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

**Part 4:  
Pressure regulators**

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

*Partie 4: Régulateurs de pression*



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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 19973-4 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 4 is intended to provide requirements and test conditions that permit the assessment of the inherent reliability of pneumatic pressure regulators.

Machine producers need to 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, the 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 specific 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 4: Pressure regulators

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 19973 provides test procedures for assessing the reliability of pneumatic pressure regulators by testing and the methods of reporting the results of testing. General test conditions and the calculation method are provided in ISO 19973-1. The methods specified in ISO 19973-1 apply to the first failure without repairs, but exclude outliers.

The lifetime of pneumatic pressure regulators is usually given as a number of cycles. Therefore, whenever the term “time” is used in this part of ISO 19973, this variable shall be understood as cycles.

This part of ISO 19973 applies to manually adjustable and remote-piloted pressure regulators, both relieving and non-relieving. This part of ISO 19973 does not apply to pressure regulators that have a permanent bleed.

This part of ISO 19973 also specifies test equipment and failure criteria (threshold levels) for tests to assess the reliability of pneumatic pressure regulators.

The life determined by the method in this part of ISO 19973 and in ISO 19973-1 is more conservative than the life experienced in actual field service.

### 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<sup>1)</sup>, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

ISO 6953-1, *Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed air pressure regulators and filter-regulators — Part 1: Main characteristics to be included in literature from suppliers and product-marking requirements*

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

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

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1) Under revision.