

N2 pressure type accumulator.

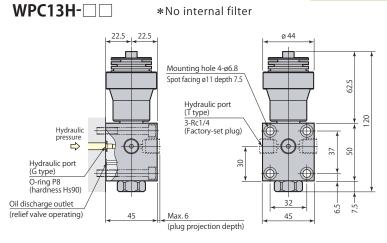
Equipped with a relief valve for preventing breakdown of device in case of problems with circuit pressure (high pressure).

Specifications

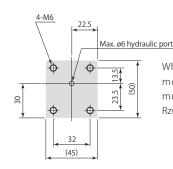
Model		WPC13H-G Gas pressure*	WPC13H-T Gas pressure*	WPC40H-G Gas pressure*	WPC40H-T Gas pressure*
Mounting, piping methods		Manifold mounting	Piping mounting	Manifold mounting	Piping mounting
Pressure range	MPa	Refer to page \rightarrow 167 for characteristic line diagram.			
Gas capacity	cm³	13		40	
Oil capacity	cm³	10		30	
Mass	kg	1.1		1.6	

- Proof pressure: 37.5 MPa Operating temperature: 0-60°C Fluid used: General mineral based hydraulic oil (ISO-VG32 equivalent)
- There is also a type that adopts fluorocarbon for seal sections where cutting fluid is applied, as a measure for the use of chlorine-based cutting fluid (this is not thermal resistant specification. Model designation WPC□H-□□-V).
- *:Initially filled gas pressure can be set in range of 7 MPa to 25 MPa with 1 MPa increment. Specify gas pressure when ordering. Example:WPC13H-T10 (gas pressure 10 MPa)

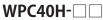
Dimensions



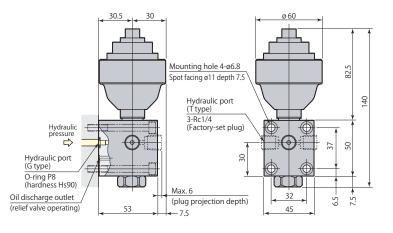
Mounting details



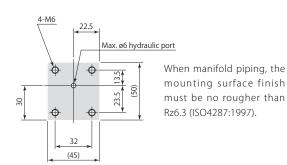
When manifold piping, the mounting surface finish must be no rougher than Rz6.3 (ISO4287:1997).



*No internal filter



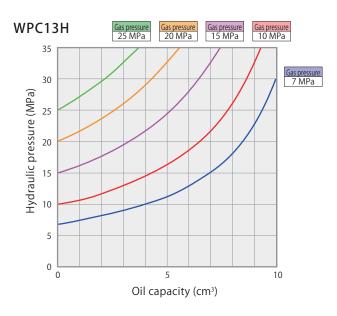
Mounting details

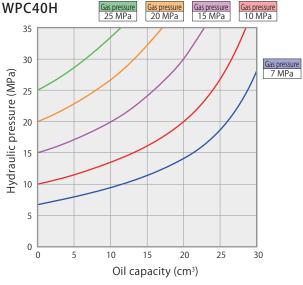


Mounting screws are not included.

Accumulator

Characteristic line diagram





This characteristic line diagram represents theoretical values.

Model selection example

Condition (estimated temperature drop : 20°)

Working clamp	CLW16×8 pieces	Piping	Inner diameter ø6×0.5 m×8 pieces
Hydraulic pressure:P	25 MPa	Valve & hydraulic pressure equipment	VCB: 1 piece, VRG: 2 pieces

Selection procedure

1. Calculation of circuit capacity

Clamping capacity : $6.16 \times 3.3 \times 8 = 163 \text{ cm}^3$ Pressure bearing area Stroke Qty

Piping capacity: $0.283 \times 50 \times 8 = 113 \text{ cm}^3$

Valve & hydraulic equipment capacity : $8 \times 3 = 24 \text{ cm}^3$

(Perform calculation with capacity of 8 cm³ for each of valves and hydraulic

equipment in hydraulic circuit, when using Pascal product.)

Circuit capacity: 163+113+24=300 cm³

2. Selection of oil capacity

Select the equipment having oil capacity capable of keeping volumetric change. Volumetric change is obtained by using formula shown below.

 $\Delta V = V \times \Delta T \times \alpha$ ΔV : Volumetric change (cm³) V: Circuit capacity (cm³)

 ΔT : Temperature change (°C) α : Thermal expansion coefficient (7.8×10⁻⁴)

 $\Delta V = 300 \times 20 \times 7.8 \times 10^{-4} = 4.7 \text{ cm}^3$

Here, WPC40H is selected as an example (*1).

3. Selection of gas pressure

Select the pressure whose oil discharge amount (*2) under hydraulic pressure satisfies ΔV calculated in step 2. Read off characteristic line diagram.

If the hydraulic pressure of the clamping circuit is 25 MPa, select gas pressure 10 MPa, 15 MPa, or 20 MPa.

4. Verification of hydraulic pressure and residual discharge amount (*2) after temperature change Select the one whose hydraulic pressure drop after temperature change is low and residual discharge amount (*2) satisfies the marginal oil amount (*3). Read off characteristic line diagram.

The hydraulic pressure after temperature change drops to 19.3 MPa with 10 MPa gas pressure (P10), to 21 MPa with 15 MPa gas pressure (P15), and to 22 MPa with 20 MPa gas pressure (P20), respectively.

The residual oil discharge amount (*2) is 19.3 cm³ for 10 MPa gas pressure (V10), 11.3 cm³ for 15 MPa (V15), and 3.3 cm³ for 20 MPa (V20), respectively.

Here, select WPC40H-□20 whose pressure drop is low.

5. Select piping method.

- *1: WPC13H is also available. Likewise, select appropriate one in consideration of steps 3 and 4.
- *2: For when the temperature decreases. If the temperature increases, check the absorption amount.
- *3 : Allow adequate margin for residual discharge amount after temperature change, as there may be margin of error with gas filling pressure. Marginal oil amount : About 2.0 cm³

