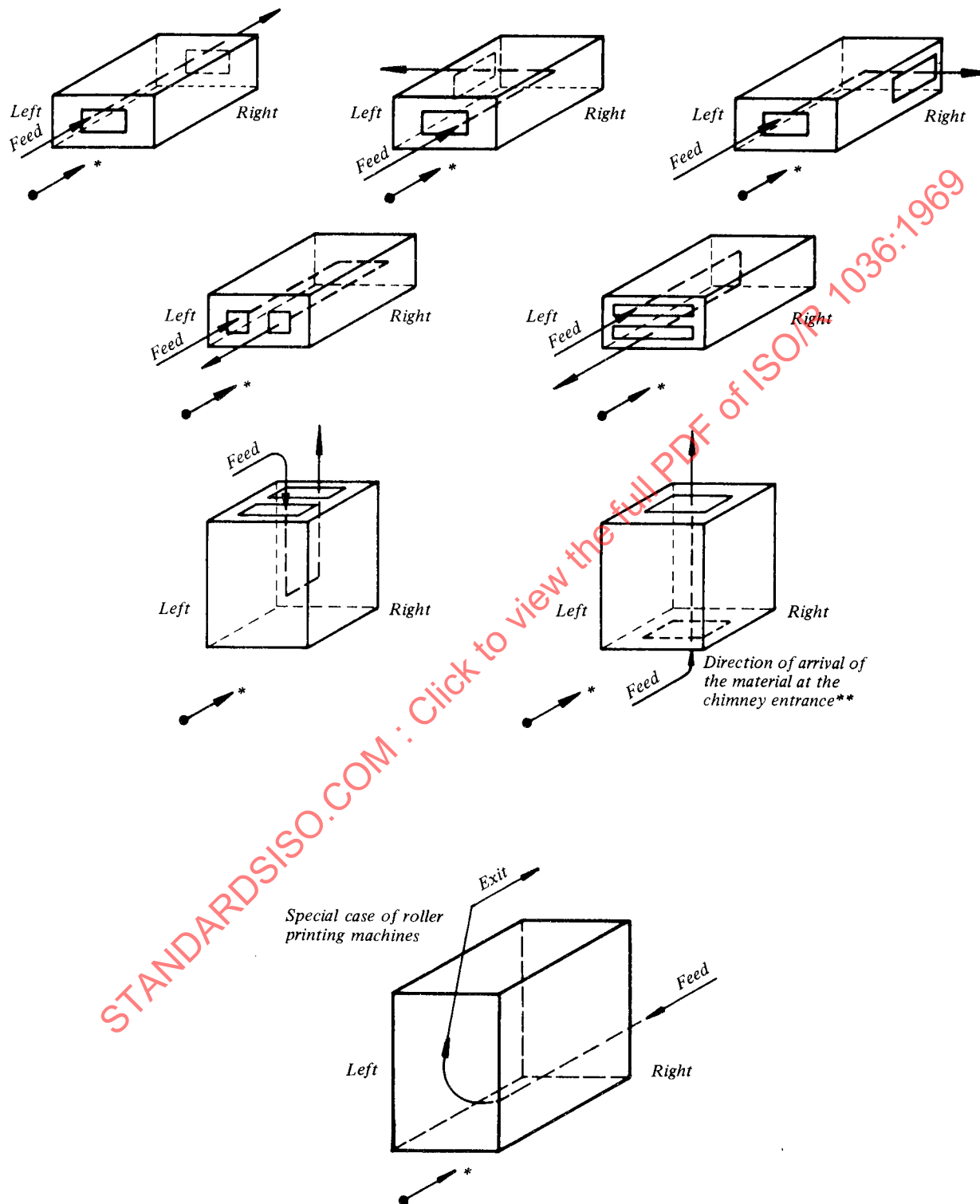
NOTE. — An exception is made in the case of roller printing machines : the observer is considered to be standing at a point from which he can inspect the material immediately after printing.

* It is hoped that a Recommendation will be prepared covering machines which do not follow the general rule.

3. EXAMPLES

3.1 Machines with predetermined path of material

(Examples : drum dryers, teaseling machines, measuring or winding machines).



* Point at which observer (and not machine operator) is standing.

** Cases where the path is entirely vertical need special identification.