# **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

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# Aerospa Vocabul Part 1: Gener to pro Aerospace — Fluid systems — Vocabulary —

# General terms and definitions related to pressure

.e et espu.
l'ermes généru. Aéronautique et espace — Systèmes de fluides — Vocabulaire — Partie 1: Termes généraux et définitions relatifs à la pression





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Contents	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	
3 Terms and definitions	1
Annex A (informative) Graphical presentation of an arbitrary pressure curve	6
Bibliography	7
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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Aerospace fluid systems and components*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8625-1:1993) which has been technically revised and includes the following changes:

- Clause 2 "Normative References" has been added;
- Terms and definitions" has been moved from Clause 2 to Clause 3:
- example for a definition at the beginning of Clause 3 has been deleted;
- definitions in Clause 3 have been renumbered accordingly;
- definitions of the following terms have been revised:
  - absolute pressure, ambient pressure, atmospheric pressure, burst pressure, control pressure, dynamic pressure, flushing pressure, idling pressure, maximum pressure, minimum operating pressure, nominal/system/rated pressure, operating pressure, peak pressure, pressure curve, pressure drop, pressure impulse, pressure rise, pressure surge, pressure transient, pressure head, proof pressure, static pressure, suction pressure; and
- the "Alphabetical Index" has been deleted.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8625 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Aerospace — Fluid systems — Vocabulary —

## Part 1:

# General terms and definitions related to pressure

### 1 Scope

This document defines general terms relating to pressure in fluid systems used in aerospace construction.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>

NOTE A graphical representation of an arbitrary pressure curve is shown in Annex A.

### 3.1

### absolute pressure

pressure using absolute vacuum as a reference, equal to gauge pressure plus atmospheric pressure

### 3.2

### actual pressure

pressure at a specific location, temperature and time within a system or component

### 3.3

### ambient pressure

pressure on an object caused by its surrounding medium

### 3.4

### atmospheric pressure

absolute pressure of the atmosphere at a specific location and time

### 3.5

### back pressure

pressure acting against the specified direction of operation

### 3.6

### breakout pressure

minimum pressure required to overcome static friction in a component under defined conditions

### 3.7

### burst pressure, actual

pressure at which a component bursts or shows excessive leakage due to structural failure