

# Technical product documentation — Springs

## Part 3. Vocabulary

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ICS 01.040.21; 01.100.20; 21.160



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British Gas plc  
British Standards Society  
Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association  
Electricity Association  
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## National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee TDE/4 and is the English language version of EN ISO 2162-3 : 1996 *Technical Product Documentation — Springs — Part 3 : Vocabulary* published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). It is identical with ISO 2162-3 : 1993 published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

It is envisaged that when the full range of European Standards on technical drawing is implemented BS 308 will be withdrawn.

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## Technical product documentation — Springs — Part 3 : Vocabulary

(ISO 2162-3 : 1993)

Documentation technique de produits — Ressorts  
— Partie 3 : Vocabulaire  
(ISO 2162-3 : 1993)

Technische Produktdokumentation — Federn —  
Teil 3 : Begriffe  
(ISO 2162-3 : 1993)

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Comité Européen de Normalisation  
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# Technical product documentation — Springs —

## Part 3: Vocabulary

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 2162 defines terms for the description of springs and their characteristics to be used in technical product documentation.

### 2 Description of springs

**2.1 spring:** Mechanical device designed to store energy when deflected and to return the equivalent amount of energy when released.

**2.2 auxiliary spring:** Additional spring mounted beneath the main (suspension) spring which is activated when the main spring load is reached.

The applied load is carried partly by the main spring and partly by the auxiliary spring.

**2.3 compression spring:** Spring that offers resistance to a compressive force applied axially.

**2.4 constant force spring:** Spring the force of which exerted for uncoiling is uniformly constant with each unit length of deflection.

It is normally used as a moving spring and is made from strip material in a coiled shape. Its inner ends are free to rotate.

# Documentation technique de produits — Ressorts —

## Partie 3: Vocabulaire

### 1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'ISO 2162 définit des termes relatifs aux ressorts et à certaines de leurs caractéristiques destinés à être utilisés dans la documentation technique de produits.

### 2 Description des ressorts

**2.1 ressort:** Dispositif mécanique destiné à emmagasiner de l'énergie lorsqu'il est déformé et à restituer une quantité d'énergie équivalente lorsqu'il est relâché.

**2.2 ressort auxiliaire:** Ressort additionnel monté en complément au ressort principal (ressort de suspension) et qui entre en action quand la charge du ressort est atteinte.

La charge appliquée est en partie supportée par le ressort principal et en partie par le ressort auxiliaire.

**2.3 ressort de compression:** Ressort qui s'oppose à une force de compression axiale.

**2.4 ressort spiral à traction:** Ressort qui nécessite, pour le dérouler, une force uniformément constante par unité de longueur de flèche.

Il est normalement utilisé comme ressort de commande et est réalisé en un matériau en ruban roulé. Les extrémités intérieures sont libres en rotation.



**2.5 disc spring (Belleville):** Spring washer, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, having constant material thickness and used as a compression spring.

**2.6 extension spring:** Spring that offers resistance to an axial force tending to extend its length, with or without initial tension.

**2.7 flat spring:** Spring made from flat strip or rectangular-shaped bar stock which deflects in the same way as a cantilever or a simple beam.

**2.8 garter spring:** Long, close-coiled, extension spring whose ends are joined to form a ring.

Garter springs are used principally in mechanical seals or shafting, to hold round segments together, as a belt, and as a holding device.

**2.9 helical compression spring:** Compression spring made from wire of circular, square or rectangular cross-section wound around an axis with distances between its coils.

Helical compression springs are available in cylindrical or other forms, e.g. conical, double-conical (convex: barrel spring; concave: waisted spring) or tapered.

**2.10 helical extension spring:** Extension spring normally made from wire of circular cross-section wound around an axis with or without spaces between its coils (open- or close-wound).

**2.11 helical torsion spring:** Torsion spring normally made from wire of circular cross-section wound around an axis and with ends suitable for transmitting a twisting moment.

**2.12 helper spring:** Additional spring mounted above the main (suspension) spring which is activated when its spring load is reached.

The applied load will be carried mostly by the main spring and only to a small extent by the helper spring.

**2.5 rondelle ressort (dite «Belleville»):** Rondelle élastique en forme de tronc de cône, ayant une épaisseur de matière constante et utilisée comme ressort de compression.

**2.6 ressort de traction:** Ressort qui s'oppose à une force axiale tendant à allonger la longueur du ressort, avec ou sans tension initiale.

**2.7 ressort plat:** Ressort fait de lames plates ou de barres rectangulaires qui se déforme dans le même sens comme une potence ou une simple poutre.

**2.8 ressort «bracelet»:** Ressort de traction, long, à spires jointives, aux extrémités réunies pour former une bague.

Les ressorts «bracelet» sont principalement utilisés dans les joints ou fermetures mécaniques pour maintenir ensemble des segments ronds, comme une ceinture ou un dispositif de maintien.

**2.9 ressort de compression hélicoïdal:** Ressort de compression fait de fil de section circulaire, carrée ou rectangulaire, enroulé autour d'un axe et à spires non jointives.

Les ressorts de compression hélicoïdaux sont généralement de forme cylindrique, bien qu'il existe d'autres formes, telles que coniques, biconiques (convexes: ressorts en forme de tonneau; concaves: ressorts en diabolos) ou effilées.

**2.10 ressort de traction hélicoïdal:** Ressort de traction normalement fait de fil de section circulaire, enroulé autour d'un axe à spires jointives ou non.

**2.11 ressort de torsion hélicoïdal:** Ressort de torsion normalement fait de fil de section circulaire, enroulé autour d'un axe et ayant des extrémités capables de transmettre un moment de torsion.

**2.12 ressort d'appoint:** Ressort additionnel monté au-dessus du ressort principal (ressort de suspension) et qui entre en action quand la charge du ressort est atteinte.

La charge appliquée est principalement supportée par le ressort principal et seulement pour une petite partie par le ressort d'appoint.



**2.13 leaf spring:** Spring made from one or more strips of flat or parabolic material having different lengths, arranged one above the other and taking account of the varying bending moments along the strip.

**2.14 spiral spring:** Spring usually made by winding flat or rectangular material onto itself in the form of a spiral.

It is designed to be wound up and to exert a return torque around the spring axis, proportional to the angular deviation.

**2.15 torsion spring:** Spring that offers resistance to a twisting moment around the longitudinal axis of the spring.

**2.16 torsion bar spring:** Torsion spring made from straight bars or rods of given cross-section.

**2.17 volute spring:** Compression spring (conical) made from material of rectangular cross-section, shaped so that its coils are capable of telescoping.

### 3 Characteristics of springs

**3.1 coils, active:** Number of coils used in computing the total deflection of a spring.

**3.2 coils, total** (of compression springs): Number of active coils plus coils forming the ends.

**3.3 deflection, total:** Displacement of a spring from the free position to the maximum operating position.

In a compression spring, the total deflection is the difference between the free length and the solid length.

**3.4 force:** That force exerted on or by a spring in order to reproduce or modify motion, or to maintain a system of forces in equilibrium.

**2.13 ressort à lames:** Ressort fait d'une ou plusieurs lames en un matériau plat ou parabolique, de longueurs différentes, disposées les unes au-dessus des autres en tenant compte de la variation des différents moments de flexion le long de la lame.

**2.14 ressort spiral:** Ressort généralement fait en un matériau plat ou rectangulaire enroulé sur lui-même en forme de spirale.

Il est destiné à s'enrouler et à exercer un moment de rappel autour de l'axe du ressort, proportionnel à l'angle de déviation.

**2.15 ressort de torsion:** Ressort qui s'oppose à un moment de torsion autour de l'axe longitudinal du ressort.

**2.16 barre de torsion:** Ressort de torsion fait de barres ou tiges droites de section définie.

**2.17 ressort en volute:** Ressort de compression (conique) fait d'une lame de section rectangulaire et dont la forme est telle que les spires puissent s'emboîter.

### 3 Caractéristiques des ressorts

**3.1 nombre de spires utiles:** Nombre de spires utilisées pour obtenir la flèche maximale du ressort.

**3.2 nombre total de spires** (des ressorts de compression): Nombre de spires utiles plus les spires formant les extrémités.

**3.3 flèche maximale:** Mouvement du ressort de la position à l'état libre jusqu'à la position de charge maximale.

Pour un ressort de compression, il s'agit de la différence entre la longueur à l'état libre et la longueur spires jointives.

**3.4 force:** Force exercée sur le ressort ou par le ressort de façon à reproduire ou à modifier un mouvement, ou à maintenir un système de force en équilibre.



**3.5 helix, direction of:** Direction in which the coil recedes, viewed from one end of the spring.

The direction of helix is right-hand (RH) when the coil recedes in a clockwise direction and left-hand (LH) when it recedes in a counterclockwise direction.

**3.6 length, free:** Overall length of a spring to which no external force has been applied.

**3.7 length, solid:** Overall length of a compression spring when all coils are fully compressed.

**3.8 length test:** Test on a spring to determine its length under a given force.

**3.9 relaxation:** Loss of force of a spring with time when deflected to a fixed position.

**3.10 spring load:** Force exerted by or on the spring when it is extended or compressed to a given length.

**3.11 spring pitch:** Distance between adjacent active coils of a spring in the free position, as measured in the axial direction between the centres of the material cross-section.

**3.12 spring set; permanent set in fatigue:** Permanent distortion from the manufactured dimensions which occurs when a spring is stressed beyond the elastic limit of the material.

### 3.13 spring rate

(1) Force required to deflect a compression or extension spring by one unit of length (axial spring rate).

(2) Force (twisting moment) required to deflect a torsion spring by one angular unit (transverse spring rate).

**3.14 stress correction factor:** Factor expressing the fact that the distribution of torsion stress across the wire diameter is not symmetrical.

NOTE 1 This stress is higher in the inside of the coil than it is on the outside.

**3.5 sens d'enroulement:** Pour un observateur placé à l'une des extrémités du ressort, sens dans lequel la spire s'enroule.

Le sens d'enroulement est à droite (RH) si la spire s'enroule, en s'éloignant, dans le sens d'horloge et à gauche (LH) si la spire s'enroule, en s'éloignant, dans le sens contraire d'horloge.

**3.6 longueur à l'état libre:** Longueur hors tout d'un ressort sur lequel aucune force extérieure n'est appliquée.

**3.7 longueur spires jointives:** Longueur hors tout d'un ressort de compression dont toutes les spires sont complètement comprimées.

**3.8 essai de longueur:** Essai d'un ressort pour déterminer sa longueur sous une force définie.

**3.9 relaxation:** Perte graduelle de la force du ressort en fonction du temps lorsqu'il est déformé à une position donnée.

**3.10 charge du ressort:** Force exercée par ou sur le ressort lorsqu'il est étiré ou comprimé à une longueur définie.

**3.11 pas du ressort:** Distance entre deux spires utiles voisines du ressort à l'état libre, mesurée axialement entre les centres des sections du matériau.

**3.12 déformation du ressort; déformation permanente en fatigue:** Déformation permanente par rapport aux dimensions réalisées, qui se produit lorsqu'un ressort est déformé au-delà de la limite élastique du matériau.

### 3.13 raideur

(1) Force nécessaire pour déformer un ressort de compression ou de traction d'une unité de longueur (raideur axiale).

(2) Force (moment de torsion) nécessaire pour déformer un ressort de torsion d'une unité d'angle (raideur transversale).

**3.14 facteur de correction de contrainte:** Facteur exprimant le fait que la distribution de la contrainte au cisaillement autour du fil n'est pas symétrique.

NOTE 1 Cette contrainte est plus grande sur le côté intérieur de la spire que sur le côté extérieur.

**3.15 stress relief:** Removal of residual stresses caused during the forming operation by applying a low-temperature heat treatment after coiling or bending.

Depending on the heat treatment applied, stress relief is also known as "strain relief", "stress equalizing", "tempering", "blueing" and "baking".

**3.16 tension, initial:** Force wound into helical extension springs during the coiling operation.

It keeps the coils tightly closed and must be exceeded by an applied force before the coils begin to open.

**3.15 revenu de détente:** Suppression des contraintes résiduelles causées par l'opération de formage, à l'aide d'un traitement thermique à basse température après l'enroulement ou la flexion.

En fonction du traitement thermique appliqué, le revenu de détente est également appelé «relâchement des contraintes», «stabilisation», «revenu», «bleuissement» ou «cuisson».

**3.16 tension initiale:** Force introduite dans les ressorts de traction au cours de l'opération d'enroulement.

Elle maintient les spires solidement jointives et une force supérieure doit être appliquée avant que les spires commencent à se séparer.



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