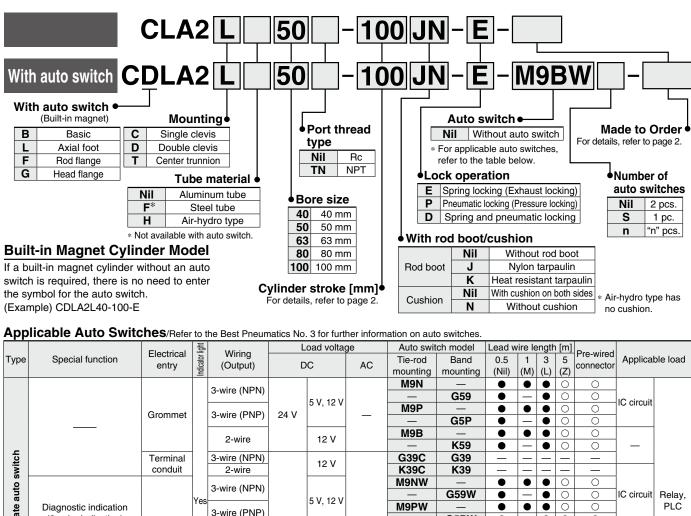
# **Fine Lock Cylinder Double Acting, Single Rod** Series CLA2 ø40, ø50, ø63, ø80, ø100

How to Order



-									1,35	•		•	$ \cup $	0				
switch		Terminal		3-wire (NPN)		12 V		G39C	G39	—	-	—	—	—				
Ň		conduit		2-wire		12 V		K39C	K39	_	-	—	—	_				
				3-wire (NPN)				M9NW	—	•			0	0				
aut			Vaa	. ,		5 V, 12 V		Ι	G59W	•	-		0	0	IC circuit	Relay,		
te	Diagnostic indication		Yes	3-wire (PNP)		5 V, 12 V		M9PW	—	•			0	0		PLC		
state auto	(2-color indication)			3-WIE (FNF)					G5PW	•	—		0	0				
p				2-wire	24 V	12 V	M		_	•			0	0				
Solid		Grommet		2-wire	24 V	12 V	_	-	K59W	•	-		0	0				
		Gronninet		3-wire (NPN)		5 V, 12 V		M9NA**	_	0	0		0	0				
	Water resistant			3-wire (PNP)		5 V, 12 V		M9PA**	—	0	0		0	0	_			
	(2-color indication)	dication) 2-wire		12 V	M9BA**	—	0	0		0	0							
				2-wire		12 V		_	G5BA**	_	-		0	0				
	With diagnostic output (2-color indication)			4-wire (NPN)		5 V, 12 V		F59F	G59F	•	-		0	0	IC circuit			
	Magnetic field resistant (2-color indication)			2-wire (Non-polar)	Γ			—		P3DWA	_	_	-		$\bullet$	0	—	
			Yes	3-wire (NPN equivalent)	—	5 V	—	A96		•	-		—		IC circuit	_		
÷			165				100 V	A93	—	•	—		—	_	-			
switch		Grommet	No				100 V or less	A90		•	—		—	_	IC circuit	Relay,		
SV			Yes				100 V, 200 V	A54	B54	•	-		$\bullet$			PLC		
auto			No	2-wire	24 V	12 V	200 V or less	A64	B64	•	-		—	—		1 20		
Jai	Ter	Terminal		2-0016	24 V		—	A33C	A33	_	-	—	—		-			
Reed		conduit	Yes				100 V, 200 V	A34C	A34	_	-	—	—	_		PLC		
č		DIN termina	res				100 v, 200 v	A44C	A44	_	-	—	—	_		Relay,		
	Diagnostic indication (2-color indication)	Grommet				-	_	A59W	B59W		-		-	_		PLC		

\*\* Water resistant type auto switches can be mounted on the above models, but in such case SMC cannot guarantee water resistance.

Please contact SMC regarding water resistant types with the above model numbers.

\* Lead wire length symbols: 0.5 m······ Nil (Example) M9NW \* Solid state auto switches marked with "O" are produced upon receipt of order.

1 m..... M (Example) M9NWM 3 m..... L (Example) M9NWL 5 m..... Z (Example) M9NWZ

\* Since there are other applicable auto switches than listed above, refer to page 23 for details.

For details about auto switches with pre-wired connector, refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 3. For the D-P3DWAD, refer to the WEB catalog.

\* The D-A9D/M9DDD/P3DWAD auto switches are shipped together, (but not assembled). (However, auto switch mounting brackets are assembled for the D-A9D/M9DDD before shipment.)



Provided with a compact lock mechanism, it is suitable for intermediate stop, emergency stop, and drop prevention.



<sub>Made to</sub> Order Mad

Made to Order

Specifications
Change of rod end shape
Special port location
Piston rod and rod end nut made of stainless steel
Dual stroke cylinder/Single rod type
Change of trunnion bracket mounting position
Change of tie-rod length
Fluororubber seal
With coil scraper

# **▲** Caution

Recommended Pneumatic Circuit/Caution on Handling For detailed specifications mentioned above, refer to "Specific Product Precautions 3".

Refer to pages 18 to 23 for cylinders with auto switches.

- Minimum stroke for auto switch mounting
- Auto switch proper mounting position (detection at stroke end) and its mounting height
- Operating range
- Auto switch mounting brackets/Part no.

#### Minimum Stroke for Auto Switch Mounting

# ▲ Caution

Accessories

 The minimum stroke for mounting varies with the auto switch type and cylinder mounting type. In particular, the center trunnion type needs careful attention. (For details, refer to pages 20 and 21.)

## Specifications

Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100	40	50	63	80	100
Туре		N	on-lub	e			A	ir-hydı	o	
Fluid	Air Turbine oil (Lock portion is a					is air)				
Action				I	Double	acting	9			
Proof pressure					1.5	MPa				
Maximum operating pressure					1.0	MPa				
Minimum operating pressure	0.08 MPa			0.2 MPa						
Piston speed	Į	50 to 5	600 mr	n/sec'	k		15 to 3	800 mr	n/sec*	¢
Ambient and fluid temperature		uto swit			o 70°C 0°C		5°0	C to 60	٥°C	
Cushion	Air cushion None									
Stroke length tolerance	Up to 250: $^{+1.0}_{0}$ , 251 to 1000: $^{+1.4}_{0}$ , 1001 to 1500: $^{+1.8}_{0}$					8				
Mounting	Basic, Axial foot, Rod flange, Head flange, Single clevis, Double clevis, Center trunnion					vis,				

 $\ast$  Constraints associated with the allowable kinetic energy are imposed on the speeds at which the piston can be locked.

## Lock Specifications

Lock operation	Spring locking (Exhaust locking)	Pneumatic locking (Pressure locking)			
Unlocking pressure [MPa]	0.3 or	0.1 or more			
Lock starting pressure [MPa]	0.25 c	0.05 or more			
Maximum operating pressure [MPa]	1.0	.5			
Locking direction	Both directions				

## **Standard Strokes**

Bore size [mm]	Standard stroke [mm] Note 1)	Long stroke [mm] Note 2)
40	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250 300, 350, 400, 450, 500	800
50, 63	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600	1200
80, 100	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700	ø80: 1400 ø100: 1500

Note 1) Intermediate strokes not listed above are produced upon receipt of order.

Spacers are not used for intermediate strokes.

Note 2) Long strokes are applicable for the axial foot and rod flange types.

## **Rod Boot Material**

Symbol	Rod boot material	Max. ambient temperature				
J Nylon tarpaulin		70°C				
К	Heat resistant tarpaulin	110°C*				

\* Maximum ambient temperature for the rod boot

	Mounting	Basic	Axial foot	Rod flange	Head flange	Single clevis	Double clevis	Center trunnion
Standard	Rod end nut	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Clevis pin	—	_	_	_	_	•	_
	Single knuckle joint	•	•	•	•	•	•	●
Option	Double knuckle joint (with pin)	•	•	•	•	•	•	●
	With rod boot	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
0								

Weights	Weights [kg									
	Bore size [mm]		40	50	63	80	100			
	Basic	Aluminum tube	1.77	2.68	4.27	6.95	9.86			
Basic weight	Dasic	Steel tube	1.82	2.72	4.31	7.11	10.07			
	Axial foot	Aluminum tube	1.96	2.90	4.61	7.62	10.85			
	Axiai 1001	Steel tube	2.01	2.94	4.65	7.78	11.06			
	Flange	Aluminum tube	2.14	3.13	5.06	8.40	11.78			
	i lange	Steel tube	2.19	3.17	5.10	8.56	11.99			
	Single clevis	Aluminum tube	2.00	3.02	4.90	8.06	11.64			
	Single clevis	Steel tube	2.05	3.06	4.94	8.22	11.85			
	Double clevis	Aluminum tube	2.04	3.11	5.06	8.35	12.16			
	Double clevis	Steel tube	2.09	3.15	5.10	8.51	12.37			
	Center trunnion	Aluminum tube	2.22	3.21	5.16	8.65	12.26			
	Center trunnion	Steel tube	2.32	3.31	5.36	8.94	12.65			
Additional weight per	All mounting	Aluminum tube	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.46	0.58			
50 mm of stroke	brackets	Steel tube	0.28	0.35	0.43	0.70	0.87			
Accessories	Single kr	nuckle	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.60	0.83			
Accessones	Double knuck	e (with pin)	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.87	1.27			

Calculation: (Example) CLA2L40-100-E Basic weight------1.96 (Axial foot, ø40)

Additional weight......0.20/50 stroke Cylinder stroke......100 stroke 1.96 + 0.20 x 100/50 = 2.36 kg

#### Mounting Brackets/Part No.

Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Axial foot*	CA2-L04	CA2-L05	CA2-L06	CA2-L08	CA2-L10
Flange	CA2-F04	CA2-F05	CA2-F06	CA2-F08	CA2-F10
Single clevis	CA2-C04	CA2-C05	CA2-C06	CA2-C08	CA2-C10
Double clevis**	CA2-D04	CA2-D05	CA2-D06	CA2-D08	CA2-D10

\* When axial foot brackets are used, order two pieces per cylinder.

\*\* A clevis pin, flat washers and split pins are shipped together with double clevis.

# A Caution/Allowable Kinetic Energy when Locking

Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Allowable kinetic energy [J]	1.42	2.21	3.53	5.69	8.83

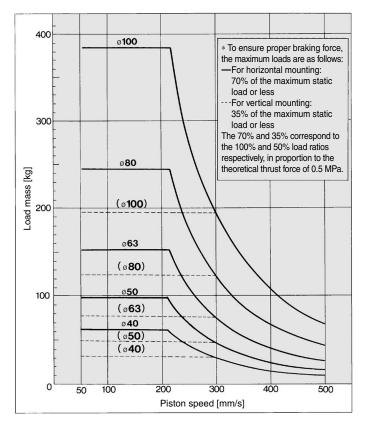
 In terms of specific load conditions, the allowable kinetic energy indicated in the table above is equivalent to a 50% load ratio at 0.5 MPa, and a piston speed of 300 mm/s. Therefore, if the operating conditions are below these values, calculations are unnecessary.

2. Apply the following formula to obtain the kinetic energy of the load.

Ek: Kinetic energy of load [J]

 $Ek = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$  m: Load mass [kg]

- υ: Piston speed [m/s]
- The piston speed will exceed the average speed immediately before locking. To determine the piston speed for the purpose of obtaining the kinetic energy of load, use 1.2 times the average speed as a guide.
- The relationship between the speed and the load is indicated in the diagram below. The area below the line is the allowable kinetic energy range.
- 5. Even within a given allowable kinetic energy level, there is an upper limit to the size of the load that can be sustained. Thus, a horizontally mounted cylinder must be operated below the solid line, and a vertically mounted cylinder must be operated below the dotted line.



#### Stopping Accuracy (Not including tolerance of control system) [mm]

Looking method	Piston speed [mm/sec]						
Locking method	50	100	300	500			
Spring locking	±0.4	±0.5	±1.0	±2.0			
Pneumatic locking Spring and pneumatic locking	±0.2	±0.3	±0.5	±1.5			

Conditions/Load: 25% of output at 0.5 MPa

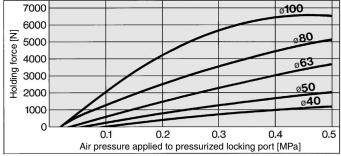
Solenoid valve: Mounted to the lock port

## Holding Force of Spring Locking (Maximum static load)

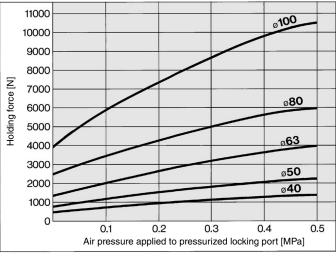
Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Holding force [N]	882	1370	2160	3430	5390

Note) Holding force at piston rod retracted side decreases approximately 15%.

## Holding Force of Pneumatic Locking



## Holding Force of Spring and Pneumatic Locking



When selecting a cylinder, refer to the Actuator Precautions on pages 3 and 4 in Best Pneumatics No. 3, Specific Product Precautions and Allowable Kinetic Energy when Locking.

## **A**Caution

#### Caution when Locking

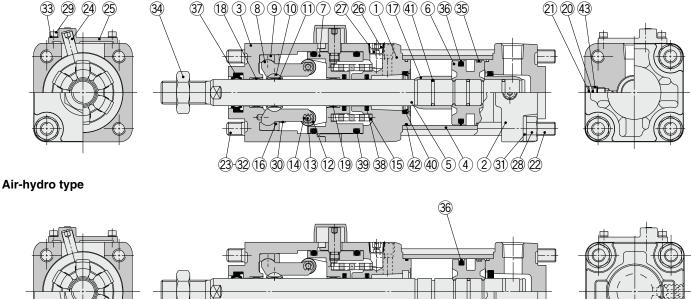
Holding force (maximum static load) means the maximum capability of holding a static load that is not accompanied by vibration or impact under the condition that no load is applied. Therefore, it does not refer to a load that can be held constantly. When using (selecting) this product, carefully check the following points.

- If the piston rod slips because the lock's holding force has been exceeded, the brake shoe could be damaged, resulting in a reduced holding force or shortened life.
- •The upper limit of the load that is used under the conditions not associated with the kinetic energy when locking, such as drop prevention must be 35% or less of the holding force.
- Do not use the cylinder in the locked state to sustain a load that involves impact.



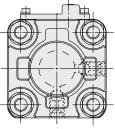
## Construction

#### Non-lube type



(46)

(44) (45)



#### omponent Parts

00	nponent Parts		
No.	Description	Material	Note
1	Rod cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted after hard anodized
2	Head cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted
3	Cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted after hard anodized
4	Cylinder tube	Aluminum alloy	Hard anodized
5	Piston rod	Carbon steel	Hard chrome plating
6	Piston	Aluminum alloy	Chromated
7	Brake piston	Carbon steel	Nitriding
8	Brake arm	Carbon steel	Nitriding
9	Arm holder	Carbon steel	Nitriding
10	Brake shoe holder	Carbon steel	Nitriding
11	Brake shoe	Special friction material	
12	Roller	Chromium molybdenum steel	Nitriding
13	Pin	Chrome bearing steel	Heat treated
14	Retaining ring	Carbon tool steel	
15	Brake spring	Steel wire	Anti-corrosive treatment: Except type P
16	Retaining plate	Rolled steel	Zinc chromated
17	Cushion ring	Aluminum alloy	Anodized
18	Bushing	Copper alloy	
19	Bushing	Copper alloy	
20	Cushion valve	Steel wire	Electroless nickel plating
21	Retaining ring	Spring steel	
22	Tie-rod	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated
23	Unit holding tie-rod	Carbon steel	Chromated
24	Non-rotating pin	Carbon steel	Heat treated
25	Pin guide	Carbon steel	Metallic painted after nitriding
26	Hexagon socket head plug	Carbon steel	Type E only
27	Element	Bronze	Type E only
28	Tie-rod nut	Rolled steel	
29	Hexagon socket head cap screw	Chromium molybdenum steel	
30	Retaining plate mounting bolt	Chromium molybdenum steel	
31	Spring washer	Steel wire	
32	Spring washer	Steel wire	
33	Spring washer	Steel wire	
34	Rod end nut	Rolled steel	
35	Wear ring	Resin	
36	Piston seal	NBR	
37	Rod seal A	NBR	
38	Rod seal B	NBR	
39	Brake piston seal	NBR	
40	Cushion seal	Urethane	
41	Piston gasket	NBR	

No.	Description	Material	Note
42	Tube gasket	NBR	
43	Cushion valve seal	NBR	
44	Air release valve	Chromium molybdenum steel	Black zinc chromated
45	Check ball	Chrome bearing steel	
46	Bod seal C	NBB	

#### **Replacement Parts: Seal Kit**

Bore size [mm]	Kit no.	Contents
40	MB 40-PS	
50	MB 50-PS	
63	MB 63-PS	Set of the nos.36, 37, 40, 42
80	MB 80-PS	
100	MB100-PS	

\* Since the lock of the CLA2 series cannot be disassembled and is normally replaced as a unit, kits are for the cylinder section only. These can be ordered using the order number for each bore size.

\* Seal kit includes a grease pack (ø40, ø50: 10 g, ø63, ø80: 20 g, ø100: 30 g). Order with the following part number when only the grease pack is needed.

Grease pack part number: GR-S-010 (10 g), GR-S-020 (20 g) \* Please consult with SMC for seal kits of the air-hydro type.

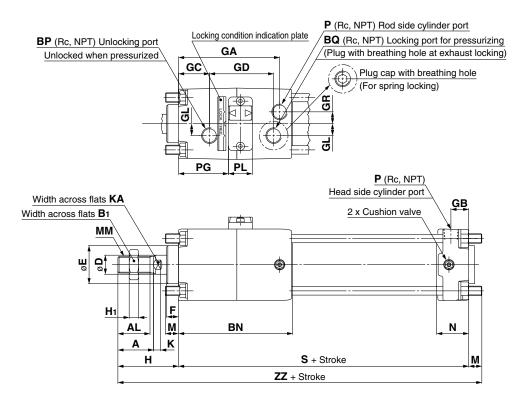
#### **Replacement Fine Lock Unit**

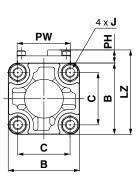
CLA2-40 -	E • Suffix
40 40 mm 50 50 mm	Nil         Standard           L*         Long stroke
63 63 mm 80 80 mm	* The lock unit for a long- stroke cylinder is only
<b>100</b> 100 mm Port thread type ●	applicable for flange type with bore size ø50 to ø100 and stroke 1001 or more.
NilRc portTNNPT port	(Example: CLA2-100-EL)  Lock operation
* Please consult with SMC for replacement fine lock units of the air-hvdro type.	ESpring locking (Exhaust locking)PPneumatic locking (Pressure locking)DSpring and pneumatic locking



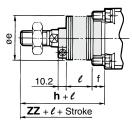
the air-hydro type.

## **Basic: CLA2B**





With rod boot



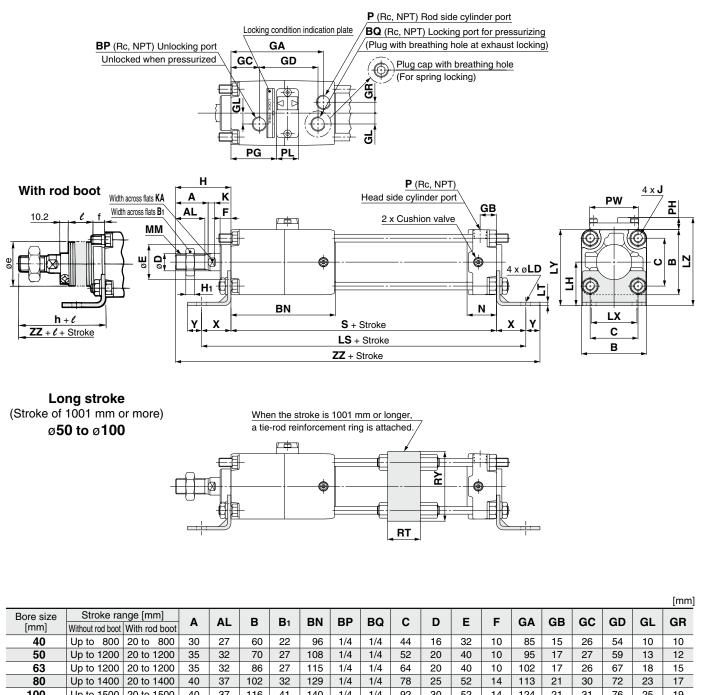
																							[mm]
Bore size	<u> </u>		nge [m		Α	AL	в	B1	BN	BP	BQ	С	D	Е	F	GA	GB	GC	GD	GL	GR	Hı	J
[mm]	Without	rod boot	With ro	d boot	~ `	· · · -	-					•	-	-	•		<u> </u>		<b></b>	~- I	<b>.</b>		
40	Up to	500	20 to	500	30	27	60	22	96	1/4	1/4	44	16	32	10	85	15	26	54	10	10	8	M8 x 1.25
50	Up to	600	20 to	600	35	32	70	27	108	1/4	1/4	52	20	40	10	95	17	27	59	13	12	11	M8 x 1.25
63	Up to	600	20 to	600	35	32	86	27	115	1/4	1/4	64	20	40	10	102	17	26	67	18	15	11	M10 x 1.25
80	Up to	750	20 to	750	40	37	102	32	129	1/4	1/4	78	25	52	14	113	21	30	72	23	17	13	M12 x 1.75
100	Up to	750	20 to	750	40	37	116	41	140	1/4	1/4	92	30	52	14	124	21	31	76	25	19	16	M12 x 1.75
			7		1		1	1	1			1	1			1					_		
Bore size	ĸ	KA	LZ	м	•	лм	Ν	Р	PG	PH	PL	PW	S	Without	t rod boot	t		Nith r	od bo	ot		_	
[mm]	R	<b>NA</b>			n	/11/1	IN	F	FG	FII	FL	FVV	3	H	ZZ	е	f	h		l	ZZ		
40	6	14	71	11	M14	x 1.5	27	1/4	42	11	20	45	153	51	215	43	11.2	59	1/4 :	stroke	223		
50	7	18	80	11	M18	3 x 1.5	30	3/8	46	10	21	50	168	58	237	52	11.2	66	1/4 :	stroke	245		
63	7	18	99	14	M18	3 x 1.5	31	3/8	48.5	13	23	60	182	58	254	52	11.2	66	1/4 :	stroke	262		
80	10	22	117	17	M22	2 x 1.5	37	1/2	55	15	23	70	208	71	296	65	12.5	80	1/4 :	stroke	305		

10 26 131 17 M26 x 1.5 40 1/2 56.5 15 25 80 226 72 315 65 14 81 1/4 stroke 324

**SMC** 

100

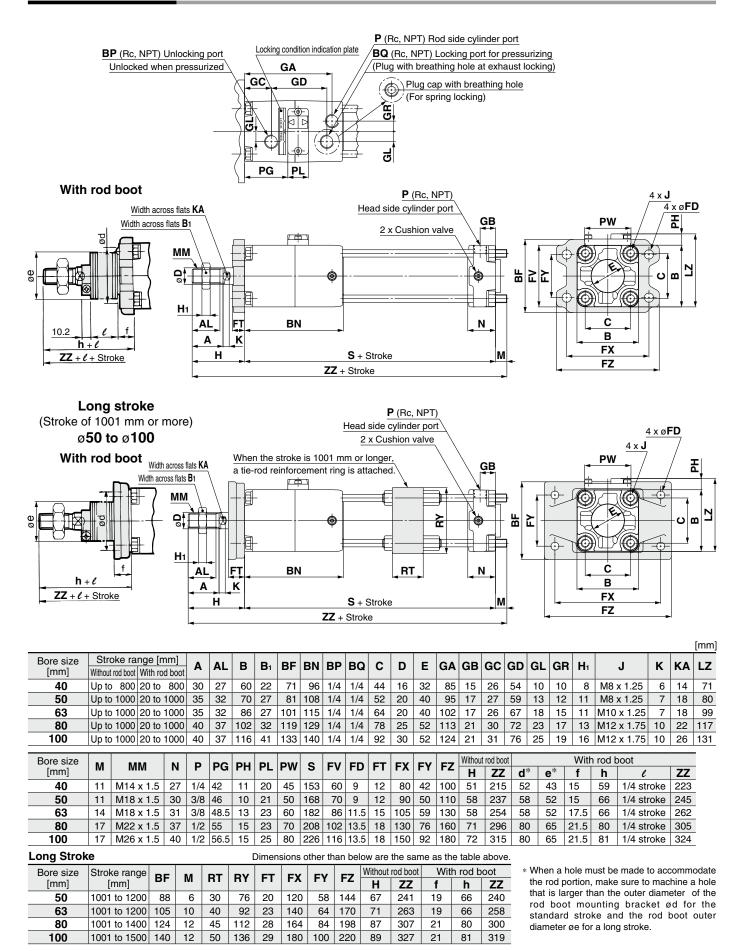
## Axial Foot: CLA2L



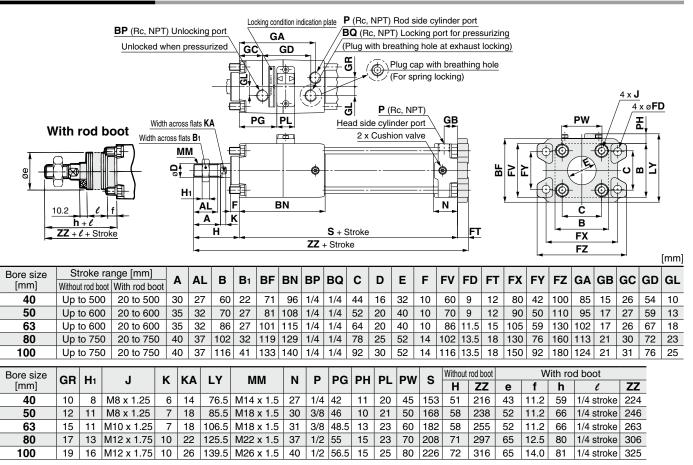
100	Upic	5 1500   20 10	0 150	0 4	5 3	07	110	41	140	1/4	1/4	+   92   J	30	52	14	124	21	3		0	25	19
Bore size [mm]	H1	J	к	KA	LD	LH	LS	LT	LX	LY	LZ	ММ	N	Р	PG	PH	PL	PW	RT	RY	S	x
40	8	M8 x 1.25	6	14	9	40	207	3.2	42	70	81	M14 x 1.5	27	1/4	42	11	20	45	_	—	153	27
50	11	M8 x 1.25	7	18	9	45	222	3.2	50	80	90	M18 x 1.5	30	3/8	46	10	21	50	30	76	168	27
63	11	M10 x 1.25	7	18	11.5	50	250	3.2	59	93	106	M18 x 1.5	31	3/8	48.5	13	23	60	40	92	182	34
80	13	M12 x 1.75	10	22	13.5	65	296	4.5	76	116	131	M22 x 1.5	37	1/2	55	15	23	70	45	112	208	44
100	16	M12 x 1.75	10	26	13.5	75	312	6	92	133	148	M26 x 1.5	40	1/2	56.5	15	25	80	50	136	226	43

Bore size	Y	Without	rod boot			With r	od boot	
[mm]	T	Н	ZZ	е	f	h	l	ZZ
40	13	51	244	43	11.2	59	1/4 stroke	252
50	13	58	266	52	11.2	66	1/4 stroke	274
63	16	58	290	52	11.2	66	1/4 stroke	298
80	16	71	339	65	12.5	80	1/4 stroke	348
100	17	72	358	65	14.0	81	1/4 stroke	367

## Rod Flange: CLA2F



## Head Flange: CLA2G



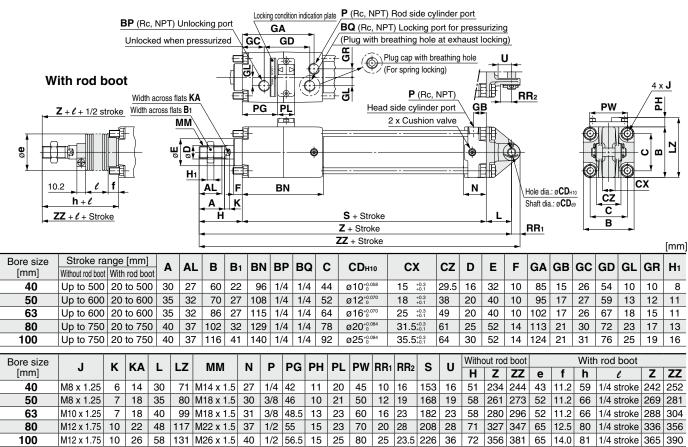
# Single Clevis: CLA2C

	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $																									
	Bore size [mm] [mm] Without rod boot [With rod boot] With rod boot] With rod boot [With rod boot] With rod boot] With rod boot [With rod boot] With rod boot] With rod boot [With rod boot] With rod boot																									
					27	60	22	96	1/4	1/4	44	10 <sup>+0</sup>	.058	15	-0.1	16	32	10	85	15	26	54	10	10	8	
	<u>  '</u>			-								- 0					-				-	-	-			
63	Up to 600	20 t	o 600	35	32	86	27	115	1/4	1/4	64	16 <sup>+0</sup>	.070	25	-0.1	20	40	10	102	17	26	67	18	15		
	<u></u>			_	37				1/4	1/4	78						52		113	21	30	72	23	17		
100	Up to 750	20 t	o 750	40	37	116	41	140	1/4	1/4	92			35.5	-0.1	30	52	14	124	21	31	76	25	19	16	
		1	1					r i	1	1	I	r	r i	1	r		1A/ithe			1		14/:4				
Bore size [mm]	J	K	KA	L	LZ	М	М	Ν	P	PG	PH	PL	PW	RR	S	U	H			е	f	h	0111	1000 C	Z	ZZ
40	M8 x 1.25	6	14	30	71	M14	x 1.5	27	1/4	42	11	20	45	10	153	16	51	234	244	-	11.2	-	1/4	stroke		252
50	M8 x 1.25	7	18	35	80	M18		30	3/8	46	10	21	50	12	168	19	58	261	273	52	11.2			stroke		-
63	M10 x 1.25	7	18	40	99	M18	-	31	3/8	-	-	23	60	16	182	23	58	280		52	11.2	-		stroke		
80	M12 x 1.75	10	22	48	117	M22		37	1/2	55	15	23	70	20	208	28	71	327	347	65	12.5		_	stroke	-	
100	M12 x 1.75	10	26	58	131	M26	-	-	1/2	56.5	-	25	80	25	226	36	72	356	-	65	14.0			stroke	-	
	-				l																					9



Courtesy of Steven Engineering, Inc - (800) 258-9200 - sales@steveneng.com - www.stevenengineering.com

## Double Clevis: CLA2D



\* A clevis pin, flat washers and split pins are included.

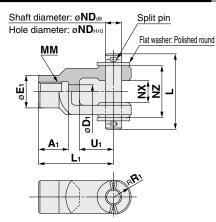
## Center Trunnion: CLA2T

W	/ith rod b Z + ℓ + 1/2	000	<b>t</b> <u>Wi</u>	tth across fla	en pre		ed E	GC F PG Z		stroke			Q (Ro ug w	ith bre	T) Lo eathi lug c <sup>-</sup> or sp	ockin ng h ap v pring <b>P</b> (f	e cylind ag port nole at vith bra p lockin Rc, NP ead sid	for pro exhau eathing ng) <u>(T)</u> de cyli	essuri ist loc g hole	bort <sup>®</sup> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		F CONT	₩ 4×J			
			₽		ਙ <u>†</u> <u>H1</u>			┠	BN				=	Ŷ	]				ŀ			ð	C C		· -,	
-	$10.2 \qquad \ell \qquad f$ $h + \ell$ $ZZ + \ell + Stroke$ $\frac{10.2}{ZZ + \ell + Stroke}$ $\frac{AL}{H} \qquad F \qquad BN$ $\frac{TT}{K} \qquad N$ $\frac{A}{K} \qquad F \qquad S + Stroke$ $TZ$ $TZ$																									
r	-		-			-		-		ZZ	+ Str	oke						-		I.	•		rz 🔸			[mm]
Bore size [mm]	Stroke ra Without rod boot	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	t A	AL	в	<b>B</b> 1	BN	BP	BQ	с	D	E	E   I	F	GA	GB	GC	GD	GL	GR	H1	J	к	KA	LZ
40	25 to 500	25	to 500	30	27	60	22	96	1/4	1/4	44	16	3	2 1	0	85	15	26	54	10	10	8	M8 x 1.25	6	14	71
50	25 to 600	25	to 600	35	32	70	27	108	1/4	1/4	52	20	4	0 1	0	95	17	27	59	13	12	11	M8 x 1.25	7	18	80
63	32 to 600	-	to 600		32	86	27	115	1/4		64	20	_	_		102		26	67	18	15	11	M10 x 1.25	7	18	99
80			to 750	-	37	102	32	129	1/4		78	25	-	_		113		30	72	23	17	-	M12 x 1.75	10	22	117
100	45 to 750	45	to 750	40	37	116	41	140	1/4	1/4	92	30	5	2   1	4 1	124	21	31	76	25	19	16	M12 x 1.75	10	26	131
Bore size								•	_	-	_			-		. I V	Vithou	t rod	boot			1	Nith rod boo	t		
[mm]	MM	N	P	PG	PH	PL	PW	S	Т	De8	T		тх	ΤY	TZ		H	Z	ZZ	е	f	h			Z	ZZ
40	M14 x 1.5	27	7 1/4	42	11	20	45	153	15	-0.032 -0.059	2	2	85	62	117	7 !	51	162	209	43	11.2	2 5	9 1/4 strol	ke 1	170	217
50	M18 x 1.5	30	) 3/8	46	10	21	50	168	15	-0.032 -0.059	2	2	95	74	127	7 !	58	181	232	52	11.2	2 6	6 1/4 strol	ke 1	89	240
63	M18 x 1.5	31	I 3/8	48.5	13	23	60	182	18	<b>3</b> -0.032 -0.059	2	8 1	110	90	148	3 3	58 <sup>-</sup>	191	246	52	11.2	2 6	6 1/4 strol	ke 1	99	254
80	M22 x 1.5	37	7 1/2	55	15	23	70	208		-0.040 -0.073	3	4 1	140	110	192	2	71 2	221	286	65	12.	5 8	0 1/4 strol	ke   2	230	295
100	M26 x 1.5	40	)   1/2	56.5	15	25	80	226	25	<b>6</b> -0.040 -0.073	4	0 1	162	130	214	4	72   2	235	306	65	14.0	) 8	1 1/4 strol	ke 2	244	315
10																										



# Series CLA2 Dimensions of Accessories

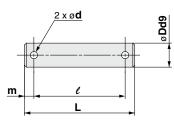
# Y Type Double Knuckle Joint



Materia	al: Cast in	on												[mm]
Part no.	Applicable bore size [mm]	<b>A</b> 1	D1	E1	L	L1	ММ	ND	NX	NZ	R1	U1	Split pin size	Flat washer size
Y-04D	40	22	10	24	55.5	55	M14 x 1.5	12	16 <sup>+0.3</sup>	38	13	25	ø3 x 18ℓ	Polished round 12
Y-05D	50, 63	27	14	28	55.5	60	M18 x 1.5	12	16 <sup>+0.3</sup> +0.1	38	15	27	ø3 x 18ℓ	Polished round 12
Y-08D	80	37	18	36	76.5	71	M22 x 1.5	18	28 <sup>+0.3</sup> +0.1	55	19	28	ø4 x 25ℓ	Polished round 18
Y-10D	100	37	21	40	83	83	M26 x 1.5	20	30 <sup>+0.3</sup> +0.1	61	21	38	ø4 x 30ℓ	Polished round 20

\* A knuckle pin, split pins and flat washers are included.

# Clevis Pin/Knuckle Pin

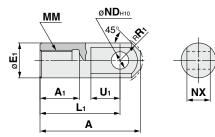


Material: Ca	arbon ste	el							[mm]
Part no.	Applicab	le bore size	Dd9	d	1	e	m	Included	Included
. art not	Clevis	Knuckle	240	Drill through	_			split pin	flat washer
CDP-2A	40	—	$10^{-0.040}_{-0.076}$	3	46	38	4	ø3 x 18ℓ	Polished round 10
CDP-3A	50	40, 50, 63	$12\substack{+0.050\\-0.093}$	3	55.5	47.5	4	ø3 x 18 <i>l</i>	Polished round 12
CDP-4A	63	—	$16^{-0.050}_{-0.093}$	4	71	61	5	ø4 x 25 ℓ	Polished round 16
CDP-5A	_	80	$18^{\rm -0.050}_{\rm -0.093}$	4	76.5	66.5	5	ø4 x 25 ℓ	Polished round 18
CDP-6A	80	100	$20^{-0.065}_{-0.117}$	4	83	73	5	ø4 x 30 ℓ	Polished round 20
CDP-7A	100	—	$25^{-0.065}_{-0.117}$	4	88	78	5	ø4 x 36 ℓ	Polished round 24

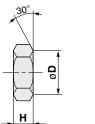
\* Split pins and flat washers are included.

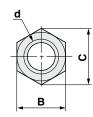
[mm]

# I Type Single Knuckle Joint



# Rod End Nut (Standard)





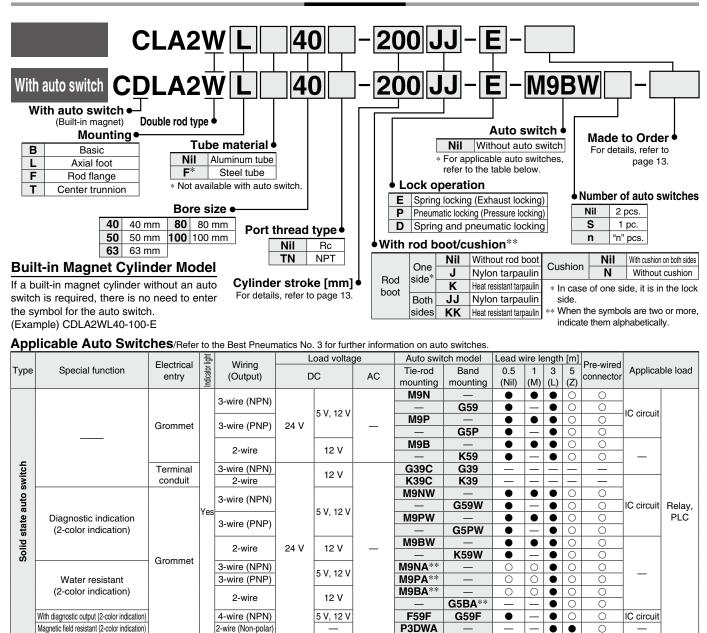
Rolled steel					[mm]
Applicable bore size [mm]	в	с	D	d	н
40	22	25.4	21	M14 x 1.5	8
50, 63	27	31.2	26	M18 x 1.5	11
80	32	37.0	31	M22 x 1.5	13
100	41	47.3	39	M26 x 1.5	16
	Applicable bore size [mm] 40 50, 63 80	Applicable bore size [mm]         B           40         22           50, 63         27           80         32	Applicable bore size [mm]         B         C           40         22         25.4           50, 63         27         31.2           80         32         37.0	Applicable bore size [mm]         B         C         D           40         22         25.4         21           50, 63         27         31.2         26           80         32         37.0         31	Applicable bore size [mm]         B         C         D         d           40         22         25.4         21         M14 x 1.5           50, 63         27         31.2         26         M18 x 1.5           80         32         37.0         31         M22 x 1.5

Material: Free cutting sulfur steel

Part no.	Applicable bore size [mm]	A	<b>A</b> 1	E1	L1	мм	<b>ND</b> H10	NX	R1	U1
I-04A	40	69	22	24	55	M14 x 1.5	12 <sup>+0.070</sup>	16 <sup>-0.1</sup>	15.5	20
I-05A	50, 63	74	27	28	60	M18 x 1.5	12 <sup>+0.070</sup>	16 <sup>-0.1</sup>	15.5	20
I-08A	80	91	37	36	71	M22 x 1.5	18 <sup>+0.070</sup>	28 <sup>-0.1</sup>	22.5	26
I-10A	100	105	37	40	83	M26 x 1.5	20 <sup>+0.084</sup>	30 <sup>-0.1</sup>	24.5	28

# Fine Lock Cylinder Double Acting, Double Rod Series CLA2W Non-lube Type: Ø40, Ø50, Ø63, Ø80, Ø100

How to Order



5 V A96 IC circuit 3-wire (NPN equivalent) • 100 V Δ93 • • Reed auto switch 100 V or less A90 . IC circuit Grommet No • Relay, 100 V, 200 V A54 **B54** Yes • • PLC 12 V No 200 V or less A64 B64 • • 24 V 2-wire Terminal A33C A33 conduit A34C A34 PLC 100 V. 200 V Yes Relay, DIN terminal A44C A44 Diagnostic indication (2-color indication) Grommet A59W **B59W** . • PI C

\*\* Water resistant type auto switches can be mounted on the above models, but in such case SMC cannot guarantee water resistance

Please contact SMC regarding water resistant types with the above model numbers.

\* Lead wire length symbols: 0.5 m...... Nil (Example) M9NW \* Solid state auto switches marked with "O" are produced upon receipt of order.

1 m······ M (Example) M9NWM 3 m····· L (Example) M9NWL

5 m······ Z (Example) M9NWZ

\* Since there are other applicable auto switches than listed above, refer to page 23 for details.

\* For details about auto switches with pre-wired connector, refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 3. For the D-P3DWAD, refer to the WEB catalog.

\* The D-A9□/M9□□□/P3DWA□ auto switches are shipped together, (but not assembled). (However, auto switch mounting brackets are assembled for the D-A9□/M9□□□ before shipment.)

12



Provided with a compact lock mechanism, it is suitable for intermediate stop, emergency stop, and drop prevention.





Symbol	Specifications					
-XC14	Change of trunnion bracket mounting position					
-XC15	Change of tie-rod length					

## **▲**Caution

Recommended Pneumatic Circuit/Caution on Handling - - - - - - - -I For detailed specifications mentioned above, I refer to "Specific Product Precautions 3". ----

Refer to pages 18 to 23 for cylinders with auto switches.

· Minimum stroke for auto switch mounting

- Auto switch proper mounting position (detection at stroke end) and its mounting height
- Operating range
- Auto switch mounting brackets/Part no.

#### Minimum Stroke for **Auto Switch Mounting**

# A Caution

1. The minimum stroke for mounting varies with the auto switch type and cylinder mounting type. In particular, the center trunnion type needs careful attention. (For details, refer to pages 20 and 21.)

#### **Rod Boot Material**

Symbol	Rod boot material	Max. ambient temperature
J	Nylon tarpaulin	70°C
K	Heat resistant tarpaulin	110°C*

\* Maximum ambient temperature for the rod boot

#### **Specifications**

Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100		
Action	Double acting, Double rod						
Lock operation			ing, Pneuma nd pneumati	•			
Type Non-lube							
Proof pressure		1.5 MPa					
Maximum operating pressure	1.0 MPa						
Minimum operating pressure	0.1 MPa						
Piston speed			to 500 mm/s				
Ambient and fluid temperature	Without auto switch: -10°C to 70°C With auto switch: 10°C to 60°C (No freezing)						
Cushion	Air cushion						
Stroke length tolerance	Up to 250: $^{+1.0}_{0}$ , 251 to 750: $^{+1.4}_{0}$						
Mounting	Basic, Axial foot, Rod flange, Center trunnion						

\* Constraints associated with the allowable kinetic energy are imposed on the speeds at which the piston can be locked.

#### Lock Specifications

Lock operation	Spring locking Spring and (Exhaust locking) pneumatic locking		Pneumatic locking (Pressure locking)	
Unlocking pressure [MPa]	0.3 o	0.1 or more		
Lock starting pressure[MPa]	0.25	0.05 or more		
Maximum operating pressure [MPa]	0.1	0.5		
Locking direction	Both directions			

#### Accessories/For details, refer to page 11.

	Mounting	Basic	Axial foot	Rod flange	Center trunnion
Standard	Rod end nut	•	•	•	•
	Single knuckle joint	•	•	•	
Option	Double knuckle joint (with pin)	•	•	•	
	Rod boot	•	•	•	•

\* Dimensions of accessories are the same as the standard type of the CLA2 series. (Refer to page 11.)

#### **Standard Strokes**

	[]						
Bore size [mm]	Standard stroke [mm]						
40	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500						
50, 63	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600						
80, 100	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700						
Intel Intermediate strokes not listed above are produced upon receipt of order. Spacers are not used for intermediate strokes							

#### Mounting Brackets/Part No.

Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Axial foot*	CA2-L04	CA2-L05	CA2-L06	CA2-L08	CA2-L10
Flange	CA2-F04	CA2-F05	CA2-F06	CA2-F08	CA2-F10

\* When axial foot brackets are used, order two pieces per cylinder.

#### Weights

Weights							[kg]
Bore	e size [mm]		40	50	63	80	100
	Basic	Aluminum tube	1.92	2.92	4.55	7.44	10.61
	Dasic	Steel tube	1.97	2.97	4.59	7.60	10.83
	Axial foot	Aluminum tube	2.11	3.14	4.89	8.11	11.60
Basic weight	Axial foot	Steel tube	2.16	3.19	4.93	8.27	11.82
	Flange	Aluminum tube	2.29	3.39	5.34	8.89	12.53
		Steel tube	2.34	3.42	5.38	9.06	12.75
	Center trunnion	Aluminum tube	2.37	3.45	5.44	9.14	13.01
		Steel tube	2.47	3.56	5.64	9.43	13.40
Additional weight per	All mounting	Aluminum tube	0.28	0.37	0.44	0.66	0.86
50 mm of stroke	brackets	Steel tube	0.35	0.47	0.55	0.89	1.15
Accessories	Single	e knuckle	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.60	0.83
Accessories	Double knu	uckle (with pin)	0.37	0.43	0.43	5         7.44           9         7.60           9         8.11           3         8.27           4         8.89           3         9.06           4         9.14           4         9.43           4         0.66           5         0.89           5         0.60	1.27

Calculation: (Example) CLA2WL40-100-E Basic weight ......2.11 (Axial foot, ø40)

Additional weight .....0.28/50 stroke

Cylinder stroke ......100 stroke 2.11 + 0.28 x 100/50 = 2.67 kg



[mm]

# Caution/Allowable Kinetic Energy when Locking

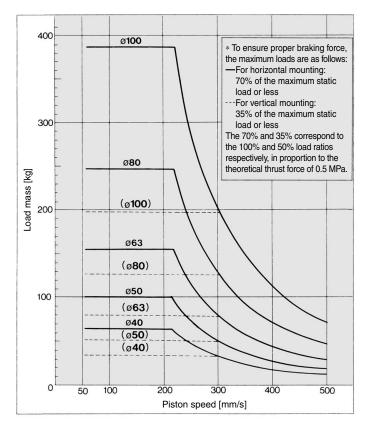
Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Allowable kinetic energy [J]	1.42	2.21	3.53	5.69	8.83

- In terms of specific load conditions, the allowable kinetic energy indicated in the table above is equivalent to a 50% load ratio at 0.5 MPa, and a piston speed of 300 mm/s. Therefore, if the operating conditions are below these values, calculations are unnecessary.
- 2. Apply the following formula to obtain the kinetic energy of the load.

Ek: Kinetic energy of load [J] m: Load mass [kg]

 $Ek = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$  r

- υ: Piston speed [m/s]
- The piston speed will exceed the average speed immediately before locking. To determine the piston speed for the purpose of obtaining the kinetic energy of load, use 1.2 times the average speed as a guide.
- The relationship between the speed and the load is indicated in the diagram below. The area below the line is the allowable kinetic energy range.
- 5. Even within a given allowable kinetic energy level, there is an upper limit to the size of the load that can be sustained. Thus, a horizontally mounted cylinder must be operated below the solid line, and a vertically mounted cylinder must be operated below the dotted line.



#### Stopping Accuracy (Not including tolerance of control system) [mm]

	Piston speed [mm/sec]					
Locking method	50	100	300	500		
Spring locking	±0.4	±0.5	±1.0	±2.0		
Pneumatic locking Spring and pneumatic locking	±0.2	±0.3	±0.5	±1.5		

Conditions/Load: 25% of output at 0.5 MPa

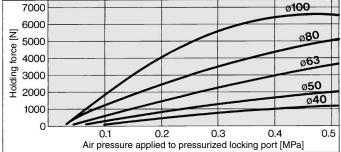
Solenoid valve: Mounted to the lock port

#### Holding Force of Spring Locking (Maximum static load)

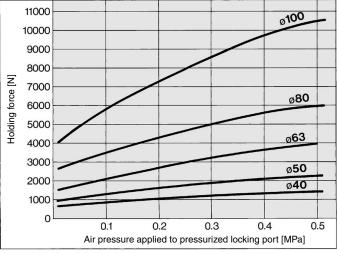
Bore size [mm]	40	50	63	80	100
Holding force [N]	882	1370	2160	3430	5390

Note) Holding force at piston rod retracted side decreases approximately 15%.

### **Holding Force of Pneumatic Locking**



#### Holding Force of Spring and Pneumatic Locking



\* When selecting a cylinder, refer to the Actuator Precautions on pages 3 and 4 in Best Pneumatics No. 3, Specific Product Precautions and Allowable Kinetic Energy when Locking.

# **A**Caution

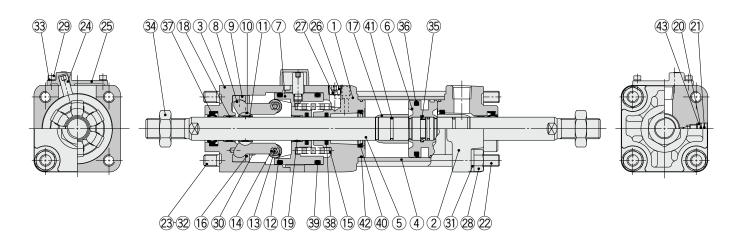
#### Caution when Locking

Holding force (maximum static load) means the maximum capability of holding a static load that is not accompanied by vibration or impact under the condition that no load is applied. Therefore, it does not refer to a load that can be held constantly. When using (selecting) this product, carefully check the following points.

- If the piston rod slips because the lock's holding force has been exceeded, the brake shoe could be damaged, resulting in a reduced holding force or shortened life.
- •The upper limit of the load that is used under the conditions not associated with the kinetic energy when locking, such as drop prevention must be 35% or less of the holding force.
- Do not use the cylinder in the locked state to sustain a load that involves impact.



## Construction



#### **Component Parts**

	•			
No.	Description	Material	Note	
1	Rod cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted after hard anodized	
2	Rod cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted	
3	Cover	Aluminum alloy	Metallic painted after hard anodized	
4	Cylinder tube	Aluminum alloy	Hard anodized	
5	Piston rod	Carbon steel	Hard chrome plating	
6	Piston	Aluminum alloy	Chromated	
7	Brake piston	Carbon steel	Nitriding	
8	Brake arm	Carbon steel	Nitriding	
9	Arm holder	Carbon steel	Nitriding	
10	Brake shoe holder	Carbon steel	Nitriding	
11	Brake shoe	Special friction material		
12	Roller	Chromium molybdenum steel	Nitriding	
13	Pin	Chrome bearing steel	Heat treated	
14	Retaining ring	Carbon tool steel		
15	Brake spring	Steel wire	Anti-corrosive treatment: Except type P	
16	Retaining plate	Rolled steel	Zinc chromated	
17	Cushion ring	Aluminum alloy	Anodized	
18	Bushing	Copper alloy		
19	Bushing	Copper alloy		
20	Cushion valve	Steel wire	Electroless nickel plating	
21	Retaining ring	Spring steel		
22	Tie-rod	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated	
23	Unit holding tie-rod	Carbon steel	Chromated	
24	Non-rotating pin	Carbon steel	Heat treated	
25	Pin guide	Carbon steel	Metallic painted after nitriding	
26	Hexagon socket head plug	Carbon steel	Type E only	
27	Element	Bronze	Type E only	
28	Tie-rod nut	Rolled steel		
29	Hexagon socket head cap screw	Chromium molybdenum steel		
30	Retaining plate mounting bolt	Chromium molybdenum steel		
31	Spring washer	Steel wire		
32	Spring washer	Steel wire		
33	Spring washer	Steel wire		

No.	Description	Material	Note
34	Rod end nut	Rolled steel	
35	Piston holder	Urethane	
36	Piston seal	NBR	
37	Rod seal A	NBR	
38	Rod seal B	NBR	
39	Brake piston seal	NBR	
40	Cushion seal	Urethane	
41	Piston gasket	NBR	
42	Tube gasket	NBR	
43	Cushion valve seal	NBR	

#### **Replacement Parts: Seal Kit**

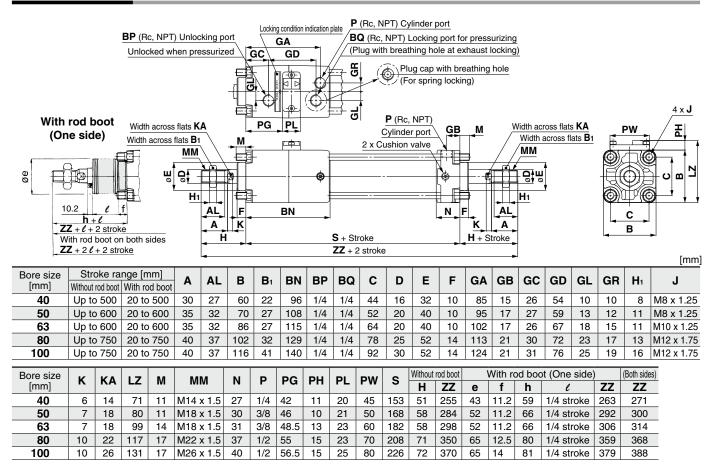
Bore size [mm]	Kit no.	Contents
40	MBW 40-PS	
50	MBW 50-PS	
63	MBW 63-PS	Set of the nos.36, 37, 40, 42
80	MBW 80-PS	
100	MBW100-PS	

\* Since the lock of the CLA2 series cannot be disassembled and is normally replaced as a unit, kits are for the cylinder section only. These can be ordered using the order number for each bore size.

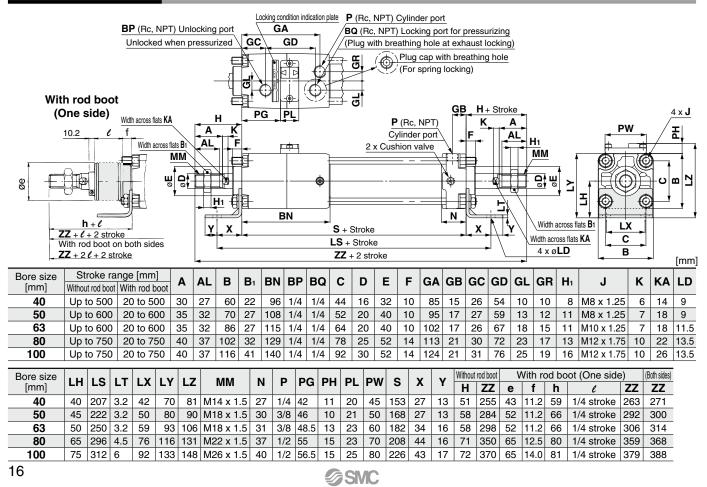
\* Seal kit includes a grease pack (ø40, ø50: 10 g, ø63, ø80: 20 g, ø100: 30 g). Order with the following part number when only the grease pack is needed.

Grease pack part number: GR-S-010 (10 g), GR-S-020 (20 g)

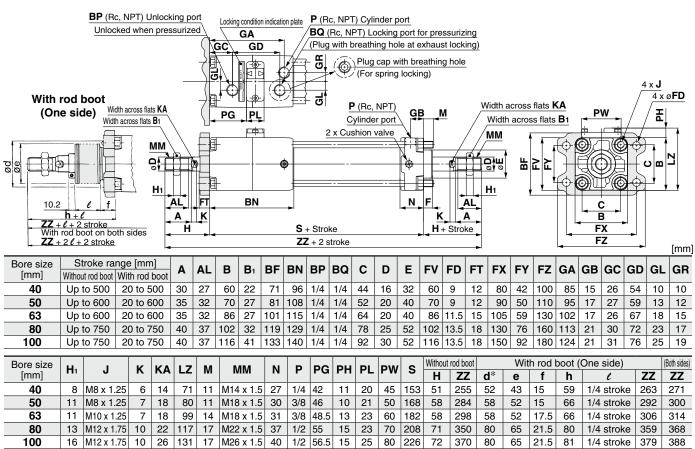
## Basic: CLA2WB



## Axial Foot: CLA2WL

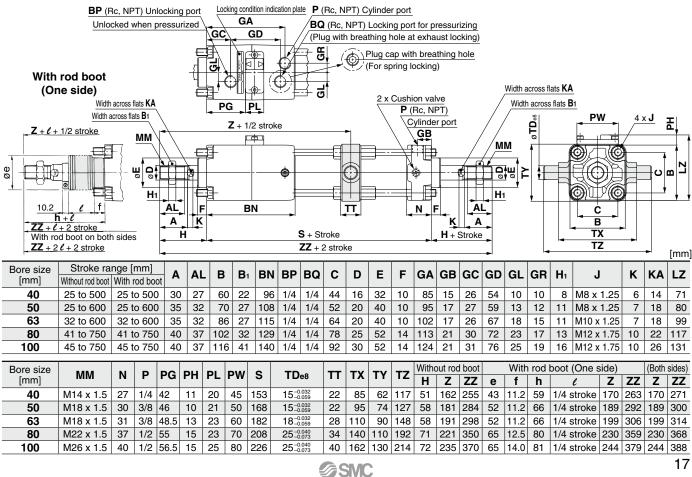


## Rod Flange: CLA2WF



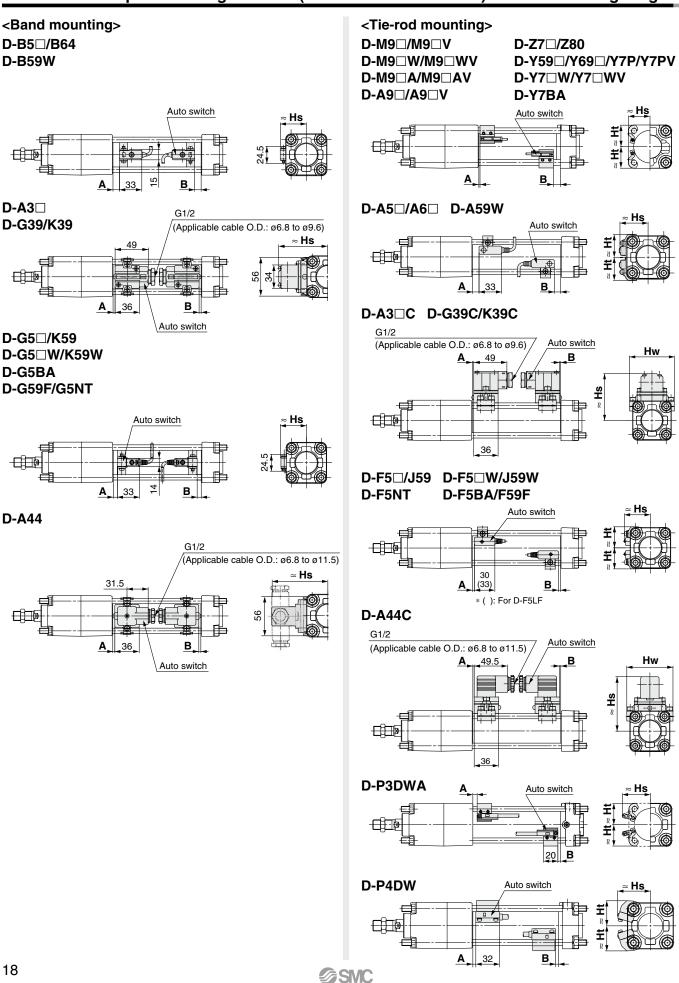
\* When a hole must be made to accommodate the rod portion, make sure to machine a hole that is larger than the outer diameter of the boot mounting bracket ød.

# Center Trunnion: CLA2WT



Courtesy of Steven Engineering, Inc - (800) 258-9200 - sales@steveneng.com - www.stevenengineering.com

## Auto Switch Proper Mounting Position (Detection at stroke end) and Its Mounting Height



## Auto Switch Proper Mounting Position (Detection at stroke end) and Its Mounting Height

#### Auto Switch Proper Mounting Position D-B59W D-Z7 D-Z80 D-Y59 D-Y69 D-Y7P D-Y7PV D-Y7PW D-Y7 WV D-Y7BA D-A5 D-A6 D-A3 D-A3 D-A44 D-A44C D-G39 D-G39C D-K39 D-K39 D-K39C Auto switch D-G5□ D-M9□ D-F5□ model D-K59 D-M9□V D-J59 D-G5NT D-M9□W D-F59F **D-A9**□ D-B5□ **D-P3DWA** D-P4DW D-G5 W **D-A59W** D-M9□WV D-A9□V D-B64 D-F5□W D-K59W D-J59W D-G5BA D-M9 AV D-F5BA **D-G59F** D-K39C D-Y7BA Bore Α В Α В Α В Α В Α В Α В Α В Α В Α В Α size 40 10 8 6 4 4 1 5.5 3.5 3.5 0.5 0.5 0 0 7 4 2.5 0 4.5 1 10 8 6 0 4 50 4 3.5 1.5 5.5 3.5 3 0 0.5 0 6.5 4.5 2 0 1 9 4.5 63 12.5 11.5 8.5 7.5 6 5 8 7 5.5 4.5 2.5 1.5 3 2 8 3.5 6.5

10.5

11 Note) Adjust the auto switch after confirming the operating conditions in the actual setting.

9.5

11.5

13

7.5

10

9.5 9

12

#### Auto Switch Proper Mounting Height

12

13.5

10

12.5

80

100

16

17.5

14

16.5

Auto switch model	D-M9 D-M9 D-M9 D-A9	9□W 9□A	D-M9 D-M9 D-M9	□wv	D-AS	9⊡V	D-Z7 D-Z8 D-Y5 D-Y7 D-Y7 D-Y7	80 59⊡ 7P 7BA	D-Y6 D-Y7 D-Y7	PV	D-P3	DWA	D-P4	ŧDW	D-B5 D-B64 D-B59W D-G5 D-K59 D-G5NT D-G5SNT D-G5SBA D-G55BA D-G59F	D-A3□ D-G39 D-K39	D-A44	D-A D-A D-A	6□
size	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Ht	Hs	Hs	Hs	Hs	Ht
40	30	30	34	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	37.5	35	42.5	33	37	71.5	81.5	38.5	31.5
50	34	34	38	34	35	34	34	34	34	34	41.5	39	46.5	37.5	42	76.5	86.5	42	35.5
63	41	41	44	41	41.5	41	41	41	41	41	50	41	52	43	49	83.5	93.5	46.5	43
80	49.5	49	52.5	49	50	49	49.5	49	49.5	49	58	49	58.5	51.5	57.5	92	102	53.5	51
100	56.5	56	61	56	58.5	56	56.5	55.5	57.5	55.5	66	56	66	58.5	68	102.5	112.5	61.5	57.5

6

7.5

7

9.5

4

6.5 8

6.5

4.5

7

12.5

14

10.5 8

13

6

8.5

9.5

10

11.5

Auto switch model	D-F 5 D-J D-F 0-J 5 D-F 5 D-F 5	59 50W 59W 58A 59F	D-A: D-G: D-K:	39C	D-A	44C
size	Hs	Ht	Hs	Hw	Hs	Hw
40	38	31.5	73	69	81	69
50	42	35.5	78.5	77	86.5	77
63	47	43	85.5	91	93.5	91
80	53.5	51	94	107	102	107
100	61	57.5	104	121	112	121

[mm]

D-F5NT

в

9

13

18

15.5

[mm]

9.5

Α

11.5

17.5

В

2

8

10.5 19

1.5 12

5.5 14

# Minimum Stroke for Auto Switch Mounting

					n: Number o	of auto switches [mm]
Auto switch	Number of	Brackets other than		Center trunnion	~00	~100
model	auto switches 2 (Different surface	center trunnion	ø <b>40</b> ø50	ø63	ø <b>80</b>	ø100
D-M9□	same surface), 1	<sup>3</sup> , 15	80	95	110	115
D-M9⊟W D-M9⊟A	n	$15 + 40 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	$80 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	2	$110 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	<u> </u>
D-M9□V	2 (Different surfaces same surface), 1	<sup>5,</sup> 10	80	95	110	115
D-M9⊟WV D-M9⊡AV			$80 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)		$110 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	<u> </u>
	2 (Different surfaces same surface), 1	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) S, 15	75	90	100	110
D-A9□	n	$15 + 40 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	$75 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	-	$100 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	-
	2 (Different surface same surface), 1		75	90	100	110
D-A9⊡V	n	$\frac{10 + 30 \frac{(n-2)}{2}}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) \text{ Note 1}}$	75 + 30 (n - 4) (n = 4, 8, 12, 16…) <sup>Note 2)</sup>	-	$100 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	L –
D-A5□/A6□ D-F5□/J59	2 (Different surface same surface), 1	<sup>s,</sup> 15	90	100	110	120
D-F5DW/J59W D-F5BA/F59F	n (Same surface)	$15 + 55 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	$90 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)		$110 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	
	2 (Different surface same surface)		90	100	110	120
D-A59W	n (Same surface)	$20 + 55 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	90 + 55 ( <u>n - 4)</u> (n = 4, 8, 12, 16…) <sup>Note 2)</sup>	2	$110 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	_ <u>~</u>
	1	15	90	100	110	120
	2 (Different surface same surface), 1	<sup>s,</sup> 25	110	120	130	140
D-F5NT	n (Same surface)	$25 + 55 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	$110 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16…) <sup>Note 2)</sup>	-	$130 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	$140 + 55 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)
D-B5□/B64 D-G5□/K59	2 Different surface		90	100	1	10
D-G5⊡W D-K59W	Different surfaces	$15 + 50 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8,) Note 1)	90 + 50 ( <u>n - 4)</u> (n = 4, 8, 12, 16, …) <sup>Note 2)</sup>	$100 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16,) Note 2)	110 + 5 (n = 4 8 12	0 ( <u>n − 4)</u> , 16…) <sup>Note 2)</sup>
D-G5BA D-G59F	n Same surface	75 + 50 (n - 2)	$90 + 50 (n - 2) (n = 2, 4, 6, 8,)^{Note 1)}$	$\frac{100 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots)^{\text{Note 1}}}$		0 (n – 2)
D-G5NT	1	10	90	100	1	10
	2 Different surface		90	100		10
D-B59W	Different surfaces	$20 + 50 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8,) Note 1)	$90 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16,) Note 2)	$100 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$ (n = 4, 8, 12, 16,) Note 2)	110 + 5 (n = 4, 8, 12,	0 (n − 4) 2 16, …) <sup>Note 2)</sup>
	nSame surface	$75 \pm 50 (n - 2)$	$90 + 50 (n - 2) (n = 2, 4, 6, 8,)^{Note 1)}$	$ \begin{array}{c} (n - 1, 0, 12, 10, 1) \\ 100 + 50 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \cdots)^{\text{Note 1}} \end{array} $	110 + 5	0 (n – 2) 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>
	1	15	90	100	1	10
	2 Different surface		100	100	1.	10
D-A3□	Same surface     Different	100 35 + 30 (n – 2)	100 + 30 (n – 2)	100 + 30 (n - 2)	110 - 2	0 (n – 2)
D-G39	surfaces	$(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)$	$(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \cdots)^{Note 1)}$	$(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \cdots)^{Note 1}$		8, ···) <sup>Note 1)</sup>
D-K39 n Same surface		(n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	100 + 100 (n - 2) (n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) <sup>Note 1)</sup>			8, ···) Note 1)
	1 Difforent ourfeas	10	100	100	1	10
	2 Different surface	-	100	100	1	10
D-A44	Different surfaces	35 + 30 (n - 2) (n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	100 + 30 (n - 2) (n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) <sup>Note 1)</sup>	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 + 30 \ (n-2) \\ (n=2,4,6,8,\cdots)^{\ Note \ 1)} \end{array} $		0 (n − 2) 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>
	n Same surface	(n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	$\begin{array}{c} 100+50 \; (n-2) \\ (n=2,  4,  6,  8,  \cdots)^{ \text{Note}  1)} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 + 50 \; (n-2) \\ (n=2,4,6,8,\cdots)^{\; Note \; 1)} \end{array} $	110 + 5 (n = 2, 4, 6,	0 (n − 2) 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>
Note 1) When "p" is a	1	10	100	100	1	10

Note 1) When "n" is an odd number, an even number that is one larger than this odd number is used for the calculation. Note 2) When "n" is an odd number, a multiple of 4 that is larger than this odd number is used for the calculation.

# Minimum Stroke for Auto Switch Mounting

						n: Number o	of auto switches [mm]
	Number of	Brackets other than		1 .			
	1		ø <b>40</b>	ø <b>50</b>	ø63	ø <b>80</b>	ø100
2	Different surfaces	20	1	00	100	120	
Ľ	Same surface	100	100		100	120	
	Different	20 + 35 (n – 2)			100 + 35 (n – 2)	120 + 35 (n – 2)	
n	surfaces	(n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	(n = 2, 4, 6	, 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8,) Note 1)	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) <sup>Note 1)</sup>	
"	Same surface	100 + 100 (n - 2)			100 + 100 (n - 2)		
	Same Sunace	(n = 2, 3, 4, 5···)	(n = 2, 4, 6	, 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) Note 1)	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) Note 1)	
	1	10	1	00	100	12	20
2	Different surfaces	20	4	00	100	11	20
2	Same surface	55	100		100	12	20
	Different	20 + 35 (n - 2)	100 + 3	5 (n – 2)	100 + 35 (n – 2)	120 + 3	5 (n – 2)
_	surfaces	(n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	(n = 2, 4, 6	, 8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) Note 1)	(n = 2, 4, 6,	8, …) <sup>Note 1)</sup>
''	Samo surfaco	55 + 50 (n - 2)			100 + 50 (n - 2)		
	Same Sunace	(n = 2, 3, 4, ···)	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) Note 1)		(n = 2, 4, 6, 8,) Note 1)	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8, ···) Note 1)	
	1	10	100		100	120	
<u>`</u>	,	15	80	85	90	95	105
	ame sunace), i	(7.0)	(~ 4)	(n 4)	(~ 4)	(~ 4)	(n 1)
	n	$15 + 40 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$	$80 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$85 + 40\frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$90 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$95 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$105 + 40 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$
		(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)
l `	,	10	65		75	80	90
		$10 + 30 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$	$65 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$		$75 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$80 \pm 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$90 + 30 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$
	n	2	2			-	2
2/	Difforent surfaces	(1 = 2, 4, 0, 0 )	(11 = 4, 0, 12	., 10 )	(11 = 4, 0, 12, 10 )	(11 = 4, 0, 12, 10 )	(11 = 4, 0, 12, 10 )
l ,		20		95	100	105	110
	n	$20 + 45 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$	95 + 4	$5\frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$100 + 45 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$105 + 45 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$110 + 45 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$
		(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)	(n = 4, 8, 12	2, 16····) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)
l `	,	15		85		95	100
		$15 + 50 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$		$85 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$		$95 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$100 + 50 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$
	n	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) <sup>2</sup> Note 1)	(r	2	2)	_ <u>~</u>	4
<u>`</u>	,	15	1	20	130	140	
	ame surrace), 1			(			
	n	$15 + 65 \frac{(n-2)}{2}$	120 + 6	$65\frac{(n-4)}{2}$	$130 + 65 \frac{(n-4)}{2}$	140 + 6	$5\frac{(n-4)}{2}$
	11	(n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1)		<u> </u>	(n = 4, 8, 12, 16) Note 2)	$(n = 4, 8, 12, 16)^{Note 2}$	
	2 (( s 2 (( s 2 (( s 2 () s 2 ()	auto switches       2     Different surfaces       Same surface     Different       n     Same surfaces       Same surface     Same surface       2     Different surfaces       Same surface     Different surfaces       0     Different surfaces       1     Different surfaces       2     Different surfaces       Same surface     Different surfaces	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c } \hline uto switches & center trunnion \\ \hline liferent surfaces & 20 \\ \hline Same surface & 100 \\ \hline Same surface & 100 \\ \hline liferent & 20 + 35 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4,) \\ \hline Same surface & 100 + 100 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4,) \\ \hline \hline liferent surfaces & 20 \\ \hline liferent surfaces & 20 \\ \hline Same surface & 55 \\ \hline n & Different & 20 + 35 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4,) \\ \hline & Different surfaces & 20 \\ \hline Same surface & 55 \\ \hline n & Different & 20 + 35 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4,) \\ \hline & I & 10 \\ \hline & Same surface & 55 + 50 (n - 2) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4,) \\ \hline & I & 10 \\ \hline & n & 15 + 40 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & I & 10 + 30 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 10 + 30 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 10 + 30 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 50 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 50 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 50 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 50 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 65 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ (n = 2, 4, 6, 8) Note 1) \\ \hline & 2 (Different surfaces, same surface), 1 \\ \hline & 15 + 65 \frac{(n - 2)}{2} \\ \hline & 15 \\ \hline &$	$ \frac{\text{auto switches}}{\text{Same surface}}  \frac{20}{\text{Same surface}} = 100 \\ \frac{2}{\text{Same surface}} = 100 \\ \frac{100}{\text{Same surface}} = 100 \\ \frac{100 + 35 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{100 + 100 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, 5 \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{100 + 100 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, 5 \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{100 + 100 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, 5 \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{20 + 35 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{55 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{55 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{55 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{100 + 100 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 2, 4, 6) \\ \frac{1}{\text{Same surface}} = \frac{15 + 80}{(n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots)} = (n = 4, 8, 12, 16 \cdots) \text{Note 2} \\ \frac{1}{\text{N}} = \frac{15 + 40 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = (n = 4, 8, 12, 16 \cdots) \text{Note 2} \\ \frac{1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 + 30 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = (n = 4, 8, 12, 16 \cdots) \text{Note 2} \\ \frac{1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{15 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = (n = 4, 8, 12, 12 \text{Same surface}), 1 \\ \frac{1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{15 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = (n = 4, 8, 12, 12 \text{Same surface}), 1 \\ \frac{1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{15 + 50 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 4, 8, 12, 12 \text{Same surface}), 1} = \frac{15 + 65 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 4, 8, 12, 12 \text{Same surface}), 1} = \frac{15 + 65 (n - 2)}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2, 4, 6, 8 \cdots) \text{Note 1}} = \frac{10 \text{Same surface}, 1}{(n = 2$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

Note 1) When "n" is an odd number, an even number that is one larger than this odd number is used for the calculation. Note 2) When "n" is an odd number, a multiple of 4 that is larger than this odd number is used for the calculation.

# **Operating Range**

Auto switch model		E	Bore siz	е	
Auto switch model	40	50	63	80	100
D-M9□/M9□V D-M9□W/M9□WV D-M9□A/M9□AV	4.5	5	5.5	5	6
D-A9□/A9□V	7.5	8.5	9.5	9.5	10.5
D-Z7□/Z80	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.5	10.5
D-A3 /A44 D-A3 C/A44C D-A5 /A6 D-B5 /B64	9	10	11	11	11
D-A59W	13	13	14	14	15
D-B59W	14	14	17	16	18
D-Y59□/Y69□ D-Y7P/Y7□V D-Y7□W/Y7□WV D-Y7BA	8	7	5.5	6.5	6.5

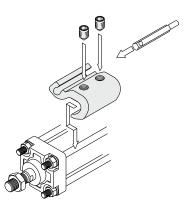
					[mm]
Auto switch model		E	Bore siz	е	
Auto Switch model	40	50	63	80	100
D-F5□/J59/F59F D-F5□W/J59W D-F5BA/F5NT	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5
D-G5□/K59/G59F D-G5□W/K59W D-G5NT/G5BA	5	6	6.5	6.5	7
D-G5NB	35	35	40	40	40
D-G39/K39 D-G39C/K39C	9	9	10	10	11
D-P3DWA	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
D-P4DW	4	4	4.5	4	4.5

\* Values which include hysteresis are for guideline purposes only, they are not a guarantee (assuming approximately ±30% dispersion) and may change substantially depending on the ambient environment.

## Auto Switch Mounting Brackets/Part No.

#### <Tie-rod mounting>

Auto switch model		E	Bore size [mm	ו]	
Auto switch model	ø <b>40</b>	ø <b>50</b>	ø <b>63</b>	ø <b>80</b>	ø100
D-M9□/M9□V D-M9□W/M9□WV D-M9□A/M9□AV D-A9□/A9□V	BA7-040	BA7-040	BA7-063	BA7-080	BA7-080
D-A5□/A6□/A59W D-F5□/J59/F5□W/J59W D-F5NT/F5BA/F59F	BT-04	BT-04	BT-06	BT-08	BT-08
D-A3 C/A44C/G39C/K39C	BA3-040	BA3-050	BA3-063	BA3-080	BA3-100
D-Z7□/Z80 D-Y59□/Y69□ D-Y7P/Y7PV D-Y7□W/Y7□WV D-Y7BA	BA4-040	BA4-040	BA4-063	BA4-080	BA4-080
D-P3DWA	BK7-040S	BK7-040S	BA10-063S	BA10-080S	BA10-080S
D-P4DW	BAP2-040	BAP2-040	BAP2-063	BAP2-080	BAP2-080



 The figure shows the mounting example for the D-A9Ü(V)/M9U(V)/M9UW(V)/M9UA(V) types.

#### <Band mounting>

Auto switch model	Bore size [mm]						
Auto switch model	40	50	63	80	100		
D-A3□/A44 D-G39/K39	BDS-04M	BDS-05M	BMB1-063	BMB1-080	BMB1-100		
D-B5□/B64 D-B59W D-G5□/K59 D-G5□W/K59W D-G59F D-G5NT D-G5NB	BH2-040	BA5-050	BAF-06	BAF-08	BAF-10		

\* Auto switch brackets are included in the D-A3 C/A44C/G39C/K39C types. Specify the part number as follows depending on the cylinder size when ordering.

(Example) ø40: D-A3 C-4, ø50: D-A3 C-5

ø63: D-A3□C-6, ø80: D-A3□C-8, ø100: D-A3□C-10

To order the auto switch mounting bracket separately, use the part number as shown above.

#### [Stainless Steel Mounting Screw]

The following stainless steel mounting screw kit (including set screws) is also available. Use it in accordance with the operating environment.

(Since the mounting bracket and band are not included, order them separately.)

BBA1: D-A5/A6/F5/J5 types

BBA3: D-B5/B6/G5/K5 types

Note 1) Refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 2 for details on the BBA1 and BBA3. Note 2) When using the D-M9□A, D-M9□AV or Y7BA, do not use the steel set screws which are included with the above auto switch mounting brackets (BA7-□□□, BA4-DD). Order a stainless steel screw kit (BBA1) separately, and use the M4 x 6 L stainless steel set screws included in the BBA1.





The above stainless steel screws are used when a cylinder is shipped with D-F5BA or G5BA auto switches. When only an auto switch is shipped independently, the BBA1 or BBA3 is attached.

I

Other than the applicable auto switches listed in "How to Order", the following auto switches are mountable. Refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 3 for the detailed specifications.

I.

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Туре	Model	Electrical entry	Features	
	D-A93V, A96V	One man at (De man and invite a)	-	
<b>D</b> i i i	D-A90V	Grommet (Perpendicular)	Without indicator light	
Reed	D-A53, A56, B53, Z73, Z76	Organizati (Inc. Vinc. V	-	
	D-A67, Z80	Grommet (In-line)	Without indicator light	
	D-M9NV, M9PV, M9BV			
	D-Y69A, Y69B, Y7PV		_	
	D-M9NWV, M9PWV, M9BWV	Grommet (Perpendicular)	Diagnostic indication	
	D-Y7NWV, Y7PWV, Y7BWV		(2-color indication)	
	D-M9NAV, M9PAV, M9BAV	_	Water resistant (2-color indication	
O all'al adada	D-Y59A, Y59B, Y7P			
Solid state	D-F59, F5P, J59		_	
	D-Y7NW, Y7PW, Y7BW		Diagnostic indication	
	D-F59W, F5PW, J59W	Grommet (In-line)	(2-color indication)	
	D-F5BA, Y7BA		Water resistant (2-color indication	
	D-F5NT, G5NT		With timer	
	D-P4DW, P5DW		Magnetic field resistant (2-color indication	

\* Normally closed (NC = b contact) solid state auto switches (D-F9G/F9H/Y7G/Y7H) are also available. For details, refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 3.

\* Wide range detection type, solid state auto switch (D-G5NB) is also available. For details, refer to the Best Pneumatics No. 3.

# ▲ Safety Instructions

These safety instructions are intended to prevent hazardous situations and/or equipment damage. These instructions indicate the level of potential hazard with the labels of "Caution," "Warning" or "Danger." They are all important notes for safety and must be followed in addition to International Standards (ISO/IEC)\*1), and other safety regulations.

- Caution: Caution indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
- Warning: Warning indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

**Danger** indicates a nazard with a high reversion to a final field of the second secon Danger indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which,

## **Warning**

1. The compatibility of the product is the responsibility of the person who designs the equipment or decides its specifications.

Since the product specified here is used under various operating conditions, its compatibility with specific equipment must be decided by the person who designs the equipment or decides its specifications based on necessary analysis and test results. The expected performance and safety assurance of the equipment will be the responsibility of the person who has determined its compatibility with the product. This person should also continuously review all specifications of the product referring to its latest catalog information, with a view to giving due consideration to any possibility of equipment failure when configuring the equipment.

2. Only personnel with appropriate training should operate machinery and equipment.

The product specified here may become unsafe if handled incorrectly. The assembly, operation and maintenance of machines or equipment including our products must be performed by an operator who is appropriately trained and experienced.

- 3. Do not service or attempt to remove product and machinery/ equipment until safety is confirmed.
  - 1. The inspection and maintenance of machinery/equipment should only be performed after measures to prevent falling or runaway of the driven objects have been confirmed.
  - 2. When the product is to be removed, confirm that the safety measures as mentioned above are implemented and the power from any appropriate source is cut, and read and understand the specific product precautions of all relevant products carefully.
  - 3. Before machinery/equipment is restarted, take measures to prevent unexpected operation and malfunction.

#### 4. Contact SMC beforehand and take special consideration of safety measures if the product is to be used in any of the following conditions.

- 1. Conditions and environments outside of the given specifications, or use outdoors or in a place exposed to direct sunlight.
- 2. Installation on equipment in conjunction with atomic energy, railways, air navigation, space, shipping, vehicles, military, medical treatment, combustion and recreation, or equipment in contact with food and beverages, emergency stop circuits, clutch and brake circuits in press applications, safety equipment or other applications unsuitable for the standard specifications described in the product catalog.
- 3. An application which could have negative effects on people, property, or animals requiring special safety analysis.
- 4. Use in an interlock circuit, which requires the provision of double interlock for possible failure by using a mechanical protective function, and periodical checks to confirm proper operation.

- \*1) ISO 4414: Pneumatic fluid power General rules relating to systems.
  - ISO 4413: Hydraulic fluid power General rules relating to systems. IEC 60204-1: Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines. (Part 1: General requirements)
  - ISO 10218-1: Manipulating industrial robots Safety. etc

# Caution

1. The product is provided for use in manufacturing industries. The product herein described is basically provided for peaceful use in manufacturing industries. If considering using the product in other industries, consult SMC beforehand

and exchange specifications or a contract if necessary. If anything is unclear, contact your nearest sales branch.

## Limited warranty and Disclaimer/ **Compliance Requirements**

The product used is subject to the following "Limited warranty and Disclaimer" and "Compliance Requirements".

Read and accept them before using the product.

#### Limited warranty and Disclaimer

- 1. The warranty period of the product is 1 year in service or 1.5 years after the product is delivered, whichever is first.\*2) Also, the product may have specified durability, running distance or replacement parts. Please consult your nearest sales branch.
- 2. For any failure or damage reported within the warranty period which is clearly our responsibility, a replacement product or necessary parts will be provided. This limited warranty applies only to our product independently, and not to any other damage incurred due to the failure of the product.
- 3. Prior to using SMC products, please read and understand the warranty terms and disclaimers noted in the specified catalog for the particular products.

2) Vacuum pads are excluded from this 1 year warranty. A vacuum pad is a consumable part, so it is warranted for a year after it is delivered. Also, even within the warranty period, the wear of a product due to the use of the vacuum pad or failure due to the deterioration of rubber material are not covered by the limited warranty.

#### Compliance Requirements

- 1. The use of SMC products with production equipment for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or any other weapon is strictly prohibited.
- 2. The exports of SMC products or technology from one country to another are governed by the relevant security laws and regulations of the countries involved in the transaction. Prior to the shipment of a SMC product to another country, assure that all local rules governing that export are known and followed.

# 

#### SMC products are not intended for use as instruments for legal metrology.

Measurement instruments that SMC manufactures or sells have not been qualified by type approval tests relevant to the metrology (measurement) laws of each country. Therefore, SMC products cannot be used for business or certification ordained by the metrology (measurement) laws of each country.

Safety Instructions Be sure to read "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3) before using.





Be sure to read this before handling. Refer to back page 1 for Safety Instructions. For Actuator and Auto Switch Precautions, refer to "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3).

#### **Design of Equipment and Machinery**

# **Marning**

1. Construct so that the human body will not come into direct contact with driven objects or the moving parts of locking cylinders.

If there is a risk of contact, provide safety measures such as a cover or a system that uses sensors that will activate an emergency stop before contact is made.

2. Use a balance circuit in which lurching of the piston is taken into consideration.

If the lock is applied at a desired position of a stroke and compressed air is applied to only one side of the cylinder, the piston will lurch at a high speed the moment the lock is disengaged. In such a situation, there is a risk of injury to humans, or equipment damage. To prevent the piston from lurching, use a balance circuit such as the recommended pneumatic circuit (back pages 3 and 4). If an air-hydro fine lock cylinder is used, make sure to operate the lock portion through air pressure.

#### Selection

# \land Warning

Refer to the following criteria for the maximum load in the locked state, and set.

- 1. Note that the holding force (maximum static load) means the maximum capability of holding a static load that is not accompanied by vibration or impact under the condition that no load is applied. To ensure braking force, the maximum load must be set as described below.
  - For constant static loads, such as for drop prevention:

35% or less of the holding force (maximum static load)

- Note) For applications such as drop prevention, consider situations in which the air source is shut off, and make selections based on the holding force of the spring locked state. Do not use the pneumatic lock for drop prevention purposes.
- When kinetic energy acts upon the cylinder, such as when effecting an intermediate stop:

When kinetic energy acts upon the cylinder in a locked state, there are constraints in terms of the allowable kinetic energy. Therefore, refer to the allowable kinetic energy on page 4. Furthermore, even within a given allowable kinetic energy level, there is an upper limit to the amount of the load that can be sustained.

Maximum load at horizontal mounting: 70% or less of the holding force (Maximum static load) for spring lock

Maximum load at vertical mounting: 35% or less of the holding force (Maximum static load) for spring lock

# 2. In a locked state, do not apply impacts, strong vibrations or rotational forces.

Do not apply impacts, strong vibrations or rotational forces from external sources, because this could damage or shorten the life of the lock unit. Selection

# **Warning**

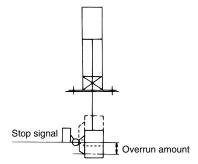
#### 3. The locking of the fine lock cylinder is directional.

Although the fine lock cylinder can be locked in both directions, be aware that the holding force at piston rod retracted side decreases approx. 15%.

4. To effect an intermediate stop, take the cylinder's stopping precision and overrun amount into consideration.

Because the lock is applied by mechanical means, the piston will not stop immediately in response to a stopping signal, but only after a time lag. This lag determines the amount of the overrun of the piston stroke. Thus, the range of the maximum and minimum amounts of the overrun is the stopping precision.

- Place the limit switch before the desired stopping position, only in the amount of the overrun.
- The limit switch must have a detection length (dog length) of the overrun amount +  $\alpha$ .
- For SMC's auto switches, the operating range are between 4 and 40 mm. (It varies depending on a switch model.) When the overrun amount exceeds this range, self-holding of the contact should be performed at the switch load side.
- \* For stopping accuracy, refer to page 4.



5. In order to further improve stopping accuracy, the time from the stop signal to the operation of the lock should be shortened as much as possible.

To accomplish this, use a device such as a highly responsive electric control circuit or solenoid valve driven by direct current, and place the solenoid valve as close as possible to the cylinder.

6. Be aware that the stopping accuracy is influenced by changes in the piston speed.

The variance in the stopping position increases if the piston speed changes, such as due to load fluctuations during the reciprocal movement of the piston. Therefore, take measures to ensure a constant piston speed immediately preceding the stopping position. Furthermore, the variances in the stopping position increases when the piston is effecting a cushioning stroke or during acceleration after starting its movement.

7. When unlocking is performed, if the thrust is applied to the piston, unlocking will not be easily done. To avoid that, ensure that unlocking should be performed before the thrust is applied to the piston.





Be sure to read this before handling. Refer to back page 1 for Safety Instructions. For Actuator and Auto Switch Precautions, refer to "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3).

#### Mounting

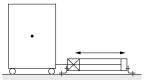
# **Warning**

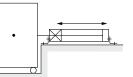
- 1. Be certain to connect the rod end to the load with the lock released.
  - If this is performed with the lock engaged, a load that exceeds the allowable rotational force or holding force would be applied to the piston rod, which could damage the locking mechanism. The CLA2 series has a built-in manual unlocking mechanism. Therefore, it can be maintained in the unlocked state without supplying air.

# **≜**Caution

#### 1. Do not apply offset loads on the piston rod.

• Pay particular attention to aligning the center of gravity of the load with the axial center of the cylinder. If there is a large amount of deviation, the piston rod could become unevenly worn or damaged due to the inertial moment that is created when the piston rod is stopped by the lock.





× Load center of gravity and cylinder shaft center are not matched.

 Load center of gravity and cylinder shaft center are matched.

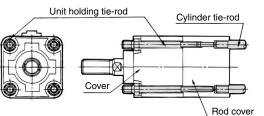
Note) Can be used if all of the generated moment is absorbed by an effective guide.

# 2. Caution when using the basic style or replacing the mounting bracket.

The lock unit and cylinder rod cover are assembled as shown in the figure below. For this reason, it cannot be installed as in the case of common air cylinders, by using the basic style and screwing the cylinder tie-rods directly to machinery. Furthermore, when replacing mounting brackets, the unit holding tie-rods may get loosen. Tighten them once again in such a case.

Use a socket wrench for replacing the mounting bracket or tightening the unit holding tie-rod.

Bore size [mm]	Mounting bracket nut			Unit holding tie-rod	
	Nut	Width across flats	Socket	Width across flats	Socket
40, 50	JIS B1181 Class 3 M8 x 1.25	13	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 13	10	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 10
				13	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 13
63	JIS B1181 Class 3 M10 x 1.25	17	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 17	13	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 13
80, 100	JIS B1181 Class 3 M12 x 1.75	19	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 19	17	JIS B4636 Two-angle socket 17



Adjustment

# Caution

#### 1. Place it in the locked position.

- The locks are manually disengaged at the time the cylinders are shipped from the factory. Therefore, make sure to change them to the locked state before using the cylinders. For procedures to effect the change, refer to back page 5. Be aware that the lock will not operate properly if the change is not performed correctly.
- Adjust the cylinder's air balance. In the state in which a load is attached to the cylinder, disengage the lock and adjust the air pressure at the rod side and the head side of the cylinder to obtain a load balance. By maintaining a proper air balance, the piston rod can be prevented from lurching when the lock is disengaged.
- 2. Adjust the mounting position of detections such as those of the auto switches.

To effect an intermediate stop, adjust the mounting position of the auto switch detection by taking the amount of overrun into consideration in relation to the desired stopping position.

#### **Pneumatic Circuit**

# \land Warning

1. Be certain to use a pneumatic circuit which will apply balancing pressure to both sides of the piston when in a locked stop.

In order to prevent cylinder lurching after a lock stop, when restarting or when manually unlocking, a circuit should be used to which will apply balancing pressure to both sides of the piston, thereby canceling the force generated by the load in the direction of piston movement.

2. The effective area of the lock release solenoid valve should be at least 50% of the effective area of the cylinder driving solenoid valve, and it should be installed as close to the cylinder as possible so that it is closer than the cylinder driving solenoid valve.

If the effective area of the lock release solenoid valve is smaller than the cylinder driving solenoid valve or if it is installed at a distance from the cylinder, the time required for exhausting air for releasing the lock will be longer, which may cause a delay in the locking operation.

The delay in the locking operation may result in problems such as increase of overrunning when performing intermediate stop or emergency stop during operation, or if maintaining position from the operation stop state such as drop prevention, workpieces may be dropped depending on the timing of the load action to the operation delay of the lock.

3. Avoid backflow of the exhaust pressure when there is a possibility of interference of exhaust air, for example for a common exhaust type valve manifold. The lock may not operate properly when the exhaust air pressure backflows due to interference of the exhaust air when exhausting air for lock release. It is recommended to use an individual exhaust type manifold or individual valves.

**SMC** 



Be sure to read this before handling. Refer to back page 1 for Safety Instructions. For Actuator and Auto Switch Precautions, refer to "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3).

#### Pneumatic Circuit

# **Warning**

4. Allow at least 0.5 seconds from a locked stop (intermediate stop of the cylinder) until release of the lock.

When the locked stop time is too short, the piston rod (and load) may lurch at a speed greater than the control speed of the speed controller.

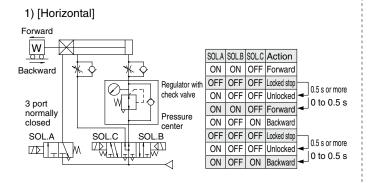
5. When restarting, control the switching signal for the unlocking solenoid valve so that it acts before or at the same time as the cylinder drive solenoid valve.

If the signal is delayed, the piston rod (and load) may lurch at a speed greater than the control speed of the speed controller.

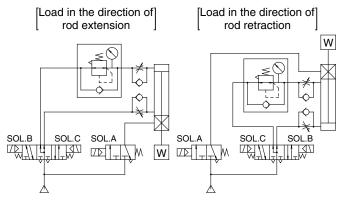
6. Carefully check for dew condensation due to repeated air supply and exhaust of the locking solenoid valve.

The operating stroke of the lock part is very small. So, if the piping is long and the air supply and exhaust are repeated, the dew condensation caused by the adiabatic expansion accumulates in the lock part. This may corrode internal parts, causing air leak or lock release fault.

#### 7. Basic circuit

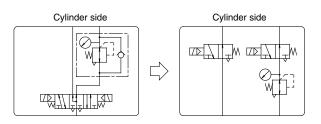


2) [Vertical]



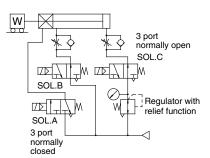
# **A** Caution

1. A 3 position pressure center solenoid valve and regulator with check valve can be replaced with two 3 port normally open valves and a regulator with relief function.

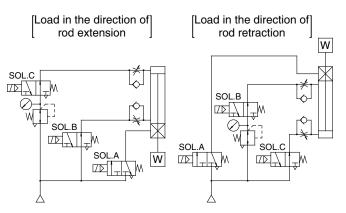


[Example]

1) [Horizontal]



#### 2) [Vertical]



Note) The basic circuit examples are for spring locking (exhaust locking). For pneumatic locking (pressure locking) or spring and pneumatic locking, a 5 port solenoid valve should be installed in SOL.A.



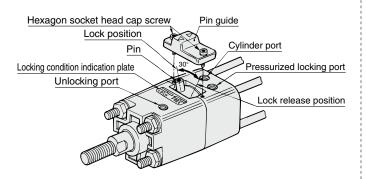
Be sure to read this before handling. Refer to back page 1 for Safety Instructions. For Actuator and Auto Switch Precautions, refer to "Handling Precautions for SMC Products" (M-E03-3).

# How to Manually Disengage the Lock and Change from the Unlocked to the Locked State

**Warning** The lock is manually disengaged at the time the cylinder is shipped from the factory. Because the lock will not operate in this state, make sure to change it to the locked state before operation, after having adjusted the axial center for installation.

#### How to Change from Unlocked to Locked State

- 1. Loosen the two hexagon socket head cap screws and remove the pin guide.
- 2. As viewed from the end of the rod, the pin is tilted  $15^\circ$  to the right of the center.
- 3. Supply an air pressure of 0.3 MPa or more to the unlocking port.
- 4. Rotate the pin 30° by pushing it with a wooden implement such as the grip of a wooden hammer or a resin stick.
- Note) Never rotate the pin by striking it since this may bend or damage the pin. Be careful when pushing the pin since the surface is slippery.
- 5. Inside the pin guide, there is a slotted hole that is slightly larger than the pin. Align the pin with the slotted hole and secure them to cover, using the hexagon socket head cap screws that were removed in step 1. The convex of the pin guide and "LOCK" on the locking condition indication plate will align.



# **A** Warning

- 1. Never disengage the lock manually until safety has been confirmed.
  - •When unlocking is performed with air pressure applied to only one side of the cylinder, the moving parts of the cylinder will lurch at high speed causing a serious hazard.
  - •When unlocking is performed, be sure to confirm that personnel are not within the load movement range and that no other problems will occur if the load moves.
- 2. Exhaust any residual pressure which is in the system.
- 3. Take measures to prevent the load from dropping when unlocking is performed.
  - Perform work with the load in its lowest position.
  - Take measures for drop prevention by strut, etc.

#### **Manually Unlocking**

The lock of a fine lock series cylinder can be disengaged manually through the procedure described below. However, make sure to disengage the lock pneumatically before operating the cylinder.

- Note) Manual disengagement of the lock could create a greater cylinder sliding resistance than pneumatic disengagement of the lock.
  - 1. Loosen the two hexagon socket head cap screws and remove the pin guide.
  - 2. As viewed from the end of the rod, the pin is tilted  $15^\circ$  to the left of the center.
  - 3. Supply an air pressure of 0.3 MPa or more to the unlocking port.
  - 4. Rotate the pin 30° to the right with a wooden implement such as the grip of a wooden hammer or a resin stick without scratching.