# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 18669-1

Third edition 2021-08

# Internal combustion engines — Piston pins —

Part 1: **General specifications** 

Moteurs à combustion interne — Axes de pistons — Partie 1: Spécifications générales

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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.

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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Propulsion, powertrain and powertrain fluids*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 18669-1:2013), which has been technically revised. [SO 18669-1:2021]

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows: aldee3a3b409/iso-18669-1-2021

- Clause 2 added.
- Table 4 "Waviness" added,
- Table 18 "Roughness machined surfaces" changed.
- Subclause <u>10.1.2</u> "Roughness of coated surfaces" added,
- Table 20 "Material defects" changed,
- Table 21 "Visual defects" changed,
- editorial changes.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18669 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

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## **Internal combustion engines — Piston pins —**

### Part 1:

## **General specifications**

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the essential dimensional characteristics of piston pins with a nominal outer diameter from 8 mm up to and including 100 mm, for reciprocating internal combustion engines for road vehicles and other applications. In certain applications, except road vehicles, and provided that mutual agreement is made between the customer and the manufacturer, this document can be used with suitable modifications.

In addition, it establishes a vocabulary, a pin-type classification, material description based on mechanical properties, common features and quality requirements.

The use of this document can require a manufacturer and customer statistical process control agreement.

# 2 Normative references Teh Standards

There are no normative references in this document.

# 3 Terms and definitions cument Preview

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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 3.1 General

#### 3.1.1

#### piston pin

precision cylindrical component that connects the piston to the connecting rod and has a smooth hard peripheral surface

#### 3.2 Geometrical and manufacturing features of piston pins

#### 3.2.1 Bore types

#### 3.2.1.1

#### cylindrical bore

pin having a straight cylindrical bore

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#### 3.2.1.2

#### centre web

pin bore with centre web

pin inside diameter formed symmetrically from each end leaving a web in the pin centre

Note 1 to entry: The web is subsequently removed leaving a step as shown in Figure 3.

#### 3.2.1.3

#### tapered bore

pin with conical-shaped inside diameter near the ends that reduces the weight of the piston pin (3.1.1)

#### 3.2.1.4

#### machined bore

pin with inside diameter produced solely by machining

#### 3.2.1.5

#### seamless drawn tube

hollow steel product which does not contain any line junctures resulting from the method of manufacture

#### 3.2.1.6

#### end web

pin bore with end web

pin inner diameter formed from one end leaving a web near the opposite end

Note 1 to entry: The web is punched out. The pin is then drawn over a mandrel and a forming line may result as shown in Figure 4.

# 3.2.2 Outside-edge configurations / Standards.iteh.ai)

#### 3.2.2.1

#### chamfer

outside-edge bevelled feature that is sometimes used to mate with a round retainer ring

Note 1 to entry: Referred to as "locking chamfer" when a round wire retainer ring is located on the chamfer angle and used to secure the pin in the piston.

#### 3.2.2.2

#### outside-edge form angle

δ

region of outside-edge form that provides a smooth transition to the peripheral surface to facilitate ease of assembly

#### 3.2.2.3

#### outside-edge form angle end face

ν

region of outside-edge form that provides a smooth transition to the end face

#### 3.2.2.4

#### drop-off

non-functional machining feature that creates a transition between the outside edge and the peripheral surface

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 12.

#### 3.2.2.5

#### inside-edge chamfer

bevelled edge between the bore surface and the end faces of the piston pin (3.1.1)

#### 3.2.2.6

#### gauge point

locating point on the pin outside-edge *chamfer* (3.2.2.1) from where the gauge diameter ( $d_5$ ) and gauge length ( $l_5$ ) are measured

#### 3.2.3 Other features

#### 3.2.3.1

#### volume change

change detected as a permanent outside-diameter dimensional deviation at reference temperature after being heated to a test temperature for a specified period of time

Wall thickness

**Description** 

### 3.2.3.2

#### slag line

linear flaw of non-metallic inclusions

**Symbol** 

а

### 4 Symbols

b	Outside-edge drop-off length
С	Outside-edge drop-off height
$d_1$	Outside diameter 2 110 S
$d_2$	Inside diameter
	Tapered bore diameter Company
$d_4$	Centre-web diameter
$d_5$	Gauge diameter
$d_6$	End face diameter
e	Tapered bore runout
ai/cataiog/standards	Outside-edge length
g	Outside-edge chamfer length
$H_{\rm s}$	Limit hardness
$h_1$	End face concavity
$h_2$	End face step
k	Tapered bore relief
$l_1$	Length
$l_3$	Tapered bore length
$l_4$	Centre-web length
$l_5$	Gauge length
r	Outside-edge radius
R <sub>m</sub>	Core strength
S	End face runout
$t_1$	Inside-edge chamfer length
$t_2$	Outside-edge form length
α	Tapered bore angle
β	Outside-edge chamfer angle
γ	Outside-edge form angle end face
δ	Outside-edge form angle

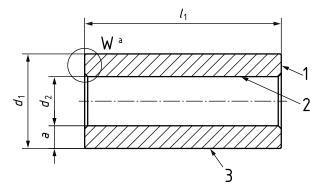
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#### 5 Nomenclature

#### 5.1 Outside, inside and end features

Terms commonly used to describe pins with a cylindrical bore are shown in Figure 1.



#### Key

- 1 end face
- 2 bore surface
- 3 peripheral surface
- $d_1$  outside diameter
- $d_2$  inside diameter
- $l_1$  length
- a wall thickness
- a For detail W see Figure 2.

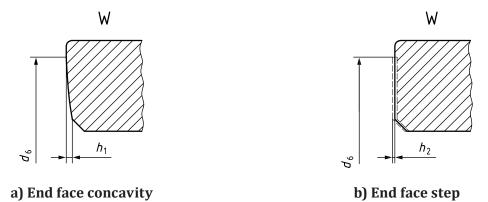
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Figure 1 — Pin with cylindrical bore

Terms commonly used to describe end face concavity are shown in Figure 2a).

Terms commonly used to describe end face step are shown in Figure 2b).



### Key

 $h_1$  end face concavity

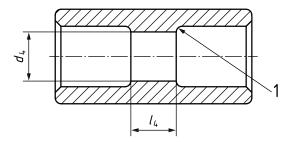
 $h_2$  end face step

 $d_6$  end face diameter

End face concavity and end face step are not recommended for end face locking.

Figure 2 — Detail W of Figure 1

Terms commonly used to describe pins with a centre web are shown in Figure 3.

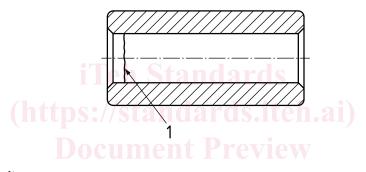


#### Key

- 1 centre-web radius
- $l_4$  centre-web length
- $d_4$  centre-web diameter

Figure 3 — Pin with cold-formed centre web

Terms commonly used to describe pins with a cold-formed end web are shown in Figure 4.



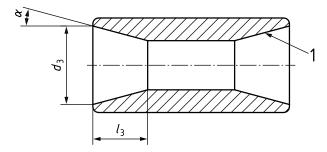
#### Key

1 end-web forming line

ISO 18660 1-2021

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/staFigure 4 — Pin with cold-formed end web 3a3b409/iso-18669-1-2021

Terms commonly used to describe pins with a tapered bore are shown in Figure 5.



#### Key

- 1 tapered bore surface
- $\alpha$  tapered bore angle
- $d_3$  tapered bore diameter
- $l_3$  tapered bore length

Figure 5 — Pin with tapered bore