

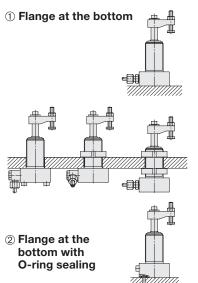


## **Compact Swing Clamps**

bottom flange, top flange, threaded-body type, single acting, max. operating pressure 350 bar

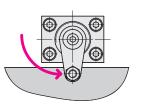


**Connecting types** 



## Application

Hydraulic swing clamps are used for clamping of workpieces when it is essential to keep the clamping area free of straps and clamping components for unrestricworkpiece loading and unloading. ted



#### Important notes

data see data sheet A 0.100.

instructions for venting of the spring area on data sheet G 0.110.





**5** Threaded-body type



④ Flange at the top with **O-ring sealing** 

This hydraulic clamping

element is a pull-type

cylinder where a part

of the total stroke is

used to swing the

Function

piston.

Version

③ Flange at the top



Swing

stroke

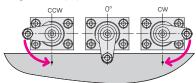
Clamping

stroke



#### Swing direction

The units are available with clockwise and counterclockwise swing motion or without swing motion (0°)



#### Adjustable swing direction

The swing direction of each swing clamp can also be changed, as described in the operating instructions.

# Standard swing angles

Other variants, as e.g. versions with metallic

which is secured against torsion and which allows eccentric load as per clamping force diagram.

Operating conditions, tolerances and other are 45°, 60° and 90° ±2°. Special angles on request. simple It is absolutely necessary to follow the effect wiper on request. 0°-Version Double-acting elements see data sheet Use as pure pull-type cylinder with a piston B 1.8491.

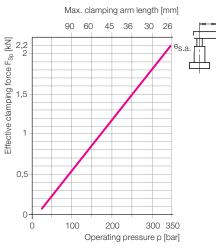
Only single-acting elements are available.

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## **Technical data** Connecting types • Important notes

Technical data		
Piston Ø	[mm]	14
Piston rod Ø	[mm]	10
Effective piston area	[cm <sup>2</sup> ]	0,754
Oil volume per stroke	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	1,2
Max. oil flow rate	[cm <sup>3</sup> /s]	2,5
Min. oper. pressure	[bar]	30
Max. oper. pressure	[bar]	350
Max. force to pull	[kN]	2,55
Effective clamping force	[kN]	see diagram
Spring force (s.a.)	[N]	40-89
Angle of rotation	[°]	(0,45,60,90) ± 2
Swing stroke	[mm]	10
Clamping stroke	[mm]	6
Total stroke	[mm]	16

## Clamping force diagram



#### Material

Housing and piston are made of high alloy steel. By nitrating, wear is reduced and protection against corrosion increased. FKM seals.

#### Important notes

## 1. Danger of injury

Hydraulic clamping elements can generate considerable forces.

Due to the 90° swing motion, the exact clamping and unclamping position cannot be determined in advance. Considerable injuries can be caused by squashing one's fingers in the effective area of the clamping arm. Remedy: protection device with electrical lockina

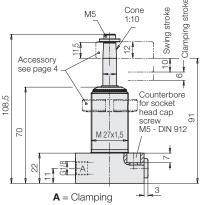
## 2. Maximum oil flow rate

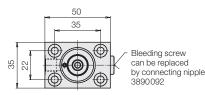
In case of the maximum oil flow rate as per table the shortest possible clamping or unclamping time is 0.5 seconds.

If the flow rate of the pump divided by the number of swing clamps is higher than the indicated value in the table, the flow rate has to be throttled to avoid any overload and thereby high wear.

Throttling has to be made in the oil supply line to the swing clamp to rule out a possible pressure intensification. Use only flow control valves which allow oil return from the swing clamp without any impediments.

### ① Flange at the bottom Cone M5 1:10

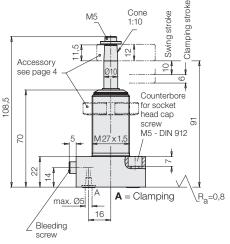


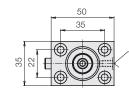


#### Weight: 0,42 kg

Part no.		
Single	Swing	Swing
acting	direction	angle
1849001	-	0°
1849011	CW	90°
1849021	CCW	90°
1849031	CW	60°
1849041	CCW	60°
1849051	CW	45°
1849061	CCW	45°

#### ② Flange at the bottom with O-ring sealing Cone 1:10





Thread M5 for connecting nipple for bleeding of the spring area (see G 0.110)

#### Weight: 0,42 kg

Dart no

Part no.			
Single	Swing	Swing	
acting	direction	angle	
1849002	-	0°	
1849012	CW	90°	
1849022	CCW	90°	
1849032	CW	60°	
1849042	CCW	60°	
1849052	CW	45°	
1849062	CCW	45°	

Spare O-ring (FKM) 7 x 1,5

3001077

## 3. Unimpeded swing motion

This swing clamp does not have an overload protection device. Therefore the swing motion must not be impeded and the clamping arm may only contact the workpiece after completion of the swing stroke.

#### 4. Clamping arm assembly

#### 4.1 All types

When tightening and untightening the fixing screw, the clamping arm has to be backed up to avoid the introduction of moments to the piston rod and thereby any deterioration of the swing mechanism.

#### 4.2 Threaded-body type

The clamping arm can only be fixed, after the housing is firmly screwed in, since the final position cannot be determined in advance.

#### 5. Adjustment of pressure screw

The pressure screw may only contact the workpiece after completion of the swing motion. When tightening and untightening the fixing screw, the clamping arm has to be backed up (see 4.1).

#### 6. Special clamping arms

When using special clamping arms with other lengths, the corresponding operating pressures as shown in the clamping force diagram must not be exceeded.

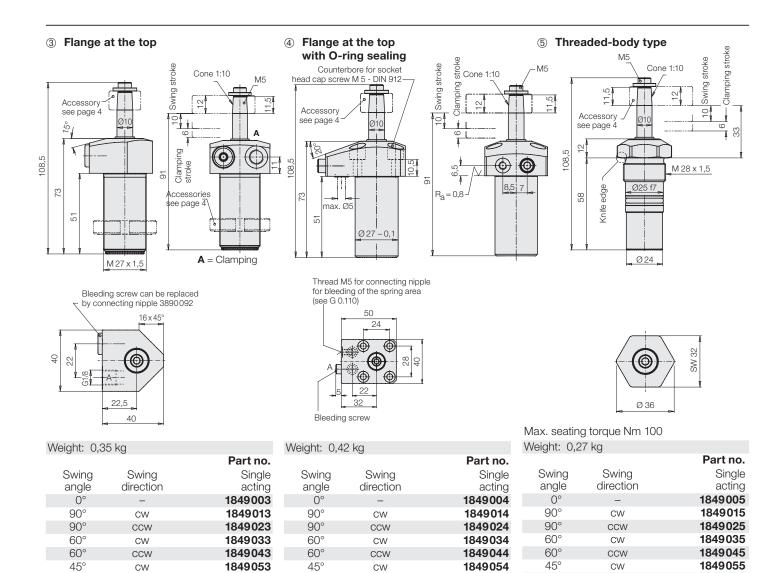
If longer clamping arms will be used, not only the operating pressure but also the flow rate have to be reduced (see 2.)

#### 7. Venting of spring area

The spring area of single-acting swing clamps has to be vented to avoid troubles of functioning. A sintered metal air filter avoids penetration of contaminations.

If there is a possibility that cutting lubricants and coolants penetrate through the sintered metal air filter into the cylinder's interior, a vent hose has to be connected and be placed in a protected position. The different connecting possibilities are as follows:

7.1 Flange at the top and at the bottom Instead of an air filter plug a fitting for connection of tubes and hoses may be used.



7.2 Flange with O-ring sealing

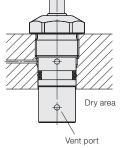
The connecting nipple 3610035 which fits to thread M5 is suitable for a plastic hose ND 6.

CCW

7.3 Threaded-body type

45°

The air filter is integrated in the lower part of the housing. If the cylinders are mounted in plates as per drawing below (see figure), liquids must not penetrate.



Installation in a pocket hole is only possible, if a vent hole is provided in a determined area (see drawing). Also this bore hole has to be protected against penetration of liquids.

#### 8. Bleeding

7 x 1,5

45°

Spare O-ring (FKM)

1849063

Air in the oil prolongs the clamping time considerably and leads to function troubles.

CCW

Therefore bleeding has to be effected during start up, as described as follows for the different types.

8.1 Flange at the bottom and at the top Loosen carefully the union nut of the tube at low oil pressure and pump until bubblefree oil comes out. Retighten the union nut.

8.2 Flange with O-ring sealing Loosen carefully the socket head cap screw M5 at low oil pressure and pump until bubblefree oil comes out. Retighten the screw.

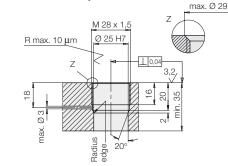
8.3 Threaded-body type

There is no possibility for bleeding at the element itself. Remedy: plug the oil channels in the fixture body at the end. If required, loosen the plugs carefully and pump at low oil pressure until bubblefree oil comes out. Retighten the plugs.

#### 3001077 Screw-in hole open

45°

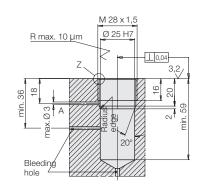
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CCW

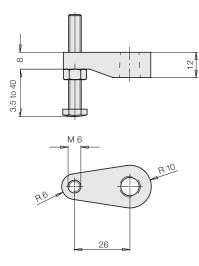
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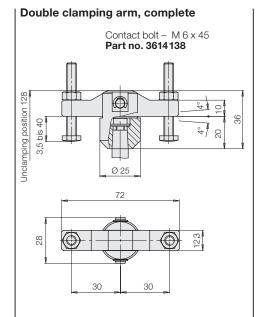
#### Screw-in hole closed



## Accessories

Clamping arm assembly, complete max. 350 bar



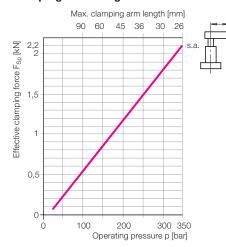


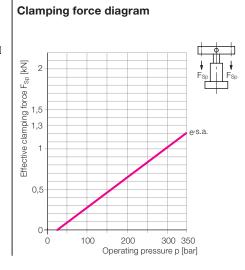
## 0354057

Part no.

## Clamping force diagram

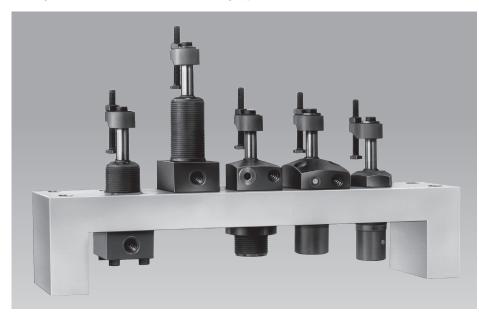
Part no.



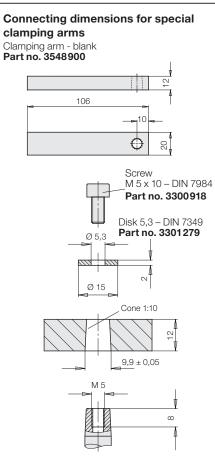


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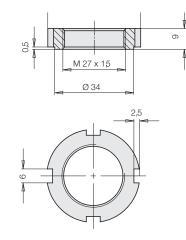
### Arrangement of the different connecting types



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## Flange nut as per DIN 1804



Part no. 3527076 Tube male stud coupling for G1/8		
ND [bar]	Designation	Part no.
250	D 8L G 1/8 ED	9208075
500	D 8S G 1/8 ED	9208164
Thread reducing adaptor		

ND [bar]	Designation	Part no.
400	GWR 1/8-1/4	3613003

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