

Specification for

Designation of perforations in industrial plate screens

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Standards Committee (CPE/-) to Technical Committee CPE/10 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Bcira
- British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries
- British Ceramic Society
- British Laboratory Ware Association
- Cement and Concrete Association
- Cement Makers' Federation
- Coated Abrasives Manufacturers' Association
- Department of Trade and Industry (Warren Spring Laboratory)
- Department of Transport
- Guild of Metal Perforators
- Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers
- Institution of Chemical Engineers
- Institution of Mining and Metallurgy
- Mechanical Handling Engineers Association
- Ministry of Defence
- National Coal Board
- Society of Chemical Industry
- University of Bradford
- Woven Wire Association

The following was also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

- Minerals Engineering Society

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 28 September 1984

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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Standards Committee and is based on international discussions in which the UK has taken an active part. It is identical with ISO 7806:1983 “*Industrial plate screens — Codification for designating perforations*” which was published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 24, Sieves, sieving and other sizing methods.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

Cross-reference. The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 2395, to which reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

Textual error. When adopting the text of the International Standard, the textual error given below was discovered. It has been marked in the text and has been reported to ISO in a proposal to amend the text of the International Standard.

Figure 8. In the title “Z10 × 20” should be read as “Z15 × 20”.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 8, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

0 Introduction

The system laid down in this International Standard codifies the designation of perforated plate in order to facilitate communication between purchaser and supplier. It is based on work carried out in 1968 by the European association of manufacturers of perforated plate (EUOPERF). It is recommended that this system be applied worldwide, in order to discourage the development and use of a diversity of national codes.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the code for designating various kinds of perforations and their arrangements in perforated plate. It applies to perforated plate regardless of the plate material.

2 Reference

ISO 2395, *Test sieves and test sieving — Vocabulary*.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 2395 apply.

4 Designation

The perforation of a plate is designated by

- shape of the holes;
- aperture size w , or aperture sizes w_1 and w_2 in case of slots;
- mutual arrangements of holes;
- pitch p , or pitches p_1 and p_2 in cases where the pitches are different in directions parallel to the edges of the plate;
- orientation of the arrangement of the perforations relative to the edges of the plate.

The codification expresses the items of designation by symbols and magnitudes in the sequence used above.

NOTE 1 Examples are given in Figure 1 to Figure 20 of each type of designation. To ensure easy readability of codifications, it is essential

- to separate clearly codifications for hole and codifications for pitch, and
- to state codification magnitudes which are combined with "x" without spacing between.

(See Figure 7 to Figure 14 and Figure 17 to Figure 20.)

NOTE 2 The purchaser should specify the size, thickness and material of the perforated plate for his purpose in addition to the codification.

5 Codification

5.1 Shape of holes

The shape of holes shall be designated by the following symbols:

- R: circular (round)
- C: square, with sides parallel to the edges of the plate
- CD: square, with diagonals parallel to the edges of the plate
- H: hexagonal
- LR: slots with round ends
- LC: slots with square ends

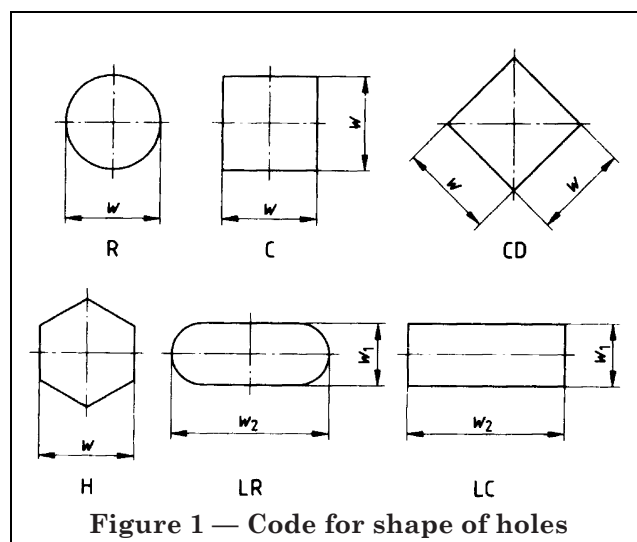


Figure 1 — Code for shape of holes

5.2 Aperture size

Following the symbol for shape of hole, the aperture size shall be stated in millimetres.

The width of a slot, w_1 , combined with its length, w_2 , by the sign $\times$ shall be stated in that order.

5.3 Arrangement of holes

Following aperture size, the appropriate symbol for the arrangement of holes shall be stated, as follows:

5.3.1 An arrangement of holes with their midpoints at the vertices of rectangles shall be coded U (see Figure 3).

5.3.2 An arrangement of holes with their midpoints at the vertices of rectangles and at the intersection of their diagonals shall be coded Z (see Figure 4).

5.3.3 An arrangement of holes with their midpoints at the vertices of squares and at the intersection of their diagonals may be coded M (see Figure 5).

5.3.4 An arrangement of holes with their midpoints at the vertices of equilateral triangles shall be coded T (see Figure 6).