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Pneumatic fluid power — Identification of ports and control mechanisms of control valves and other components

*Transmissions pneumatiques — Identification des orifices et des
mécanismes de commande des distributeurs de commande et autres
composants*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standards ISO 11727 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Control products and components*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

In pneumatic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a gas under pressure within a circuit. Flow is directed through and blocked from selected passages in the several components of a pneumatic system. Identification of the ports and the control mechanisms permits the user to properly connect components in a system when using a circuit diagram.

Pneumatic fluid power — Identification of ports and control mechanisms of control valves and other components

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard includes rules for identifying and marking ports in pneumatic directional control valves. These ports are the main flow connections, control connections and pilot supply connections.

1.2 This International Standard includes rules for identifying and marking electrical leads for solenoids. It is not applicable to internal electrical connections across manifold sections, such as connections to bus systems.

1.3 This International Standard includes rules for identifying and marking control mechanisms of directional control valves.

1.4 This International Standard includes rules for identifying and marking ports and/or flow path directions in filters, regulators, lubricators, non-return (check) valves, flow control valves and other ancillary devices.

1.5 This International Standard does not include rules for identifying and marking ports on proportional pneumatic valves, air logic valves, cylinders, air motors, semi-rotary actuators, air compressors, air dryers or other devices not specifically described in this International Standard.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598 and the following apply.

3.1

control mechanism

device that provides an input signal to a component (e.g. lever, solenoid)

NOTE The terms "operator" and "actuator" have sometimes been used for this definition, but the term "control mechanism" is preferred.

3.2

pilot control port

port that is subject to a change in pressure, usually an applied pressure signal from an external source, that produces a change in state of the component under control