

Shapes & Codes

<p>00</p> <p>$L = A$</p>	<p>24</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C)$</p>	<p>34</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (E) - 0.5r - d$</p>	<p>63</p> <p>$L = 2A + 3B + 2(C) - 3r - 6d$</p>
<p>11</p> <p>$L = A + (B) - 0.5r - d$</p>	<p>25</p> <p>$L = A + B + (E)$</p>	<p>35</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (E) - 0.5r - d$</p>	<p>64</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + 2D + E + (F) - 3r - 6d$</p>
<p>12</p> <p>$L = A + (B) - 0.43r - 1.2d$</p>	<p>26</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C)$</p>	<p>36</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (D) - r - 2d$</p>	<p>67</p> <p>$L = A$</p>
<p>13</p> <p>$L = A + 0.57B + (C) - 1.6d$</p>	<p>27</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C) - 0.5r - d$</p>	<p>41</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + D + (E) - 2r - 4d$</p>	<p>75</p> <p>$L = \pi (A - d) + B$</p>
<p>14</p> <p>$L = A + (C) - 4d$</p>	<p>28</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C) - 0.5r - d$</p>	<p>44</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + D + (E) - 2r - 4d$</p>	<p>77</p> <p>$L = C \pi (A - d)$</p>
<p>15</p> <p>$L = A + (C)$</p>	<p>29</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C) - r - 2d$</p>	<p>46</p> <p>$L = A + 2B + C + (E)$</p>	<p>98</p> <p>$L = A + 2B + C + (D) - 2r - 4d$</p>
<p>21</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C) - r - 2d$</p>	<p>31</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (D) - 1.5r - 3d$</p>	<p>47</p> <p>$L = 2A + B + 2(C) + 1.5r - 3d$</p>	<p>99</p> <p>All other shapes where standard shapes cannot be used. No other shape code number, form of designation or abbreviation shall be used in scheduling. A dimensional sketch shall be drawn over the dimension columns A to E. Every dimension shall be specified and the dimension that is to allow for permissible deviations shall be indicated in parenthesis, otherwise the fabricator is free to choose which dimensions shall allow for tolerance.</p>
<p>22</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (D) - 1.5r - 3d$</p>	<p>32</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + (D) - 1.5r - 3d$</p>	<p>51</p> <p>$L = 2(A + B + (C)) + 2.5r - 5d$</p>	<p>Note 1 The length equation for shape codes 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 34, 36 and 46 are approximate and where the bend angle is greater than 45°, the length should be calculated more accurately allowing for the difference between the specified overall dimensions and the true length measured along the central axis of the bar. When the bending angles approach 90°, it is preferable to specify shape code 99 with a fully dimensional sketch.</p>
<p>23</p> <p>$L = A + B + (C) - r - 2d$</p>	<p>33</p> <p>$L = 2A + 1.7B + 2(C) - 4d$</p>	<p>56</p> <p>$L = A + B + C + D + 2(E) - 2.5r - 5d$</p>	<p>Note 2 Five bends or more might be impractical within permitted tolerances.</p> <p>Note 3 For shapes with straight and curved lengths (e.g. shape code 12, 13, 22, 23 and 47) the largest practical mandrel size for the production of a continuous curve is 400mm.</p>