
**Reciprocating internal combustion
engines — Vocabulary —**

**Part 1:
Terms for engine design and operation**

Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne — Vocabulaire —

*Partie 1: Termes relatifs à la conception et au fonctionnement du
moteur*

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2710-1:2000) which has been technically revised.

New terms and definitions have been added and terms and definitions in ISO 2710-1:2000 which are no longer used have been deleted.

Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Vocabulary —

Part 1: Terms for engine design and operation

1 Scope

This document defines the basic terms relating to the design and operation of reciprocating internal combustion (RIC) engines.

Further terms relating to components and systems of RIC engines are defined in ISO 7967 (all parts), and performance is defined in ISO 15550, ISO 14396 and in ISO 3046 (all parts).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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 <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Main definitions

3.1.1

reciprocating internal combustion engine **RIC engine**

mechanism delivering shaft power by the conversion of fuel chemical energy into mechanical work during combustion in one or more cylinders in which working pistons reciprocate

Note 1 to entry: When such a mechanism does not deliver shaft power, but power in the form of hot gas, the mechanism is known as a free piston gas generator.

3.1.2

rotary engine

internal combustion engine with a rotor which makes eccentric circular movements around the engine centreline and reciprocates the intake-compression-expansion-exhaust cycle between the housing

Note 1 to entry: This is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine (RIC engine). It is listed for reference.

3.2 Definitions for RIC engines classified by ignition method

3.2.1

compression ignition engine

engine in which the ignition is obtained solely from the temperature of the cylinder contents, resulting from their compression(self-ignition)