International Standard



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Aerospace construction — Fluid systems and components — Pressure and temperature classifications

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6771 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, Aircraft and space vehicles, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

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The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

USSR

Aerospace construction — Fluid systems and components — Pressure and temperature classifications

0 Introduction

Aerospace fluid systems and components are generally designed and marked for a specific fluid pressure and temperature type. The operating pressures listed are selected from ISO 2944 as far as practical.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes the temperature types and pressure classes that are commonly used in aerospace fluid systems.

2 Reference

ISO 2944, Fluid power systems and components — Nominal pressures.

3 Temperature classifications

System operating temperature ranges shall be classified as follows:

Table 1 — Temperatures types

Type I	− 55 to 70 °C
Type II	− 55 to 135 °C
Type III	− 55 to 200 °C
Type IV	− 55 to 320 °C
Type V	- 55 to 400 °C
Type VI	- 55 to 650 °C

4 Nominal pressure classifications

Nominal pressures shall be classified as follows:

Table 2 — Nominal pressure classes

Class A	4 000 kPa (40 bar)
Class B	10 000 kPa (100 bar)
Class C	16 000 kPa (160 bar)
Class D	20 000 kPa (200 bar)
Class E	28 000 kPa (280 bar)
Class F	40 000 kPa (400 bar)
Class G	50 000 kPa (500 bar)