

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
14617-8

First edition
2002-09-01

Corrected version
2003-12-01

Graphical symbols for diagrams —

Part 8: Valves and dampers

Symboles graphiques pour schémas —

Partie 8: Appareils de robinetterie et registres



Reference number
ISO 14617-8:2002(E)

© ISO 2002

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 14617-8:2002

© ISO 2002

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General-purpose valves.....	3
5 Dampers	9
6 Valves for fluid power systems	10
7 Hygienic valves	20
8 Valves with special functions	21
Bibliography.....	23

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 14617 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14617-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical product documentation*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Process plant documentation and tpd-symbols*.

ISO 14617 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Graphical symbols for diagrams*:

- *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.

This corrected version of ISO 14617-8:2002 incorporates the correction of the drawing in Application example X2165.

Introduction

The purpose of ISO 14617 in its final form is the creation of a library of harmonized graphical symbols for diagrams used in technical applications. This work has been, and will be, performed in close cooperation between ISO and IEC. The ultimate result is intended to be published as a standard common to ISO and IEC, which their technical committees responsible for specific application fields can use in preparing International Standards and manuals.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 14617-8:2002

Graphical symbols for diagrams —

Part 8: Valves and dampers

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14617 specifies graphical symbols for valves and dampers in diagrams, including symbols for general-purpose valves, those used in fluid power systems and hygienic valves used in the food and pharmaceutical industries.

For the fundamental rules of creation and application of graphical symbols in diagrams, see ISO 81714-1.

For an overview of ISO 14617, 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 ISO 14617-1.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 14617. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 14617 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 14617-1:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 1: General information and indexes*

ISO 14617-2:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 2: Symbols having general application*

ISO 14617-4:2002, *Graphical symbols for diagrams — Part 4: Actuators and related devices*

ISO 81714-1:1999, *Design of graphical symbols for use in the technical documentation of products — Part 1: Basic rules*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14617, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE The list has been restricted to terms whose meaning is not obvious and which have not been defined elsewhere in an International Standard, or which have been defined in various ways in different standards. In preparing these definitions, ISO and IEC standards on terminology have been consulted; see the references in parentheses. However, most of the definitions in those standards were prepared by different technical committees within a restricted scope. This means that many terms so defined have to be given more general or neutral definitions when applied in the context of graphical symbols.

3.1

safety valve

valve which automatically, without the assistance of any energy other than that of the fluid concerned, discharges a certified quantity of the fluid so as to prevent a predetermined safe pressure being exceeded, and which is designed to reclose and prevent the further flow of fluid after normal pressure conditions of service have been restored

[ISO 4126-1]

3.2

vacuum valve

valve which automatically and without the assistance of any energy other than that of the gas concerned, admits gas to a pipeline or tank in order to prevent a predetermined safe underpressure being exceeded

3.3

control valve

power-operated valve in an industrial-process control system for changing the flow rate of the process fluid

[IEC 60050-351]

3.4

restrictor

device which restricts the flow of a fluid thereby creating a pressure drop

[ISO 5598]

3.5

restrictor valve

valve in which the inlet and outlet ports are interconnected through a restricted passageway

NOTE In a fixed restrictor valve, the cross-sectional area cannot be altered; in an adjustable restrictor valve, the cross-sectional area can be adjusted.

3.6

release valve

valve through which non-desired air or steam in a pipe system may be released

3.7

pressure-reducing valve

pressure regulator

valve in which, with varying inlet pressure or outlet flow, the outlet pressure remains substantially constant, but in which the inlet pressure remains higher than the selected outlet pressure

3.8

pressure-relief valve

valve which limits maximum pressure by exhausting fluid when the required pressure is reached

3.9

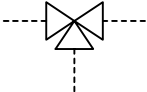
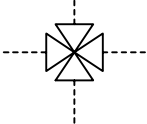
exhaust valve

valve in which the outlet is automatically opened to exhaust when the air pressure falls at the inlet

4 General-purpose valves

4.1 Symbols of a basic nature

NOTE For general application rules, see R2101 (4.2.1).

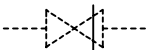
4.1.1	2101		Two-way valve See R2102 (4.2.2).
4.1.2	2102		Angled two-way valve See R2103 (4.2.3).
4.1.3	2103		Three-way valve
4.1.4	2104		Four-way valve

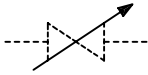
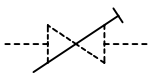
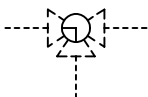
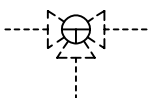
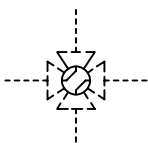
4.2 Application rules for the symbols in 4.1

4.2.1	R2101	Symbols for actuators and devices for delaying, automatic return, detaining, latching and blocking shall be chosen from ISO 14617-4. The imaginary direction of movement of the link between the symbol for a valve and that of the actuator or actuating function shall be — towards the valve: valve closing, and — from the valve: valve opening, independent of construction.
4.2.2	R2102	The symbol may be used as a symbol for a two-way valve in general or, in those installation diagrams where it is necessary to indicate whether a valve is straight or angled, as a symbol for a straight valve.
4.2.3	R2103	The symbol shall be used only when it is necessary to indicate the angled construction, for example, in certain installation diagrams.

4.3 Symbols giving supplementary information

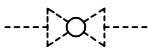
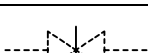
4.3.1 Functions

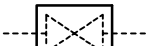
4.3.1.1	2111		Non-return function; check function Flow from left to right possible.
4.3.1.2	2112		Safety function Inlet or internal side to the left.

4.3.1.3	201		Adjustability See R201 (4.4.1).
4.3.1.4	203		Pre-set adjustability See R201 (4.4.1).
4.3.1.5	171	* >	Change of state when characteristic quantity passes set value from below, for example, in a safety valve or a pilot switch See R115 (4.4.2) and R121 (2-4.4.10).
4.3.1.6	172	* <	Change of state when characteristic quantity passes set value from above, for example, in a vacuum valve or pilot switch See R115 (4.4.2) and R122 (2-4.4.11).
4.3.1.7	2113		L-bore in a three- or four-way valve
4.3.1.8	2114		T-bore in a three- or four-way valve
4.3.1.9	2115		Double L-bore in a four-way valve

4.3.2 Construction

NOTE For the use of the symbols, see R2121 (4.4.3).

4.3.2.1	2121		Globe type
4.3.2.2	2122		Ball type
4.3.2.3	2123		Plug type
4.3.2.4	2124		Gate type
4.3.2.5	2125		Needle type
4.3.2.6	2126		Disc or butterfly type
4.3.2.7	2127		Piston type; plunger type

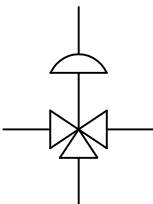
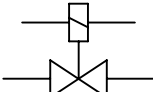
4.3.2.8	2128		Diaphragm type
4.3.2.9	2129		Hose type
4.3.2.10	2130		Reduced bore
4.3.2.11	2131		Jacket

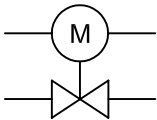
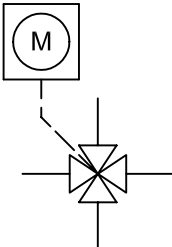
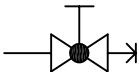
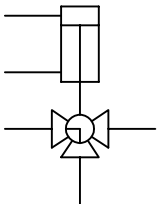
4.4 Application rules for the symbols in 4.3

4.4.1	R201	The symbol should cross the centre of the symbol to which it is added. For examples, see X201 (2-5.5.1) to X206 (2-5.5.6), X2131 (4.5.4.1) and X2141 (4.5.5.1). If the symbol consists of an outline in the form of a square, rectangle or circle and a symbol inside indicating the function, another location could be more appropriate. For an example, see X207 (2-5.5.7).
4.4.2	R115	The asterisk shall be replaced with the letter symbol for the quantity or else shall be omitted. For examples, see X2121 (4.5.3.1) to X2125 (4.5.3.5).
4.4.3	R2121	The symbols shall be used only when it is necessary to show the construction.

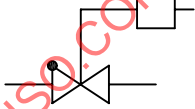
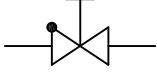
4.5 Application examples

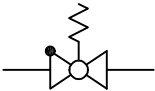
4.5.1 Shut-off valves

4.5.1.1	X2101	 403, 654, 725, 2101	Two-way valve with diaphragm actuator, opening when actuated and returning automatically to closed position at cessation of actuation
4.5.1.2	X2102	 403, 725, 2103	Three-way valve with diaphragm actuator
4.5.1.3	X2103	 403, 2101, IEC	Two-way valve with solenoid actuator

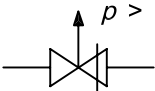
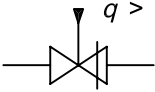
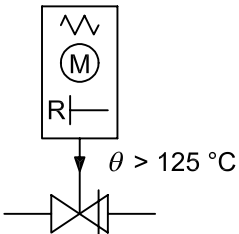
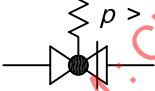
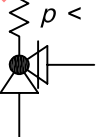
4.5.1.4	X2104	 403, 2101, IEC	Two-way valve with electric motor actuator
4.5.1.5	X2105	 404, 741, 2104, IEC	Four-way valve with actuating device of electric-motor type
4.5.1.6	X2106	 403, 405, 565, 681, 2101, 2121	Globe-type two-way valve with quick-release coupling, for example, for fire hydrant
4.5.1.7	X2107	 403, 2103, 2113, 2442	Ball-type three-way valve with double-acting fluid cylinder actuator

4.5.2 Non-return valves and check valves

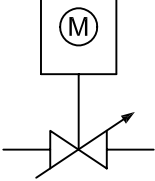
4.5.2.1	X2111	 403, 2001, 2101, 2111	Weight-loaded non-return valve
4.5.2.2	X2112	 403, 681, 2101, 2111	Combined non-return valve and manually actuated stop valve
4.5.2.3	X2113	 2101, 2111, 2121	Globe-type non-return valve; lift-type non-return valve
4.5.2.4	X2114	 2101, 2111, 2126	Swing-type non-return valve

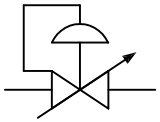
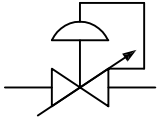
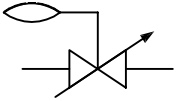
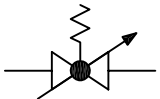
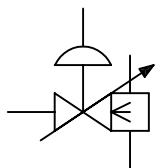
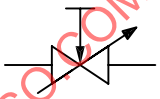
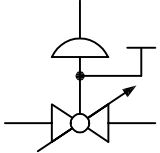
4.5.2.5	X2115	 403, 2002, 2101, 2122	Spring-loaded ball-type non-return valve
---------	-------	--	--

4.5.3 Valves with safety function

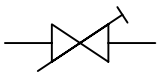
4.5.3.1	X2121	 171, 242, 403, 2101, 2112	Safety valve which opens when pressure p higher than set value
4.5.3.2	X2122	 171, 242, 403, 2101, 2112	Pipe break valve which closes when flow rate q is higher than set value
4.5.3.3	X2123	 171, 242, 403, 681, 741, 2002, 2101, 2112, IEC	Quick-acting valve which closes by spring actuator when temperature θ higher than 125 °C, with manual reset The spring is charged by an electric motor.
4.5.3.4	X2124	 171, 403, 2002, 2101, 2112, 2121	Globe type spring-loaded safety valve operating when pressure p higher than set value
4.5.3.5	X2125	 172, 403, 2002, 2102, 2112, 2121	Angled, globe-type, spring-loaded vacuum valve operating when pressure p lower than set value

4.5.4 Control valves

4.5.4.1	X2131	 201, 403, 741, 2101, IEC	Control valve with actuating device of electric motor type
---------	-------	---	--

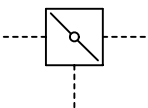
4.5.4.2	X2132	 201, 403, 405, 725, 2101	Self-operating back-pressure control valve NOTE Flow from left to right is assumed.
4.5.4.3	X2133	 201, 403, 405, 725, 2101	Self-operating pressure reducing control valve NOTE Flow from left to right is assumed.
4.5.4.4	X2134	 201, 403, 715, 2101	Float-operated control valve
4.5.4.5	X2135	 201, 403, 2002, 2101, 2121	Spring-loaded globe-type relief valve
4.5.4.6	X2136	 201, 301, 403, 725, 2037, 2101	Diaphragm-operated de-superheater control valve
4.5.4.7	X2137	 201, 403, 681, 2101, 2125	Manually operated needle-type control valve
4.5.4.8	X2138	 201, 403, 501, 681, 725, 2101, 2122	Ball-type control valve, operated by diaphragm actuator or manual actuator

4.5.5 Other valves

4.5.5.1	X2141	 203, 2101	Restrictor valve
---------	-------	--	-------------------------

5 Dampers

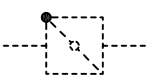
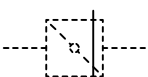
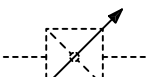
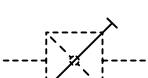
5.1 Symbols of a basic nature

5.1.1	2151		Two- or three-way damper See R2101 (4.2.1).
-------	------	---	--

5.2 Application rules for the symbols in 5.1

See R2101 (4.2.1).

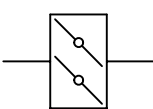
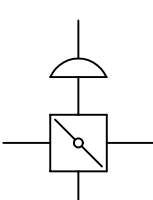
5.3 Symbols giving supplementary information

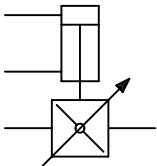
5.3.1	2111		Non-return function; check function Flow from left to right possible.
5.3.2	2112		Safety function Inlet is to the left.
5.3.3	201		Adjustability See R201 (4.4.1).
5.3.4	203		Pre-set adjustability See R201 (4.4.1).

5.4 Application rules for the symbols in 5.3

See 4.4.

5.5 Application examples

5.5.1	X2151		Multi-leaf damper
		2151	
5.5.2	X2152		Three-way damper with diaphragm actuator
		403, 725, 2151	

5.5.3	X2153	 201, 403, 724, 2151	Control damper with double-acting fluid cylinder
-------	-------	--	--

6 Valves for fluid power systems

6.1 Symbols of a basic nature

6.1.1	2161		Valve See R2161 (6.2.1) and R2162 (6.2.2).
6.1.2	2162		Seat of a non-return valve
6.1.3	2163		Moving part of a non-return valve

6.2 Application rules for the symbols in 6.1

6.2.1	R2161	Symbols for actuators and devices for delaying, automatic return, detaining, latching and blocking shall be chosen from ISO 14617-4.
6.2.2	R2162	The symbol shall be divided into a number of equal rectangles, one for each distinctive valve position. In each rectangle, the asterisk shall be replaced with symbols for the flow paths. However, for certain valves, a simplified representation with only one rectangle may be used. See symbol 2175 (6.3.5) and R2172 (6.4.2).

6.3 Symbols giving supplementary information

6.3.1	2171		Open flow path See R2171 (6.4.1).
6.3.2	2172		Closed flow path
6.3.3	2173		Closed flow path of a leak-free valve
6.3.4	2174		Flow to open air
6.3.5	2175		Infinite number of intermediate positions of a valve See R2172 (6.4.2).

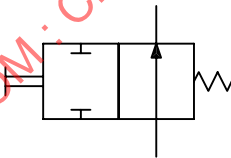
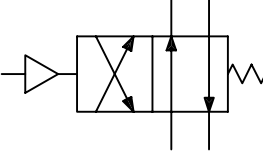
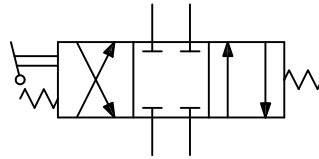
6.3.6	2176		Transitory position See R2173 (6.4.3).
6.3.7	2177		Affected area See R2174 (6.4.4).

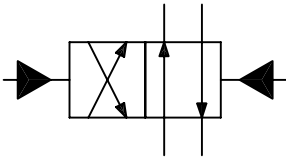
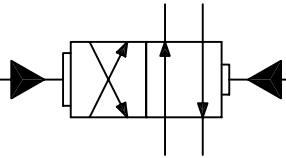
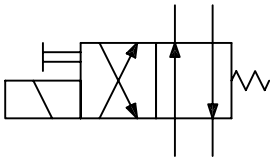
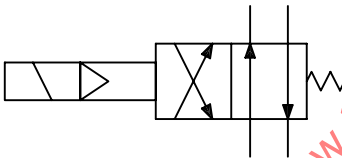
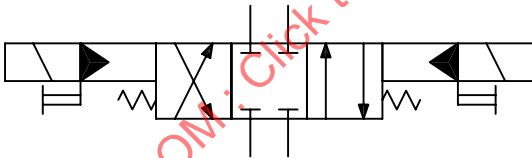
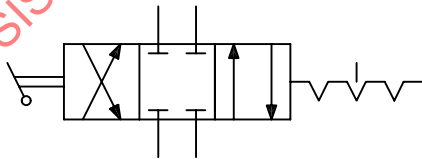
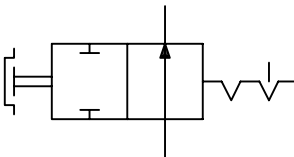
6.4 Application rules for the symbols in 6.3

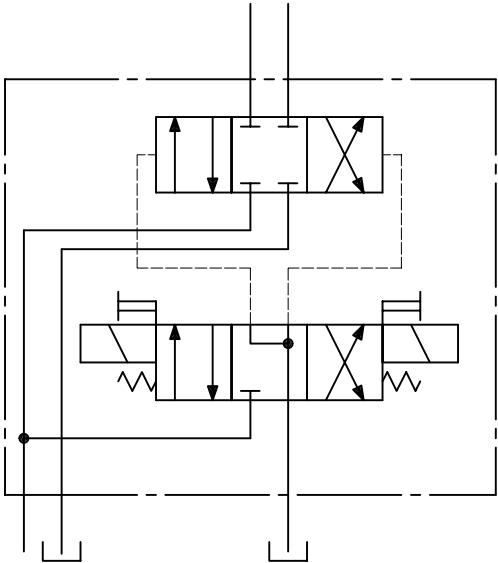
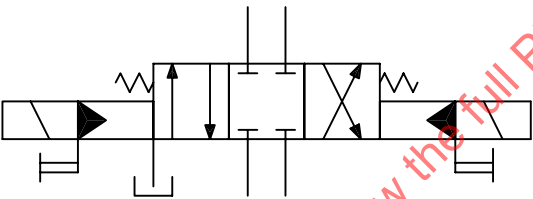
6.4.1	R2171	When applicable, the symbol shall be supplemented with an indication of the actual flow direction. See the application examples in 6.5.
6.4.2	R2172	For a valve with two distinct positions and an infinite number of intermediate positions a simplified representation is permitted implying that the symbol is omitted and only one rectangle drawn. For an example, see X2192 (6.5.2.2).
6.4.3	R2173	The symbol for a transitory position shall be shown only when the flow paths in this position are necessary for the function of the circuit.
6.4.4	R2174	The symbol for the affected area shall be used when it is necessary to show that two or more fluid circuits affect a valve on different areas. The width of the symbols shall correspond approximately to the different areas. For an example, see X2165 (6.5.1.5). Instead, the different areas may be indicated by symbols having the same width supplemented with numerical values.

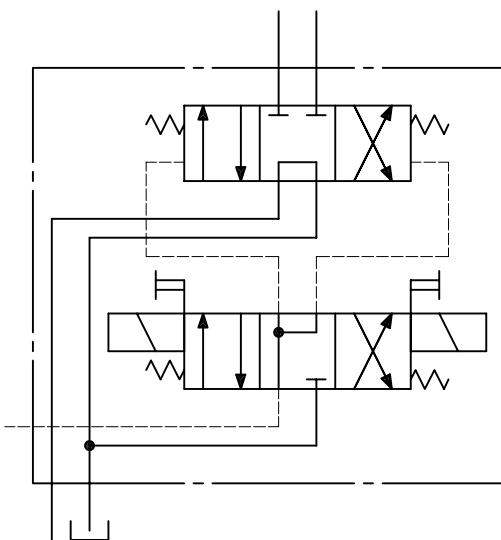
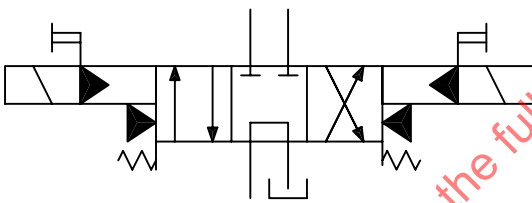
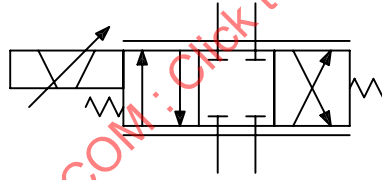
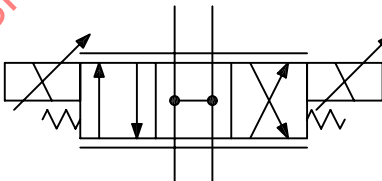
6.5 Application examples

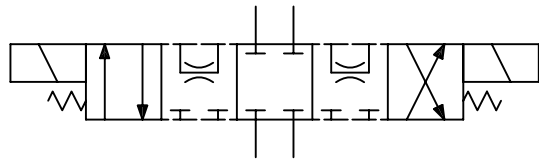
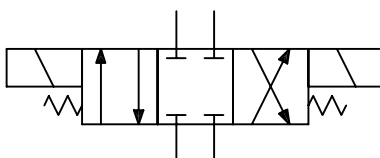
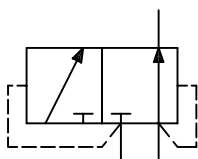
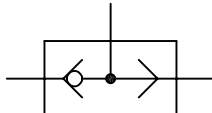
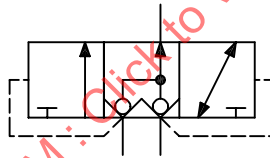
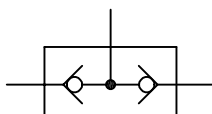
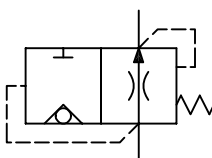
6.5.1 Directional control valves

6.5.1.1	X2161	 242, 402, 681, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172	Manually operated directional control valve with spring return to resting position
6.5.1.2	X2162	 242, 244, 2002, 2161, 2171	Direct, pneumatically operated directional control valve with spring return to resting position
6.5.1.3	X2163	 242, 402, 688, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172	Lever-operated directional control valve with three positions and spring return to resting position (mid-position)

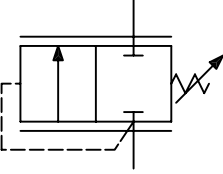
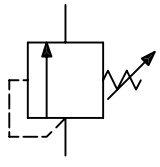
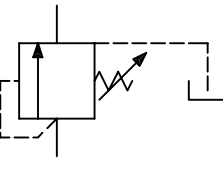
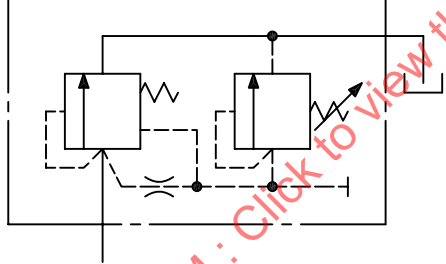
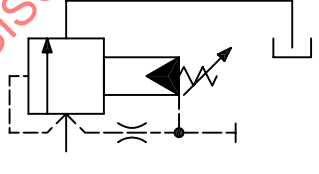
6.5.1.4	X2164	 242, 243, 2161, 2171	Direct, hydraulically operated directional control valve
6.5.1.5	X2165	 242, 243, 2161, 2171, 2177	Direct, hydraulically operated directional control valve Different affecting areas are indicated.
6.5.1.6	X2166	 242, 402, 681, 2002, 2161, 2171, IEC	Manually or electrically operated directional control valve with spring return
6.5.1.7	X2167	 242, 718, 2002, 2161, 2171, IEC	Electropneumatically operated directional control valve with spring return
6.5.1.8	X2168	 242, 402, 681, 717, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	Electrohydraulically or manually operated directional control valve with spring return to resting position (mid-position)
6.5.1.9	X2169	 242, 402, 656, 657, 688, 2161, 2171, 2172	Lever-operated directional control valve, detained in all three positions
6.5.1.10	X2170	 242, 402, 656, 657, 681, 692, 2161, 2171, 2172	Manually operated directional control valve, detained in both positions with restricted access to actuator

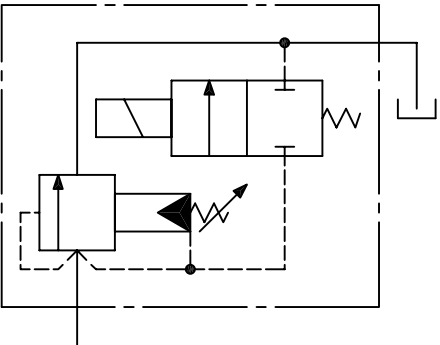
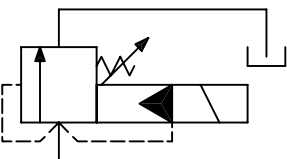
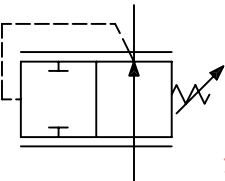
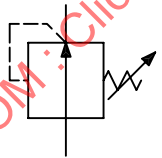
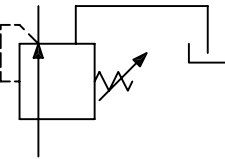
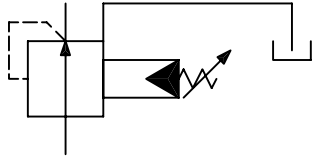
6.5.1.11	X2171	 242, 243, 402, 405, 422, 501, 681, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	Directional control valve with pilot valve: main valve having three positions, actuated by internal pilot pressure, with spring return to mid-position; pilot valve having three positions, actuated electrically or manually, with spring return to mid-position Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.1.12	X2172	 242, 243, 402, 681, 717, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	

6.5.1.13	X2173	 242, 402, 405, 422, 501, 681, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	Directional control valve with pilot valve: main valve having three positions, actuated by internal pilot pressure, with spring return to mid-position controlled by release of pilot pressure; pilot valve with three positions, actuated electrically or manually, with spring return to mid-position Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.1.14	X2174	 242, 243, 402, 681, 717, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	
6.5.1.15	X2175	 201, 242, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2175, IEC	Directional servo-control valve with positive overlapping in mid-position, operated by double-acting solenoid, spring return to mid-position
6.5.1.16	X2176	 201, 242, 501, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2175, IEC	Directional servo-control valve with negative overlapping in mid-position, operated by two counter-acting solenoids, spring return to mid-position

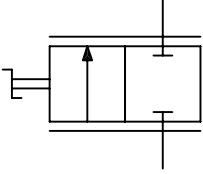
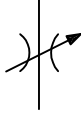
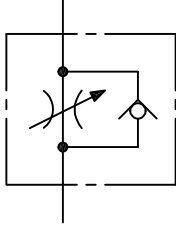
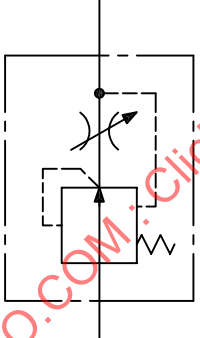
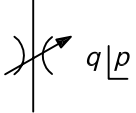
6.5.1.17	X2177	 242, 2002, 2031, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	Electrically operated directional control valve
6.5.1.18	X2178	 242, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	
6.5.1.19	X2179	 242, 422, 2161, 2171, 2172	Directional control valve with three ports and two positions
6.5.1.20	X2180	 501, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2171	EXAMPLE Shuttle valve with OR-function. The inlet port connected to the higher pressure is automatically connected to the outlet port while the other inlet port is closed.
6.5.1.21	X2181	 242, 246, 405, 422, 501, 561, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2173	Directional control valve with three ports and three positions
6.5.1.22	X2182	 501, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2171	EXAMPLE Shuttle valve with AND-function. The outlet port is only under pressure if both inlet ports are under pressure.
6.5.1.23	X2183	 242, 422, 2002, 2031, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2173	Directional leak-free control valve with two ports and two positions

6.5.2 Pressure control valves

6.5.2.1	X2191	 201, 242, 422, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2175	Single-stage pressure-relief valve Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.2.2	X2192	 201, 242, 422, 2002, 2161, 2171	
6.5.2.3	X2193	 201, 242, 405, 422, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171	Single-stage pressure-relief valve with external drain, for use, for example, as sequence valve
6.5.2.4	X2194	 201, 242, 405, 422, 501, 503, 2002, 2031, 2061, 2161, 2171	Two-stage pressure-relief valve with provision for remote control Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.2.5	X2195	 201, 242, 405, 422, 501, 503, 717, 2002, 2031, 2061, 2161, 2171	

6.5.2.6	X2196	 201, 242, 405, 422, 501, 717, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, 2172, IEC	Electrohydraulically operated, two-stage pressure-relief valve Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.2.7	X2197	 201, 242, 405, 422, 717, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171, IEC	
6.5.2.8	X2198	 201, 242, 422, 2002, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2175	Pressure-reducing valve Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.2.9	X2199	 201, 242, 422, 2002, 2161, 2171	
6.5.2.10	X2200	 201, 242, 405, 422, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171	Single-stage pressure-reducing valve
6.5.2.11	X2201	 201, 242, 405, 422, 717, 2002, 2061, 2161, 2171	Two-stage pressure-reducing valve

6.5.3 Flow control valves

6.5.3.1	X2211	 242, 402, 685, 2161, 2171, 2172, 2175	Adjustable restrictor (valve) Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.3.2	X2212	 201, 2031, 2171	
6.5.3.3	X2213	 201, 405, 501, 2031, 2162, 2163, 2171	Adjustable restrictor (valve) with adjustable flow in one direction and restricted flow in other direction
6.5.3.4	X2214	 201, 242, 405, 422, 501, 2002, 2031, 2161, 2171	Flow control valve, pressure compensated Detailed and simplified forms shown.
6.5.3.5	X2215	 128, 201, 2031, 2171	