

## Alabama Department of Postsecondary Education

## Representing the Alabama Community College System

## STATEWIDE CAREER/TECHNICAL EDUCATION COURSE ARTICULATION REVIEW MINUTES

Articulation Agreement Identifier: <u>IAT 121 (2011-1)</u> Identifier is the postsecondary course prefix followed by Plar version number (e.g.; INT 100 (2005-1)).	ı-of-Instruction
Applicable CIP code(s): 15.0613	
Postsecondary course prefix, number, and title: <u>IAT 121 – Fundamentals of Industrial Hydraulics and Pneumanner</u>	atics
Secondary Course(s) of Study: <u>480301/540011 - Industrial Systems and Maintenance I + 480302/540012 - Indus</u> Maintenance II + 480303/540013 - Industrial Systems and Maintenance III + 480302/540014 - Industrial Systems and	
Initial Review: November 17, 2009 DPE Annual Review: February 15, 2012	
Effective date: Fall Semester 2011.	

## Notes:

1 Skills and knowledge contained in the postsecondary course objectives must be present in the corresponding secondary objectives for a "match" to occur.

Course Content Analysis (all postsecondary course objectives must be sufficiently addressed in the secondary courses):

- 2. Postsecondary and Secondary objectives must reflect similar content and performance levels before the course articulation agreement will be recommended to the TEDAC Oversight Committee.
- 3. More than one Secondary course may be used in order to articulate to a Postsecondary course.

Postsecondary Course Objectives	Secondary Course(s) and Location(s)	TEDAC Comments
Module A Hydraulic Systems	Industrial Systems and Maintenance II, Unit 13-16,	
Competencies: A1.0 Perform routine maintenance, troubleshooting and repair on hydraulic systems.  Performance Objectives: A1.1 Sefektions and remains troubleshoot and remains and	Hydraulics Content Standards  13. Demonstrate safety procedures as prescribed by approved industry standards.	
A1.1 Safely inspect, maintain, troubleshoot, and remove and replace defective components of a specified hydraulic system.  Learning Objectives: A1.1.1 Identify common safety rules as they apply to the hydraulics/pneumatics systems, including removing and blocking all stored energy.	<ul> <li>14. Explain the principles of hydraulic theory relative to industrial maintenance.</li> <li>Defining units of pressure</li> <li>Defining properties of hydraulic fluids</li> <li>15. Explain pressure and flow relative to the operation of hydraulic automates.</li> </ul>	
A1.1.2 Define common terms such as force, energy, inefficiency, pound, work, inertia, resistance, horsepower, power, energy, pressure, friction, hydraulics. A1.1.3 Describe the purpose of a typical hydraulic system. A1.1.4 Identify the components of a typical hydraulic system.	hydraulic systems.  • Identifying types of pumps, motors, valves and cylinders  • Defining properties of hydraulic fluids  16. Explain common maintenance tasks used to prevent hydraulic system failures.	
A1.1.5 Solve hydraulic system problems using mathematical formulas.	Learning Objectives	
A1.1.6 State the characteristics of a liquid. A1.1.7 State the characteristics of a gas. A1.1.8 Solve hydraulics/pneumatics problems using Pascal's law.	<ol> <li>Explain safe handling of hydraulic fluids, cylinders, control valves and hoses.</li> <li>Demonstrate hydraulic practices that apply to industry.</li> </ol>	
A1.1.9 Explain the operation of force intensifiers. A1.1.10 Explain factors that affect transmission of force and energy.	<ul><li>3. Identify the location of MSDS on hydraulic fluids used in the shop.</li><li>4. Explain pressure flow relative to the operation of hydraulic systems.</li></ul>	
A1.1.11 Explain how to read and interpret vacuum gages and pressure gages. A1.1.12 Explain cavitation and pseudo-cavitation. A1.1.13 State what causes cavitation and pseudo-cavitation to	<ul><li>5. List the types of pumps, motors, valves and cylinders found in industry.</li><li>6. Explain preventative maintenance techniques for</li></ul>	
occur. A1.1.14 Explain how altitude affects hydraulic systems. A1.1.15 List the two basic types of hydraulic actuators.	hydraulic systems. 7. Demonstrate troubleshooting practices for hydraulic systems. 8. Explain fluid filtration.	

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A1.1.16 Explain the operation of hydraulic cylinders. A1.1.17 Explain the relationship between pressure, force and area when working with cylinders. A1.1.18 Calculate cylinder area, rod speed, cylinder volume, force, and pressure in hydraulic cylinders.	Industrial Systems and Maintenance IV, Unit 11-12, Troubleshooting and Repairing Hydraulic Equipment Content Standards	
A1.1.19 Calculate torque in hydraulic actuators. A1.1.20 Calculate horsepower and speed of hydraulic motors. A1.1.21 State which pressure control valves should be externally drained.	Inspect hydraulic system equipment for system function.     Explain basic hydraulic principles to be considered before troubleshooting hydraulic-driven equipment.	
A1.1.22 Describe the primary functions of normally non-passing	Learning Objectives	
pressure control valves. A1.1.23 Explain the purpose of bypass valves in suction filters and pressure filters. A1.1.24 Explain the operation and application of a pilot operated pressure control valve. A1.1.25 Explain the operation of various circuits utilizing a pressure control valve. A1.1.26 Explain the operation of hydraulic pumps including vane type, gear type, and piston type. A1.1.27 Identify characteristics of closed loop and open loop hydrostatic systems.	<ol> <li>Demonstrate troubleshooting skills for hydraulic systems.</li> <li>Explain the functions of a hydraulic system.</li> <li>Demonstrate hydraulic principles for troubleshooting driven equipment.</li> <li>Explain possible problems to be solved through troubleshooting skills.</li> </ol>	
A1.1.28 Explain the function of the reservoir. A1.1.29 Explain the operation of directional control valves. A1.1.30 Identify symbols used in diagrams of hydraulic systems. A1.1.31 Explain the functions of check valves in hydraulic	Industrial Systems and Maintenance I, Unit 22-26, Pneumatics Content Standards	
systems. A1.1.32 Interpret schematic diagrams of hydraulic systems.	<ul><li>22. Explain compressed air theory relative to industrial maintenance.</li><li>Defining units of pressure and volume</li></ul>	
Competencies:	Defining the properties of gases, including isothermic,	
A2.0 Comprehend the environmental aspects of fluid	isobaric, isochoric, and standard volume	
contamination.	23. Explain pressure and flow including Bernoulli's principle.	
Performance Objectives:  A2.1 Properly store and dispose hydraulic fluids and contaminated materials.	24. Identify types of air compressors and compressor accessories.	
Learning Objectives:	Examples: reciprocating, rotary, air receivers, inlet filter	

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A2.1.1 Identify procedures for containing and cleaning up	25. Explain air humidity and air dehydration, including after-	Comments
hydraulic fluid spills.	coolers and air dryers.	
<ul><li>A2.1.2 Explain how to read and interpret an MSDS.</li><li>A2.1.3 Explain the appropriate methods for storage and disposal</li></ul>	26. Describe the operation and function of various actuators.	
of hydraulic fluids and contaminated materials.  A2.1.4 Explain the characteristics of both flammable and fire	Learning Objectives	
resistant fluids.	1. Identify properties of goods	
	<ol> <li>Identify properties of gases.</li> <li>Explain compressed air theory relative to industrial</li> </ol>	
	maintenance.	
	Identify units related to pressure and volume.	
	4. Explain Bernoulli's Principle.	
	5. Describe types of compressors and accessories.	
	6. Explain air humidity and air dehydration, including after-	
	coolers and air dryers.	
	7. Identify different types of actuators and their applications.	
Module A Pneumatic Systems	Industrial Systems and Maintenance III, Unit 3-8, Basic Pneumatic Systems	
Competencies:	Content Standards	
B1.0 Perform routine maintenance, troubleshooting and repair		
on pneumatic systems.	3. Explain pneumatic safety and physical characteristics of	
Performance Objectives:	gases.	
B1.1 Safely inspect, maintain, troubleshoot, and remove and	4. Explain the pneumatic transmission of energy related to	
replace defective components of a specified pneumatic system.	basic pneumatic systems.	
Learning Objectives:	5. Explain principles of compressor operation and	
B1.1.1 Define Pneumatics.	compressed gases.  6. Explain various types of compressors used in pneumatic	
B1.1.2 Describe the purpose of a typical pneumatic system.	systems.	
B1.1.3 Identify the components of a typical pneumatic system. B1.1.4 Describe the function of each component.	7. Explain compressed-air treatment used in pneumatic	
B1.1.4 Describe the function of each component.  B1.1.5 Identify symbols used in diagrams of pneumatic systems.	systems.	
B1.1.6 Interpret schematic diagrams of pneumatic systems.	8. Explain pneumatic system components and symbols used	
B1.1.7 Summarize the pneumatic system preventive	in pneumatic systems.	
maintenance procedures.		
B1.1.8 Discuss the various methods of air preparation (ie	Learning Objectives	

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purpose, receiver sizing, and specialized requirements for sterile processes).  B1.1.9 Summarize the lubrication of pneumatic systems and pneumatic tools.  B1.1.10 Explain the operation of a typical pneumatic system.  B1.1.11 Summarize the process of troubleshooting a pneumatic system.	1. Demonstrate pneumatic safety procedures. 2. Describe the physical characteristics of gases. 3. Explain the pneumatic transmission of energy related to basic pneumatic systems. 4. List the principles of compressor operation and compressed gasses. 5. Identify various types of compressors used in pneumatic systems. 6. Describe compressed-air treatment used in pneumatic systems. 7. Identify pneumatic system components and symbols used in pneumatic systems.  Industrial Systems and Maintenance IV, Unit 10, Troubleshooting and Repairing Pneumatic Equipment Content Standards  10. Perform pneumatic system preventive maintenance procedures.  Learning Objectives  1. Demonstrate how to inspect pneumatic systems for leaks and possible problems. 2. Explain the purpose of proper lubrication in pneumatic systems. 3. Demonstrate the ability to inspect system components for deterioration and damage.	