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**Fluid power systems and  
components — Cylinder-rod wiper-  
ring housings in reciprocating  
applications — Dimensions and  
tolerances**

*Transmissions hydrauliques et pneumatiques — Logements de joints  
racleurs pour tiges de piston à mouvement linéaire de vérins —  
Dimensions et tolérances*

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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 131, *Fluid power systems*, Sub-committee SC 7, *Sealing devices*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6195:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- wiper housing sizes for 400 mm and 450 mm rod diameters have been added to [Tables 1, 2, 3, 4](#) and [5](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

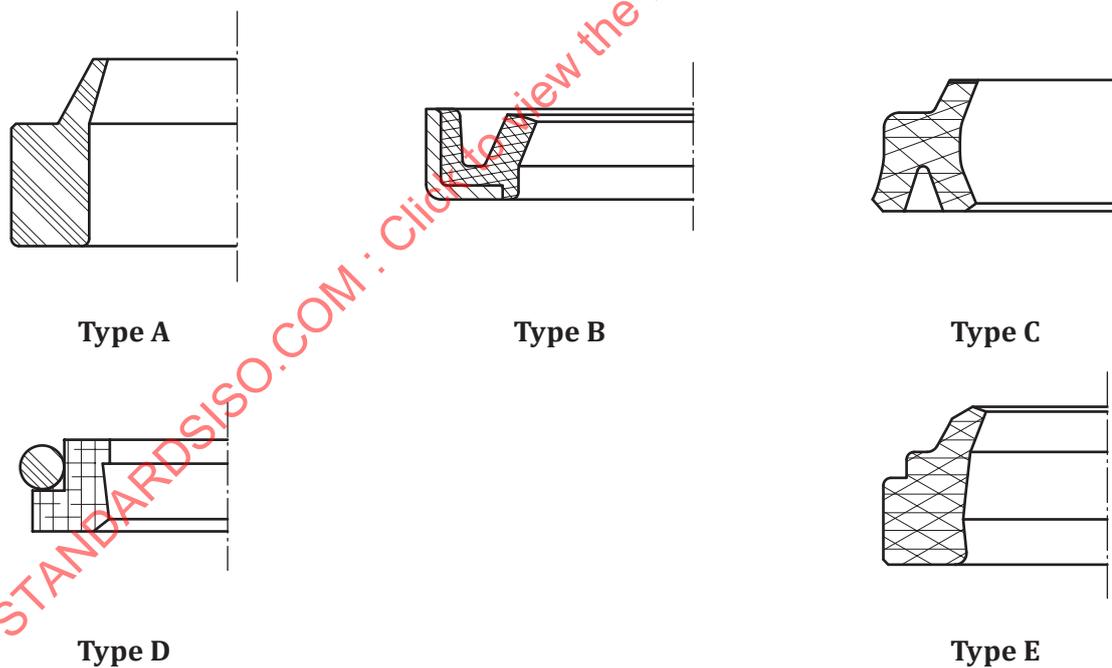
In fluid power systems, power is transmitted and controlled through a fluid (liquid or gas) under pressure within an enclosed circuit. Wiper-rings are used to prevent ingress of contaminants and to thereby protect the seals and bearings within the equipment.

This document is one of a family of standards covering dimensions and tolerances of reciprocating seal housings.

This document is applicable to the following five housing designs:

- Type A: recessed housings with undercut or separate cover to retain elastomeric wipers.
- Type B: open recessed housings for wipers with integral rigid enforcement that are press-fit in the housing.
- Type C: recessed housings with undercut to retain elastomeric wipers (these are the preferred housings for double lip wipers without integral rigid enforcement).
- Type D: recessed housings with undercut to retain elastomer-energized, plastic-faced wipers.
- Type E: recessed housings with undercut or separate cover to retain elastomeric wipers (these are the preferred housings to Type A).

These housing designs are intended for use with the wiper-rings according to [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Types of wiper-rings**

This document does not otherwise specify the style, configurations, materials, or performance ratings for the wiper-ring.

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# Fluid power systems and components — Cylinder-rod wiper-ring housings in reciprocating applications — Dimensions and tolerances

## 1 Scope

This document specifies dimensions and tolerances of housings for wiper-rings used in reciprocating rod applications for fluid power cylinders. The range of rod diameters is from 4 mm to 450 mm.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4287:1997, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 5598 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/>

## 4 Symbols

The symbols used in this document are as follows:

<i>a</i>	roughness of the side surface of the wiper housing
<i>b</i>	roughness of the surface of the wiper housing bore
<i>C</i>	axial length of the lead-in chamfer
<i>C0</i>	reference material ratio level (see ISO 4287:1997, 4.5.4)
<i>d</i>	rod diameter
<i>D</i> <sub>1</sub>	outside diameter of wiper housing
<i>D</i> <sub>2</sub>	retainer diameter
<i>e</i>	roughness of the rod
<i>f</i>	roughness of the leading chamfer
<i>L</i> <sub>1</sub>	axial length of the wiper housing

$L_2$	maximum wiper assembly length
$L_3$	retainer width
$r$	radius
$Ra$	arithmetical mean deviation of the assessed profile (see ISO 4287:1997, 4.2.1)
$R\delta c$	profile section height difference (see ISO 4287:1997, 4.5.3)
$Rmr$	material ratio of the profile (see ISO 4287:1997, 4.5.1)
$Rz$	maximum height of profile (see ISO 4287:1997, 4.1.3)
$S$	radial depth (cross-section) of the housing, $\frac{(D_1 - d)}{2}$

## 5 General

The wiper-ring is usually fitted to a hydraulic cylinder gland in conjunction with a rod seal. For rod seal housings see ISO 5597 and ISO 7425-2.

The wiper-ring manufacturer should be consulted on the suitability of a particular type of wiper-ring for the application.

Sharp edges and burrs shall be removed from corners of supporting surfaces and rounded.

Surface finishes have a significant impact upon the performance and lifetime of the wipers. Recommended surface finishes are shown in [Figures 2, 3, 4, 5](#) and [6](#) (see also [Clause 8](#) for surface roughness recommendations).

## 6 Requirements for housings

### 6.1 Type A housing

**6.1.1** Type A housing and a typical wiper-ring are shown in [Figure 2](#).

**6.1.2** Type A housing dimensions and tolerances shall conform to [Table 1](#).

**6.1.3** Type A wiper-rings are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-1 and to ISO 6022.



**Table 1 — Dimensions for Type A wiper housing**

Dimensions in millimetres

Rod diameter a, b	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length	Retainer diameter	Retainer radius	Radius
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$L_1$	$L_2$ max	$D_2$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$r_1$ max	$r_2$ <sup>c</sup> max
4	4,0	12	5,0 <sup>+0,2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	8	9,5	0,3	0,5
5		13					
6		14					
8		16					
10		18					
12		20					
14		22					
16		24					
18		26					
20		28					
22		30					
25		33					
28		36					
32		40					
36		44					
40		48					
45	53						
50	58						
56	5,0	66	6,3 <sup>+0,2</sup> <sub>0</sub>	10	63	0,4	
63		73					
70		80					
80		90					
90		100					
100	7,5	115	9,5 <sup>+0,3</sup> <sub>0</sub>	14	110	0,6	
110		125					
125		140					
140		155					
160		175					
180		195					
200		215					

<sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.  
<sup>b</sup> One-piece housing can be used with rod diameters greater than 14 mm  
<sup>c</sup> These specific dimensions permit the use of tools conforming to ISO 883.  
<sup>d</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

Table 1 (continued)

Rod diameter a, b	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length	Retainer diameter	Retainer radius	Radius
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$L_1$	$L_2$ max	$D_2$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$r_1$ max	$r_2$ <sup>c</sup> max
220	10,0	240	12,5 <sup>+0,3</sup> <sub>0</sub>	18	233,5	0,8	0,9
250		270			263,5		
280		300			293,5		
320		340			333,5		
360		380			373,5		
400		420			413,5		
450		470			463,5		

a See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

b One-piece housing can be used with rod diameters greater than 14 mm

c These specific dimensions permit the use of tools conforming to ISO 883.

d Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

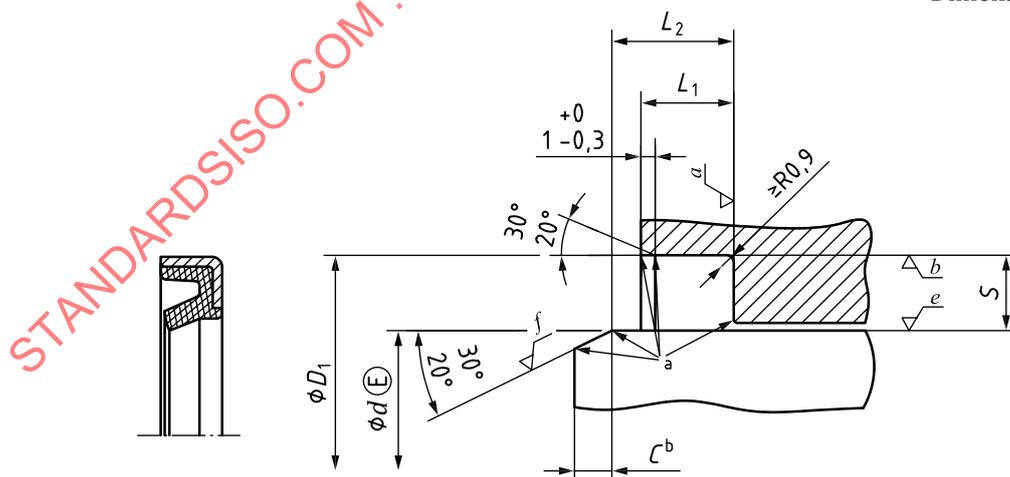
## 6.2 Type B housing

6.2.1 Type B housing and a typical wiper-rings are shown in [Figure 3](#).

6.2.2 Type B housing dimensions and tolerances shall conform to [Table 2](#).

6.2.3 Type B wiper-rings are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-1 and to ISO 6022.

Dimensions in millimetres



### Key

a Rounded and burr free.

b See [Table 6](#) for dimensions.

Figure 3 — Type B wiper housing and typical wiper-ring

Table 2 — Dimensions for Type B wiper housings

Dimensions in millimetres

Rod diameter <sup>a</sup>	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H8 <sup>b</sup>	$L_1 \begin{smallmatrix} +0,5 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	$L_2 \text{ max}$
4	4,0	12	5	8
5		13		
6		14		
8		16		
10		18		
12	5,0	22	7	11
14		24		
16		26		
18		28		
20		30		
22		32		
25		35		
28		38		
32		42		
36		46		
40		50		
45		55		
50		60		
56		66		
63		73		
70	80			
80	90			
90	100			
100	7,5	115	9	13
110		125		
125		140		
140		155		
160		175		
180	195			
200	215			
220	10,0	240	12	16
250		270		
280		300		
320		340		
360		380		
400		420		
450	470			

<sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

<sup>b</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.



**Table 3 — Dimensions for Type C wiper housings**

Dimensions in millimetres

Rod diameter <sup>a, b</sup>	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length	Retainer diameter	Radius		
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H11 <sup>e</sup>	$L_1$	$L_2$ max	$D_2$ H11 <sup>e</sup>	$r_1$ max		
4	3,0	10	4,0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	7,0	6,5	0,3		
5		11			7,5			
6		12			8,5			
8		14			10,5			
10		16			12,5			
12 <sup>c</sup>		18			14,5			
14 <sup>c</sup>		20			16,5			
16		22			18,5			
18 <sup>c</sup>		24			20,5			
20		26			22,5			
22 <sup>c</sup>		28			24,5			
25		31			27,5			
28 <sup>c</sup>	4,0	36	5,0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	8,0	31			
32		40			35			
36 <sup>c</sup>		44			39			
40		48			43			
45 <sup>c</sup>		53			48			
50		58			53			
56 <sup>c</sup>	5,0	66	6,0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	9,7	59			
63		73			66			
70 <sup>c</sup>		80			73			
80		90			83			
90 <sup>c</sup>		100			93			
100		110			103			
110 <sup>c</sup>	7,5	125	8,5 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,3 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	13,0	114	0,4		
125		140			129			
140 <sup>c, d</sup>		155			144			
160		175			164			
180 <sup>d</sup>		195			184			
200		215						204

<sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

<sup>b</sup> Split housings should be used for rod diameters up to and including 18 mm.

<sup>c</sup> These sizes are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-2 and ISO 10762.

<sup>d</sup> These sizes are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-3.

<sup>e</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

Table 3 (continued)

Rod diameter <sup>a, b</sup>	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length	Retainer diameter	Radius
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H11 <sup>e</sup>	$L_1$	$L_2$ max	$D_2$ H11 <sup>e</sup>	$r_1$ max
220 <sup>d</sup>	10,0	240	12,0 <sup>+0,3</sup> <sub>0</sub>	18,0	226	0,6
250 <sup>d</sup>		270			256	
280 <sup>d</sup>		300			286	
320		340			326	
360 <sup>d</sup>		380			366	
400		420			406	
450		470			456	

<sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

<sup>b</sup> Split housings should be used for rod diameters up to and including 18 mm.

<sup>c</sup> These sizes are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-2 and ISO 10762.

<sup>d</sup> These sizes are recommended for use with cylinders conforming to ISO 6020-3.

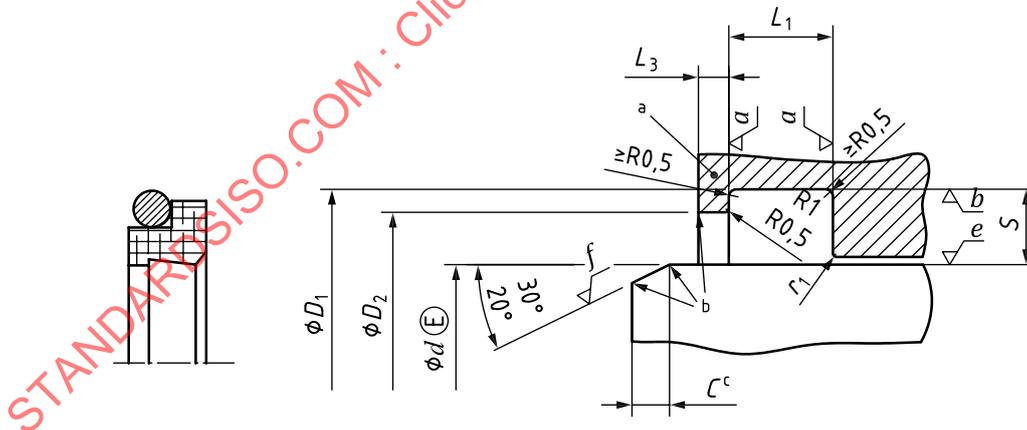
<sup>e</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

6.4 Type D housing

6.4.1 Type D housing and a typical wiper-ring are shown in Figure 5.

6.4.2 Type D housing dimensions and tolerances shall conform to Table 4.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- <sup>a</sup> May be integral or with separate retaining plate.
- <sup>b</sup> Rounded and burr free.
- <sup>c</sup> See Table 6 for dimensions.

Figure 5 — Type D wiper housing and typical wiper-ring

Table 4 — Dimensions for Type D wiper housings

Dimensions in millimetres

Rod diameter <sup>a, b, c</sup>	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Retainer diameter	Retainer width	Radius
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H9 <sup>d</sup>	$L_1$ $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	$D_2$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$L_3$ min	$r_1$ max
4	2,4	8,8	3,7	5,5	2	0,4
5		9,8		6,5		
6		10,8		7,5		
8		12,8		9,5		
10		14,8		11,5		
12	3,4	18,8	5,0	13,5	2	0,8
14		20,8		15,5		
16		22,8		17,5		
18		24,8		19,5		
20		26,8		21,5		
22		28,8		23,5		
25		31,8		26,5		
28		34,8		29,5		
32		38,8		33,5		
36		42,8		37,5		
40 <sup>c</sup>	3,4	46,8	5,0	41,5	2	0,8
	4,4	48,8	6,3		3	
45	3,4	51,8	5,0	46,5	2	0,8
	4,4	53,8	6,3		3	
50	3,4	56,8	5,0	51,5	2	0,8
	4,4	58,8	6,3		3	
56	3,4	62,8	5,0	57,5	2	0,8
	4,4	64,8	6,3		3	
63	3,4	69,8	5,0	64,5	2	0,8
	4,4	71,8	6,3		3	

<sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

<sup>b</sup> Split housings should be used for rod diameters up to and including 28 mm.

<sup>c</sup> From 40 mm rod diameters, the smaller wiper profiles are recommended for light applications. The larger wiper profiles are recommended for heavy duty applications.

<sup>d</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

Table 4 (continued)

Rod diameter a, b, c	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Retainer diameter	Retainer width	Radius	
$d$	$S$	$D_1$ H9 <sup>d</sup>	$L_1$ $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	$D_2$ H11 <sup>d</sup>	$L_3$ min	$r_1$ max	
70	4,4	78,8	6,3	71,5	3	1,0	
	6,1	82,2	8,1	72,0	4		
80	4,4	88,8	6,3	81,5	3		
	6,1	92,2	8,1	82,0	4		
90	4,4	98,8	6,3	91,5	3		
	6,1	102,2	8,1	92,0	4		
100	4,4	108,8	6,3	101,5	3		
	6,1	112,2	8,1	102,0	4		
110	4,4	118,8	6,3	111,5	3		
	6,1	122,2	8,1	112,0	4		
125	4,4	133,8	6,3	126,5	3		
	6,1	137,2	8,1	127,0	4		
140	6,1	152,2	8,1	142,0	4		
	8,0	156,0	9,5	142,5	5		1,5
160	6,1	172,2	8,1	162,0	4		1,0
	8,0	176,0	9,5	162,5	5		1,5
180	6,1	192,2	8,1	182,0	4	1,0	
	8,0	196,0	9,5	182,5	5	1,5	
200	6,1	212,2	8,1	202,0	4	1,0	
	8,0	216,0	9,5	202,5	5	1,5	
220	6,1	232,2	8,1	222,0	4	1,0	
	8,0	236,0	9,5	222,5	5	1,5	
250	6,1	262,2	8,1	252,0	4	1,0	
	8,0	266,0	9,5	252,5	5	1,5	
280	6,1	292,2	8,1	282,0	4		
	8,0	296,0	9,5	282,5	5		
320	6,1	332,2	8,1	322,0	4		
	8,0	336,0	9,5	322,5	5		
360	6,1	372,2	8,1	362,0	4		
	8,0	376,0	9,5	362,5	5		
400	12,0	424,0	14,0	402,5	8		
450	12,0	474,0		452,5			

a See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.

b Split housings should be used for rod diameters up to and including 28 mm.

c From 40 mm rod diameters, the smaller wiper profiles are recommended for light applications. The larger wiper profiles are recommended for heavy duty applications.

d Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.

## 6.5 Type E housing

6.5.1 Type E housing and a typical wiper-ring are shown in [Figure 6](#).



Table 5 — Dimensions for Type E wiper housings

Dimensions in millimetres

Rod diameter a, b	Radial depth	Outside diameter	Axial length	Wiper assembly length	Retainer width	Retainer diameter	Radius
$d$ f8 <sup>c</sup>	$S$	$D_1$ H11 <sup>c</sup>	$L_1$ $\begin{smallmatrix} +0,15 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}$	$L_2$ max	$L_3$ min	$D_2$ H11 <sup>c</sup>	$r_1$ max
8	4,0	16	4,0	7	1,0	14	0,2
10		18					
12		20					
14		22					
16		24					
18		26					
20		28					
22		30					
25		33					
28		36					
32		40					
36		44					
40		48					
45		53					
50		58					
56		64					
63		71					
70	78						
80	88						
90	6,0	102	5,5	10	1,5	99	0,3
100		112					
110		122					
125		137					
140		152					
160		172					
180		192					
200		212					
220	7,5	235	6,5	13	2,0	231	0,5
250		265					
280		295					
320		335					
360		375					
400		415					
450		465					
<p><sup>a</sup> See ISO 3320 and ISO 5597.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> One-piece housings can be used with rod diameters greater than 14 mm.</p> <p><sup>c</sup> Tolerances and fits are according to ISO 286-2.</p>							