# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 

Hydraulic fluid power - Cylinders - Bore and rod area ratios

Transmissions hydrauliques - Vérins - Rapports entre surfaces d'alésage et de tige

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standardsbodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standerds 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. Infernational organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the Chternational Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.
Draft International Standards adopted by the eqohnical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at leas $\%$ of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 7181 was prepared by Techoral Committee ISO/TC 131, Fluid power systems, Sub-Committee SC 3, Cplinders

This second edition cancels and replaces the 18 edition (ISO 7181:1982), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 - CH-1211 Genève 20 - Switzeriand
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## Introduction

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

One component of such systems is the hydraulic cylinder. This is a device which 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.

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## Hydraulic fluid power - Cylinders - Bore and rod area ratios ?

## 1 Scope

This International Standard sectifies for each pair of diameters ( $A L=$ cylinder booe $/ M M=$ piston rod diameter) of hydraulic cylinders क corresponding standard ratio $\varphi$ between the usefyareas $A_{1}$ and $A_{2}$.

## 2 Normative reference



The following standard contains provisionswhich, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publis cation, the edition indicated was valid. All standard 8 are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5598:1985, Fluid power systems and components - Vocabulary.

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 5598 apply.

## 4 Area ratios

Dimensions are shown on figure 1 and given in table 1.

## NOTES

1 For each pair of diameters ( $A L, M M$ ) there is a corresponding ratio $\varphi$ between the useful areas $A_{1}$ and $A_{2}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A_{1}=\frac{\pi}{4} A L^{2} \\
& A_{2}=\frac{\pi}{4}\left(A L^{2}-M M^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

2 Table 1 gives, for guidance, for each value of $A L$ those standard values of $M M$ that give ratios $\varphi$ approximately equal to one of the following preferred numbers:

$$
1,06-1,12-1,25-1,4-1,6-2-2,5-5
$$

3 Moreover, for each pair (AL, MM), table 1 gives calculated values of $A_{1}$ and $A_{2}$ and the corresponding effective value of $\varphi$.


Use the following statement in test reports, catalogues and sales literature when electing to comply with this International Standard:

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[^0]:    "Hydraulic cylinder area ratios conform to ISO 7181, Hydraulic fluid power - Cylinders - Bore and rod area ratios."

