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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Installations and systems*.

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Introduction

The energy consumption of a stationary machine is not only defined by the type of machine (e.g. turning machine, injection moulding machine) but significantly by the requirements of the machine manufacturer and the mode of use of the machine. Only if the machine is optimally adapted to need (e.g. working cycle, precision, grade of automatisation), can the energy concept developed for it work.

It follows that the pneumatic part in a drive system of a machine and the energy portion needed for its operation depend on the tasks and requirements the pneumatics has to fulfil in the machine.

Typical applications for pneumatics in stationary machines are:

— Movements (linear, rotary);

— Clamping, pressing, moving, separating, positioning and orienting of workpieces;

— Packing, filling, dosing, locking, opening.