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Compression-ignition engines — Steel tubes for high-pressure fuel injection pipes —

Part 1:

Requirements for seamless cold-drawn single-wall
steel tubes

*Moteurs à allumage par compression — Tubes en acier pour lignes d'injection à
haute pression —*

Partie 1: Caractéristiques des tubes en acier monoparoi sans soudure étirés à froid



Reference number
ISO 8535-1 : 1989 (E)

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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8535-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Part 1:

Requirements for seamless cold-drawn single-wall steel tubes

0 Introduction

ISO 8535 will consist of three parts:

Part 1: Requirements for seamless cold-drawn single-wall steel tubes.

Part 2: Requirements for composite tubes.

Part 3: Requirements for high-pressure pipe assemblies.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8535 specifies dimensions and requirements for seamless cold-drawn single-wall steel tubes for high-pressure fuel injection pipes used on compression-ignition (diesel) engines (Class 2) and for fuel injection pump testing (Class 1).

It applies to reciprocating internal combustion compression-ignition engines (diesel engines).

2 References

ISO 404, *Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements*.

ISO 6892, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing*.

3 Dimensions and tolerances

3.1 Nominal size

Recommended inside and outside diameters are given in table 1. Other sizes may be used by agreement between supplier and purchaser.

Tolerances on inside and outside diameters shall be as follows:

a) Inside diameter, d

$d < 4 \text{ mm}$: $\pm 0,06 \text{ mm}$ for class 2

$\pm 0,025 \text{ mm}$ for class 1¹⁾

$d > 4 \text{ mm}$: $\pm 0,10 \text{ mm}$ for class 2

NOTE — See also table 2 for bore grades. Classes 1 and 2 are explained in clause 1.

b) Outside diameter, D

$D < 8 \text{ mm}$: $\pm 0,06 \text{ mm}$

$D \geq 8 \text{ mm}$: $\pm 0,10 \text{ mm}$

c) Concentricity of the tube outside diameter relative to the inside diameter shall be proportional to the wall thickness, as shown in the figure.

3.2 Length

Length and tolerances on length shall be by agreement between supplier and purchaser.

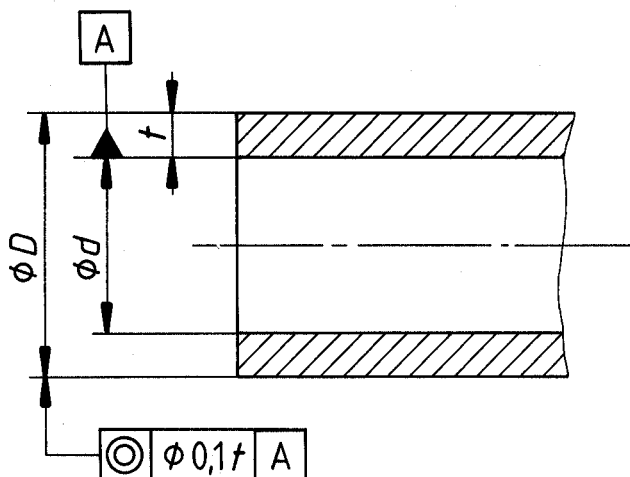
1) These tolerances are in accordance with ISO 4093.

Table 1 — Recommended inside and outside diameters ¹⁾

Dimensions in millimetres

Inside diameter <i>d</i>		Outside diameter, <i>D</i>									
Preferred		4	5	6	8	10	12	15	19	24	30
1											
1,12											
1,25											
1,4											
	1,5										
1,6											
	1,7										
1,8											
	1,9										
2											
	2,12										
2,24											
	2,36										
2,5											
	2,65			Size combinations to be used							
2,8											
	3			appear between heavy lines							
3,15											
	3,35										
3,55											
	3,75										
4											
	4,25										
4,5											
	4,75										
5											
	5,3										
5,6											
	6										
6,3											
	6,7										
7,1											
	7,5										
8											
	8,5										
9											
	9,5										
10											
	10,6										
11,2											
	11,8										
12,5											

1) The sizes of tubes, based on ISO 3, have been established with the ratio of outside to inside diameter within the range of 2 to 4.



Figure

4 Material processing

4.1 Steel manufacturing process

The tubes shall be manufactured from an unalloyed quality steel or an equivalent quality steel produced by a steel-making process that ensures a very homogenous structure.

If requested by the purchaser, the supplier shall state the method of manufacture and the deoxydation process used.

4.2 Manufacturing of tubes

The final reduction(s) of the tube shall be followed by heat treatment to achieve the specified mechanical properties.

4.3 Surface quality

The outside and inside surfaces of finished tubes shall be free from scale, rust, grooves, laps, laminations, deep pits or other injurious defects.

4.3.1 Minimum surface quality of bore

The inside of the tubes shall be finished to ensure a smooth bore of accurate size with no more than five imperfections (fissures, crevices, etc.) of more than 0,08 mm to 0,13 mm deep, depending on the cross-section, using X50 magnification for examination (see table 2).

4.3.2 Increased surface quality of bore

If closer control over the depth of imperfections is required, bore grades P, Q or R, assessed under the magnification indicated (see table 2) may be specified in the tube designation (see clause 6).

4.4 Surface finish

The outside surface of the tube may be coated on delivery by metal plating, galvanizing, or may be submitted to a chemical surface treatment (see table 3).

The inside surface of the tube shall remain uncoated.

Table 2 — Bore grades

Bore grade	Permitted imperfections	Magnification
S	Standard minimum, as in 4.3.1.	X 50
R	A maximum of five imperfections over 0,05 mm to 0,08 mm max. deep.	X 100
Q	A maximum of five imperfections over 0,02 mm to 0,05 mm max. deep.	X 100
P	All imperfections less than 0,02 mm deep.	X 200

Table 3 — Surface finish on delivery

Code	Outside surface condition	Application remarks
0	Not specified (at manufacturer's choice)	May have additional finish at manufacturer's choice
1	Outside surface as-processed, without any additional finish. Tubes annealed or normalized in a controlled atmosphere may be discoloured, but shall be free from loose scale	Condition preferred for further surface processing
2	Zinc electroplated with a coating layer thickness of 8 μm minimum and an additional colourless chromating ¹⁾	When corrosion-resistance is required; not recommended for use with light alcohol-based fuels such as methanol
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]	[Reserved for future application]	
9	As specified subject to agreement between supplier and purchaser	

1) Chromating as described in ISO 2080.

4.5 Mechanical properties of tube

The classes of mechanical properties (codes 1 to 3) resulting from the steel type and delivery condition are listed in table 4, with values of mechanical properties; they are mandatory regardless of possible variations of manufacturing process.

4.6 Cleanliness

The bore shall be clean and free from any contamination or coating which would impair the processing and serviceability of the tubes. Any special requirements shall be agreed at the time of enquiry or order between supplier and purchaser.

4.7 Straightness

Unless otherwise agreed between supplier and purchaser, the tubes shall be straight within a maximum error of 1 in 400 with no localized deformation.

4.8 Corrosion-resistance

The outside and inside surfaces shall be protected against corrosion for transportation and storage in closed areas. A permanent coating may be used on the outside surface when agreed between supplier and purchaser. Any temporary coating used shall not be injurious to the injection and combustion systems of the engine and shall be removable with diesel fuel.

5 Testing

In the absence of any other test agreement between supplier and purchaser, tests shall be carried out in accordance with 5.1 to 5.7.

5.1 Scope of tests

Tubes shall be tested by lots of the same dimensions, steel type, heat treatment and surface texture. Tubes from each heat of steel shall be tested irrespective of lot.

For the test in 5.3, the test inspector shall select one tube from each lot and for the test in 5.5, three tubes. The tests in 5.2, 5.6.1 and 5.7 shall be performed on all selected tubes.

For the tests in 5.6.2 the lot size, the number of samples and the acceptance limit shall be agreed upon between the supplier and purchaser in the order.

5.2 Dimension tests

The tube dimensions shall comply with the dimensions and tolerances indicated in clause 3.

5.3 Mechanical property tests

The tubes shall comply with the specifications given in table 4. The tests shall be made according to ISO 6892. Tensile strength, yield strength, elongation and hardness shall be measured.

5.4 Bending test

The tube shall withstand cold bending through 180° over a rod of the same diameter as the tube, without showing other than superficial outside ruptures.

5.5 Cold upsetting of tubes

This test shall be carried out on tubes of outside diameter 15 mm and below.

A length of tube equal to twice the outside diameter ($2D$) shall be capable of being compressed to a length D without showing cracks of depths exceeding 0,13 mm.

This test shall be made between two plane and parallel plates in a suitable fixture.

5.6 Surface quality test

A visual check shall be made to ensure that tubes satisfy the requirements in 4.3.

Table 4 — Mechanical properties¹⁾

Code	Minimum tensile strength R_m N/mm ²	Minimum upper yield stress R_{eH} N/mm ²	Minimum elongation A_5 %	Maximum hardness HV
1	310	205	30	115
2	360	220	23	150
3	490	355	22	194

1) The mechanical properties apply when the tube is tested in accordance with ISO 6892.