





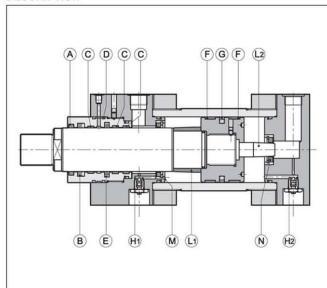
71 200/107 ED



# HC3 HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS SERIES 10

ISO 6022 DIN 24333

### DESCRIPTION



- Double acting cylinders constructed in compliance with ISO 6022 and DIN 24333.
- The materials used to make these cylinders are particularly resistant and make them suitable for applications in the iron and steel sector.
- The cylinder is available with 5 different mounting styles as well as a range of accessories to meet all application requirements.
  - A scraper ring
  - B piston rod seal
  - C guide ring
  - D drain seal (O-Ring)
  - E piston rod seal
  - F guide ring
  - G piston seal
  - H1 front cushioning adjustment screw
  - H2 rear cushioning adjustment screw
  - L1 front cushion
  - L2 rear cushion
  - M front cushioning bushing
  - N rear cushioning bushing

### PERFORMANCE RATINGS

Nominal operating pressure (continuous service)	bar	250
Maximum operating pressure	bar	320
Maximum speed (standard)	m/s	0,5
Maximum stroke (standard)	mm	6000
Fluid temperature range (standard)	°C	-20 / +80

### 1 - CHARACTERISTICS

### 1.1 Bores and piston rods

Ø 50 to Ø 400 mm bores are available to enable a vast choice according to required force.

Two piston rod diameters are available for each bore:

- reduced piston rod with area ratio 1:1.65
- standard piston rod with area ratio 1:2

1.2 Cushionings
On request, gradual and adjustable cushioning devices can be fitted in the front and/or rear ends of the cylinder without affecting overall dimensions.

The special design of the cushions ensures optimal repeatability also in the event of variations in fluid viscosity.

Cushioning devices are always recommended as they ensure

impact-free stopping even at high speed thus reducing pressure surges and impact transferred to the mounting supports. The cylinder ends of bores higher than 160mm with cushioning

can have an additional port connected directly with the braking chamber. This connection must be used in case of application, near the cylinder, of a pressure relief valve set at 350 bar, to limit overpressures during braking. For further information and for the order identification code, please consult our technical office.

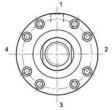
The table below shows cushioning cone lengths:

Bore (mm)	50	63	80	100	125	140	160	180	200	250	320	400
Front cone length (mm)	38	40	50	50	60	60	75	75	80	100	100	110
Rear cone length (mm)	34	42	58	49	64	64	68	73	69	101	99	108

### 1.3 Connections

The cylinders are supplied as standard with cylindrical BSP threads and spot facing for seal rings in compliance with ISO

1179. Connections which are oversized compared to those shown in the dimensional tables are available upon request. For further information and for the order identification code, please consult our technical office. For correct cylinder operation, fluid velocity must not exceed 5 m/s.



Frontal view - piston side

### 1.4 Connection position

Standard positions of the oil ports, cushioning adjustment screws, breathers, optional external drain and optional end-stroke proximity sensors, are indicated in the table below.

Connection positions different from the standard are available upon request. As a consequence, the other options positions will be rotated. For special requests, please consult our technical office.

	POSITION	
Connections	1	
Cushioning adjustment	3	
Breathers	4	
Drainage	1	
Proximity end stroke	2	
Optional port (see par. 1.2)	4	

### 1.5 Seals

The table below illustrates seal characteristics in relation to hydraulic fluid and operating temperatures.

Type	Type of seal	Seal material	Hydraulic fluid	Minimum pressure (bar)	Operating temperature (°C)	Max speed (m/s)
ĸ	Standard	Nitrile Polyurethane	Mineral oil	10	-20 + +80	0,5
м	Low friction	Nitrile PTFE	Mineral oil Water glycole	20 (note)	-20 + +80	15
٧	High temperature and/or aggressive fluids	Viton PTFE	Special fluids	10	-20 + +150	1

Note: for lower pressure use consult our technical office.

Standard cylinders are available with strokes up to 6000 mm. Longer cylinder strokes can be supplied on request.

Stroke tolerances are:

0 + 1 mm for strokes up to 1000 mm

0 + 4 mm for strokes up to 6000 mm.

### 1.7 Spacers

In the case of cylinder strokes above 1000 mm we recommend the use of spacers which can be inserted to reduce loads on the piston rod bushing and prevent the piston from sticking.

Spacers are constructed in hardened and tempered steel with PTFE facing.

Every spacer is 50 mm long. We recommend to insert 1 spacer for strokes from 1001 to 1500 mm, with an increment of 1 spacer for every 500 mm stroke.

You must remember that the overall length of the cylinder increases according to the number of inserted spacers (50 mm for each spacer).

### 1.8 Drainage

A connection for external drainage on the front end can be supplied upon request, for fluid drops recovery of the first seal of the rod, without any modification to the overall dimensions. Connection: 1/8" BSP for bore up to Ø 100 included - 1/4" BSP for higher bores.

### 1.9 Breathers

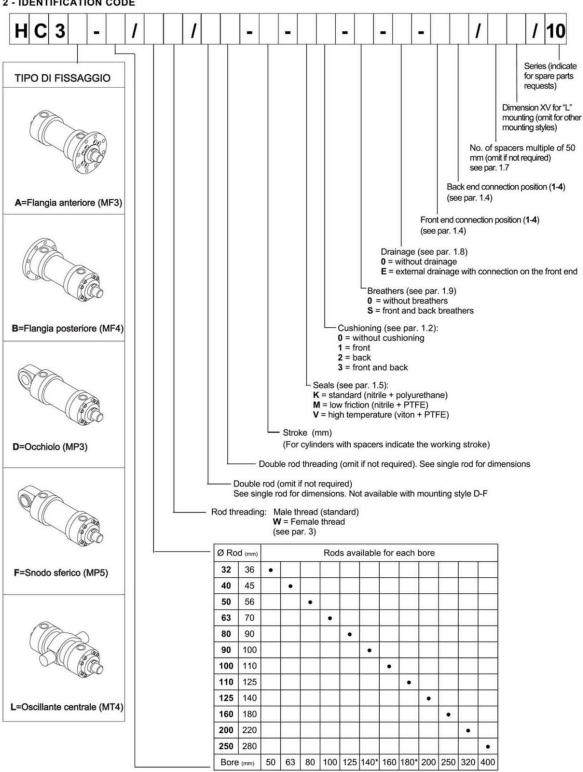
On request cylinder ends can be supplied with breathers for the elimination of air. This is necessary when the entire stroke is not used or when connections are not facing upwards.

### 1.10 Surface finish

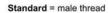
The cylinders are supplied painted with Duplomatic black opaque colour with a paint thickness of 40  $\mu$  . The rod is

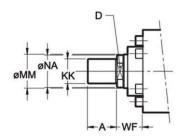
## SERIES 10

### 2 - IDENTIFICATION CODE

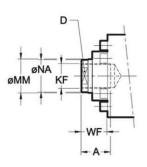


<sup>\*</sup> Bores not considered by the law ISO 6022





### W = female thread

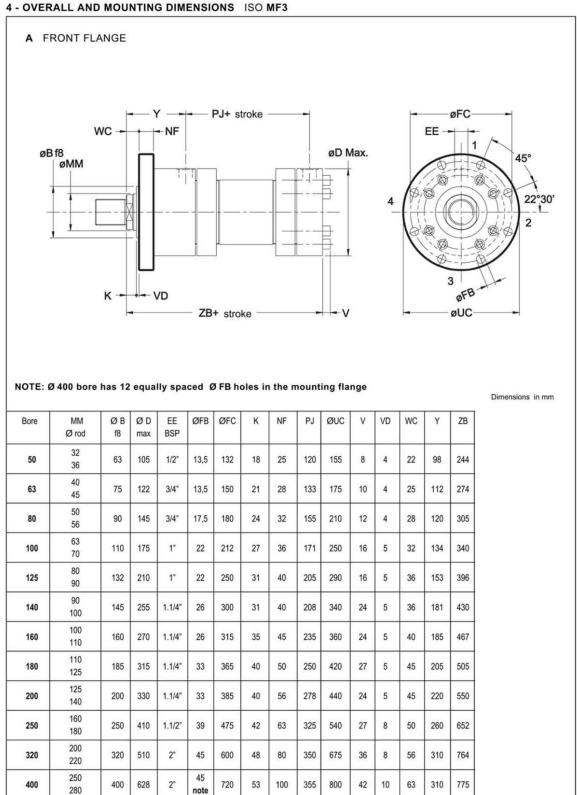


\* For bores Ø 180 (piston rod Ø 90) and higher, the rod has 4 holes at 90° realized on Ø NA and of Ø shown in the table.

A pin wrench UNI 6752 - DIN 1810 must be used.

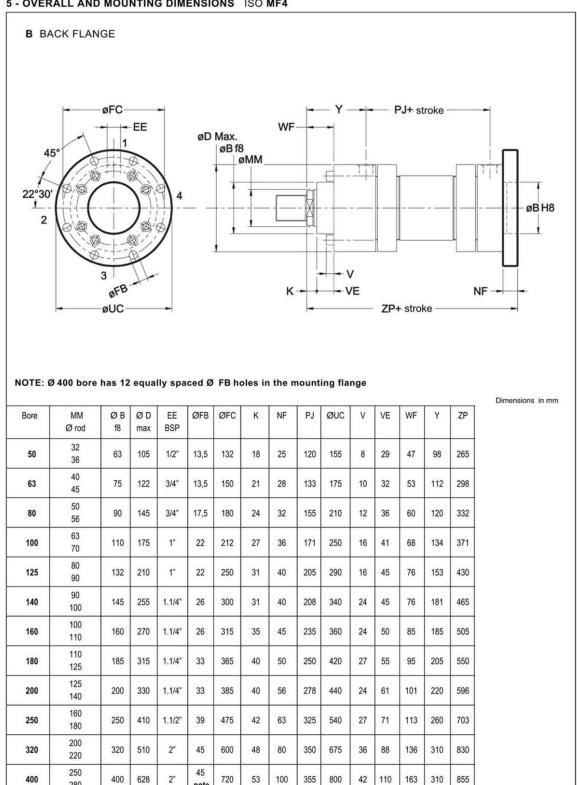
Dimensions in mm

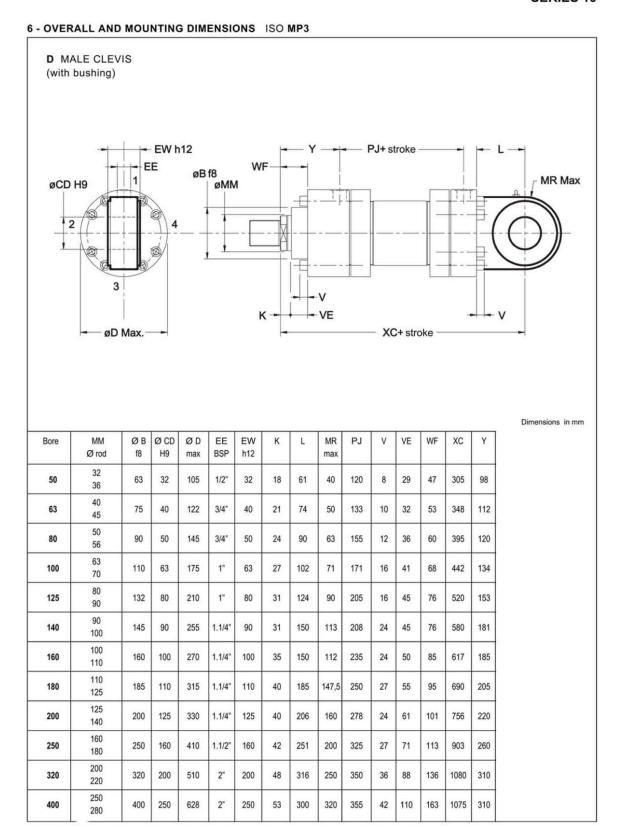
Bore	MM Ø rod	KK	ØNA	KF	Α	D	WF
50	32 36	M27x2	31 35	- M27x2	36	28 32	47
63	40 45	M33x2	38 43	- M33x2	45	34 36	53
80	50 56	M42x2	48 54	- M42x2	56	43 46	60
100	63 70	M48x2	60 67	- M48x2	63	53 60	68
125	80 90	M64x3	77 87	- M64x3	85	65 75	76
140	90 100	M72x3	87 96	- M72x3	90	75 85	76
160	100 110	M80x3	96 106	- M80x3	95	85 95	85
180	110 125	M90x3	106 121	- M90x3	105	95 ø 12*	95
200	125 140	M100x3	121 136	- M100x3	112	ø 12*	101
250	160 180	M125x4	155 175	- M125x4	125	ø 15*	113
320	200 220	M160x4	195 214	- M160x4	160	ø 15*	136
400	250 280	M200x4	245 270	- M200x4	200	ø 20*	163

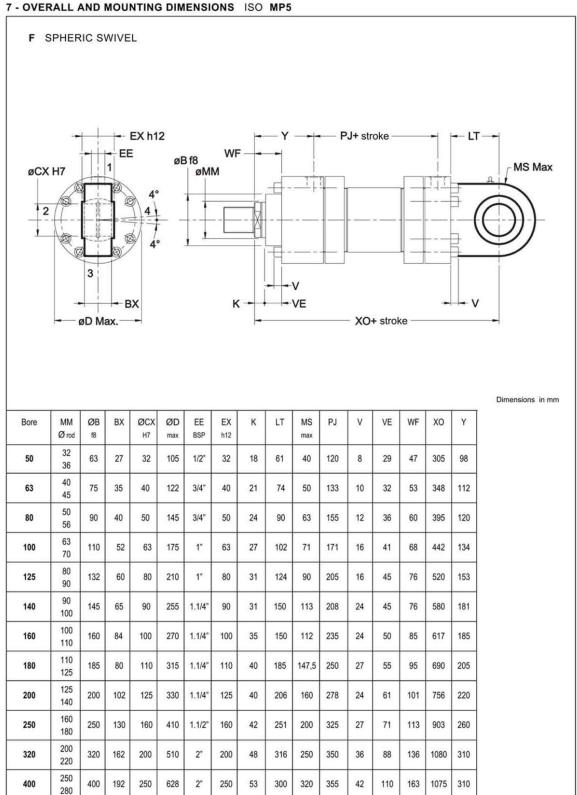


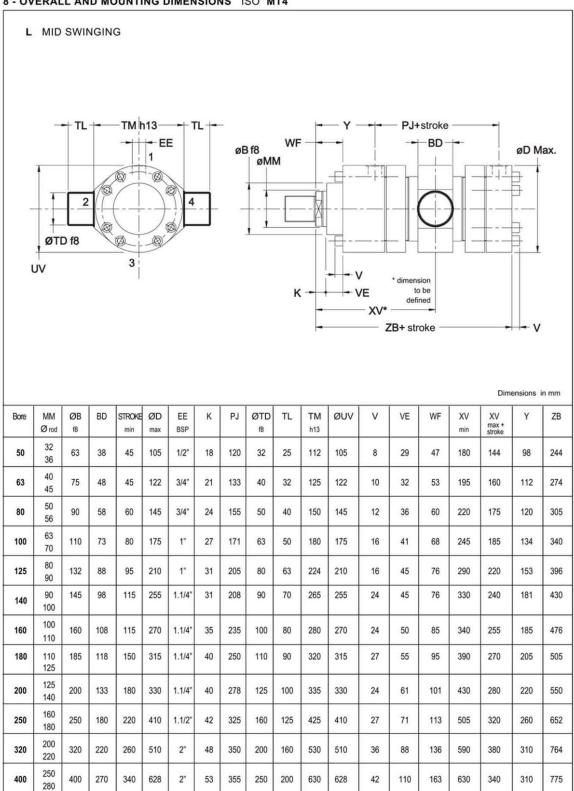
280

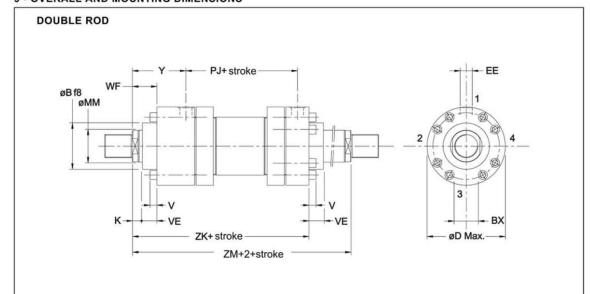
note











For other dimensions and mounting styles please see single rod cylinder tables.

Not available for mounting styles D-F.

Rear end dimensions for mounting style B are like those of the front end corresponding to mounting style A.

Dimensions in mm

Bore	MM Ø rod	K	PK	٧	VE	WF	Y	ZM	ZK
50	32 36	18	126	8	29	47	98	322	275
63	40 45	21	134	10	32	53	112	358	305
80	50 56	24	153	12	36	60	120	393	333
100	63 70	27	165	16	41	68	134	433	365
125	80 90	31	204	16	45	76	153	510	434
140	90 100	31	208	24	45	76	181	570	494
160	100 110	35	225	24	50	85	185	595	510
180	110 125	40	250	27	55	95	205	660	565
200	125 140	40	271	24	61	101	220	711	610
250	160 180	42	308	27	71	113	260	828	715
320	200 220	48	350	36	88	136	310	970	834
400	250 280	53	355	42	110	163	310	975	812

NOTE: Double rod cylinders are developed with two separate rods, fixed together by means of threading. Because of this mounting style, the rod with female threading is less resistant than the other. To simplify the identification of the more resistant rod, the "M" marking is stamped on its end. We recommend the use of the weaker rod for the less demanding applications.



### 10 - ROD DIAMETER SELECTION

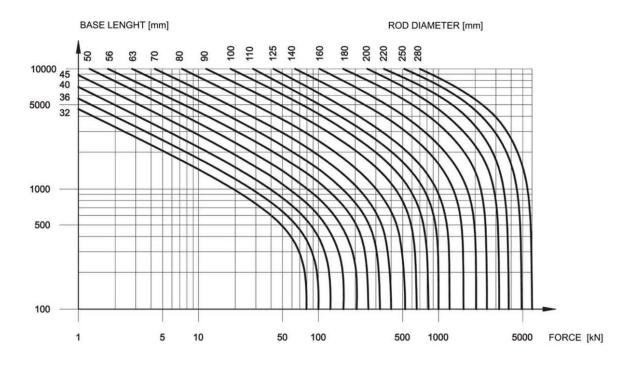
To ensure adequate stability, cylinders must be calculated for maximum compressive load according to the following simplified procedure:

- Refer to the table to identify the stroke factor according to the mounting style.
- To calculate the reference length, multiply the working stroke by the stroke factor.
- To calculate the thrust force, multiply the total cylinder area by the operating pressure.
- On the diagram, find the point of intersection between the thrust force and reference length.
- Identify the minimum rod diameter on the curve above the previous point of intersection.

Cylinders with rod diameters smaller than the value plotted in the diagram will not guarantee sufficient rigidity.

Mounting style	Rod connection	Mounting	Stroke factor
	Fixed and supported		2
Α	Fixed and rigidly guided		0.5
	Jointed and rigidly guided		0.7
	Fixed and supported		4
В	Fixed and rigidly guided		1
	Jointed and rigidly guided		1.5

Mounting style	Rod connection	Mounting	Stroke factor
D E	Jointed and supported		4
D-F	Jointed and rigidly guided		2
No.	Jointed and supported		3
L	Jointed and rigidly guided		1.5



### 11 - THEORETICAL FORCES

Push force

Fs = P · At

Pull force

Ft = P . Aa

= Force (extension) in N Fs Ft = Force (retraction) in N At = Total area in mm2 Aa = Annular area in mm2 = Pressure in MPa

1 bar = 0.1 MPa 1 kgf = 9.81 N

Bore	Ø rod mm	Total area	Annular area
50	32 36	1964	1159 946
63	40 45	3117	1861 1527
80	50 56	5027	3063 2564
100	63 70	7854	4737 4006
125	80 90	12272	7245 5910
140	90 100	15394	9032 7540
160	100 110	20106	12252 10603
180	110 125	25447	15943 13175
200	125 140	31416	19144 16022
250	160 180	49087	28981 23640
320	200 220	80425	49009 42412
400	250 280	125664	76576 64089

### 12 - THEORETICAL VELOCITIES Configuration 1

The diagram illustrates a conventional cylinder application: the fluid is delivered by means of a directional control valve in alternation to the front chamber while the rear chamber is connected to tank and vice versa.

To calculate velocity and force, proceed as follows:

V = Q · 1000 Velocity (extension) At - 60

Velocity (retraction)

= Q · 1000 Aa - 60

Force (extension) P · At

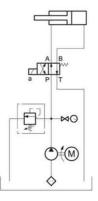
Force (retraction) F = P · Aa

= Velocity in m/s Q = Flow rate in I/min At = Total area (piston bore) in mm2 Aa = Annular area (At - As) in mm2

= Force in N P = Pressure in MPa As = Rod area (At - Aa) in mm2

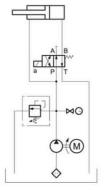
= Flow rate through directional control valve (Q+return flow rate from small chamber) in I/min

1 bar = 0.1 MPa 1 kgf = 9.81 N



### Configuration 2

When the system requires high velocity with relatively low forces, we recommend using a regenerative circuit. Diagram 2 illustrates the simplest version of this type of set-up. The annular chamber is permanently connected to the pump while the full bore end is connected alternately to the pump, in which case the piston rod extends as a result of the differential areas (both chambers are supplied at the same pressure), and to tank, in which case the piston rod retracts.



 $V = \frac{Q \cdot 1000}{}$ Velocity (extension) As - 60

 $V = \frac{Q \cdot 1000}{}$ Velocity (retraction) Aa - 60

Force (extension) P.As

Force (retraction) F = P · Aa

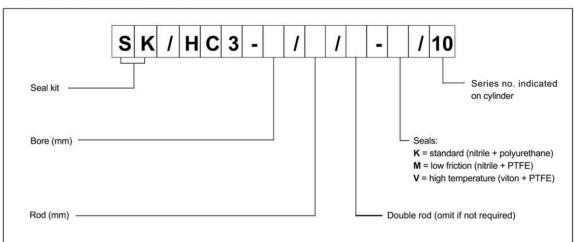
**NOTE:** In the case of regenerative circuits, the sizing of the directional control valve is fundamental. Flow rate through the directional control valve is calculated according to the following formula:

 $Qd = \frac{V \cdot At \cdot 60}{}$ 1000

### 13 - MASSES

		Mass for null stroke					
Bore	Ø rod	Mounting style					
		A -B	D-F	L			
mm	mm	kg	kg	kg	kg		
50	32 36	14	16	17	0,2		
63	40 45	28	27	27	0,3		
80	50 56	39	38	39	0,5		
100	63 70	61	62	63	0,6 0,7		
125	80 90	103 104	107 108	110	0,9		
140	90 100	164	173	175	1,1 1,2		
160	100 110	198 199	210	208 209	1,6 1,7		
180	110 125	289	296 297	298 299	2 2,2		
200	125 140	356 357	365 366	364 365	2,2 2,4		
250	160 180	666 667	698 700	685 687	3,2 3,6		
320	200 220	1200 1250	1314 1365	1259 1310	5,1 5,6		
400	250 280	2180 2250	2259 2330	2249 2320	7 7,5		

### 14 - SEAL KIT IDENTIFICATION CODE



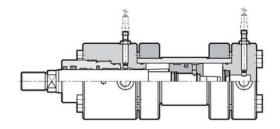
NOTE: the seal kit includes all the seals of a full-options cylinder (cushionings and external drain).

### 15 - END-STROKE PROXIMITY SENSORS

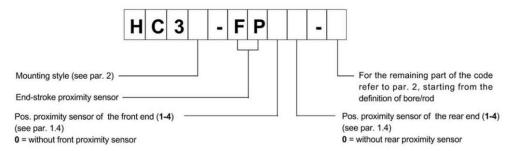
On request, cylinders can be supplied with end-stroke proximity sensors type PNP, with normally open output. They are mounted on the front and rear end of the cylinder and they supply an electric signal when the piston rod reaches the stroke end. They are available for all cylinder mounting styles, on both ends and for every available bore.

In order to ensure the correct functioning of the system, cylinders must be equipped with cushionings.

These sensors can be only used to provide the switching signal and not to control voltage loads.

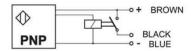


### 15.1 - Identification code



### 15.2 - Technical characteristics and electrical connection

Rated voltage	Vcc	24	
Power supply voltage range	Vcc	10 + 30	
Absorbed current	mA	200	
Output	norma	lly open contact	
protection - short		rity inversion rt circuit rvoltage	
Maximum operating pressure	bar	500	
Electric connection	wit	h connector	
Operating temperature range	-25 ÷ +80		
Class of protection according to IEC 144 s Atmospheric agents	tandards	IP68	
Piston position	NO (present		
LEDS	on connector)		



### 15.3 - Connectors

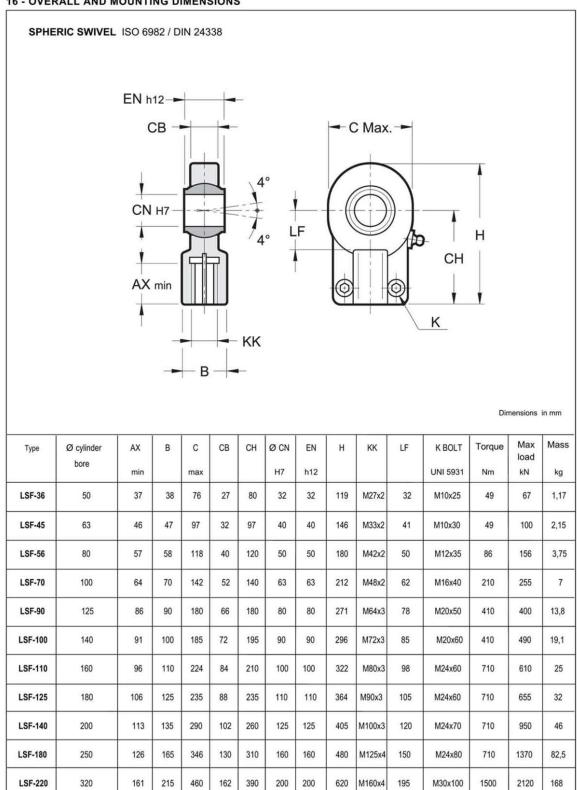
Connectors for proximity sensors must be ordered separately, by specifying the code: ECM3S/M12L/10

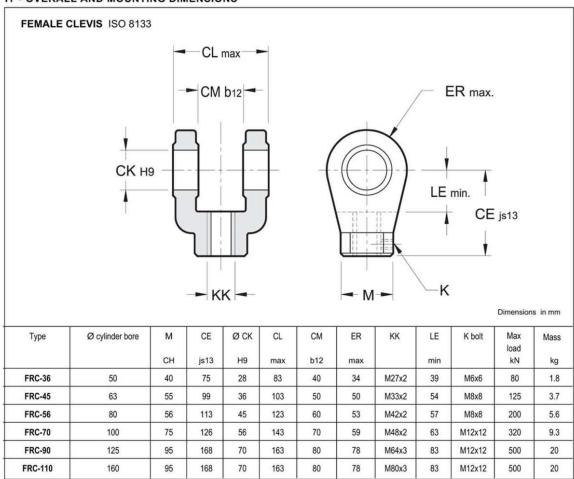
Pre-wired connector M12 - IP68 - cable with 3 0,34 mm² conductors lenght 5 m. - cable material: POLYURETHANE RESIN (oil resistant)

Leds: - piston at stroke end - piston not end - Pis

NOTE: The green led indicates the presence of power supply voltage to the connector.

supplied connector: Green led ON not supplied connector: Green led OFF





### 18 - OVERALL AND MOUNTING DIMENSIONS

