
**Hydraulic fluid power — Mounting
dimensions for accessories for single
rod cylinders, 16 MPa (160 bar)
compact series**

*Transmissions hydrauliques — Dimensions d'interchangeabilité des
accessoires pour vérins, 16 MPa (160 bar) à simple tige, série compacte*



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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 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Cylinders*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8133:2006), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

In hydraulic fluid systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a liquid under pressure within an enclosed circuit.

One component of such systems is the fluid power cylinder. This is a device that converts power into linear mechanical force and motion. It consists of a movable element, i.e. a piston and piston rod, operating within a cylindrical bore.

Hydraulic fluid power — Mounting dimensions for accessories for single rod cylinders, 16 MPa (160 bar) compact series

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the mounting dimensions required for interchangeability of accessories for 16 MPa [160 bar] compact cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-2. The accessories have been designed specifically for use with cylinders manufactured in accordance with ISO 6020-2, but this does not limit their application.

Note 1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 10^5 Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm².

This International Standard covers the following accessories, identified in accordance with ISO 6099:

- AP6 — rod eye spherical, female thread (see [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#));
- AB5 — clevis bracket, spherical eye, in angle (see [Figure 2](#) and [Table 2](#));
- AA6-L — pivot pin, spherical bearing, locking plate (see [Figure 3](#) and [Table 3](#));
- AL6 — locking plate for pivot pin (see [Figure 4](#) and [Table 4](#));
- AP2 — rod clevis, female thread (see [Figure 5](#) and [Table 5](#));
- AP4 — rod eye plain, female thread (see [Figure 6](#) and [Table 6](#));
- AB2 — eye bracket (see [Figure 7](#) and [Table 7](#));
- AB4 — clevis bracket, straight (see [Figure 8](#) and [Table 8](#));
- AA4-S — pivot pin, plain (split pins) (see [Figure 9](#) and [Table 9](#));
- AA4-R — pivot pin, plain (rings) (see [Figure 10](#) and [Table 10](#));
- AT4 — trunnion bracket (see [Figure 11](#) and [Table 11](#)).

These accessories are used on hydraulic cylinders for mechanically transmitting the cylinder force. The design of these accessories is based on the maximum forces resulting from the specified internal diameters of the cylinders and pressures according to ISO 3320 and ISO 3322.

This International Standard only applies to the dimensional criteria of products manufactured in conformity with this International Standard; it does not apply to their functional characteristics.

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 286-2, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — ISO code system for tolerances on linear sizes — Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance classes and limit deviations for holes and shafts*

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 2768-2, *General tolerances — Part 2: Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications*

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

ISO 6099, *Fluid power systems and components — Cylinders — Identification code for mounting dimensions and mounting types*

3 Terms and definitions

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

4 Mounting dimensions

The mounting dimensions for accessories are shown in [Figures 1 to 11](#) and given in [Tables 1 to 11](#).

5 Tolerances

5.1 Tolerances values are given in [Figures 1 to 11](#).

5.2 Tolerances for other linear and angular dimensions shall be in accordance with the designation as described in ISO 2768-1.

5.3 Geometrical tolerances shall be in accordance with the designation as described in ISO 2768-2.

NOTE All figures in this International Standard indicate tolerance requirements using the ISO code “ISO 2768-mk”, as described in ISO 2768-1 and ISO 2768-2.

6 Application instructions

6.1 Installation

6.1.1 A tolerance of f8 is recommended for plain bearing shafts (see ISO 286-2). A tolerance of h6 should be used for the shaft fitting the spherical plain bearing bore. In exceptional cases (for example where there are difficulties in cylinder installation), a tolerance of f7 can be used. In this instance, a case-hardened shaft is recommended because movement occurs between the shaft and the bearing bore and lubrication is needed. Lubrication can be carried out through the shaft.

6.1.2 The specified tilting angle of $\pm 3^\circ$ for the spherical bearing can still be obtained even after the clevis is in place next to the side faces of the spherical plain bearing's inner ring.

6.1.3 The rod clevis and the rod eye shall be screwed firmly against the piston rod shoulder before locking.

6.2 Life spherical bearing

6.2.1 The life of the spherical plain bearing is influenced by many factors, such as the specific load, angle of oscillation, type of lubricant, and frequency of lubrication.

6.2.2 The spherical plain bearings are designed to give an acceptable bearing life under normal operating conditions.

6.2.3 Where a constant unidirectional load is applied or other unusual operating conditions exist, consultation with the supplier is recommended.