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

**Part 1:**

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

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*Transmissions pneumatiques — Lubrificateurs pour air comprimé —*

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*Partie 1: Principales caractéristiques à inclure dans la documentation des  
fournisseurs et exigences de marquage du produit*

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## Foreword

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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.

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International Standard ISO 6301-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Control products and components*.

ISO 6301-1:1997

This second edition ~~cancels and it replaces the first edition~~ (ISO 6301-1:1989) of which it constitutes a technical revision. ~~ISO 6301-1:1997~~

ISO 6301 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed air lubricators*:

- *Part 1: Main characteristics to be included in supplier's literature and product-marking requirements*
- *Part 2: Test methods to determine the main characteristics to be included in supplier's literature*

Annex A of this part of ISO 6301 is for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

## 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.

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# Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed air lubricators —

## Part 1:

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

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 6301 specifies which characteristics of compressed air lubricators are to be included in the supplier's literature.

It also specifies product-marking requirements which the lubricators must meet.

This part of ISO 6301 applies to compressed air lubricators, constructed from light alloys (aluminium, etc), zinc diecast alloys, brass, steel and plastic, with a rated pressure of 1 600 kPa (16 bar) and a maximum temperature of 80 °C.

#### 2 Normative references

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ISO 6301-1:1997

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 6301. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 6301 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2944:1974, *Fluid power systems and components — Nominal pressures*.

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

ISO 6301-2:1997, *Pneumatic fluid power — Compressed air lubricators — Part 2: Test methods to determine the main characteristics to be included in supplier's literature*.

#### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 6301, the definitions given in ISO 5598 apply together with the following.

**3.1 compressed air lubricator:** Component designed to introduce controlled quantities of lubricant into the compressed air stream. There are two kinds of compressed air lubricators based upon two principles of operation as defined in 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

**3.1.1 non-recirculating lubricator:** Lubricator which injects into the air flow all the oil passing through the oil feed mechanism.

**3.1.2 recirculating lubricator:** Lubricator which injects into the air flow only a portion of the oil observed passing through the oil feed mechanism.

**3.2 rated pressure:** Pressure, confirmed through testing, at which a component or piping is designed to operate for a number of repetitions sufficient to assure adequate service life.

**3.3 minimum operating flow for a lubricator:** Minimum flow rate which, with the minimum oil level in the reservoir, provides an oil feed and atomization of the lubricant with a theoretical concentration when the oil feed mechanism is set at the maximum.

## 4 Technical requirements

Descriptive literature covering compressed air lubricators shall include the following characteristics.

### 4.1 General characteristics

#### 4.1.1 General dimensions

The dimensions shown in figure 1 shall be given, in millimetres. For ports, see 4.1.2.

#### 4.1.2 Port forms

Port forms should be selected from ISO 228-1 for ports with pipe parallel threads, or ISO 7-1 for ports with pipe tapered threads.

The connecting interface for flange-mounted designs may be plain ported and counterbored to accept O-rings.

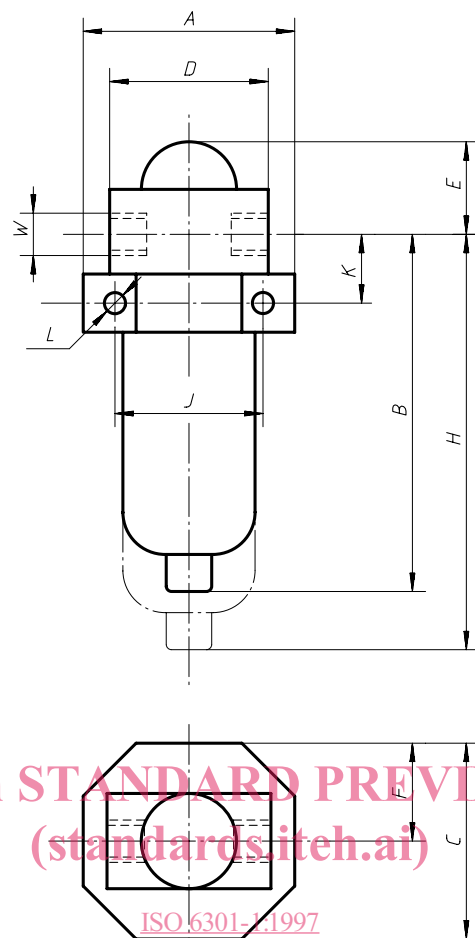
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For certain applications and connections, other port forms may be employed.

#### 4.1.3 Rated pressure

Compressed air lubricators shall be classified according to a pressure, selected from the preferred pressures listed in ISO 2944.

The rated pressure shall be verified using the test procedure specified as provided in ISO 6301-2:1997, clause 6.



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### Key

- A = Maximum overall width
- B = Maximum installation height below the port centreline
- C = Maximum overall depth, excluding pressure gauge
- D = Distance between the faces of the compressed air connection (inlet/outlet)
- E = Maximum height above the port centreline
- F<sup>1)</sup> = Maximum installation depth from the port centreline
- H = Minimum clearance from the port centreline to permit dismantling
- J<sup>2)</sup> = Distance between mounting holes
- K<sup>2)</sup> = Distance between the port centreline and mounting holes
- L<sup>2)</sup> = Minimum diameter and length of mounting holes or recommended mounting bolts
- W = Port description

- 1) Applies also for mounting brackets.
- 2) Dimensions J, K and L shall be indicated only if the device has provisions for mounting.

**Figure 1 — Dimensions of lubricators**

**4.1.4 Range of operating temperatures**

**4.1.4.1** The temperature range in which the material and the operation of the lubricator are not impaired shall be stated.

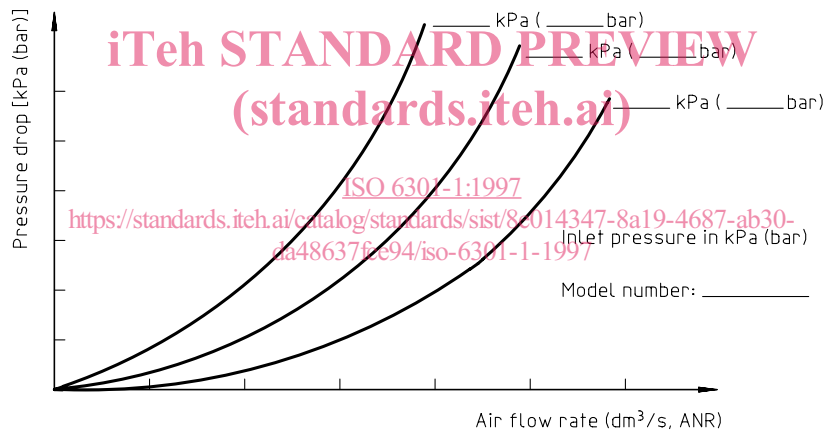
**4.1.4.2** Alternate combinations of constant maximum operating pressure and temperature ratings when optional designs may require a different rating shall be specified.

**4.2 Particular requirements**

The data provided by the supplier shall assist the user in selecting the compressed air lubricator which is best suited for the particular application.

**4.2.1 Pressure drop — Air flow rate**

The pressure drop at three inlet pressure levels of 250 kPa, 630 kPa, 1 000 kPa (2,5 bar; 6,3 bar; 10 bar), or rated pressure, if different from 1 000 kPa (10 bar), shall be measured in accordance with ISO 6301-2:1997, clause 7, for each port size, lubricator type (recirculating or non-recirculating) and reservoir size. The pressure drop at additional inlet pressures, such as described in ISO 2944, or elsewhere, may also be recorded. Results shall be presented in either graphical or tabular form. Typical examples are given in figure 2 and table 1.



**Figure 2 — Lubricator performance**

**Table 1 — Air flow rate at a pressure drop which equals 5 % of inlet pressure for lubricator model number \_\_\_\_\_**

Inlet pressure kPa (bar)	Size of port					
	Air flow rate (dm <sup>3</sup> /s, ANR)					
250 (2,5)						
630 (6,3)						
1 000 <sup>1)</sup> (10)						

1) or rated pressure if different from 1 000 kPa (10 bar).



#### 4.2.2 Limits of use — Minimum operating flow

The minimum operating flow for an inlet pressure of 630 kPa (6,3 bar) (or rated pressure if lower) shall be determined in accordance with ISO 6301-2:1997, clause 8, and published with the supplier's literature.

#### 4.2.3 Oil reservoir capacity

The capacity of the reservoir shall be measured in accordance with ISO 6301-2:1997, clause 9, for each size of lubricator reservoir and type of lubricator to which it is attached. Results shall be published with other descriptive specifications for lubricators.

#### 4.2.4 Adjustment of oil flow

The method of adjusting the oil flow, of controlling its delivery rate and of locking the setting (if provided) shall be specified in the literature.

#### 4.2.5 Filling

The method of filling and the filling procedure shall be stated.

#### 4.2.6 Materials of construction **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW** (standards.iteh.ai)

The generic materials of construction (e.g. body, spring cage, bottom plug and internal parts, elastomers and bowl) shall be listed.

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### 5 Operation and maintenance

Information required for application, operation, examination and maintenance, shall be provided and include

- a) information on the lubricant types that are compatible with the lubricator;
- b) the products that can be used for cleaning the lubricator (sight dome, reservoir, etc.);
- c) the minimum temperature that can be used, with a suitable warning of the effects of condensate freezing, if applicable.

### 6 Marking

The compressed air lubricators shall be marked with the following information :

- a) the manufacturer's or supplier's name or trademark;
- b) the manufacturer's or supplier's model or type number;
- c) rated pressure;
- d) maximum temperature;