AS 1532—1974

Australian Standard®

SHORT PITCH TRANSMISSION PRECISION ROLLER CHAINS AND CHAIN WHEELS

METRIC AND IMPERIAL UNITS

This standard, prepared by Committee ME/-, Mechanical Engineering Standards Board, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 18 February 1974.

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PREFACE

In 1936 the Association endorsed BS 228 as Australian Standard B60 — Steel Roller Chains and Chain Wheels. This standard was adopted and used for quite a considerable time; in 1962, however, BSI issued a revised edition of BS 228 which was not endorsed. As a result of lack of use of AS B60 it was withdrawn in 1972.

The Association's Mechanical Engineering Standards Board has agreed that this standard be issued to cover the need for an Australian standard on short pitch transmission precision roller chains and chain wheels. It is, in effect, an endorsement, with minor amendment, of ISO/R 606, published by the International Organization for Standardization. The provisions of this ISO Recommendation were arrived at by including sizes of chains used by the majority of countries in the world, and by unifying dimensions, strength and other data in respect of which current national standards were different and at the same time eliminating certain size ranges listed in some national standards for which it was considered a universal usage had not been established.

The whole field of application open to this medium of transmission has been covered by the ranges of chains already established. To achieve this the sizes of 12.7 mm (0.5 in) to 76.2 mm (3.0 in) pitch inclusive have been duplicated by the inclusion of chains derived from standards originating in the western hemisphere and centred on ANSI (suffix A) and, on the other hand, by chains representing the unification of the principal standards originating in Europe and centred on BSI (suffix B), the two being complementary for the coverage of the widest possible field of application.

The ISO Recommendation (and also this standard) covering chain wheels represents the unification of all the relevant national standards in the world and includes, in particular, complete tolerances relating to tooth form which are absent from a number of current national standards.

The dimensions of chain specified ensures complete interchangeability of any given size and provides interchangeability of individual links of chains for repair purposes.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

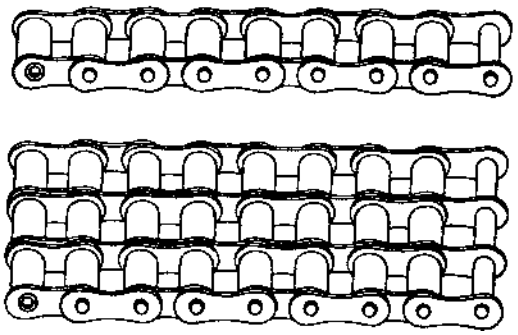
Australian Standard Specification
for
SHORT PITCH TRANSMISSION PRECISION ROLLER CHAINS AND CHAIN WHEELS

1 SCOPE This specification applies to short pitch precision roller chains of simple and multiplex construction suitable for the mechanical transmission of power and allied applications, together with the tooth gap forms and rim profiles of their associated chain wheels. It covers dimensions, tolerances, measuring loads and minimum breaking loads.

The purchaser shall specify the fastening method (e.g. riveting, cotterpinned, spring, etc) to be used for the chain.

2 CHAINS.

2.1 Nomenclature. The illustrations shown in Figs 1 and 2 and in the key to Tables 1M, 1, 2M and 2 do not define the actual form of the chain plates.



a. **Roller chain, simple**

b. **Roller chain, multiple (triplex)**

Fig. 1. ROLLER CHAINS

2.2 Designation. Transmission precision roller chains are designated by the standard numbers given in Tables 1M, 1, 2M and 2, first column, the first two digits expressing the pitch in sixteenths of an inch. The chain numbers in Tables 1M and 1 are supplemented by a hyphenated suffix 1 for simple chain, 2 for duplex chain, 3 for triplex chain etc.; e.g. 16B-1, 16B-2, 16B-3, etc.

2.3 Dimensions. Chains shall conform to the dimensions given in Tables 1M, 1, 2M, 2. Maximum and minimum dimensions are specified to ensure interchangeability of links as produced by different makers of chain. They represent limits for interchangeability, but are not the actual tolerances that should be used in manufacture.