BS ISO 2725-3:2015

BSI Standards Publication

Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Square drive sockets

Part 3: Machine-operated sockets ("non-impact")

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 2725-3:2015. It supersedes BS ISO 2725-3:2001 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee MTE/15, Hand tools.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

ISBN 978 0 580 85093 6

ICS 25.140.01

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 March 2015.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected

Second edition
2015-03-15

Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Square drive sockets —

Part 3: Machine-operated sockets ("non-impact")

Outils de manoeuvre pour vis et écrous — Douilles à carré conducteur femelle —

Partie 3: Douilles à machine (non-impact)

Reference number
ISO 2725-3:2015(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 29, *Small tools*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Assembly tools for screws and nuts, pliers and nippers*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2725-3:2001), which has been technically revised.

The following main changes have been made with respect to the previous edition:

a) t_{min} has been revised in Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3;

ISO 2725 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Square drive sockets*:

— *Part 1: Hand-operated sockets*

— *Part 2: Machine-operated sockets ('impact')*

— *Part 3: Machine-operated sockets ('non-impact')*

Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Square drive sockets —

Part 3:
Machine-operated sockets ("non-impact")

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2725 specifies dimensions, designation, and marking of machine-operated "non-impact" square drive sockets.

NOTE Machine-operated "non-impact" square drive sockets are listed under number 301 in ISO 1703:1983.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 691, *Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Wrench and socket openings — Tolerances for general use*

ISO 1174-2, *Assembly tools for screws and nuts — Driving squares — Part 2: Driving squares for power socket tools*

3 Tolerances on width across flats

Tolerances on width across flats, *s*, shall be in conformity with the tolerances for socket openings given in ISO 691. Manufacturers are free to choose the series of deviations.

4 Dimensions

See Figure 1 to Figure 3 and Table 1 to Table 5.

NOTE Figure 1 to Figure 3 are given only as examples. They are not intended to influence the manufacturer's design.

The driving squares are in conformity with ISO 1174-2.

Table 1 to Table 3give the dimensions of sockets for driving squares of 6,3, 10, and 12,5 (according to ISO 1174-2). Table 4 gives the dimensions of the retaining pin. Table 5 gives the dimensions of the retaining ring.

During use, the socket shall be maintained by a retaining ring and pin (type G) or by a plunger retainer (type J).

Retaining systems G and J can be used for all types of socket and are not dependent on the shape of the socket.