INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14617-7

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Graphical symbols for diagrams —

Part 7: Basic mechanical components

Symboles graphiques pour schémas —

Partie 7: Éléments mécaniques de base

Reference number
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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 14617-7 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 7: Basic mechanical components

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14617 specifies graphical symbols in diagrams for

— mechanical elements such as weights, springs, clutches and brakes,

— pipe and duct elements such as restrictors, nozzles and air vents, and

— devices for storage such as tanks, pressure vessels and gas bottles.

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 14617-4:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 4: Actuators and related devices*

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
orifice plate
flow sensor element producing a differential pressure by means of a plate with a specified hole

[IEC 60050-351]

3.2
flow nozzle
flow sensor element producing a differential pressure by means of a convergent device being inserted in a fluid flow

[IEC 60050-351]

3.3
critical flow nozzle
nozzle of which the geometrical configuration is such that the flow rate remains constant irrespective of the fluid condition downstream of the nozzle

[IEC 60050-351]

3.4
venturi element
flow sensor element producing a differential pressure by means of a profiled tube generating a change in the velocity of the fluid flowing through it

[IEC 60050-351]

NOTE The tube consists of a cylindrical entrance part, a convergent part, a cylindrical throat and a divergent part.

3.5
pitot tube

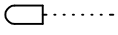
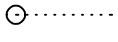
flow sensor element producing a differential pressure by means of two straight tubes mounted in line with the direction of the fluid movement

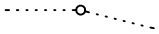
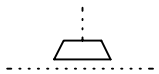
[IEC 60050-351]

NOTE The two tubes may be mounted coaxially as a unit.

4 Mechanical elements

4.1 Symbols of a basic nature

4.1.1	**711**		Plunger; tracer
4.1.2	**712**		Roller
4.1.3	**713**		Cam profile See R711 (4.2.1).
4.1.4	**715**		Fluid-level-operated actuator, for example, in the form of a float

4.1.5	**716**		Flow-target-operated actuator, for example, in the form of a mechanical flag
4.1.6	**771**		Displacer
4.1.7	**2001**		Weight
4.1.8	**2002**		Spring See R2001 (4.2.2).
4.1.9	**2003**	Form 1 	Membrane; diaphragm
4.1.10	**2004**	Form 2 	
4.1.11	**2005**		Joint of two mechanical parts permitting motion of the parts in two or more dimensions EXAMPLE Cardan joint.
4.1.12	**2006**		Bearing
4.1.13	**2007**		Buffer head
4.1.14	**2008**		Mechanical gear pair
4.1.15	**2009**		Clutch, disengaged in unactuated state
4.1.16	**2010**		Clutch, engaged in unactuated state
4.1.17	**2011**		Brake, disengaged in unactuated state
4.1.18	**2012**		Brake, applied in unactuated state
4.1.19	**2013**		Wheel See R2002 (4.2.3).
4.1.20	**2014**	Form 1 	Ball
4.1.21	**2015**	Form 2