
**Pneumatic fluid power —
Compressed-air lubricators —**

**Part 1:
Main characteristics to be included
in supplier's literature and product-
marking requirements**

*Transmissions pneumatiques — Lubrificateurs pour air comprimé —
Partie 1: Principales caractéristiques à inclure dans la documentation
du fournisseur et exigences de marquage du produit*



This document is a preview generated by ERS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Technical requirements	2
4.1 General characteristics.....	2
4.1.1 General dimensions.....	2
4.1.2 Port forms.....	2
4.1.3 Rated pressure.....	3
4.1.4 Range of operating temperatures.....	4
4.2 Particular requirements.....	4
4.2.1 Pressure drop contingent on air flow rate.....	4
4.2.2 Lubricator type.....	5
4.2.3 Minimum operating flow rate.....	5
4.2.4 Lubricant reservoir capacity.....	5
4.2.5 Adjustment of lubricant flow.....	5
4.2.6 Filling.....	5
4.2.7 Materials of construction.....	5
5 Operation and maintenance	5
6 Marking	6
7 Identification statement (reference to this document).....	6
Annex A (informative) Thread lengths from ISO 1179-1	7
Bibliography	8

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 on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Control products and components*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6301-1:2009), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6301 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

In pneumatic fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through air under pressure within a circuit. Where lubrication of the air media is desired, compressed-air lubricators are components designed to introduce the required quantity of lubricant into the air stream.

Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed-air lubricators —

Part 1:

Main characteristics to be included in supplier's literature and product-marking requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies which characteristics of compressed-air lubricators are to be included in the supplier's literature.

It also specifies product-marking requirements for lubricators.

This document is applicable to compressed-air lubricators constructed from light alloys (e.g. aluminium), zinc die-cast alloys, brass, steel and plastic, with a maximum rated pressure of 1 600 kPa (16 bar ¹⁾) or less and a maximum rated temperature of 80 °C or less.

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 2944, *Fluid power systems and components — Nominal pressures*

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

ISO 6301-2:2006, *Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed-air lubricators — Part 2: Test methods to determine the main characteristics to be included in supplier's literature*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598 and the following 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>

3.1

compressed-air lubricator

component designed to introduce controlled quantities of lubricant into the compressed-air stream

Note 1 to entry: There are two kinds of compressed-air lubricators, based on two principles of operation; see [3.1.1](#) and [3.1.2](#).

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from ISO 5598:2008, 3.2.117.

1) 1 bar = 100 kPa = 10⁵ Pa.