

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR DIAGRAMS, PART 3: CONNECTIONS AND RELATED DEVICES

An American National Standard



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AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR DIAGRAMS, PART 3: CONNECTIONS AND RELATED DEVICES

ASME Y14.40.3-2002 (Identical to ISO 14617-3: 2002)

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FOREWORD

This Standard is the adoption as an American National Standard of ISO 14617-3:2002. The ASME Standards Committee Y14, Engineering Drawing Practices and Related Documentation, is responsible for this Standard and supervises the U.S. participation in the ISO Technical Committee 10 activity responsible for the development and maintenance of its counterpart ISO 14617-3 through the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for ISO/TC 10.

This Standard is *identical* to ISO 14617-3:2002 as that term is defined in ISO/IEC Guide 21:1999 and the first in a series of standards providing graphical symbols for diagrams in a variety of technical disciplines. The titles in this series include:

- Part 1: General Information and Indexes
- Part 2: Symbols Having General Application
- Part 3: Connections and Related Devices
- Part 4: Actuators and Related Devices
- Part 5: Measurement and Control Devices
- Part 6: Measurement and Control Functions
- Part 7: Basic Mechanical Components
- Part 8: Valves and Dampers
- Part 9: Pumps, Compressors and Fans
- Part 10: Fluid Power Converters
- Part 11: Devices for Heat Transfer and Heat Engines
- Part 12: Devices for Separating, Purification and Mixing
- Part 15: Installation Diagrams and Network Maps

Other parts are under preparation.

Suggestions for the improvement of this Standard are welcome. They should be sent to The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Attention: Secretary, Y14 Standards Committee, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

This Standard was approved as an American National Standard on December 19, 2002.

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GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS FOR DIAGRAMS, PART 3: CONNECTIONS AND RELATED DEVICES

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies graphical symbols for functional connections, mechanical links, pipelines, and related devices such as connection joints, ISO ports, terminals, quick-release couplings, and connectors, in diagrams.

For the fundamental rules of creation and application of graphical symbols in diagrams, see ASME Y14.40.0.

For an overview of the ASME Y14.40 series, information on the creation and use of registration numbers for identifying graphical symbols used in diagrams, rules for the presentation and application of these symbols, and examples of their use and application, see ASME Y14.40.1.

2 REFERENCES

The following references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the references indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition applies.

ASME Y14.40.0, Basic Rules for the Design of Graphical Symbols for Use in the Technical Documentation of Products

ASME Y14.40.1, Graphical Symbols for Diagrams, Part 1: General Information and Indexes

Publisher: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME International), Three Park Avenue, New York NY 10016-5990; Order Department: 22 Law Drive, P.O. Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2900

ISO 2553, Welded, brazed and soldered joints — Symbolic representation on drawings¹

ISO 4063, Welding and allied processes — Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers¹

Publisher: International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1 rue de Varembé, Case Postale 56, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse

3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Standard, the following terms and definitions apply:

NOTE: In those cases where the same term has substantially different meanings in ISO and IEC, this is indicated beside the term by [ISO] or [IEC] and elsewhere in this Standard by a superscript, for example, "port^{ISO}."

3.1

connection: general term for functional connection, mechanical link, pipeline, electric conductor, etc.

3.2

functional connection: connection between functions.

NOTE: A functional connection is used to represent the interrelations between functions represented, for example, by symbols according to ASME Y14.40.6.

3.3

electric connection: conductor or circuit for joining terminals or other conductors.

3.4

connection [ISO]: threaded port, flange, or similar means for connecting a pipeline to a component, cf. port (3.13) and terminal.

3.5

internal connection: connection in the form of one or more pipelines or conductors that is an integral part of a component.

NOTE: An internal connection need not be located inside a component.

3.6

line [ISO]: abbreviation of the term "pipeline."

3.7

line [IEC]: multi-pole or multi-phase electric connection.

EXAMPLE: Power line, telecommunication line, transmission line.

3.8

cable: insulated conductor or several insulated conductors with a common covering.

¹Copies may also be obtained from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036.

3.9

pipe unit: pipeline or, more often, several pipelines in a common covering pipe with insulation.

3.10

information bus: bus with conductors conveying information.

3.11

unidirectional: having the property to move, transmit, etc. in one direction only.

3.12

bidirectional: having the property to move, transmit, etc. in two alternative, opposite directions.

3.13

port [ISO]: terminus of a fluid passage in a component to which can be connected pipelines for the transmission of fluid to or from the component, cf. connection (3.4) and terminal.

3.14

connector: component which terminates conductors, flexible pipes, or hoses in order to provide connection and

disconnection to a mating component, cf. connector pair (3.16).

3.15

quick-release coupling: connection (3.4) which may be joined or separated without the use of tools.

3.16

connector pair: combination of mating connectors.

3.17

bundle: group of conductors or pipelines that mainly follow the same path.

NOTE: The bundle may be a real (product) bundle or a line on a diagram representing a number of conductors or pipelines (single-line representation) even if these do not form a real bundle.

3.18

single-line representation: representation where two or more connections or components are represented by a single symbol.

4 CONNECTIONS

4.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

NOTE: For the application of the symbols, see R401 (4.2.1) and R402 (4.2.2).

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
4.1.1	401		Functional connection.
4.1.2	402	Form 1	Mechanical link, shaft.
4.1.3	403	Form 2	Mechanical link, shaft, wire.
4.1.4	404		Electrically insulating mechanical link, shaft, wire.
			See R403 (4.2.3).
4.1.5	405		Pipeline, duct.
4.1.6	406		Group of pipelines, ducts in single-line representation.
4.1.7	411		Non-guided electromagnetic beam.
4.1.8	412		Planned pipeline, duct.
4.1.9	413		Group of planned pipelines, ducts in single-line representation.
4.1.10	422		Pilot (control), drain, purge, or bleed line in fluid power systems.

4.2 Application Rules for the Symbols in Para. 4.1

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
4.2.1	R401	Symbols for connections may cross each other. For an example, see X401 (4.5.1).
4.2.2	R402	When confusion between symbols 401 (4.1.1) and 405 (4.1.5) or 406 (4.1.6) is likely, symbols giving supplementary information according to clause 4.3 shall be used. For an example, see X401 (4.5.1).
4.2.3	R403	In simplified representation, the symbol may also represent any type of linkage system between an actuator and the affected item, for example, a combination of mechanical links and hydraulic pipelines. For an example, see X405 (4.5.5).

4.3 Symbols Giving Supplementary Information

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
4.3.1	431	///	Pure functional type.
4.3.2	432	-··X······X·····X·-	Capillary type.
4.3.3	433	-·· \ .····\\\\	Pneumatic type.
4.3.4	434		Hydraulic type.
4.3.5	435	-·· <i>[</i> ······ <i>[</i> ····· <i>[</i> ·-	Electric type.
4.3.6	442	\Box	Unidirectional information bus type.
4.3.7	443	\Box	Bidirectional information bus type.
4.3.8	444	Form 1	Flexible type.
		······	For form 1, see R412 (4.4.1).
4.3.9	452	Form 2	
		•	
4.3.10	445		Circular shape.
4.3.11	446		Rectangular shape.
4.3.12	447	-····	Ridged shape.
4.3.13	448	······V	Twisted pipeline or duct.
4.3.14	449		Cable, pipe unit.
		<u> </u>	See R412 (4.4.1).
4.3.15	450		Twisting of pipelines.
			See R412 (4.4.1).
4.3.16	451	INT INT	Internal connection.
			See R413 (4.4.2).

4.4 Application Rules for the Symbols in Para. 4.3

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
4.4.1	R412	The symbol may instead be located beside the line or lines, provided with a leader line terminated by an arrowhead. For examples, see X411 (4.5.11) to X413 (4.5.13), X421 (4.5.14), and X422 (4.5.15).
4.4.2	R413	The symbol shall be used when it is necessary to indicate that a certain connection is internal, i.e. an integral part of the component or device represented. The symbol shall be placed at both ends of the internal connection or, with a short connecting line, between the two ends.
		If the internal connection is also connected to a terminal or port ^{ISO} , the symbol may be omitted, provided that the terminal or port ^{ISO} is represented by symbol 561 (8.1.1) or indicated by a terminal designation.
		In diagrams for fluid power systems, an internal connection may instead be indicated by bending at least one of the ends of the connecting line by 45° to 60°. For an example, see X435 (4.5.18).

4.5 Application Examples

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
4.5.1	X401		Crossing of symbols for connections.
			A functional connection, a mechanical link and a pipeline is shown.
		401, 402, 405, 431	
4.5.2	X402	=	Flexible mechanical link.
		402, 444	
4.5.3	X403		
		403, 444	
4.5.4	X404		Flexible, electrically insulating mechanical link, shaft.
		404, 444	
4.5.5	X405		Electropneumatically operated contactor, simplified representation.
		T0 _0 _0	Explanation:
			▼
		404, IEC, IEC	

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
4.5.6	X406	11-1	Twisted rectangular pipeline.
		405, 446, 448	
4.5.7	X322		Pipeline or duct with thermal insulation.
		325, 405	
4.5.8	X408		Pipeline with thermal insulation, heated or cooled by a separate circuit.
		325, 405	
4.5.9	X409		Jacketed (sleeved) pipeline.
		301, 405	
4.5.10	X410	7777	Jacketed (sleeved) pipeline with thermal insulation.
		301, 325, 405	
4.5.11	X 411		Flexible pipeline, hose.
		405, 444	Two methods are shown.
4.5.12	X412		
		405, 444	
4.5.13	X413		Four pipelines, two of flexible type.
		405, 444	
4.5.14	X421		Four pipelines forming a unit.
		405, 449	
4.5.15	X422	<u> </u>	Four pipelines, two forming a unit.
_		405, 449	
1.5.16	X431		Three pipelines in single-line representation.
		343, 406	Two methods are shown.
4.5.17	X432	3	
		344, 406	

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
4.5.18	X435		Internal pilot (control) connection in a pressure relief valve.
		201, 242, 422, 2002, 2161, 2171	

5 CONNECTION JOINTS AND PIPELINE ENDS

5.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
5.1.1	501	-	Joint of connections (functional connections, mechanical links, pipelines, ducts, etc.).
		i	See R501 (5.2.1).
		200%	
5.1.2	2005	-······ o	Joint of two mechanical parts permitting motion of the parts in two or more dimensions, for example, a cardan joint.
5.1.3	503		Closed end of pipeline or duct.

5.2 Application Rules for the Symbols in Para. 5.1

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
5.2.1	R501	The diameter of the dot should be five times the width of the widest line, except when symbol 402 (4.1.2) is used.
		The symbol may be omitted in a T-joint. For examples, see X502 (5.5.2), X505 (5.5.5), and X508 (5.5.8).

5.3 Symbol Giving Supplementary Information

None.

5.4 Application Rule for the Symbol in Para. 5.3

None.

5.5 Application Examples

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
5.5.1	X501		T-joint of mechanical links.
			Two methods are shown.
		402, 501	
5.5.2	X502		
		402	
5.5.3	X503	11	Joint of multiple mechanical links.
		402, 501	
5.5.4	X504		T-joint of functional connections, mechanical links, or pipelines.
			Two methods are shown.
		l 401, 403/405, 501	
5.5.5	X505		
		401 403/405	
5.5.6	X506	401, 403/405	
3.3.0	A300		Joint of multiple functional connections, mechanical links, or pipelines.
		 401, 403/405, 501	
5.5.7	X507		T-joint of electrically insulating mechanical links.
			Two methods are shown.
		404, 501	
5.5.8	X508	T	
		404	

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
5.5.9	X509		Joint of multiple electrically insulating mechanical links.
		404, 501	

6 CONNECTION JOINTS, JUNCTIONS, AND RELATED DEVICES OF SPECIFIED DESIGN

6.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

NOTE: For the application, see R521 (6.2.1).

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
6.1.1	511		Flange coupling, flange pair.
	·	200%	
6.1.2	512		Flexible coupling.
		200%	
6.1.3	513		Clamped flange coupling.
		200%	
6.1.4	514		Screwed joint.
		200%	
6.1.5	515		Welded, brazed, or soldered joint.
		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	For further details, see ISO 2553 and ISO 4063.
6.1.6	516		Change of pipe dimension, pipe reducer.
6.1.7	517		Blind flange pair.
6.1.8	518]	End cap.

6.2 Application Rule for the Symbols in Para. 6.1

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
6.2.1	R521	The symbols shall be used only when it is necessary to indicate the design.

6.3 Symbol Giving Supplementary Information

None.

6.4 Application Rule for the Symbol in Para. 6.3

None.

6.5 Application Example

None.

7 FITTINGS

7.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
531		Expansion loop.
532	••••••	Expansion sleeve.
533		Expansion bellows.
	Number 531 532	Number Symbol Form/Shape 531 532

7.2 Application Rule for the Symbols in Para. 7.1

None.

7.3 Symbol Giving Supplementary Information

None.

7.4 Application Rule for the Symbol in Para. 7.3

None.

7.5 Application Example

None.

8 PORTSISO, QUICK-RELEASE COUPLINGS, AND CONNECTORS

8.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
8.1.1	561	0	Port ^{iSO} .
		200%	See R561 (8.2.1).
8.1.2	563	\rightarrow	Quick-release coupling element of male type.
		200%	
8.1.3	564	\prec	Quick-release coupling element of female type.
		200%	
8.1.4	565	$\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$	Quick-release coupling element which fits into another coupling
		200%	element of the same type.
8.1.5	566	200%	Quick-release coupling element of male type with automatic closing when decoupled.
8.1.6	567		Quick-release coupling element of female type with automatic
		200%	closing when decoupled.
8.1.7	568		Quick-release coupling element which fits into another coupling
		200%	element of the same type, with automatic closing when decoupled.

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
8.1.8	576	-	Fixed portion of a connector pair; socket.
8.1.9	577	-	Movable portion of a connector pair; plug.

8.2 Application Rule for the Symbols in Para. 8.1

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
8.2.1	R561	If πο confusion is likely, the symbol may be omitted.

8.3 Symbol Giving Supplementary Information

None.

8.4 Application Rule for the Symbol in Para. 8.3

None.

8.5 Application Example

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
8.5.1	X563		Quick-release coupling.
		405, 563, 564	

9 ADDITIONAL SIMPLIFICATIONS

9.1 Symbols of a Basic Nature

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
9.1.1	601	<u>n</u> r	Connection with n parallel identical branches. See R601 (9.2.1).
9.1.2	602		Transition between multi-line and single-line representation. See R602 (9.2.2).
9.1.3	603		Exit from, or entrance into, a bundle. See R603 (9.2.3).

9.2 Application Rules for the Symbols in Para. 9.1

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
9.2.1	R601	The letter n shall be replaced with the actual number of branches. For an example, see X601 (9.5.1).

Reference Number	Registration Number	Application Rule
9.2.2	R602	The sequence of the individual connecting lines should be the same in both ends, if practical. For an example, see X603 (9.5.3). If the sequence is the same but the order is not obvious or reversed, one of the outer connecting lines shall be identified at each end, for example, with a correlation indication, symbol 263 (2-7.3.3). For an example, see X604 (9.5.4).
		If the sequence at each end is different, each connecting line shall be identified. For an example, see X605 (9.5.5).
9.2.3	R603	The symbol may represent a physical bundle or a diagram bundle used for simplification of the diagram. The oblique part of the connecting line shall indicate the direction in which the other end or ends can be found. For examples, see X606 (9.5.6) to X608 (9.5.8).

9.3 Symbol Giving Supplementary Information

None.

9.4 Application Rule for the Symbol in Para. 9.3 None.

Reference Number	Registration Number	Symbol Form/Shape	Symbol Description
9.5.1	X601	3 73	Three parallel identical branches. Explanation:
		101, 405, 601	
9.5.2	X602	344, 405, 501	Eight connections, four of them branching. Explanation, two possibilities are shown:
9.5.3	X603		Three connections with the same sequence between two components.

101, 405, 406, 602

X604 X605	101, 263, 405, 406, 602	Three connections with reversed sequence between two components.
X605		
X605		
	A B C A B	Three connections with changed sequence between two components.
	101, 405, 406, 602	
X606	A B C B C B C B C C B C C B C C C C C C	Connections between three components. Explanation:
X607		Branching of a bundle: 5, 2, and 3 connections. Explanation:
	342, 343, 344, 406, 603	
X608	<u> </u>	Branching of a bundle: 4, 3, and 3 connections. Explanation:
	X607	101, 405, 406, 602 X606 A B C B C 101, 405, 406, 501, 603 X607 342, 343, 344, 406, 603

RELATED DOCUMENTS

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