
**Hydraulic fluid power — Positive-
displacement pumps, motors and
integral transmissions — Methods of
testing and presenting basic steady
state performance**

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Pompes, moteurs et variateurs
volumétriques — Méthodes d'essai et de présentation des données de
base du fonctionnement en régime permanent*



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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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Product testing*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4409:2007), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- The normative references in [Clause 2](#) have been updated and revised to reflect the changes made to this document.
- The terms and definitions in [Clause 3](#) were updated and correctly referenced to agree with the existing ISO standards.
- [Clause 4](#) now correctly references the appropriate standard for symbols and units and the corresponding table has been revised to display symbols and units correctly.
- The general description of [Clause 5](#) was revised to include various types of conduits. A table with recommendations for the test fluid to be used is now provided, and the circuit diagrams have been revised for technical accuracy.
- The suggested expression of results has been updated in [Clause 6](#) to include meaningful values obtained from the data gathered with the tests.
- The Bibliography has been updated.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

In hydraulic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit. Pumps are components that convert rotary mechanical power into hydraulic fluid power. Motors are components that convert hydraulic fluid power into rotary mechanical power. Integral transmissions (hydraulic drive units) are a combination of one or more hydraulic pumps and motors and appropriate controls forming a component.

With very few exceptions, all hydraulic fluid power pumps and motors are of the positive-displacement type, i.e. they have internal sealing means that make them capable of maintaining a relatively constant ratio between rotational speed and fluid flow over wide pressure ranges. They generally use gears, vanes or pistons. Non-positive displacement components, such as centrifugal or turbine types, are seldom associated with hydraulic fluid power systems.

Pumps and motors are available either as “fixed-” or “variable-displacement” types. Fixed-displacement units have pre-selected internal geometries that maintain a relatively constant volume of liquid passing through the component per revolution of the component's shaft. Variable-displacement components have means for changing the internal geometries so that the volume of liquid passing through the component per revolution of the component's shaft can be changed.

This document is intended to unify testing methods for hydraulic fluid power positive displacement hydraulic pumps, motors and integral transmissions to enable the performance of the different components to be compared.

Hydraulic fluid power — Positive-displacement pumps, motors and integral transmissions — Methods of testing and presenting basic steady state performance

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for determining the performance and efficiency of hydraulic fluid power positive displacement pumps, motors and integral transmissions. It applies to components having continuously rotating shafts.

This document specifies the requirements for test installations, test procedures under steady-state conditions and the presentation of test results.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1219-1, *Fluid power systems and components — Graphic symbols and circuit diagrams — Part 1: Graphic symbols for conventional use and data-processing applications*

ISO 4391, *Hydraulic fluid power — Pumps, motors and integral transmissions — Parameter definitions and letter symbols*

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

ISO 9110-1, *Hydraulic fluid power — Measurement techniques — Part 1: General measurement principles*

ISO 9110-2, *Hydraulic fluid power — Measurement techniques — Part 2: Measurement of average steady-state pressure in a closed conduit*

ISO 11631, *Measurement of fluid flow — Methods of specifying flowmeter performance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4391 and ISO 5598 apply.

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

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

4 Symbols and units

The symbols and subscripts listed in [Table 1](#) are as specified in ISO 4391. Units as shown in [Table 1](#) are in accordance with ISO 80000-1 and ISO 80000-4.

The letters and figures shall all be used as subscripts to the symbols listed in [Table 1](#) are as specified in ISO 4391. The graphical symbols used in [Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4](#) shall be used in accordance with ISO 1219-1.