
**Reciprocating internal combustion
engines — Vocabulary of components
and systems —**

**Part 3:
Valves, camshaft drives and actuating
mechanisms**

*Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne — Vocabulaire
des composants et des systèmes —*

Partie 3: Soupapes, arbres à cames et mécanismes de commande



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7967-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7967-3:1987), which has been technically revised.

ISO 7967 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Vocabulary of components and systems*:

- *Part 1: Structure and external covers*
- *Part 2: Main running gear*
- *Part 3: Valves, camshaft drive and actuating mechanisms*
- *Part 4: Pressure charging and air/exhaust gas ducting systems*
- *Part 5: Cooling systems*
- *Part 6: Lubricating systems*
- *Part 7: Governing systems*
- *Part 8: Starting systems*
- *Part 9: Control and monitoring systems*

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Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Vocabulary of components and systems —

Part 3: Valves, camshaft drives and actuating mechanisms

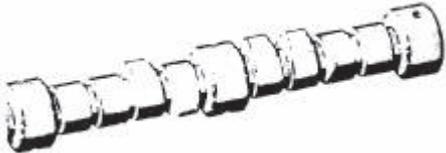
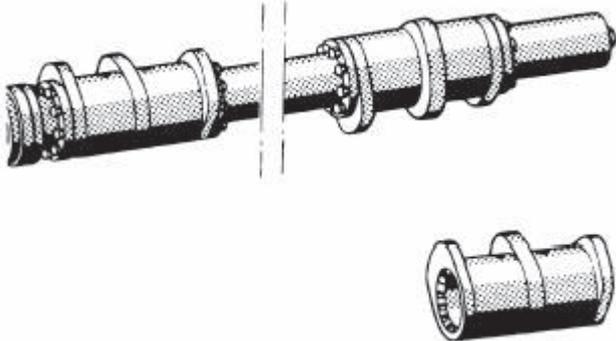
1 Scope

This part of ISO 7967 defines terms relating to the valves, camshaft drive and actuating mechanisms of reciprocating internal combustion engines.

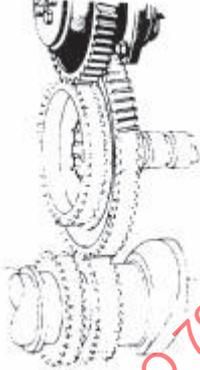
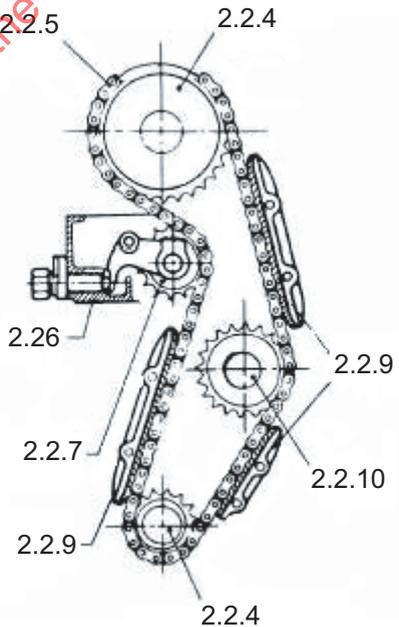
ISO 2710-1 gives a classification of reciprocating internal combustion engines and defines basic terms of such engines, their working and characteristics.

2 Definitions

2.1 Camshaft

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.1.1	camshaft	shaft incorporating cams which control the events of the working cycle (e.g. valve opening and closing timings, injection or ignition)	
2.1.2	one-piece camshaft	camshaft where cams and shaft are of one piece	
2.1.3	assembled camshaft	camshaft where cams and flanges are fitted onto the shaft	
2.1.4	cam	component by which valves or fuel injection pumps etc. are operated	

2.2 Camshaft drive

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration	
2.2.1	camshaft drive	mechanism by which the camshaft is rotated		
2.2.2	gear drive	crankshaft-to-camshaft drive by means of a series of gears		
2.2.3	chain drive	crankshaft-to-camshaft drive by means of sprocket wheels and timing chain		
2.2.4	sprocket wheel	wheel that drives or is driven by the timing chain		
2.2.5	timing chain	component to transmit movement from the crankshaft to the camshaft		
2.2.6	chain tension adjuster assembly	mechanism to compensate for the increase in length resulting from chain wear, using a tensioning wheel or a slide rail NOTE Actuation is by spring or hydraulic mechanism.		
2.2.7	tensioning wheel	wheel pressed against the chain to adjust its tension		
2.2.8	slide rail	rail pressed against the chain to adjust its tension		
2.2.9	slide bars	pair of components to absorb vibrations and to guide the chain		
2.2.10	guide wheel	wheel to guide the chain		
2.2.11	synchronous belt drive	crankshaft-to-camshaft drive by means of synchronous belt pulleys and belt		

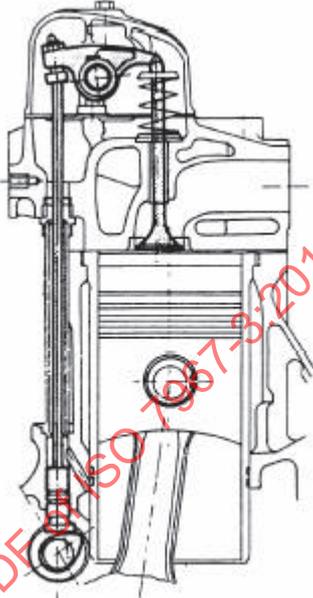
N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.2.12	synchronous belt pulley	pulley that has teeth to mesh with the teeth of a synchronous belt	
2.2.13	synchronous belt	elastic endless toothed belt	
2.2.14	belt tensioner	mechanism to adjust tension in the belt	
2.2.15	tensioning pulley	pulley pressed against the belt to adjust its tension	

2.3 Valves

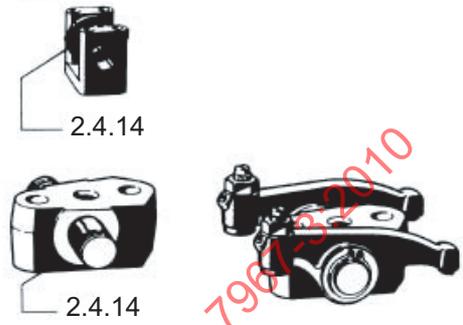
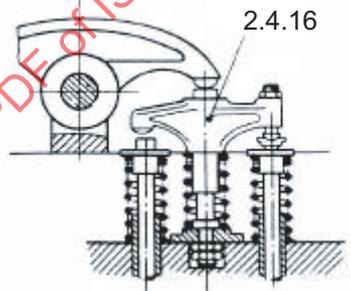
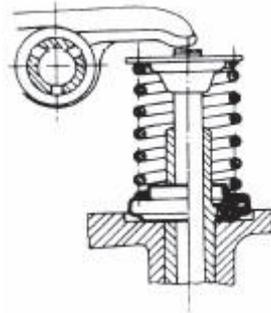
N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.3.1	valve poppet valve	component consisting of stem, head and face (seat) which allows combustion gases to enter or leave the cylinder	

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.3.2	inlet valve	valve by which a fresh charge is admitted into the engine combustion chamber	
2.3.3	exhaust valve	valve by which the exhaust gases are discharged from the engine combustion chamber	
2.3.4	valve spring retainer	component used to hold the valve spring and to transmit spring force to the valve stem	
2.3.5	valve collet valve key valve lock	pair of components that hold the valve spring retainer on the valve stem	
2.3.6	valve spring washer	washer that prevents damage to the cylinder head	
2.3.7	valve spring	spring that closes the valve	
2.3.8	valve guide	component that guides the valve	
2.3.9	valve seat insert	replaceable valve seat in the cylinder head	
2.3.10	valve stem seal	seal between valve stem and valve guide located at the upper and/or lower end of the valve guide to prevent oil entering into cylinder head	
2.3.11	valve cage	component separate from the cylinder head into which the valve is fitted NOTE Cooled valve cages have the additional notation "cooled".	

2.4 Actuating mechanism

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.4.1	actuating mechanism	components used to convert the rotary motion of the cam to the reciprocating motion of valves and fuel pumps	
2.4.2	tappet	device that bears on the cam and slides in a guide to transmit reciprocating motion	
2.4.3	sliding tappet	flat-faced tappet in sliding contact with the cam	
2.4.4	roller tappet	tappet that carries a roller that runs in contact with the cam	

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.4.5	tappet roller	part of the roller tappet that is used to transfer cam stroke to the tappet	<p>2.4.6</p> <p>2.4.5</p>
2.4.6	tappet guide	component to guide the tappet	
2.4.7	cam follower	lever that bears on the cam and transmits reciprocating motion	<p>2.4.7</p> <p>2.4.8</p> <p>2.4.9</p> <p>2.4.10</p>
2.4.8	cam follower shaft	shaft about which the cam follower pivots	
2.4.9	cam follower bracket	bracket that carries the cam follower	
2.4.10	thrust cup	part of the cam follower or the rocker arm subjected to push-rod pressure	
2.4.11	push-rod	rod that transmits motion from the tappet or cam follower to the rocker arm	<p>2.4.12</p> <p>2.4.13</p> <p>2.4.11</p>
2.4.12	rocker arm rocker	components used to reverse push-rod movement	
2.4.13	valve adjuster	screw to adjust valve clearance	

N°	Term	Definition	Illustration
2.4.14	rocker arm bracket rocker arm pedestal	component that supports the rocker arm	
2.4.15	rocker arm shaft	component on which the rocker arm pivots	
2.4.16	valve bridge bridge piece	component operating two or more valves from a single force	
2.4.17	valve rotator	mechanism that rotates the valve	

Alphabetic index

Term	Clause
actuating mechanism	2.4.1
adjuster, valve	2.4.13
arm, rocker	2.4.12
assembled camshaft	2.1.3
assembly, chain tension adjuster	2.2.6
bar, slide	2.2.9
belt tensioner	2.2.14
belt, synchronous	2.2.13

Term	Clause
bracket, cam follower	2.4.9
bracket, rocker arm	2.4.14
bridge piece	2.4.16
bridge, valve	2.4.16
cage, valve	2.3.11
cam	2.1.4
cam follower	2.4.7
cam follower bracket	2.4.9
cam follower shaft	2.4.8
camshaft	2.1.1
camshaft drive	2.2.1
camshaft, assembled	2.1.3
camshaft, one-piece	2.1.2
chain drive	2.2.3
chain tension adjuster assembly	2.2.6
chain, timing	2.2.5
collet, valve	2.3.5
cup, thrust	2.4.10
drive, camshaft	2.2.1
drive, chain	2.2.3
drive, gear	2.2.2
drive, synchronous belt	2.2.11
exhaust valve	2.3.3
follower, cam	2.4.7
gear drive	2.2.2
guide wheel	2.2.10
guide, tappet	2.4.6
guide, valve	2.3.8
inlet valve	2.3.2
key, valve	2.3.5
lock, valve	2.3.5
mechanism, actuating	2.4.1
one-piece camshaft	2.1.2
pedestal, rocker arm	2.4.14
poppet valve	2.3.1
pulley, synchronous belt	2.2.12
pulley, tensioning	2.2.15
push-rod	2.4.11