INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

First edition 2020-11

Gasoline engines with direct fuel injection (GDI engines) — Installation of the injectors to the engine

Moteurs à essence à injection directe de carburant (moteurs à injection directe d'essence) — Installation des injecteurs sur le moteur

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ISO 22561:2020 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a255dda-83e4-4454-8431c33a1f3806fc/iso-22561-2020



Reference number ISO 22561:2020(E)

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ISO 22561:2020 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a255dda-83e4-4454-8431c33a1f3806fc/iso-22561-2020



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Propulsion, powertrain and powertrain fluids*. ISO 22561:2020 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a255dda-83e4-4454-8431-

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

The motor vehicle industry is increasingly being pressured by the world's regulators to improve fuel consumption thus reducing exhaust CO_2 emissions. The challenge for automotive engineers is to balance the trade-offs between the technology to improve fuel consumption and to reduce any other regulated emissions (such as NO_x , HC and particulates).

The most promising new engine technology of late is the direct injection spark ignition engine [also known as the gasoline direct injection (GDI) engine]. Listed amongst the advantages of GDI are a significantly improved fuel economy and corresponding lower CO_2 emissions than on contemporary gasoline engines.

With this technology comes new fuel system components and updates to their interfaces with the engine. One component of the GDI fuel system is the injectors, which inject the fuel directly into the combustion chambers using fuel which is supplied at high pressure from the fuel rail.

This document provides design engineers with standard dimensions for the mounting of the GDI injectors in the cylinder head and for their connection to the fuel rail.

NOTE Gasoline direct injection systems typically operate at a pressure range of up to about 35 MPa. For gasoline systems this is considered as high pressure, thus the pump is called high pressure pump. If this pressure range is regarded in the view of all injection systems, diesel and gasoline, it is considered as medium pressure, as diesel injection operates at much higher pressures. So, even if the terms differ (high pressure connector in this document, medium pressure liquid fuel supply connections in ISO 18418-1 and ISO 18418-2), they mean the same pressure range and are designed for the same purpose.

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Gasoline engines with direct fuel injection (GDI engines) — Installation of the injectors to the engine

1 Scope

This document specifies the dimensions required for the installation and integration of the fuel injectors in gasoline (GDI) engines. It also describes the interface of the fuel injector cup within the fuel rail to the individual injector.

NOTE When the word "fuel" is used in the terms listed, it can be omitted, provided there is no misunderstanding.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2974, Diesel engines — 60° female cones for high-pressure fuel injection components

ISO 18418-1, Gasoline engines — Medium pressure liquid fuel supply connections — Part 1: 60° female cone connectors (standards.iteh.ai)

3 Terms and definitions

<u>ISO 22561:2020</u>

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a255dda-83e4-4454-8431-For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

fuel injector

device energized by an electrical signal that opens an internal valve via a solenoid or a piezo-electric actuator and injects fuel directly into the combustion chamber

3.2

fuel rail

pipe that serves as a reservoir for the pressurized fuel and as an adapter to provide the fuel to the inlets of the injectors

Note 1 to entry: The rail also serves to apply the necessary force to the injectors in order to position them in their locations in the cylinder head such that they can withstand the combustion pressure.

3.3

fuel injector cup

location in the *fuel rail* (3.2), which is placed over the inlet feed of the injector and transfers the fuel into the injector and applies a hydraulic force on the injector

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

4.1 Injector dimensions

- d_1 = injector nozzle diameter
- d_2 = injector body outside diameter
- L_1 = distance of nozzle tip to injector body seating face (support surface)
- L_2 = distance of injector clamping surface to injector body seating face (support surface)
- L_3 = distance of seal ring groove to injector body seating face (support surface)
- L_4 = length of seal ring groove

NOTE Uppercase letter "*D*" denotes diameters of bores, lowercase letter "*d*" denotes diameters of shafts.

4.2 Rail assembly and injector cup bore dimensions

- A_1 = coaxiality of the rail cup (D_1) to the nozzle bore (D_2)
- A_2 = parallelism of the rail cup (D_1) to the nozzle bore (D_2)
- A_3 = perpendicularity of rail lower cup surface to nozzle bore $(P_2) \in V \in W$
- *D*₁ = rail cup bore diameter (standards.iteh.ai)
- L_5 = distance of rail cup to injector body seating face (support surface)
- L_6 = complete depth of rails c/mpindards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2a255dda-83e4-4454-8431
 - c33a1f3806fc/iso-22561-2020
- L_7 = depth of finished section within rail cup bore (surface roughness)
- L_8 = depth of insertion taper of rail cup
- R_1 = radius between insertion taper and lower cup surface
- R_2 = radius between rail cup bore and insertion taper
- W_1 = angle of insertion taper of rail cup
- Z_1 = surface roughness within rail cup bore and insertion taper

NOTE Uppercase letter "*D*" denotes diameters of bores, lowercase letter "*d*" denotes diameters of shafts.

4.3 Cylinder head bore dimensions

- A_4 = perpendicularity of injector seat (support surface) to nozzle bore (D_2)
- A_5 = flatness of injector seat (support surface)
- A_6 = coaxiality of injector guide (D_4) to nozzle bore (D_2)
- A_7 = cylindricity of injector guide bore (D_4)
- D_2 = nozzle bore diameter
- D_3 = diameter of injector lower guide bore

- D_4 = diameter of injector upper guide bore
- D_{5} = diameter of injector bore upper section
- L_9 = depth of injector lower guide bore
- L_{10} = depth of lower end of insertion taper for injector sealing
- L_{11} = height of injector guide bore
- = distance of injector seat (support surface) to combustion chamber L_{12}
- = radius between injector lower guide bore and injector seat (support surface) R_3
- = radius between injector seat (support surface) and injector lower guide bore R_4
- = radius at lower end of injector lower guide diameter R_{5}
- R_6 = radius at upper end of insertion taper for injector sealing
- = radius at lower end of insertion taper for injector sealing R_7
- = angle of insertion taper for injector sealing W_2
- = roughness within nozzle bore diameter and within insertion taper Z_2
- = roughness at injector seat TANDARD PREVIEW Z_2
- Uppercase letter "D" denotes diameters of bores lowercase letter "d" denotes diameters of shafts. NOTE

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5.1 Injector description

5

The injectors are divided in 2 types for d_1 diameter:

- type A with a 6 mm nozzle diameter,
- type B with a 7,5 mm nozzle diameter.

The injectors include a seal ring at the nozzle to seal against the combustion pressure and also an O-ring at the fuel inlet feed to the injector for fuel sealing. A device shall be provided for the angular positioning of the injector, e.g. a pin at the injector and a corresponding location on the rail.

Figure 1 shows the dimensions of the injector, which are important for its installation within the cylinder head.