INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14617-4

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Graphical symbols for diagrams —

Part 4: Actuators and related devices

Symboles graphiques pour schémas —

Partie 4: Organes de commande et dispositifs associés

Reference number
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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

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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 3.

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 part of ISO 14617 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14617-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Process plant documentation and tpd-symbols*.

ISO 14617 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphical symbols for diagrams*:

- *Part 1: General information and indexes*
- *Part 2: Symbols having general application*
- *Part 3: Connections and related devices*
- *Part 4: Actuators and related devices*
- *Part 5: Measurement and control devices*
- *Part 6: Measurement and control functions*
- *Part 7: Basic mechanical components*
- *Part 8: Valves and dampers*
- *Part 9: Pumps, compressors and fans*
- *Part 10: Fluid power converters*
- *Part 11: Devices for heat transfer and heat engines*
- *Part 12: Devices for separating, purification and mixing*
- *Part 15: Installation diagrams and network maps*

Other parts are under preparation.

Introduction

The purpose of ISO 14617 in its final form is the creation of a library of harmonized graphical symbols for diagrams used in technical applications. This work has been, and will be, performed in close cooperation between ISO and IEC. The ultimate result is intended to be published as a standard common to ISO and IEC, which their technical committees responsible for specific application fields can use in preparing International Standards and manuals.

Graphical symbols for diagrams —

Part 4:
Actuators and related devices

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14617 specifies graphical symbols for basic elements in actuators, complete actuators and actuating devices in diagrams.

For the fundamental rules of creation and application of graphical symbols in diagrams, see ISO 81714-1.

For an overview of ISO 14617, information on the creation and use of registration numbers for identifying graphical symbols used in diagrams, rules for the presentation and application of these symbols, and examples of their use and application, see ISO 14617-1.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 14617. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 14617 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 14617-1:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 1: General information and indexes*

ISO 14617-2:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 2: Symbols having general application*

ISO 14617-7:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 7: Basic mechanical components*

ISO 14617-8:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 8: Valves and dampers*

ISO 81714-1:1999, *Design of graphical symbols for use in the technical documentation of products — Part 1: Basic rules*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14617, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE The list has been restricted to terms whose meaning is not obvious and which have not been defined elsewhere in an International Standard, or which have been defined in various ways in different standards. In preparing these definitions, ISO and IEC standards on terminology have been consulted; see the references in parentheses. However, most of the definitions in those standards were prepared by different technical committees within a restricted scope. This means that many terms so defined have to be given more general or neutral definitions when applied in the context of graphical symbols.

3.1
actuator
part of a component for the displacement of the movable parts of, for example, a shut-off valve or an electromechanical switching device

[IEC 60050-581]

3.2
actuating device
actuator consisting of several functionally interrelated components or elements, the description of which needs a diagram

[IEC 60050-581]

EXAMPLE An actuator consisting of a fluid or electric motor, a set of auxiliary contacts and a measuring transducer transmitting information on the actual position of the actuated device.

3.3
manual actuator
actuator for operation by human force

3.4
automatic
⟨control, operation⟩ self-acting (not needing human intervention)

[ISO 5598, IEC 60050-351]

3.5
automatic actuator
actuator activated without human intervention

EXAMPLE Actuation by a process variable or from a remote control unit.

3.6
automatic return device
device for returning movable parts, for example, those of a valve to initial position (at-rest position) after an actuating force has been removed

3.7
clutch
device for connecting and disconnecting working parts, for example, of a machine

[IEC 60050-441]

3.8
delay device
device providing a time interval between the instant when an actuating force is applied or removed and the instant when the consequent change of position or state of the affected parts starts

3.9
detent
device which retains movable parts, for example, those of a valve, in a certain position until sufficient force is applied to overcome the detaining force in order to move the parts to another position

[ISO 5598]

3.10
latching device
mechanical device giving movable parts, for example, those of a valve, the possibility to move in one direction but preventing them from returning until the latch has been released

[ISO 5598]

3.11
blocking device
mechanical device preventing movable parts, for example, those of a valve, from moving in any direction until the blocking device has been released

3.12
trip-free device
⟨electromechanical switching⟩ mechanical device ensuring that a, for example, circuit-breaker, trips and remains in tripped position independent of other operating commands

[IEC 60050-441]

3.13
interlocking device
mechanical device making the operation of movable parts of one component, for example, a contactor, dependent on the position or state of another component with movable parts

[IEC 60050-441]

3.14
operation
transfer of mechanical parts, for example, the closing member of a shut-off valve or the contacts of an electromechanical switching device

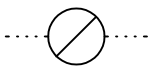
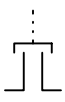
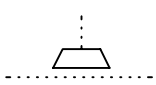
[IEC 60050-441]

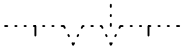
NOTE 1 The transfer direction can be defined as opening operation, closing operation, ON-operation, OFF-operation, etc.

NOTE 2 The term has a specific meaning in conjunction with electric measuring relays. An over/under... relay is operating when its characteristic quantity reaches the set value by increasing/decreasing value (IEC 60050-448).

4 Basic elements

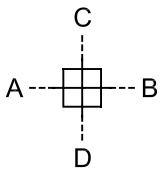
4.1 Symbols of a basic nature

4.1.1	**2008**		Mechanical gear pair
4.1.2	**2009**		Clutch, disengaged in unactuated state
4.1.3	**2010**		Clutch, engaged in unactuated state
4.1.4	**2011**		Brake, disengaged in unactuated state

4.1.5	**2012**		Brake, applied in unactuated state
4.1.6	**651**	Form 1  200 %	Delay device The action is delayed when the direction of movement is towards the centre of the arc. See R651 (4.2.1).
4.1.7	**652**	Form 2  200 %	
4.1.8	**653**	 200 %	Delay device The action is delayed in both directions. See R651 (4.2.1).
4.1.9	**654**	 200 %	Automatic return device The return direction is towards the apex. See R652 (4.2.2) and R653 (4.2.3). For the use of the symbol together with symbols for valves, see R2101 (8-4.2.1).
4.1.10	**2002**		Spring See R2001 (7-4.2.2).
4.1.11	**655**	 200 %	Detent for detaining in a discrete position See R652 (4.2.2).
4.1.12	**656**		Detent for detaining in a discrete position shown in disengaged position
4.1.13	**657**		Detent for detaining in a discrete position shown in engaged position
4.1.14	**658**		Indication of position without detention Two positions are shown.
4.1.15	**659**	 200 %	Detent for detaining in any position See R652 (4.2.2).
4.1.16	**660**	 200 %	Detent for detaining in any position; drift to the left permitted
4.1.17	**661**	 200 %	Latching device

4.1.18	**662**		Latching device shown in disengaged position
4.1.19	**663**		Latching device shown in engaged position
4.1.20	**664**	 200 %	Blocking device
4.1.21	**665**		Trip-free mechanism See R654 (4.2.4).
4.1.22	**666**	 200 %	Interlocking device

4.2 Application rules for the symbols in 4.1

4.2.1	**R651**	The double line shall be attached to the symbol for the element of a component or device that is delayed. For examples, see X653 (4.5.3) and X654 (4.5.4).
4.2.2	**R652**	The symbol may be omitted if the behaviour of the component is understood by the symbol for the actuator. Cf. 5.1, R683 (5.2.3), and R685 (5.2.5). For examples, see 5.5.
4.2.3	**R653**	In symbols for valves with spring return, the symbol may be replaced with symbol 2002 (4.1.10) for a spring. It shall then be located such that the spring is imagined to be released when the valve returns to its at-rest position, independent of the physical design. Cf. R2001 (7-4.2.2). For an example, see X688 (5.5.8).
4.2.4	**R654**	In the symbol, the connect points A to D of the figure below shall be used in the following way. A For mechanical connection to normal operation means. B For mechanical connection to actuated parts, for example, the contacts of an electromechanical switching device. C, D For mechanical connection to actuator with an overriding function. 

4.3 Symbol giving supplementary information

None.

4.4 Application rule for the symbol in 4.3

None.