
**Pneumatic fluid power — Assessment of
component reliability by testing —**

**Part 3:
Cylinders with piston rod**

*Transmissions pneumatiques — Évaluation par essais de la fiabilité des
composants —*

Partie 3: Vérins avec tiges de piston



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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 19973-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*.

ISO 19973 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pneumatic fluid power — Assessment of component reliability by testing*:

- *Part 1: General procedures*
- *Part 2: Directional control valves*
- *Part 3: Cylinders with piston rod*
- *Part 4: Pressure regulators*

Introduction

In pneumatic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a gas under pressure within a circuit. Pneumatic fluid power systems are composed of components and are an integral part of various types of machines and equipment. Efficient and economical production requires highly reliable machines and equipment. Within the ISO 19973 series, this Part 3 is intended to provide requirements and test conditions that permit the assessment of the inherent reliability of pneumatic cylinders with piston rod.

It is necessary that machine producers know the reliability of the components that make up their machine's pneumatic fluid power system. Knowing the reliability characteristic of the component, the producers can model the system and make decisions on service intervals, spare parts' inventory and areas for future improvements.

There are three primary levels in the determination of component reliability:

- a) preliminary design analysis: finite element analysis (FEA), failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA);
- b) laboratory testing and reliability modelling: physics of failure, reliability prediction, pre-production evaluation;
- c) collection of field data: maintenance reports, warranty analysis.

Each level has its application during the life of a component. A preliminary design analysis is useful to identify possible failure modes and eliminate them or reduce their effect on reliability. When prototypes are available, in-house laboratory reliability tests are run and initial reliability can be determined. Reliability testing is often continued into the initial production run and throughout the production lifetime as a continuing evaluation of the component. Collection of field data is possible when products are operating and data on their failures are available.

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Pneumatic fluid power — Assessment of component reliability by testing —

Part 3: Cylinders with piston rod

1 Scope

This part of ISO 19973 provides test procedures for determining reliability of pneumatic cylinders with piston rod by testing and the methods of reporting the results of testing. The general test conditions and the calculation method provided in Part 1 of ISO 19973 apply to the first failure without repairs, but exclude outliers.

The lifetime of pneumatic cylinders is usually given in number of cycles or in kilometres. Therefore, whenever the term “time” is used in this part of ISO 19973, this variable is to be understood as cycles or kilometres.

This part of ISO 19973 also specifies test equipment and threshold levels for tests to determine the reliability of pneumatic cylinders with piston rods, both single-acting and double-acting.

This part of ISO 19973 is intended to be applied to pneumatic piston rod cylinders that conform to ISO 6430, ISO 6432, ISO 15552 and ISO 21287; however, pneumatic piston rod cylinders that do not conform to these International Standards but are used in the same range of operating conditions can be tested in accordance with one of the classes defined in Tables 1 and 2 of this part of ISO 19973. It is necessary that any deviation from this part of ISO 19973 be documented in the test report.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 1000, *SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units*

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 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

ISO 6430, *Pneumatic fluid power — Single rod cylinders, 1 000 kPa (10 bar) series, with integral mountings, bores from 32 mm to 250 mm — Mounting dimensions*

ISO 6432, *Pneumatic fluid power — Single rod cylinders — 10 bar (1 000 kPa) series — Bores from 8 to 25 mm — Mounting dimensions*

ISO 10099:2001, *Pneumatic fluid power — Cylinders — Final examination and acceptance criteria*

ISO 15552, *Pneumatic fluid power — Cylinders with detachable mountings, 1 000 kPa (10 bar) series, bores from 32 mm to 320 mm — Basic, mounting and accessories dimensions*

ISO 19973-1, *Pneumatic fluid power — Assessment of component reliability by testing — Part 1: General procedures*

ISO 21287, *Pneumatic fluid power — Cylinders — Compact cylinders, 1 000 kPa (10 bar) series, bores from 20 mm to 100 mm*

IEC 60050-191, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, chapter 191: Dependability and quality of service*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598, ISO 19973-1 and IEC 60050-191 apply. Where a conflict of definitions exists for a term in any of these three documents, the following priority order applies: first, ISO 19973-1; second, ISO 5598; and third, IEC 60050-191.

4 Symbols and units

4.1 Units of measurement are in accordance with ISO 1000.

4.2 Graphic symbols used in this part of ISO 19973 conform to the requirements of ISO 1219-1.

5 Test equipment

The test circuit typically includes a pressure source, the cylinder(s) being tested, a solenoid valve(s) and an adjustable flow control valve, which acts as a speed controller. See Figure 1 for a circuit diagram of an example test circuit.

NOTE The basic circuits in Figure 1 do not incorporate all the safety devices necessary to protect against damage in the event of component failure. It is important that those responsible for carrying out the test give due consideration to safeguarding both personnel and equipment.

6 Test conditions

6.1 General test conditions

All test units shall have passed an acceptance test conducted in accordance with ISO 10099. The general test conditions shall be in accordance with ISO 19973-1.

6.2 Endurance test conditions

6.2.1 Orientation

The cylinder being tested shall be installed in the horizontal position.