

# HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATORS

volumes nominal 13, 40 and 75 cm<sup>3</sup>, pmax. 500 bar

## **Description:**

When using hydraulic clamping systems, internal leaks and volume changes (e.g. because of temperature fluctuations) must be balanced. These tasks are performed by the hydraulic accumulator.

In intermittent applications, the attached pressure generator fills the hydraulic accumulator during the interruptions. As a result, a short-term high volume flow is achieved, which can be used, as required, to reduce power at the pressure generator.

As volume storage, the hydraulic accumulators are also suitable as a source of pressure oil upon failure of the pressure oil supply at the hydraulic pump.

When using hydraulic accumulators, the system must be equipped with additional security elements (see safety information).

Only qualified personnel may work on the hydraulic accumulator.

## **Applications:**

#### Balancing internal system leaks

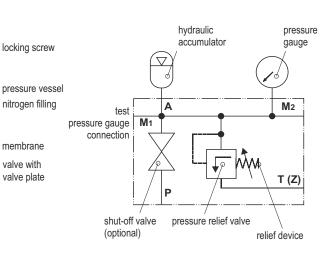
In hydraulic clamping systems, the pressure generator usually operates in off mode. A pressure switch thereby controls the switching operations of the drive motor.

If elements that cause a leak due to their construction are connected to the system (e.g. rotary valve coupling), this causes frequent switching. The hydraulic accumulator substantially reduces the on and off cycles of the drive motor, thus saving energy and reducing wear and tear.

#### Balancing volume changes

In uncoupled clamping systems, temperature fluctuations may arise. These will inevitably lead to substantial changes in the clamping pressure (± 10 bar at ± 1° C).

The installation of a hydraulic accumulator in the system equalises volume, thus preventing undesirable fluctuations in pressure.



## **Fuctioning:**

The membrane is pressurized with nitrogen. The integrated valve plate closes the opening of the oil inlet, thus preventing damage to the membrane.

membrane

valve with

valve plate

At minimal operating pressure, a small amount of pressure oil must remain in the vessel so that the membrane does not close during discharge due to the pressure on the valve plate; po must therefore always be set lower than p1.

The stored amount of liquid corresponds to the volume change  $\triangle \mathbf{V}$  between the position at minimum and maximum operating pressure.

## Safety instructions:

In Germany, hydraulic accumulators are subject to the rules and regulations of the TRB (Technische Regeln Druckbehälter / technical rules for pressure vessels). Accordingly, the following supplementary equipment is required when using hydraulic accumulators:

- pressure gauge
- relief device
- pressure relief valve
- shut-off valve (optional)
- test pressure gauge connection

Outside of Germany, the national rules and regulations on the use of pressure vessels of the respective country apply.



#### Webcode: 060020

Also available with other preload pressure



### Design:

Membrane accumulator with filling gas nitrogen (min 99.8%)

#### Connection:

Threaded ports G1/4 G 1/2 M14x1,5

#### **Advantages:**

- **Robust construction**
- Available in three standard sizes
- Can be mounted in any position
- Discharge of hydraulic components for pressure fluctuations/surges
- Helps to conserve energy
- Reduces wear



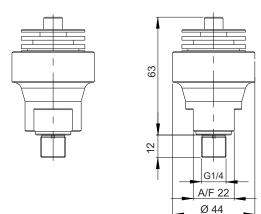
Siemensstraße 16, 35325 Mücke (Germany) +49 6401 225999-0 Phone:

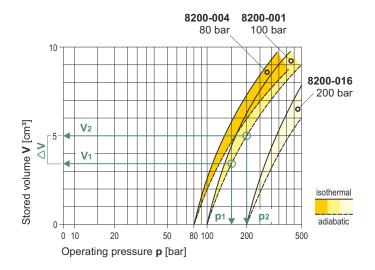
Fax: +49 6401 225999-50 E-mail: info@hydrokomp.de Internet: www.hydrokomp.de



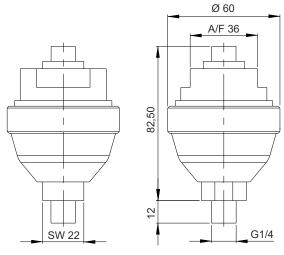
# **Hydraulic accumulators / Variations**

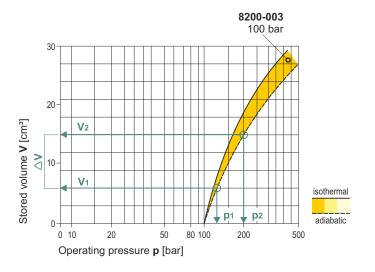
## Hydraulic accumulator V = 13 cm<sup>3</sup>



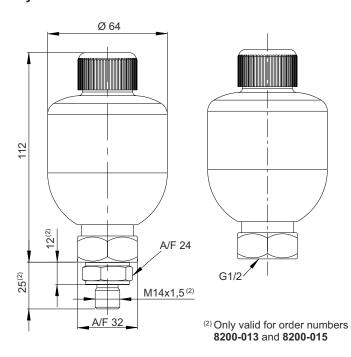


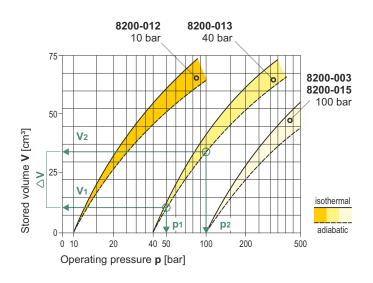
## Hydraulic accumulator V = 40 cm<sup>3</sup>





## Hydraulic accumulator V = 75 cm<sup>3</sup>







## **Hydraulic accumulators / Variations**

## Hydraulic accumulator V = 13 cm<sup>3</sup>

Nominal		Preload			Stored	
	value <sup>(1)</sup>	Pmax.	pressure po <sup>(2)</sup>	Thread	volume	Order no.
	13 cm <sup>3</sup>	500 bar	100 bar	G 1/4	9,2 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-001
	13 cm <sup>3</sup>	500 bar	80 bar	G 1/4	9,8 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-004
	13 cm <sup>3</sup>	500 bar	200 bar	G 1/4	8,6 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-016
	13 cm <sup>3</sup>	500 bar	20 bar	G 1/4	8,6 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup>at 22° C and max. operating pressure **p**max.

<sup>(2)</sup> These type of hydraulic accumulator is also available with other preload pressure on request.



## Hydraulic accumulator V = 40 cm<sup>3</sup>

Nominal		Preload		Stored	
value <sup>(1)</sup>	pmax.	pressure po <sup>(2)</sup>	Thread	volume	Order no.
40 cm <sup>3</sup>	400 bar	100 bar	G 1/4	28,8 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-002

<sup>(1)</sup> at 22° C and max. operating pressure **p**max.

<sup>(2)</sup> These type of hydraulic accumulator is also available with other preload pressure on request.



#### Hydraulic accumulator V = 75 cm<sup>3</sup>

Nominal		Preload			Stored	
	value <sup>(1)</sup>	Pmax.	pressure po <sup>(2)</sup>	Thread	volume	Order no.
	75 cm <sup>3</sup>	500 bar	100 bar	G 1/2	45,0 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-003
	75 cm <sup>3</sup>	50 bar	10 bar	G 1/2	70,0 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-012
	75 cm <sup>3</sup>	250 bar	40 bar	M14x1,5	62,0 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-013
	75 cm <sup>3</sup>	250 bar	100 bar	M14x1,5	45,0 cm <sup>3</sup>	8200-015

 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>at~22^{\circ}$  C and max. operating pressure  $p_{max}.$ 

<sup>(2)</sup> These type of hydraulic accumulator is also available with other preload pressure on request.



## Note on the curves (page 2):

The curves are understood to be theoretical directivity limits. The stored volume  $\triangle V$  is calculated from the appropriate preload pressure  $p_0$  at the two operating pressures, minimum operating pressure  $p_1$  and maximum operating pressure  $p_2$ .

 $\triangle V = V_2 - V_1$ 

#### isothermal (solid curve)



Through the slow charging/discharging of the hydraulic accumulator, the temperature is completely equalised. The clamping pressure remains nearly constant

#### adiabatic (dashed curve)



Through the fast charging/discharging, the hydraulic accumulator is subject to strong temperature fluctuations. Complete temperature equalisation is not possible. This results in an increase in temperature. This leads to substantial changes in the clamping pressure ( $\pm$  10 bar bei  $\pm$  1° C).



# Hydraulic accumulators

## Application example:

Clamping fixture in a processing palette equipped with swing clamp cylinders

The hydraulic accumulator with a nominal value of 40 cm³ was installed in a manual coupling system.

The pressure oil is supplied via the coupling mechanism board.

In addition to the integrated check valve, the coupling system includes all other safeguards required for the operation of the hydraulic accumulator.

#### Pressure gauge:

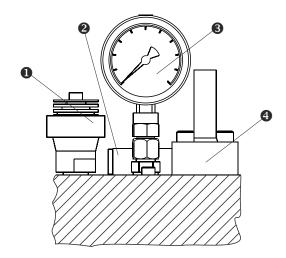
installed in the supply line of the clamping system to monitor the actual pressure

#### Pressure relief valve:

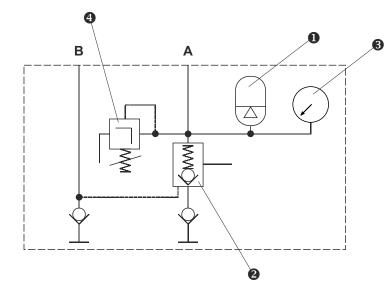
Function of the relief device, protects the hydraulic accumulator from a pressure increase of more than 10% of the maximum operating pressure.

Component:	Data sheet:
Manual coupling systems	100-2
Swing clamp cylinders	240-10
Pressure gauges with glycerine filling	600-3
Check valve, hydr. pilot operated	700-11









- Hydraulic accumulator
- 2 Check valve, hydraulically pilot operatedally
- 3 Pressure gauge with glycerine filling
- 4 Pressure relief valve with relief device