

First edition  
2013-05-15

**AMENDMENT 1**  
2020-06

---

---

**Pneumatic fluid power —  
Determination of flow-rate  
characteristics of components using  
compressible fluids —**

Part 1:

**General rules and test methods for  
steady-state flow**

**AMENDMENT 1: Effective conductance**

*Transmissions pneumatiques — Détermination des caractéristiques  
de débit des composants traversés par un fluide compressible —*

*Partie 1: Règles générales et méthodes d'essai en régime stationnaire*

*AMENDEMENT 1: Conductance effective*



Reference number  
ISO 6358-1:2013/Amd.1:2020(E)

© ISO 2020

iTeh Standards  
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)  
Document Preview

ISO 6358-1:2013/Amd 1:2020

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/0bc7e9fa-f649-48eb-b083-d6b6e1a20014/iso-6358-1-2013-amd-1-2020>



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## 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 [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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 [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Pneumatic fluid power*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Control products and components*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6358 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 [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



# **Pneumatic fluid power — Determination of flow-rate characteristics of components using compressible fluids —**

## **Part 1:**

## **General rules and test methods for steady-state flow**

### **AMENDMENT 1: Effective conductance**

#### *Scope*

Add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph:

A method for evaluating the flow ability of pneumatic components using effective conductance,  $C_a$ , is given in Annex I.

#### *Annex I*

Add the following annex after Annex H, before the Bibliography.

iTeh Standards  
(<https://standards.itih.ai>)  
Document Preview

[ISO 6358-1:2013/Amd 1:2020](https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/0bc7e9fa-f649-48eb-b083-d6b6e1a20014/iso-6358-1-2013-amd-1-2020)

<https://standards.itih.ai/catalog/standards/iso/0bc7e9fa-f649-48eb-b083-d6b6e1a20014/iso-6358-1-2013-amd-1-2020>

## Annex I (informative)

### Method for evaluating the flow ability of pneumatic components using “effective conductance, $C_a$ ”

#### I.1 General

This annex describes a method for evaluating the flow ability of pneumatic components, taking a global point of view by using a simplified parameter “effective conductance,  $C_a$ ”.

The normal set of four flow-rate characteristic parameters, sonic conductance,  $C$ , critical back-pressure ratio,  $b$ , subsonic index,  $m$ , and cracking pressure,  $\Delta p_c$ , are used to accurately describe the flow-rate characteristics of pneumatic components. However, this annex describes an option for capturing a representative feature of flow characteristics of a component with a single value and for comparing the flow ability of similar components. The flow ability of components using the normal four parameters is complicated. But, the effective conductance,  $C_a$ , integrates these four parameters and can be used as a simplified parameter to evaluate the average flow ability of pneumatic components (variation of the back-pressure ratio from 0 to 1).

Although effective conductance,  $C_a$ , can compare the flow ability of components easily, it cannot compare them accurately. A cautionary example is shown in [Figure I.5](#).

NOTE 1 This annex does not apply to components that have pressure dependence.

NOTE 2 When the working range of a component is precisely known and in particular when its flow variations are limited, the four flow-rate characteristic parameters given in ISO 6358-1 (this document) and ISO 6358-2 are preferred for comparing similar components.

#### I.2 Definition of effective conductance, $C_a$

Effective conductance,  $C_a$ , is defined by [Formula \(I.1\)](#). This value is obtained by integrating the conductance characteristic curve of a component and using its average over the range of back-pressure ratios (from 0 to 1), as shown in Figure I.

$$C_a = \int_0^1 C_e d\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right) \quad (I.1)$$

where

$C_a$  is the effective conductance in the same units as  $C_e$ .