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**Textile machinery and accessories —  
Web roller cards — Terms and  
definitions**

*Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Non-tissé cards à hérissos —  
Terminologie*





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## Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and accessories*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Spinning preparatory, spinning, twisting and winding machinery and accessories*.

# Textile machinery and accessories — Web roller cards — Terms and definitions

## 1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms of the card with a web-forming method using staple fibres for non-woven machinery.

## 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 2.1 Basic terms

#### 2.1.1

##### **web roller card**

machine for mechanical web formation with at least two working rollers for opening fibre tufts and for producing unconsolidated textile fabric

[SOURCE: *web* (2.3.3)]

#### 2.1.2

##### **work flow direction**

direction of fibre flow through machine (material flow)

#### 2.1.3

##### **entry side**

side on which the fibre flow enters the machine

#### 2.1.4

##### **delivery side**

side on which the fibre flow runs out the machine

#### 2.1.5

##### **right side**

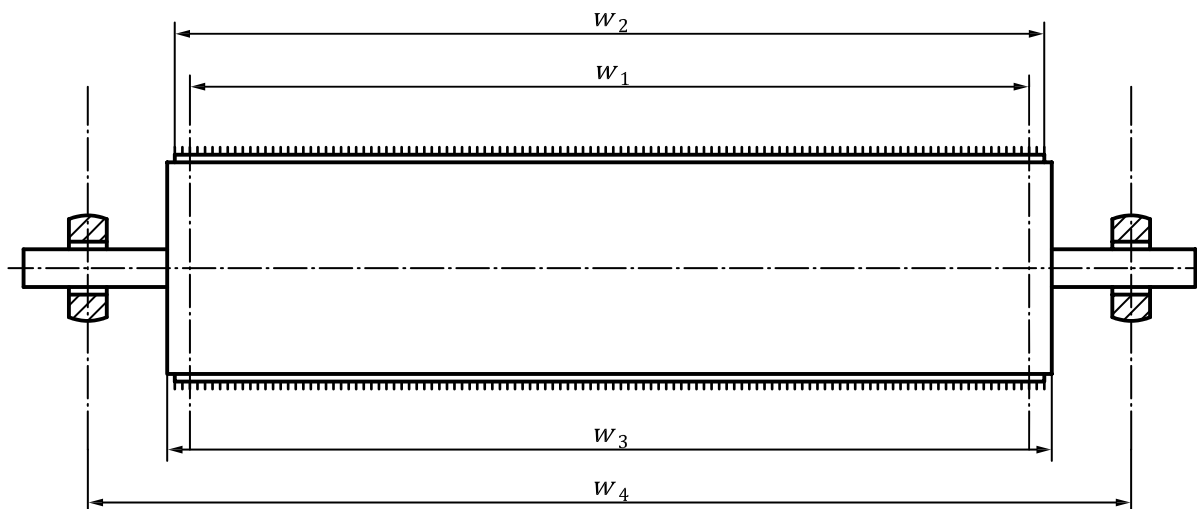
side of the machine which, when looking in the direction of the fibre flow, is situated on the right

#### 2.1.6

##### **left side**

side of the machine which, when looking in the direction of the fibre flow, is situated on the left

## 2.2 Width dimensions



### Key

- $w_1$  working width
- $w_2$  width of carding wire
- $w_3$  cylinder width
- $w_4$  bearing centre distance

Figure 1 — Width dimensions

### 2.2.1 cylinder width

$w_3$   
overall width of roller body when designed with flanges including these flanges

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

### 2.2.2 width of carding wire

$w_2$   
width decisive for calculating carding wire equal to the cylinder width less possible flanges

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

### 2.2.3 working width

$w_1$   
theoretically utilizable cover width of fibre material on the roller

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

### 2.2.4 bearing centre distance

$w_4$   
distance between two bearing centres

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

## 2.3 Technological terms

### 2.3.1

#### draft

$V$

relationship of delivery speed,  $v_2$ , to entry speed,  $v_1$

Note 1 to entry: See Formula (1).

$$V = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \quad (1)$$

### 2.3.2

#### distribution

$A_F$

relationship of circumferential speed on the main cylinder,  $v_3$ , to entry speed,  $v_1$

Note 1 to entry: See Formula (2).

$$A_F = \frac{v_3}{v_1} \quad (2)$$

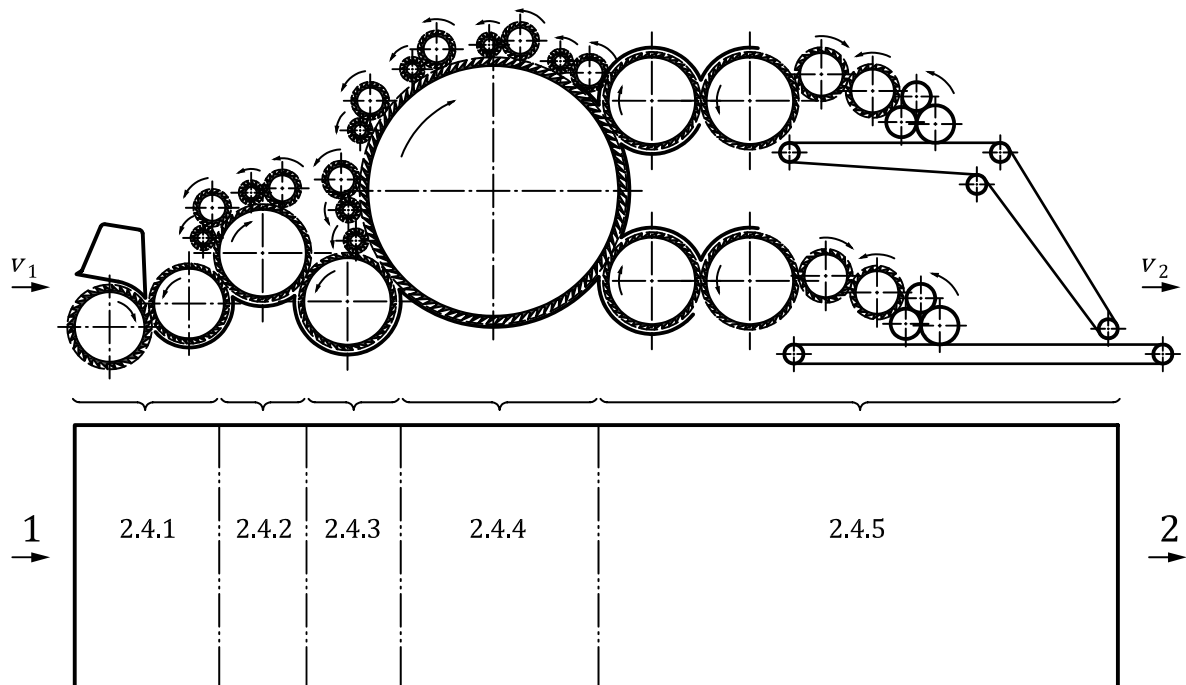
### 2.3.3

#### web

unconsolidated fibre fabric made out of individual fibres aligned according to card type

## 2.4 Machine components

NOTE See [Figure 2](#).



#### Key

$v_1$  speed at the entry

$v_2$  speed at the delivery

Figure 2 — Machine components

2.4.1 Feed unit

NOTE See [Figure 3](#).

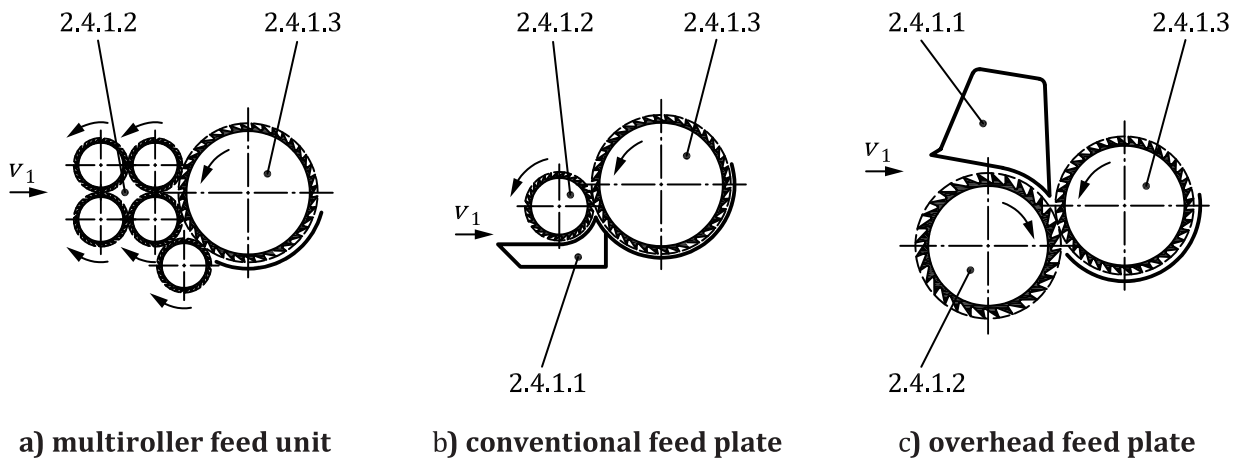


Figure 3 — Feed unit

2.4.1.1 feed plate

device for clamping fibre material prior to first opening of fibre material in the web-forming machine

2.4.1.2 feed roller

one or several rollers for feeding fibre material to the web-forming machine

2.4.1.3 taker-in roller

roller between *feed roller* (2.4.1.2) and *breast cylinder* (2.4.2.2) for first opening of fibre material in the web-forming machine

2.4.2 Breast unit

2.4.2.1 breast unit

*breast cylinder* (2.4.2.2) with *worker* (2.4.2.3) and *stripper rollers* (2.4.2.4) for further opening of fibre material

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).

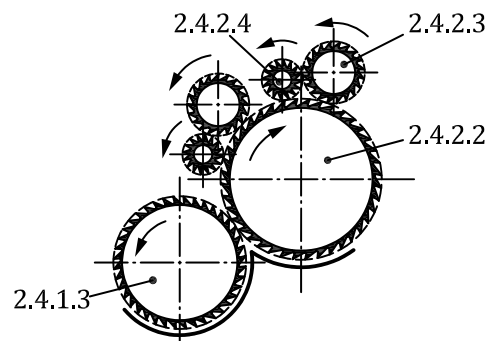


Figure 4 — Breast unit



**2.4.2.2****breast cylinder**

main cylinder of breast unit in front of *main cylinder* ([2.4.4.1](#))

**2.4.2.3****worker roller**

roller which, due to its low circumferential speed compared to that of the *breast cylinder* ([2.4.2.2](#)) and its reverse position of teeth, partly takes up the fibre material, opens it and feeds it indirectly to the breast cylinder via the *stripper roller* ([2.4.2.4](#))

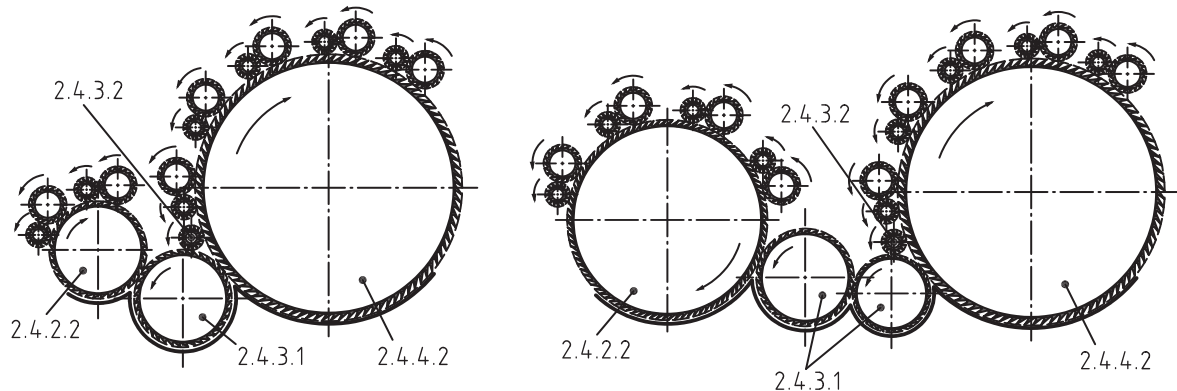
**2.4.2.4****stripper roller**

roller which removes fibre material adhered to the *worker roller* ([2.4.2.3](#)) and feeds it back to the *breast cylinder* ([2.4.2.2](#))

**2.4.3 Transfer unit****2.4.3.1****transfer unit**

roller or roller combination between *breast unit* ([2.4.2.1](#)) and *main cylinder unit* ([2.4.4.1](#)) for transferring fibre material to the *main cylinder* ([2.4.4.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 5](#).



**Figure 5 — Transfer unit**

**2.4.3.2****wind roller**

roller between two cooperating rollers with the purpose to collect fibres and lead them to one of the two rollers

Note 1 to entry: Sealing rollers can be used at different places of the machine.

**2.4.4 Main cylinder unit****2.4.4.1****main cylinder unit**

main cylinder(s) of the web-forming machine [*web roller card* ([2.1.1](#))], which, in combination with the *worker rollers* ([2.4.4.3](#)), perform(s) most of the opening of the fibre material to individual fibres

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 6](#).

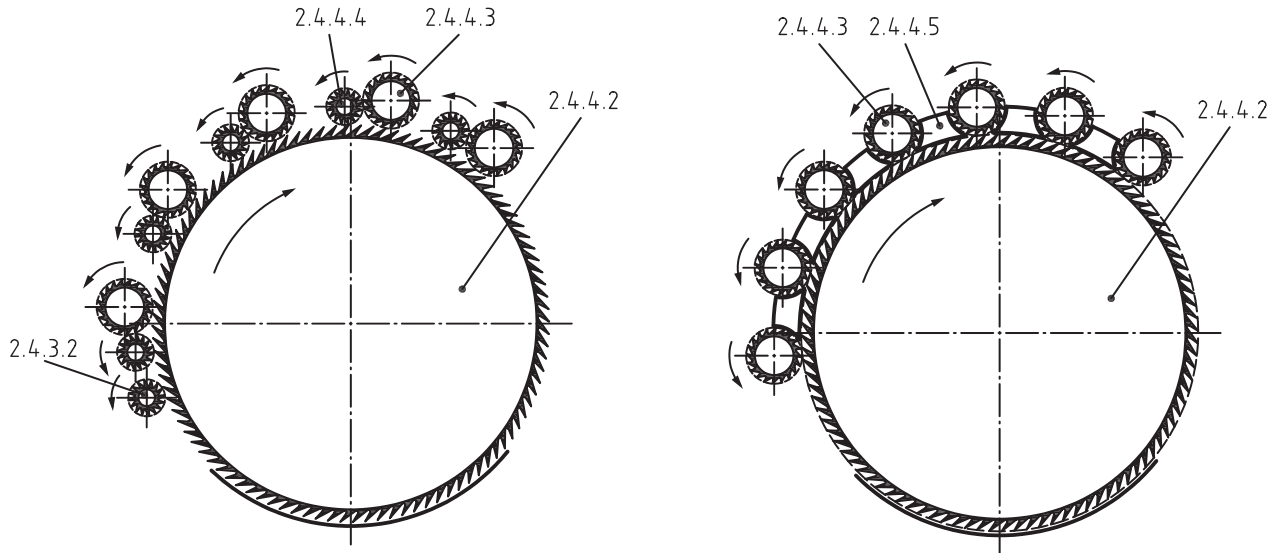


Figure 6 — Main cylinder unit

**2.4.4.2**

**main cylinder**

cylinder which delivers fibres to the *take-off unit* (2.4.5.1)

**2.4.4.3**

**worker roller**

roller which, due to its low circumferential speed compared to that of the *main cylinder* (2.4.4.2) and its reverse position of tooth, partly takes up the fibre material, opens it and feeds it indirectly to the main cylinder via the *stripper roller* (2.4.4.4)

**2.4.4.4**

**stripper roller**

roller which removes fibre material adhered to the *worker roller* (2.4.4.3) and feeds it back to the *main cylinder* (2.4.4.2)

**2.4.4.5**

**fibre guiding element**

element for guiding fibre material taken up by the *worker roller* (2.4.4.3)

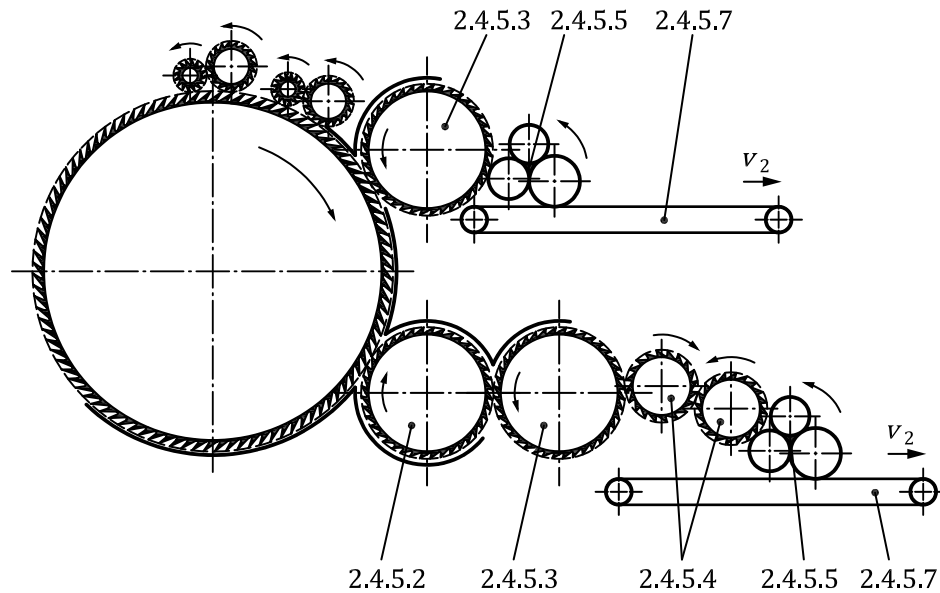
**2.4.5 Take-off unit**

**2.4.5.1**

**take-off unit**

unit for taking off material from the *main cylinder* (2.4.4.2)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 7](#).

**Key**

$v_2$  delivery speed of the take-off unit

**Figure 7 — Take-off unit**

**2.4.5.2****random roller**

roller which, due to its circumferential speed, direction of rotation and tooth position, produces a special random orientation of the fibres in the *web* (2.3.3)

**2.4.5.3****doffer**

roller which takes off the fibre material of the *random roller* (2.4.5.2) or of the *main cylinder* (2.4.4.1) thus forming the *web* (2.3.3)

**2.4.5.4****condensing roller**

roller for compressing and re-orienting of the *web* (2.3.3) from the doffer or upstream condensing roller

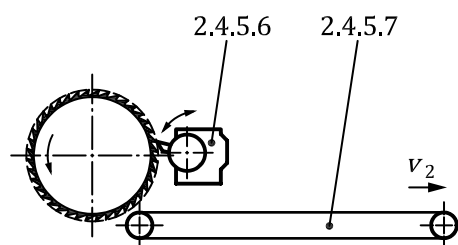
**2.4.5.5****take-off roller**

rotating device for web discharge

**2.4.5.6****take-off combing device**

oscillating device for web discharge

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 8](#).



**Figure 8 — Take-off combing device**

2.4.5.7

**web transport conveyor**

equipment for transportation of *web* ([2.3.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 8](#).



