## INTERNATIONAL



## **Piston Accumulators** Standard

#### **DESCRIPTION** 1.

#### 1.1. FUNCTION

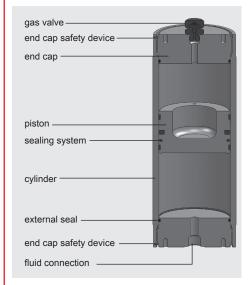
Fluids are practically incompressible and cannot therefore store pressure energy. The compressibility of a gas (nitrogen) is utilised in hydraulic accumulators for storing fluids. HYDAC piston accumulators are based on this principle.

A piston accumulator consists of a fluid section and a gas section with the piston acting as the gas-tight separation element. The gas section is pre-charged with nitrogen.

The fluid section is connected to the hydraulic circuit so that the piston accumulator draws in fluid when the pressure increases and the gas is compressed.

When the pressure drops, the compressed gas expands and forces the stored fluid into the circuit.

#### 1.2. DESIGN



HYDAC piston accumulators consist of:

- a cylinder with very finely machined internal surface.
- end caps on the gas side and the oil side. Sealed with O-rings.
- a floating steel or aluminium piston which can easily be accelerated due to its low weight.
- a sealing system adapted to the particular application.

The piston floats on two guide rings which effectively prevent metal-to-metal contact between the piston and the accumulator wall.

For use with certain aggressive or corrosive fluids, the parts coming into contact with the fluid can be nickelplated for protection, or made entirely from corrosion-resistant material. Suitable materials are also available for low temperature applications.

#### 1.3. SEALING SYSTEMS

Precise information about the intended operating conditions is required in order to select the most appropriate sealing system for the application. Important criteria for this selection are, for example:

- Design pressure.
- Effective pressure differential,
- Switching frequency or cycles,
- Temperature fluctuation,
- Operating fluid,
- Cleanliness of fluid (micron rating of filter),
- Maintenance requirements.

The sealing systems differ according to the type of piston used, each of which has its own type and arrangement of seals. Various elastomers are available as sealing material, depending on the operating conditions – see section 1.7.5.

Design		Application	Contamination level	Comment
			of fluid	
		For general accumulator operation without special requirements  Application limitations:	optimised for applications with a high level of contamination	
		Application limitations: max. piston velocity: 0.5 m/s		
	2	<ul> <li>Low-friction design</li> <li>For high piston speeds</li> <li>Slow movements without stick-slip effect</li> </ul> Application limitations: <ul> <li>max. piston velocity: 3.5 m/s</li> </ul>		
	3	Low-friction design     Simple-to-fit seals     Slow movements without stick-slip effect  Application limitations: max. piston velocity: 0.8 m/s	Filtration: NAS 1638 - Class 6 ISO 4406 - Class 17/15/12	1 guide ring for pistons with $\emptyset \le 150$ mm  2 guide rings for pistons with $\emptyset \ge 180$ mm
	4	<ul> <li>Low-friction design with emergency safety features</li> <li>Slow movements without stick-slip effect</li> <li>Very low oil transfer to the gas side</li> </ul> Application limitations: <ul> <li>max. piston velocity: 5 m/s</li> </ul>		

## 1.4. INSTALLATION POSITION

HYDAC piston accumulators operate in any position.

Vertical installation is preferable with the gas side at the top, to prevent contaminant particles from the fluid settling on the piston seals. For accumulators with certain piston position indicators, vertical installation is essential (see 1.7.). Piston accumulators with a piston diameter ≥ 355 mm must only be installed vertically.

#### 1.5. TYPE OF INSTALLATION

For strong vibrations and volumes above 1 litre, we recommend the use of two HYDAC accumulator supports, or more as appropriate, ideally in the cover area. See catalogue section:

 Supports for Hydraulic Accumulators No. 3.502

#### 1.6. ADVANTAGES OF HYDAC PISTON ACCUMULATORS

- complete range to over 3300 litres nominal volume,
- high ratios possible between pre-charge pressure and max. working pressure,
- economic solution using back-up gas bottles for low pressure differentials,
- high flow rates possible; limitation: max. piston velocity,
- power savings,
- high level of efficiency of the hydraulic installation,
- no sudden discharge when seals are worn,
- requires little space,

monitoring of the volume across the entire piston stroke or electrical limit switch.

Further advantages of using the low-friction sealing system:

- minimum friction,
- also suitable for low pressure differentials,
- no start-up friction,
- no stick-slip,
- low noise, no vibration,
- high piston velocity up to 5 m/s for piston type 4,
- improved accumulator efficiency,
- good life expectancy of seals because of low wear,
- suitable for large temperature fluctuations,
- low maintenance requirement.

## 1.7. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

HYDAC piston accumulators are suitable for high flow rates. With the largest piston accumulator diameter made to date of 800 mm, a flow rate of 1000 l/s can be achieved at a piston velocity of 2 m/s.

#### 1.7.1 Effect of sealing friction

The permitted piston velocity depends on the sealing friction.

Higher piston velocities are possible where there is less sealing friction.

HYDAC piston accumulators of piston design type 2 allow velocities of up to 3.5 m/s.

#### 1.7.2 Permitted velocities

#### Gas velocity

The flow velocities in the gas connection and pipe system should be limited to 30 m/s when using piston accumulators of the back-up type. Gas velocities of over 50 m/s should be avoided at all costs.

#### Oil velocity

In order to limit the pressure losses when the operating fluid is displaced, the flow velocity should not exceed 10 m/s in the fitting cross-section.

1.7.3 **Function tests and fatigue tests**Function tests and fatigue tests are carried out to ensure continuous improvement of our piston accumulators.

By subjecting the accumulators to endurance tests under realistic as well as extreme working conditions, important data can be obtained about the long-term behaviour of the components. In the case of piston accumulators, important information on gas-tightness and the service life of seals is gained from such tests.

Vital data for use in accumulator sizing is gained by altering the working pressure and switching cycles.

#### 1.7.4 Gas charging

Hydraulic accumulators must only be charged with nitrogen.

Never use other gases.

#### Risk of explosion!

In principle, the accumulator may only be charged with nitrogen class 4.0, filtered to  $< 3 \mu m$ .

If other gases are to be used, please contact us for advice.

#### 1.7.5 Working temperature and operating fluid

The permitted working temperature of a piston accumulator is dependent on the application limits of the metal materials and the piston seal. Outside these temperature ranges, special materials must be used. The operating fluid must also be taken into account. The following table displays a selection of elastomer materials with temperature range and a rough overview of resistant and non-resistant fluids, on a case-by-case basis, information must be requested regarding the resistance and the resistance must be tested specifically:

Materia	als	Material	Temperature range	Overview of the fluids 2)			
		code 1)		Resistant to	Not resistant to		
NBR	Acrylonitrile	2	-20 °C + 80 °C	● Mineral oil (HL, HLP)	Aromatic hydrocarbons		
	butadiene rubber			● Flame-resistant fluids from the groups HFA, HFB, HFC	<ul> <li>Chlorinated hydrocarbons (HFD-S)</li> </ul>		
		5	-40 °C + 80 °C	● Synthetic ester (HEES)	<ul> <li>Amines and ketones</li> </ul>		
		3	-40 C + 60 C	Water	<ul> <li>Hydraulic fluids of type HFD-R</li> </ul>		
				Sea water	• Fuels		
PUR	PUR Polyurethane	8	Standard application -30 °C + 80 °C	Mineral oil (HL, HLP)     Flame-resistant fluids from the	Water and water-glycol mixture HFC		
			Special application -40 °C +100 °C	HFA group	<ul><li>alkalis</li><li>acids</li></ul>		
FKM	Fluorine rubber	6	-15 °C +160 °C	Mineral oil (HL, HLP)	Amines and ketones		
				<ul> <li>Hydraulic fluids of type HFD,</li> </ul>	Ammonia		
				Synthetic ester (HEES)	<ul> <li>Skydrol and HyJet IV</li> </ul>		
				● Fuels	Steam		
				Aromatic hydrocarbons			
				Inorganic acids			

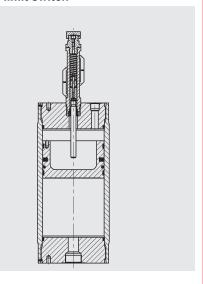
<sup>1)</sup> see section 2.2. model code, material code and piston code, material of seals incl. piston

<sup>2)</sup> others available on request

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#### 1.8. PISTON POSITION **INDICATORS**

#### **Electrical** 1.8.1 limit switch



The electrical limit switch usually monitors the max. charged condition of the piston

It can, however, also permit control functions of the attached hydraulics to be carried out over a certain stroke length.

The limit switch consists of the switching rod with a permanent solenoid which is not attached to the the piston and can only achieve a limited stroke, and an anti-magnetic housing and two or more switches.

These switches can be normally closed or normally open or bistable. An N/C or N/O and a bistable switch cannot be fitted simultaneously to a limit switch. Our standard limit switch is fitted with a N/C and a N/O switch.

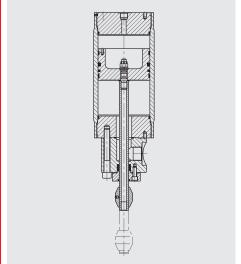
In another version, switching is carried out by inductive proximity switches.

The switch is reset by a spring or the force of gravity.

Vertical installation is preferable, due to the friction and possible wear in the rod guide. For limit switches with a stroke of >200 mm, vertical mounting with the gas side at the top is essential.

The maximum piston velocity must not exceed 0.5 m/s over the stroke range of the limit switch.

#### 1.8.2 Protruding piston rod



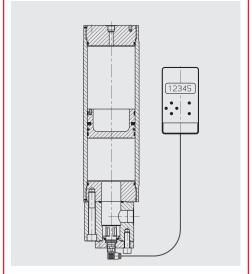
The protruding piston rod permits the position of the piston to be monitored over the whole stroke. It consists of the piston rod, which is fixed to the piston and sealed in, and what is known as the trip cam, which actuates the limit switches.

The position of the piston can be monitored at any point using the trip cam. This facility is used mainly to switch the pump on and off.

Normally the piston rod protrudes from the accumulator on the fluid side to avoid possible points of leakage on the gas side. On the protruding piston rod version, the hydraulic connection will be on the side if the size of the end cap does not permit otherwise.

The protruding piston rod functions in any mounting position. There must however be sufficient space available for the protruding piston rod to move in and out. The maximum piston velocity should not exceed 0.5 m/s.

#### 1.8.3 Ultrasonic distance measurement



The ultrasonic measurement system uses ultrasonic measurement to determine the position of the piston in the accumulator.

It is only possible to take the measurements from the fluid side because a continuous sound carrier medium is required for ultrasound. In order to eliminate false readings, the fluid must be as free of air bubbles as possible. The piston should be mounted so that no air can collect under the sensor.

The measurement data is evaluated by a microprocessor and is converted into a continuous measurement signal. It is possible to pick up interim measurement results to switch system parts, e.g. to turn the pump on and off.

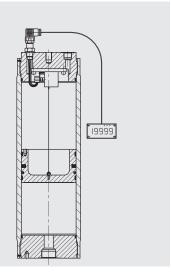
The most important features of the system

- Protection class IP65 according to DIN 40050
- LCD display
- Outputs
  - 5 floating relay change-over switches (with 125 V, 1A rating), of which 1 is error output and 4 are user-adjustable switching thresholds between 0 and 100 %
  - 4-20 mA

The maximum pressure for the sensor must not exceed 350 bar.

- Measuring frequency: 15 Hz
- Signal: no control signal
- max. measuring section: 5 m

#### Cable tension measurement 1.8.4 system



Using the cable tension measurement system, the position of the piston can be determined by means of a cable which is fixed to the piston.

The cable is attached to a roller which is tensioned by a spring.

This roller alters an electrical resistance via an attached rotary potentiometer during the piston movement. This resistance is converted by a transformer into an electrical signal so that it can be processed directly by a PLC system. The signal is supplied through the end cap via a pressure-tight cable gland. Alternatively various digital display units and measuring transducers can be

- Digital display unit: Supply voltage 230 V AC (or 24 V DC ) 4-channel limit comparator 4 optical coupler outputs 2 relay contact outputs 1 RS 232 interface (optionally with analogue output 4 - 20 mA)
- Measuring transducer: Supply voltage 24 V DC Analogue output 4 - 20 mA

connected.

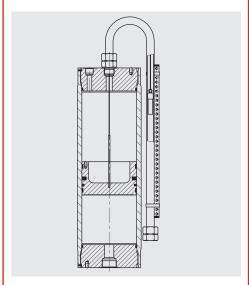
The maximum pressure must not exceed 350 bar. The piston acceleration is limited to certain values according to measurement system forces, approx. 7 to 30 g, and the piston velocity is limited to max. 0.5 m/s. The measuring system is not suitable for intensive load reversal or rapid fluctuations in volume.

For such loads, please contact the technical department at our Head Office or your local HYDAC agent. The preferred installation position is with the gas side at the top.

The cable tension measurement system can only be fitted to the gas side of the piston accumulator.

For the potentiometer in the cable tension measurement system, as little current as possible should flow over the sliding contact. Input currents > 0.1 nA lead to a reduced service life and are therefore not recommended. The digital display unit and the measuring transducer have been designed accordingly.

#### 1.8.5 Magnetic flapper indication



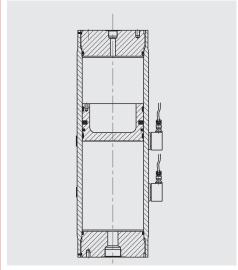
With magnetic flapper indication, the position of a piston can be determined by the colour indicated by a set of magnetic flaps which are visible externally.

A non-magnetic tube is fitted to the piston accumulator containing a cable, one end of which is fastened to the gas side of the piston, and the other end is attached to a magnet. Along the length of the piston accumulator a housing is also fitted which contains red/white magnetic flaps As the magnet moves up or down its tube, the flaps turn to their opposite colour to indicate the piston's position.

When the piston moves towards the gas side, the indicator moves in the direction of the oil side. In addition, reed switches can be fitted to switch system parts or measurement scales can be fitted to the

The maximum piston velocity must not exceed 0.5 m/s. No more than 5 cycles per day on average should be carried out. Piston accumulators with magnetic flapper indication must only be installed vertically, with the gas side at the top.

#### 1.8.6 Piston position switch



With the piston position switch it is possible to detect the piston position in a piston accumulator using ultrasonic sound.

The indicator can be retrofitted using a clamp. No other modification is required. It is possible to fit without disrupting the operation.

The piston position switch detects the change-over from oil to piston at which point the signal is switched off. This is the case if the piston is in the sound path or has passed it.

There are three different versions available:

- Standard version for hydraulic fluid with a viscosity of up to 100 cSt.
- Special version for hydraulic fluid with a viscosity of 500 cSt.
- Special version for use in explosion protected areas.

Supply voltage 18 ... 30 V DC Switching output: NPN (or PNP)

Detailed documentation for all piston position indicators is available on request.

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#### 2. TECHNICAL **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### 2.1. EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### 2.1.1 Nominal volume [I] see table at section 3.1.

#### 2.1.2 Eff. gas volume V<sub>0</sub> [I] These differ slightly from the nominal volume and form the basis of the calculations of the effective fluid volume.

#### See section 3.1.1.

#### 2.1.3 Effective volume ΔV [I] The volume (on the fluid side) between the working pressure $p_2$ and $p_1$ .

#### 2.1.4 Permitted operating temperature (fluid)

-10 °C ... +80 °C 263 K ... 353 K

standard material, others on request

#### 2.1.5 Certificate codes

Country	Certificate code (AKZ)
EU member states	U
Australia	F 1)
Belarus	A6
Canada	S1 1)
China	A9
Hong Kong	A9
Iceland	U
Japan	Р
Korea (Republic)	A11
New Zealand	Τ
Norway	U
Russia	A6
South Africa	S2
Switzerland	U
Turkey	U
Ukraine	A10
USA	S

<sup>1)</sup> Registration required in the individual territories or provinces.

others on request

#### 2.2. MODEL CODE

Not all combinations are possible.

Order example. For further information, please contact HYDAC.



#### Nominal volume [l]

#### Material and piston code

Piston design (see section 1.3.)

#### Piston material

= aluminium

2 = carbon steel

3 = stainless steel 1)

#### Material of cylinder and end caps

= carbon steel

= carbon steel with surface protection

= stainless steel 1)

= carbon steel (low temperature)

#### Material of seals incl. piston seals

= NBR 2) / PTFE compound

= NBR <sup>2)</sup> / PTFE compound = FKM / PTFE compound 6

= NBR 2) / PUR

= special qualities

#### Certification code

= European Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

#### Permitted operating pressure [bar]

#### Fluid connection

Type of connection (see Table 1)

Standard or specification of the type of connection (see Tables 2 + 3)

Size of connection (see Tables 4 + 5)

#### Gas-side connection or gas valve

Type of connection (see Table 1)

Standard or specification of the type of connection (see Tables 2 + 3)

(no letter required with connection type V) Size of connection (see Tables 4; 5 + 6)

#### Piston diameter

1 13	<u></u>	didilictor		
04	=	40 mm	20	= 200 mm
05	=	50 mm	25	= 250 mm
06	=	60 mm	31	= 310 mm
80	=	80 mm	35	= 355 mm
10	=	100 mm	49	= 490 mm
12	=	125 mm	54	= 540 mm
15	=	150 mm	61	= 610 mm
18	=	180 mm		

#### Supplementary equipment\*

= electrical limit switch - 35 mm stroke

В = electrical limit switch – 200 mm stroke

= electrical limit switch - 500 mm stroke

= protruding piston rod

= magnetic flapper indication

= cable tension measurement system

= ultrasonic measurement system

E.. = special switch fixed or adjustable Ρ = magnetic piston

UP.. = piston position switch

(e.g. UP2 = 2 position switches, UPEX = ATEX version)

= limit switch with linear distance sensor

#### Safety equipment\*

= burst disc (please give nominal pressure and temperature)

= gas safety valve 2

3 = temperature fuse

#### Pre-charge pressure p [bar] at 20 °C\*

- if required, please state at time of ordering!
- 1) dependent on type and pressure level
- 2) observe temperate ranges, see section 1.7.

## Table 2, Threaded connection: standard or specification

#### Code letter Description Thread to ISO 228 (BSP) В Thread to DIN 13 or ISO 965/1 (metric) $\overline{\mathsf{C}}$ Thread to ANSI B1.1 (UN..-2B, seal SAE J 514) $\overline{\mathsf{D}}$ Thread to ANSI B1.20.3 (NPTF)

#### Table 3, Flange connection: standard or specification

Threaded connection (female)

Combination connection / Special connection

Threaded connection (male)

Flange connection

Protruding flange

Gas valve type

Code letter	Description
A	Flanges to DIN standards (pressure range + standard)
В	Flanges to ANSI B 16.5
С	SAE flange 3000 psi
D	SAE flange 6000 psi
E	High pressure block flange (Bosch-Rexroth) PN320
F	High pressure block flange (AVIT, HAVIT) PN320

#### Table 4, Threaded model connection sizes

Table 1, Connection type

Description

Code letter

Ā

В

F

 $\overline{\mathsf{H}}$ 

K, S

Type. Table 2	Code, size	Code, size											
	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	K	L		
A	G 1/8	G 1/4	G 3/8	G 1/2	G 3/4	G 1	G 1 1/4	G 1 1/2	G 2	G 2 1/2	G 3		
В	M10x1	M12x1.5	M14x1.5	M16x1.5	M18x1.5	M22x1.5	M27x2	M33x2	M42x2	M48x2	M60x2		
С	5/16- 24UNF	3/8- 24UNF	7/16- 20UNF	1/2- 20UNF	9/16- 18UNF	3/4- 16UNF	7/8- 14UNF	1 1/16- 12UNF	1 3/16- 12UNF	1 5/16- 12UNF	1 5/8- 12UNF		
D	1/16- NPTF	1/8- NPTF	1/4- NPTF	3/8- NPTF	1/2- NPTF	3/4- NPTF	1-11 1/2 NPTF	1 1/4-11 1/2 NPTF	11/2-11 1/2 NPTF	2-11 1/2 NPTF	2 1/2 - NPTF		

#### Table 5, Flange model connection sizes

Type. Table 2	Code, size	Code, size										
	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	K	L	
A	DN15	DN25	DN40	DN50	DN65	DN80	DN100	DN125	DN150	DN200	_	
В	1/2" - 1500 psi	1" - 1500 psi	1 1/2" - 1500 psi	2" - 1500 psi	2 1/2" - 1500 psi	3" - 1500 psi	1/2" - 2500 psi	1" - 2500 psi	1 1/2" - 2500 psi	I .	2 1/2" - 2500 psi	
С	1/2"	/2" 3/4" 1" 1 1/4" 1 1/2" 2"	" 4"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	1 1/2"	2 1/2"	3"	3 1/2"	4"	5"	
D	1/2		2	_	_	_	_	_				
E F	DN32	DN40	DN50	DN65	DN80	DN100	DN125	DN150	_	DN25	_	

#### Table 6, Gas valve models

Code letter	Description
A	Gas valve G 3/4 male, with M28x1.5/M8
В	Gas valve end connection M28x1.5/M8
С	Gas valve 1/2"-20 UNF, male, with M16x2 (ISO 10945)
D	Gas valve M14x1.5 male with external M16x1.5 (Minimess)
E	Gas valve G 3/4 male with 7/8-14 UNF-VG8
F	Gas valve end connection M42x1.5/M12

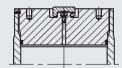
Application examples, accumulator dimensioning and extracts from approvals regulations relating to hydraulic accumulators can be found in the following catalogue section:

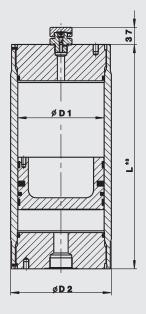
 HYDAC Accumulator Technology No. 3.000

# E 3.301.17/01.17

#### 3. **DIMENSIONS**

### 3.1. PISTON **ACCUMULATORS**







Nominal Series volume V		Perm. operating	Ø D1	Ø D2	Length calc L = a + (b •		Weight <sup>2)</sup> min max.	
min max.		pressure (PED)			а	b		
<u>[i]</u>		[bar]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm/l]	[kg]	
0.2- 5	SK350	350	60	80	126	353.7	6 – 35	
0.5- 10	SK350	350	80	100	157	198.9	11 – 48	
0.5- 15	SK350	350	100	125	184	127.3	19 – 85	
1 – 50	SK350	350	125	160	185	81.5	32 – 280	
2.5- 70	SK210	210	150	100	210	F.C. C.	45 – 280	
2.5- 70	SK350	350	150	180	234	56.6	49 – 283	
2.5- 100	SK210	210	180	210	262	39.3	70 – 346	
2.5- 100	SK350	350	100	220	202	39.3	79 – 458	
2.5- 200	SK210	210	200	235	290	31.8	86 – 452	
2.5- 200	SK350	350	200		290	31.0	00 - 452	
10 200	SK210	210	250	286	400	20.4	170 – 631	
10 – 200	SK350	350	250	300	408	20.4	200 – 860	
25 - 400	SK350	350	310	350	462	13.2	390 – 1110	
25 750	SK210	210	255	404	504	10.1	468 – 1338	
25 – 750	SK350	350	355	434	534	10.1	590 – 2048	
200 1200	SK210	210	400	E70	700	F 2	1760 2100	
200 –1300	SK350	350	490	570	700	5.3	1760 – 3180	
300 -3300	SK210	210	610	691	856	2.40	2500 11000	
	SK350	350	610	710	950	3.42	2500 – 11000	

Other pressures, volumes, approvals etc possible on request.

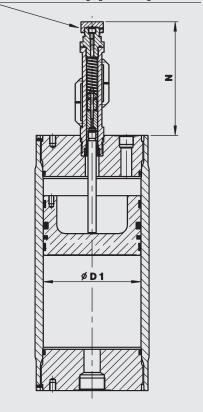
3.1.1 Effective gas volume  $V_0$  The gas volume V is larger than the nominal volume given in the tables in section 3.1. by the amount shown below.

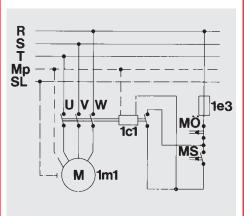
D: 1	In			
Piston Ø D1	Piston design type			
	1	2	3	4
[mm]		Δ	[1]	
60	_	0.040	_	0.040
80	_	0.044	0.081	0.044
100	0.062	0.062	0.270	0.062
125	_	0.169	0.546	0.169
150	_	0.653	0.824	0.653
180	1.213	1.213	1.286	1.213
200	-	0.999	1.601	0.999
250	3.034	3.034	2.617	3.034
310	-	6.221	-	6.221
355	4.514	4.514	_	4.514
490	_	12.705	_	12.705

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> The lengths calculated are usually rounded up or down in 5 mm increments <sup>2)</sup> Intermediate weights can be calculated approximately depending on the length/diameter required

## 3.2. PISTON ACCUMULATOR WITH ELECTRICAL LIMIT SWITCH

connection for charging and testing unit FPU-1





1m1 = Motor

1c1 = Motor contactor

1e3 = Control cut-out

Mö = Solenoid switch – N/C = Solenoid switch – N/O

#### Table 7, Supplementary seal

Piston Ø	Type	NBR	FKM		
[mm]		Part no.	Part no.		
	1				
-11	2	601078	601109		
all diameters	3				
	4	on re	quest		

#### Note:

The supplementary seal must be ordered in addition to the seal kit (section 4.).

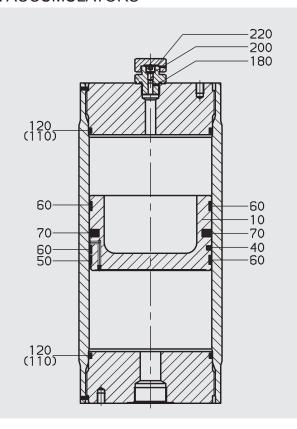
		,									
Nominal	Series		cation cod	de U							
volume 1)		Ø D1					it switcl				
			Jn <sup>2)</sup>	© L	A = 35	5 mm	B = 20	00 mm	C = 50	00 mm	
			Gas-side connection <sup>2</sup>	Fluid-side connection 3)	N	ght.	N	dit.	N	ag it;	
			IS-S	id- ine		addit. weight		addit. weight		addit. weight	
			Ga	문 5		>		>		>	
<u>[</u> []		[mm]	ISO228		[mm]	[kg]	[mm]	[kg]	[mm]	[kg]	
0.2											
0.5	SK350	60	-	-							
1					Electrical limit switch						
0.5					not po	ssible					
1	SK350	80	-	-							
2											
2.5			G 3/4								
5	SK350	100	lateral	G 1	209	2.55	439	4.85	679	7.15	
7.5											
2	OKOEO	405	G 3/4	0.4	000	0.55	400	4.05	070	7.45	
5	SK350	125	lateral	G 1	209	2.55	439	4.85	679	7.15	
<u>15</u>		1									
20	SK350	150	G 3/4	G 1 1/2	209	2.6	439	4.9	679	7.2	
40	31330	130	3/4	G 1 1/2	209	2.0	755	7.5	013	1.2	
	SK210	1									
10	SK350	]									
	SK210	1									
20	SK350	180	G 1	G 1 1/2	209	2.6	439	4.9	679	7.2	
	SK210										
50	SK350										
20											
40	SK350	200	G1	G 1 1/2	209	2.65	65   439   4	4.95	679	7.25	
100											
50	SK210										
	SK350	_									
80	SK210	250	G 1 1/4	G 2	209	2.8	439	5.1	679	7.4	
	SK350			-							
120	SK210	-									
400	SK350										
120	CKSEO	240	0 1 1/4	NIMEO	200	20	420	F 0	670	7.5	
<u>150</u> 200	SK350	310	G 1 1/4	NW50	209	2.9	439	5.2	679	7.5	
	SK210										
130	SK210	-									
	SK210	-									
180	SK350	355	G 1 1/2	NW50	209	2.8	439	5.1	679	7.4	
	SK210	1									
250	SK350	1									
200											
400	SK350	490	G 2	-	209	3	439	5.3	679	7.6	
600	1			1						l	

<sup>1)</sup> volume details are examples, for others see section 3.1. <sup>2)</sup> standard connection for back-up type, others on request

3) others on request for further information, see section 1.7.

### **SPARE PARTS**

### 4.1. PISTON ACCUMULATORS



#### Piston assembly (Table 8)

Piston	_	NBR	FPM	PUR
Piston Cotsi				
[mm]	Ë	Part no.	Part no.	Part no.
	1	_	_	_
60	2	3183495	_	_
	3	_	_	3009372
	1	_	_	_
80	2	3183496	3183497	_
	3	_	_	2119931
	1	3128922	3128926	_
100	2	3175476	3183117	_
	3	_	_	2115547
	1	_	_	_
125	2	3016232	3016253	_
	3	_	_	3016150
	1	_	_	_
150	2	3016228	3016229	_
	3	_	_	3016231
	1	3141888	3182493	_
180	2	2118451	2112535	_
	3	_	_	3046277
	1	_	_	_
200	2	3110811	3016215	_
	3	_	_	3016218
	1	3128924	3128938	_
250	2	353980	353981	_
	3	_	_	3016171
	1	_	_	_
310	2	3016195	3016197	_
	3	_	_	_
	1	3128925	3128939	_
355	2	356382	354079	_
	3	_	_	_
	1	_	_	_
490	2	3128989	3128990	_
	3	_	_	_

#### Seal kit assembly (Table 9)

Piston Ø	iston	NBR	FPM	PUR
[mm]	Εİ	Part no.	Part no.	Part no.
	1	_	-	_
60	2	3090507	_	_
	3	_	_	3016210
	1	_	_	_
80	2	3041573	3015745	_
	3	_	_	3013230
	1	3128940	3128944	_
100	2	363268	363269	_
	3	_	_	2123414
	1	_	_	_
125	2	3116665	3016234	_
	3	_	_	2128104
	1	_	_	_
150	2	3016235	3016237	_
	3	_	_	3007546
	1	3128941	3128945	_
180	2	363270	363271	_
	3	_	_	2123415
	1	_	_	_
200	2	3110810	3016242	_
	3	_	_	3113127
	1	3128942	3128946	_
250	2	363266	363267	_
	3	_	_	3016213
	1	_	_	_
310	2	3016200	3016201	_
	3	_	_	_
355	1	3128943	3128947	_
	2	363272	363273	_
	3	_	_	3726888
	1	_	_	_
490	2	3104100	3128991	_
	3	_	_	3894300
	<u> </u>			

#### 4.1.1 Piston type 1

Designation	Qty.	Item
Piston assembly <sup>2)</sup> consisting of:		
Piston	1	10
Seal ring	1	50
Guide ring	2	60
Centre seal	1	70
Seal kit assembly consisting of:		
Seal ring	1	50
Guide ring	2	60
Centre seal	1	70
(Support ring)	(2)	(110)
O-ring	2	120
O-ring	1	180
Seal ring	1	200
O-ring	1	220

#### 4.1.2 **Piston type 2**

Piston assembly <sup>2)</sup> consisting of:		
Piston	1	10
Seal ring	1	40
Guide ring	2	60
Centre seal	1	70
Seal kit assembly consisting of:		
Seal ring	1	40
Guide ring	2	60
Centre seal	1	70
(Support ring)	(2)	(110)
O-ring	2	120
O-ring	1	180
Seal ring	1	200
O-ring	1	220

#### 4.1.3 **Piston type 3**

Piston assembly <sup>2)</sup> consisting of:		
Piston	1	10
Guide ring 1)	1/2	60
Seal ring	1	70
Seal kit assembly consisting of:		
Guide ring 1)	1/2	60
Seal ring	1	70
(Support ring)	(2)	(110)
O-ring	2	120
O-ring	1	180
Seal ring	1	200
O-ring	1	220

<sup>(...)</sup> for SK690, for standard SK internal Ø  $\geq$  310 mm  $^{1)}$  the bottom guide ring only for internal Ø = 180 mm

Spare parts for piston type 4 are available on request.

and above

2 Items (110,) 120, 180, 200 and 220 are supplied loose.

Pressure resistant parts cannot be supplied as spares.

Before assembling or disassembling a piston accumulator or piston accumulator station, the system must always be depressurised.

The gas and the fluid side must be depressurised and the gas valve unscrewed or opened before the accumulator is disassembled. Before the end caps are removed, ensure that the piston is moving freely. This may be achieved by using a rod. Only authorised persons should repair piston accumulators where the piston is jammed.

Piston accumulators with internal diameters up to 250 mm are fitted with a securing pin. This pin is to prevent the end cap being removed incorrectly. It must be taken out before removing the

end cap. There may be a danger to life due to stray components.

All work must only be carried out by suitably trained specialist staff.

On no account must any welding, soldering or mechanical work be carried out on the accumulator shell.

The operating instruction must be followed! No. 3.301.BA

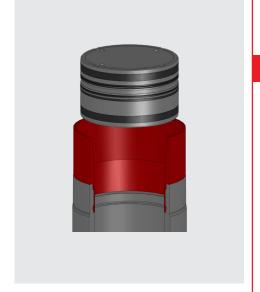
#### Assembly sleeves for piston accumulators (Table 11)

Piston Ø [mm]	to fit the seals	
60	297430	
80	244991	
100	352198	
125	370734	
150	2124157	
180	3713269	
200	3644938	
250	3715658	
310	3721000	
355	3728790	
490	3114220	

Piston Ø	to install the piston
[mm]	
60	2120188
80	359614
100	290056 (M105x2) 2117672 (M110x3)
125	2128223
150	2124161 (SK210) 3680195 (SK350)
180	290049 (M186x3) 3028679 (M190x4)
200	3600690
250	3026807
310	3027403
355	3389677
490	3440695

When replacing seals and/or pistons, please read the Instructions for Assembly and Repair (No. 3.301.M).





#### NOTE

The information in this brochure relates to the operating conditions and applications described.

For applications and operating conditions not described. please contact the relevant technical department.

Subject to technical modifications.

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