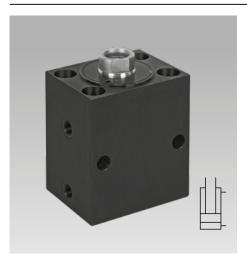
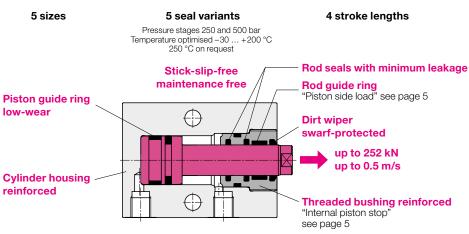


# **Block Cylinders S**

# double acting, max. operating pressure 250 bar and 500 bar use as punching cylinder max. 250 bar





#### **Application**

Hydraulic block cylinders are universally used for all linear movements with high force requirements and very small dimensions.

The block cylinder S can withstand high mechanical and thermal loads. Its preferred applications are:

- Punching\*)
- Deburring
- Forming such as bending, riveting, stamping
- In mould making for actuating core pullers and slides
- In automatic manufacturing systems with very short cycle times

#### Function

The double-acting function ensures high function safety as well as exactly calculable and repeatable stroke times.

# Description

The block cylinders S are equipped with the latest sealing technology, so that optimally adapted versions are available depending on the operating pressure (250 or 500 bar), temperature and hydraulic fluid.

At the piston rod outlet, the dirt wipers are largely protected against swarf by the recessed installation. All series are equipped with piston and rod guide rings which absorb side loads between the sliding components and prevent direct metal contact. This increases the service life and minimizes leakage. The admissible piston side load depends on the stroke and can be taken from the diagrams on page 5.

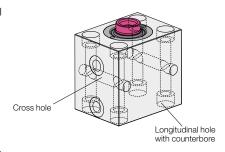
The internal piston stops are of sturdy design. The admissible piston speed depends on the mass fixed to the piston and can be read in the diagram on page 5.

#### Important notes see page 6.

\*) Maximum operating pressure 250 bar Required for punching applications due to the high load caused by the cutting impact. Even with the high-pressure version (500 bar), the pressure must be limited to 250 bar. The advantage of this is the longer service life of the high-pressure seals.

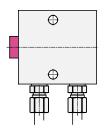
#### Fixing possibilities

Possible mounting holes

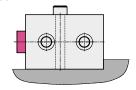


# Hydraulic connecting possibilities

Pipe thread



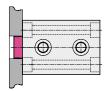




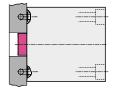


Broad side

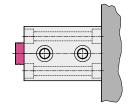
Rod side



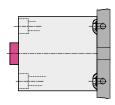
Rod side



Bottom side



Bottom side



#### 2 cross holes

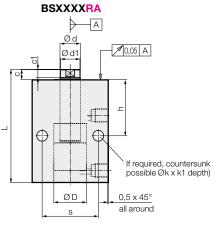
#### 2 cross holes and 4 longitudinal holes

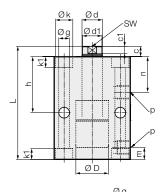
#### **BSXXXXRB**

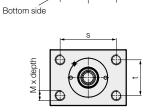
#### 4 threads

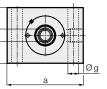
at the rod side BSXXXXRC at the bottom side BSXXXXRC

Rod side









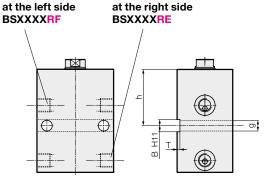
Fixing screws 8.8

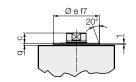
Connection

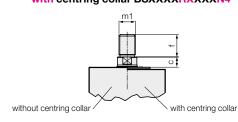
2 cross holes and keyway

and keyway Piston with internal thread and housing Connection with centring collar BSXXXXRXXXXN2 at the right side

Piston with external thread and housing without centring collar BSXXXXRXXXXN3 with centring collar BSXXXXRXXXXN4







Centring collar only with housing RB and RC

#### Materials

L Housing identification see above

Cylinder housing: high alloy steel, black oxide Piston: case-hardening steel, hardened and ground

			ground				
Size		4	5	6	7	8	
Piston Ø D	[mm]	32	40	50	63	80	
Rod Ø d	[mm]	20	25	32	40	50	
Stroke ± 0.4	[mm]	25	25	25	25	25	
Total length L +0.7/-0.3	[mm]	111	116	127	145	159	
Weight, approx.	[kg]	2.7	3.7	5.7	10	18.2	
Part no.		BS4XXXRX025NX	BS5XXXRX025NX	BS6XXXRX025NX	BS7XXXRX025NX	BS8XXXRX025NX	
011 0.4	F	F0	F0	50	50	50	
Stroke ± 0.4	[mm]	50	50	50	50	50	
Total length L +0.7/-0.3	[mm]	136	141	152	170	184	
Weight, approx.	[kg]	3.3	4.6	6.9	11.8	21.1	
Part no.		BS4XXXRX050NX	BS5XXXRX050NX	BS6XXXRX050NX	BS7XXXRX050NX	BS8XXXRX050NX	
Stroke ± 0.4	[mm]	7-					
		75	75	75	75	75	
Total length L +0.9/-0.5		<b>75</b> 161	<b>75</b> 166	<b>75</b> 177	<b>75</b> 195	<b>75</b> 209	
Total length L +0.9/-0.5 Weight, approx.	[mm]						
		161	166	177	195	209	
Weight, approx.  Part no.	[mm] [kg]	161 4 <b>BS4XXXRX075NX</b>	166 5.4 <b>BS5XXXRX075NX</b>	177 8 <b>BS6XXXRX075NX</b>	195 13.6 <b>BS7XXXRX075NX</b>	209 24 BS8XXXRX075NX	
Weight, approx. Part no. Stroke ± 0.4	[mm] [kg]	161 4	166 5.4	177 8	195 13.6	209 24 BS8XXXRX075NX 100	
Weight, approx.  Part no.  Stroke ± 0.4  Total length L +0.9/-0.5	[mm] [kg] [mm] [mm]	161 4 BS4XXXRX075NX 100	166 5.4 BS5XXXRX075NX 100	177 8 BS6XXXRX075NX	195 13.6 BS7XXXRX075NX	209 24 BS8XXXRX075NX	
Weight, approx. Part no. Stroke ± 0.4	[mm] [kg]	161 4 BS4XXXRX075NX 100 186	166 5.4 BS5XXXRX075NX 100 191	177 8 BS6XXXRX075NX 100 202	195 13.6 BS7XXXRX075NX 100 220	209 24 BS8XXXRX075NX 100 234	

Size			4	5	6	7	8
Piston Ø D		[mm]	32	40	50	63	80
Rod Ø d		[mm]	20	25	32	40	50
Effective piston area	stroke to extend/stroke to retract	[cm <sup>2</sup> ]	8.04/4.9	12.56/7.65	19.63/11.59	31.17/18.6	50.26/30.63
	100 bar	[kN]	8	12.6	1 9.6	31.1	50.3
Force to push at	250 bar	[kN]	20.1	31.4	49	77.9	125.6
	500 bar	[kN]	40.2	62.8	98.1	155.8	251.3
Force to pull of	100 bar 250 bar	[kN]	4.9 12.25	7.7 19.1	11.6 29	18.6 46.5	30.6 76.5
Force to pull at	250 bar 500 bar	[kN] [kN]	12.25 24.5	38.2	29 57.9	46.5 93	76.5 153.1
Oil volume per 10 mm	n stroke to extend / stroke to retract	[cm <sup>3</sup> ]	8.04/4.9	12.56/7.7	19.63/11.6	31.17/18.6	50.26/30.6
Admissible flow rate f		[CITI]	0.04/4.9	12.50/1.1	19.00/ 11.0	31.177 10.0	30.20/30.0
Pipe thread	stroke to extend / stroke to retract	[cm <sup>3</sup> /s]	400/250	630/380	980/580	1560/930	2500/1530
Flange F and B	stroke to extend / stroke to retract	[cm <sup>3</sup> /s]	280/170	460/280	550/320	1000/600	1600/975
Flange S	stroke to extend / stroke to retract	[cm <sup>3</sup> /s]	180/110	200/120	550/320	1000/600	1600/975
a		[mm]	75	85	100	125	160
b		[mm]	55	63	75	95	120
B H11		[mm]	12	12	15	20	24
С		[mm]	10	10	10	14	14
Ø d1 x c1		[mm]	19x7.8	24 x 7.6	31 x 8.2	38.7 x 10.2	48 x 10.2
Ø e f7		[mm]	45	56	65	80	105
f		[mm]	20	22	28	36	45
Øg		[mm]	10.5	10.5	13	17	21
h		[mm]	55	55	62	75	80
h1		[mm]	27	27	30	30	30
Øk		[mm]	17	17	20	26	33
k1		[mm]	11	11	13	17	21.5
m		[mm]	12	14	15	18	24
m1 M x depth		[mm]	M14x1.5 M10x15	M16x1.5 M10x15	M20x1.5 M12 x 18	M27 x 2 M16x24	M33x2 M20x30
n		[mm]	35	36	42	51	53
o x depth of thread		[mm]	M12 x 15	M16x25	M20x30	M27 x 40	M30x40
p		[mm]	G 1/4	G3/8	G3/8	G 1/2	G 1/2
q		[mm]	3	3	3	3	4
S		[mm]	55	63	76	95	120
t		[mm]	35	40	45	65	80
T		[mm]	3	3	5	5	7
SW		[mm]	17	21	27	36	41
u +/- 0.05		[mm]	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
u1 +/- 0.05		[mm]	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Ø v1 extend		[mm]	5	6	6	8	8
Ø v2 retract		[mm]	4.5	4.5	6	6	8
Ø v3 extend		[mm]	4	4	6	8	8
Ø v4 retract		[mm]	4	4	6	6	8
Øw +0.2		[mm]	9.8	9.8	10.8	13.8	13.8
Ø w1 +0.2		[mm]	7.8	7.8	9.8	13.8	13.8
X		[mm] [mm]	12 38	14 39	15 45	18 54	24 55.5
y z		[mm]	57	67	78	97	124
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#### Selection aids

The opposite diagram allows a quick selection from five seal combinations.

Thus, the block cylinder S can be optimally adapted to the operating conditions, i.e. to

- the operating pressure 250 bar or 500 bar,
- the operating temperature up to 200 °C.

The sealing material must be selected taking the hydraulic oil into consideration:

NBR (nitrile butadiene rubber) for

- Hydraulic oil HLP (-30...+100 °C)
- Other liquids \*)

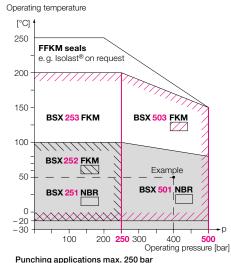
HFA, HFB, HFC  $(-10...+55 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

#### FKM (fluor caoutchouc) for

- Hydraulic oil HLP (-20...+100 °C)
- Highly inflammable hydraulic fluids\*) (-20...+200 °C)

\*) see also data sheet A0.100

#### Available seal combinations dependent on the operating pressure and the operating pressure temperature



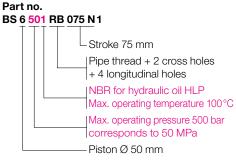
Punching applications max. 250 bar

#### Example of ordering block cylinder S

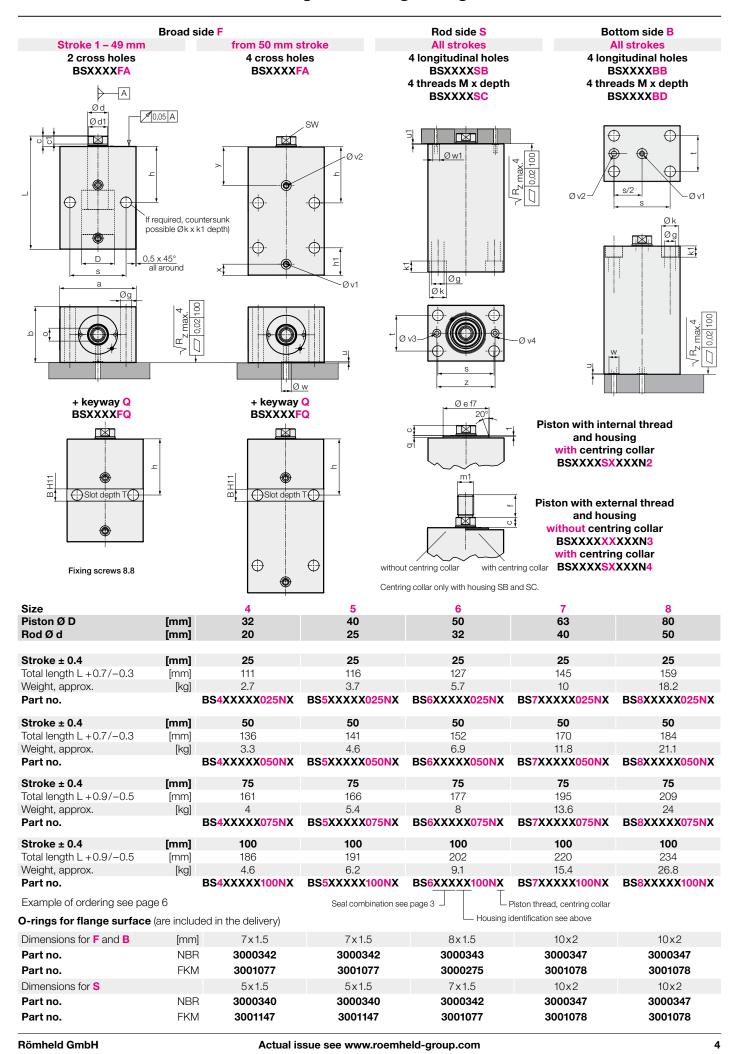
Piston  $\emptyset$  50 mm  $\rightarrow$  as per chart code **6** Operating pressure 400 bar  $\rightarrow$  500 bar = **50** MPa Operating temperature aprox. 50 °C with hydraulic oil HLP 32 → NBR seals

→ as per diagram type BSX 501

Pipe thread + 2 cross holes + 4 longitudinal holes → as per dimension drawing on page 2 code **RB** Stroke 75 mm → as per chart code 075N

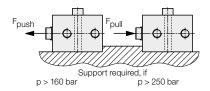


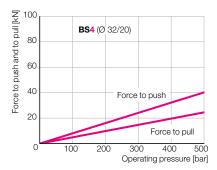
Code for part numbers see page 6

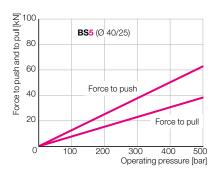


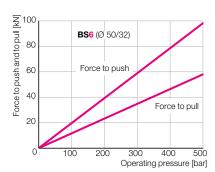
## Force to push and to pull • Internal piston stop • Admissible piston side load

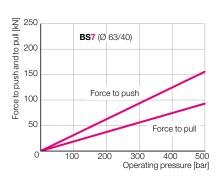
#### Force to push and to pull

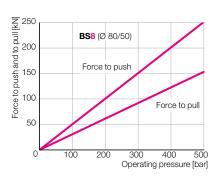




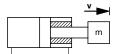








#### Internal piston stop



If the entire stroke of the block cylinder is used, the piston moves against the internal stops. The sudden load that occurs during this process is dependent on

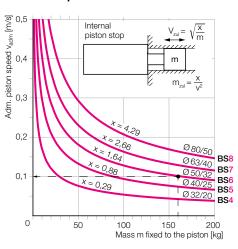
- the piston speed v
- the mass m connected to the piston.

This series can withstand high mechanical loads. However, certain limit values should not be exceeded, as shown in the diagram below.

- The admissible piston speed can be read off at a given mass.
- The maximum mass can be determined for a given piston speed.

For continuous operation with a high number of strokes, the maximum mass should be reduced to approx. 10% of the values in the diagram.

#### Admissible piston speed v<sub>adm</sub> as a function of the mass m fixed to the piston

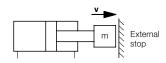


**Example:** BS6501RB075N1 (Ø50/32 x 75 stroke)  $m = 160 \text{ kg} \rightarrow v_{adm} = 0.1 \text{ m/s}$ 

#### **Punching applications**

Due to the cutting impact, the piston speed at the internal piston stop is usually not known. In such cases, an external stop is the better solution.

### External stop of the mass



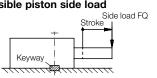
For critical designs and high number of strokes, it is better to drive the mass against external stops. They can be designed to be sturdy and, if required, even adjustable.

#### Stroke end cushioning

If an external stop is not possible, cylinders with hydraulic stroke end cushioning should be provided:

- Block cylinders 500 bar as per B1.530
- Hydraulic cylinders 200 bar as per B 1.282
- · Block cylinders S with hydraulic stroke end cushioning on request

#### Admissible piston side load



The admissible load is dependent on

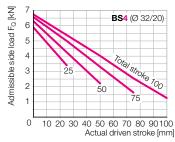
- the distance of the side load from the cylinder housing
- the total stroke of the block cylinder
- the actual driven piston stroke
- the operating temperature
- the hydraulic fluid.

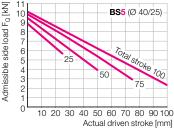
The diagrams show the admissible side load for each size under the following conditions:

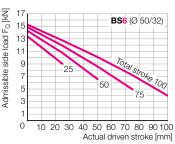
- the side load acts directly on the end of the piston rod
- the max. operating temperature is 80 °C
- medium hydraulic oil HLP as per DIN 51524-2 Please contact us for other operating conditions.

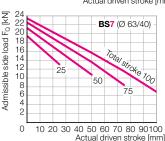
#### Important note

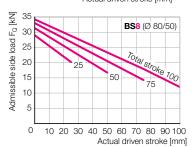
To ensure that the block cylinder S can safely absorb the side loads from all directions, the version with keyway should be used.





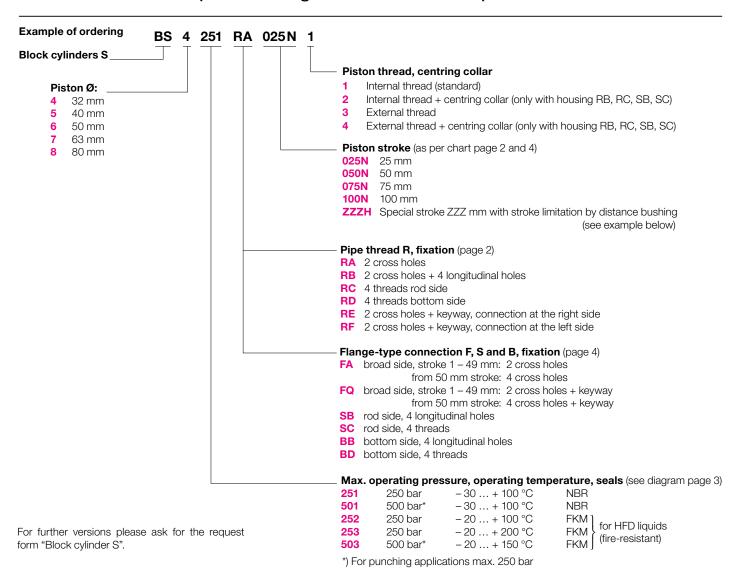






Actual issue see www.roemheld-group.com

5



# Stroke limitation by distance bushing

By shrinking a distance bushing onto the piston rod, we can shorten the series stroke by 5 to 29 mm.

Standard stroke	Possible stroke ±0.5 [mm]				
[mm]	H min.	H max.			
25	1 (10*)	20			
50	21	45			
75	46	70			
100	71	95			

<sup>\*)</sup> For max. service life H min. ≥ 10 mm

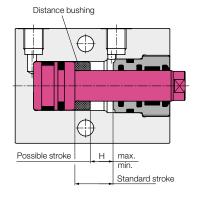
#### Example of ordering Block cylinder BS 6 501 RB 075N 1 Desired stroke 63 mm

The "standard stroke" is 75 mm
As per chart "Possible stroke" = 46 ... 70 mm
The distance bushing is 75 – 63 = 12 mm high

New part no. BS 6 501 RB 063H 1

#### Note on flange type F

A stroke limitation of the selected block cylinder does not change the number of cross holes (2 or 4 off).



#### Important notes

Block cylinders are intended exclusively for industrial applications and may only be operated with hydraulic oil.

They can generate very high forces to be absorbed by the fixture or the machine.

In the effective area of the piston rod there is the danger of crushing. The manufacturer of the fixture or the machine is obliged to provide effective protection devices.

If block cylinders are fastened with screws across the cylinder axis, they must be supported above a specific operating pressure (see page 5 "Force to push and to pull").

If the piston moves against the internal piston stops in the block cylinder, the admissible piston speed must be reduced depending on the mass fixed to the piston (see page 5 "Internal piston stop").

For punching applications, the operating pressure must be limited to 250 bar to avoid extremely high loads due to the "cutting impact". This also applies to the high-pressure version BS50.

If the exact load on the internal piston stop cannot be calculated, an external stop should be provided for the tool (see page 5 "External stop of the mass").

When the piston rod is loaded by side loads, the admissible piston side load must be determined as a function of the piston stroke (see page 5 "Admissible piston side load").