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Available on the CKD website.



<https://www.ckd.co.jp/kiki/en/>



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Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

General-type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ① Catalog NO. RJ-002AA

Standard, small bore size cylinders (ø2.5 to ø16)
Pencil-type compact cylinder



Pencil Shaped Cylinder		
SCP□3		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
SCPD3	Single Rod Type	6, 10, 16
SCPS	Single Acting, Push Type	2.5, 4
SCPS3	Single Acting, Push Type	6, 10, 16
SCPH3	Single Acting, Retracting Type	6, 10, 16
SCPD3-T	Heat resistant type	6, 10, 16
SCPD3-□C	With Rubber Air Cushion	
SCPD3-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	
SCPD3-O	Low Speed Type	
SCPD3-D	Double rod type	10, 16
SCPD3-Z	With Speed Controller	
SCP□3-M	Non-Rotating Type	
SCPD3-K	High Load Type	6, 10, 16
SCP□3-V	With Valve	10, 16

General Type/Medium Bore Cylinder (ø20 to ø100)
Smart type with abundant bore sizes and options



Round shaped cylinder		
SCM		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
SCM	Single rod type	20 to 100
SCM-X	Single Acting, Push Type	20 to 40
SCM-Y	Single Acting, Retracting Type	
SCM-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	20 to 63
SCM-R	Stroke Adjustable Type (Pull)	
SCM-T	Heat resistant type	20 to 100
SCM-Q	Drop prevention type	
SCM-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	20 to 40
SCM-O	Low Speed Type	20 to 100
SCM-U	Low Friction Type	
SCM-D	Double rod type	
SCM-B	Back-to-Back Type	20 to 63
SCM-W	Two-Stage Type	
SCM-W4	Tandem Type	
SCM-M	Non-Rotating Type	
SCM-LD	Direct Foot Type	

Standard, medium bore size cylinders (ø20 to ø40)
Stainless steel tube for high corrosion resistance



Small bore size cylinder		
CMK2		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
CMK2	Single rod type	20, 25, 32, 40
CMK2-S	Single Acting, Push Type	
CMK2-SR	Single Acting, Retracting Type	
CMK2-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	
CMK2-R	Stroke Adjustable Type (Pull)	
CMK2-T	Heat resistant type	
CMK2-□C	With Rubber Air Cushion	
CMK2-C	Air Cushion Type	
CMK2-Q	Drop prevention type	
CMK2-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	
CMK2-D	Double rod type	
CMK2-B	Back-to-Back Type	
CMK2-M	Non-Rotating Type	
CMK2-Z	Built-in Speed Controller Type	
CMK2-H	Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	
CMK2-G2/G3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	
CMK2-JG2/JG3	Stainless Steel Type	

General Type/Medium Bore Cylinder (ø32 to ø100)
Environmentally friendly tie-rod cylinder



Tie Rod Cylinder		
SCG		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
SCG	Single rod type	32 to 100
SCG-Q	Drop prevention type	
SCG-O	Low Speed Type	
SCG-U	Low Friction Type	
SCG-D	Double rod type	
SCG-M	Non-Rotating Type	
SCG-G	Heavy-Duty Scraper Type	
SCG-G2/G3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	
SCG-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	
SCG-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	

Standard, medium bore size cylinders (ø20 to ø40)
Serviceable type for maintenance



Small Bore Size Cylinder		
CMA2		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
CMA2	Single rod type	20, 30, 40
CMA2-E	Direct Type	

General Type/Medium Bore Cylinder (ø40 to ø100)
Robust type with No. 1 reliability



Medium Bore Size Cylinder		
SCA2		
Series	Also known as...	Bore size (ø)
SCA2	Single rod type	40, 50, 63, 80, 100
SCA2-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	
SCA2-R	Stroke Adjustable Type (Pull)	
SCA2-T	Heat resistant type	
SCA2-Q2	Drop prevention type	
SCA2-O	Low Friction Type	
SCA2-U	Low Friction Type	
SCA2-D	Double rod type	
SCA2-B	Back-to-Back Type	
SCA2-W	Two-Stage Type	
SCA2-K	Steel Tube Type	
SCA2-H	Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	
SCA2-G	Scraper Type	
SCA2-G2/G3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	
SCA2-G1/G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	
SCA2-V	With Valve	

General Type/Large Bore Cylinder (ø125 to ø250)
Wide variations and high rigidity



Medium Bore Size Cylinder		
SCS2		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SCS2	Lubricated Type	125, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250
SCS2-N	Non-Lube Type	
SCS2-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	
SCS2-T	Heat resistant type	
SCS2-D	Double Rod Type/Lubricated Type	
SCS2-ND	Double Rod Type/Non-Lube Type	
SCS2-B	Back-to-Back Type	
SCS2-W	Two-Stage Type	
SCS2-H	Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	
SCS2-G	Heavy-Duty Scraper Type	

Space-saving Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ② P. 1

Space-Saving/Super Compact (ø12 to ø200)
Wide variations/Switch mountable on 4 surfaces compact type



Compact Cylinder			
SSD2			
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
SSD2	Single Rod Type	12 to 200	12
SSD2-K	High Load Type	12 to 100	36
SSD2-L	Long stroke		48
SSD2-X	Push Type	12 to 50	60
SSD2-Y	Retracting Type		60
SSD2-T1	Heat resistant type	12 to 100	78
SSD2-T1L	With Heat Resistant Cylinder Switch	16 to 63	82
SSC2-K-□C	High Load Type/With Rubber Air Cushion	20 to 100	92
SSD2-Q	Drop prevention type	20 to 100	100
SSD2-F/SSD2-KF	Fine Speed Type/High Load/Fine Speed Type		114
SSD2-O	Low Speed Type	20 to 100	118
SSD2-KU	High Load/Low Friction Type		124
SSD2-D	Double rod type	12 to 200	128
SSD2-B	Back-to-Back Type	12 to 100	148
SSD2-W	Two-Stage Type		158
SSD2-M	Non-Rotating Type	12 to 63	166
SSD2-DM	Double Rod/Non-Rotating Type		178
SSD2-G	Heavy-Duty Scraper Type	20 to 100	188
SSD2-G2/G3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	16 to 100	198
SSD2-KG2/KG3	High Load/Cutting Oil Resistant Type		208
SSD2-G1	Coil Scraper Type	25 to 100	218
SSD2-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type		218
SSD2-KG1	High Load/Coil Scraper Type	25 to 100	226
SSD2-KG4	High Load/Spatter Adhesion Prevention Type		226
SSD2-DG1	Double Rod/Coil Scraper Type	40 to 100	236
SSD2-DG4	Spatter Adhesion Prevention Type		236
SSD2-G5	Environment Resistant Scraper Type	20 to 100	244
SSD2-KG5	High Load/Environment Resistant Scraper Type		256
SSD2-L4	With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch	40 to 100	268
SSD2-KL4	High Load/With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch		276
SSD2-G1L4	With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch/With Coil Scraper	40 to 100	284
SSD2-KG1L4	High Load/With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch/With Coil Scraper		292

Space-Saving/Guided/Super Compact (ø12 to ø100)
SSD2 series equipped with guide rod



Guided Compact Cylinder			
SSG			
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
SSG	Single Rod Type	12 to 100	334

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

Space-saving Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ② P. 1

Space-Saving/Super Compact (ø12 to ø160)
Compact type with abundant bore sizes and options



Listed Page From P. 349

Compact Cylinder

SSD

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
SSD	Single Rod Type	12 to 160	362
SSD-K	Single Rod High Load Type	12 to 100	388
SSD-X	Single Acting, Push Type	12, 16, 20,	404
SSD-Y	Single Acting, Retracting Type	25, 32, 40, 50	404
SSD-T	Heat resistant type	12 to 100	426
SSD-T1L	With Heat Resistant Cylinder Switch	16 to 63	432
SSD-K□C	High Load Type/With Rubber Air Cushion	32 to 100	446
SSD-Q	Drop prevention type	16 to 100	456
SSD-F	Low speed type		474
SSD-KF	High Load Type/Fine Speed Type	12 to 100	474
SSD-O	Low Speed Type		480
SSD-KU	High Load/Low Friction Type	20 to 100	486
SSD-D	Double rod type	12 to 160	490
SSD-B	Back-to-Back Type	12 to 100	506
SSD-W	Two-Stage Type		516
SSD-M	Non-Rotating Type	12 to 63	526
SSD-G2/G3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	16 to 100	540
SSD-K G2/G3	High Load, Cutting Oil Resistant Type		550
SSD-G1/G4	Splutter adhesion prevention type		560
SSD-K G1/G4	High Load, Splutter Adhesion Prevention Type	25 to 100	574
SSD-D G1/G4	Double Rod, Splutter Adhesion Prevention Type		590
SSD-G5	Environment Resistant Scraper Type	20 to 100	604
SSD-KG5	High Load/Environment Resistant Scraper Type	20 to 100	618
SSD-L4	With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch		634
SSD-G1L4	With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch/With Coil Scraper	40 to 100	654
SSD-KL4	High Load Type With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch		644
SSD-KG1L4	High Load Type With Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Switch/With Coil Scraper		664

Space-Saving/Compact Cylinder (ø6 to ø16)
SSD small bore series. With high-precision guide also available



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Compact Cylinder

MSD

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
MSD	Single Rod Type		792
MSD-X	Single Acting, Push Type	6, 8	800
MSD-Y	Single Acting, Retracting Type		800
MSD-K	High Load Type	6, 8, 12, 16	808
MSD-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	6, 8	816
MSD-KF	High Load Type/Fine Speed Type	6, 8, 12, 16	816

Space-Saving/Compact Single Acting Type (ø6 to ø15)
Thumb-sized with fully threaded outer diameter



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Cartridge Cylinder

CAT

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
CAT	Single Acting, Push Type	6, 10, 15	706

Space-Saving/Multi-Surface Mount Type (ø6 to ø32)
More compact than conventional products, direct mount



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Compact cylinder

SMG

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
SMG	Single Rod Type		754
SMG-X	Push Type		762
SMG-Y	Retracting Type	6 to 32	762
SMG-F	Ultra Low Speed Type		770
SMG-M	Non-Rotating Type		774

Space-Saving/Flat Type (ø25 to ø63)
Mountable even in narrow spaces. With rotation stop function



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Flat Cylinder Compact Demi

FC□

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
FCS	Single Acting, Push Type		836
FCH	Single Acting, Retracting Type	Equivalent to 25, 32, 40, 50, 63	836
FCD	Single Rod Type		846
FCD-D	Double rod type		852
FCD-K	With Cushion		858

Space-Saving/Direct Mount Type (ø4 to ø10)
Direct mounting possible from 4 directions



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Compact Direct Cylinder

MDC2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)	Page
MDC2	Single Rod Type		718
MDC2-X	Push Type		726
MDC2-Y	Retracting Type	4, 6, 8, 10	726
MDC2-F	Ultra Low Speed Type		738

Cylinder Switch

>>> Pneumatic Cylinder ① P. 869

Wide variety available



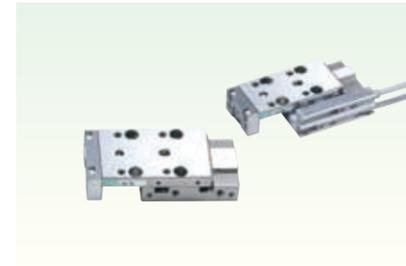
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Cylinder Switch

Series	Page
2-Color Indicator Solid State Cylinder Switch	876
Strong Magnetic Field Resistant Cylinder Switch	877
M Series	880
R Series	882
T Series	884
Water-resistant Cylinder Switch	888
Magnetic Field Resistant Cylinder Switch	890
K Series	892
F Series	894
H Series	896
V Series	897
E Series	898

With Linear Guide >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ③ Catalog No. RJ-004AA

With High-Precision Guide (ø4.5 to ø8)
High precision and rigidity in a compact size



Linear Slide Cylinder

LCM

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LCM	Single Rod Type	
LCM-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	
LCM-R	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push/Retract)	4.5 to 8
LCM-A	Side Mount Type	

With High-Precision Guide (ø6 to ø25)
Thorough weight reduction, increased rigidity



Linear Slide Cylinder

LCR

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LCR	Basic type	6 to 25
LCR-Q	Drop prevention type	8 to 25
LCR-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	12, 16, 20, 25

With High-Precision Guide (ø6 to ø25)
Emphasis on high precision and high rigidity. Easier to use



Linear Slide Cylinder

LCG

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LCG	Single Rod Type	6 to 25
LCG-Q	Drop prevention type	8 to 25

With High-Precision Guide (ø12 to ø20)
Standardly equipped with specs frequently used by customers

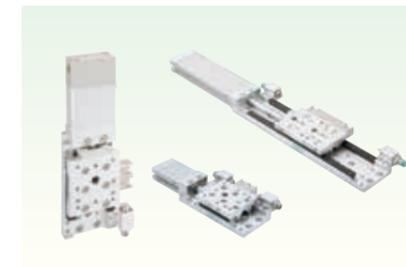


Linear Slide Cylinder

LCW

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LCW	Single Rod Type	
LCW-Q	Drop prevention type	12 to 20

With High-Precision Guide (ø25, ø32)
Ideal for space-saving applications due to thorough thinning



Thin Linear Slide Cylinder

LCX

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LCX	Single Rod Type	
LCX-Q	Drop prevention type	
LCX-□L	Long stroke	25, 32
LCX-Q-□L	Fall Prevention Type/Long Stroke	

Guided Compact Cylinder (ø6 to ø16)
SSD small bore series. With high-precision guide also available



Compact Cylinder with Compact Linear Guide

MSDG

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
MSDG-L	Guided Type	6, 8, 12, 16
MSDG-LF	Guided Type/Fine Speed Type	12, 16

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

Guided >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ③ Catalog No. RJ-004AA

Guided Cylinder (ø6, ø10)

Extremely small guided space-saving type



Cylinder with Compact Guide

STM

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
STM-M/B	Single Rod Type	6, 10

Guided Cylinder (ø12 to ø100)

Environmentally friendly product. Improved load resistance



Guided Cylinder

STG

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
STG-M/B	Single Rod Type	12 to 100
STG-M/B-C	Rubber Air Cushion Type	32 to 63
STG-M/B-C	Air Cushion Type	16 to 63
STG-M/B-Q	Drop prevention type	20 to 63
STG-M/B-G	Heavy-Duty Scraper Type	
STG-M/B-G1	Coil Scraper Type	40 to 63
STG-MG2/MG3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	
STG-M/B-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type Environment	20 to 100
STG-MG5	Resistant Scraper Type	32, 50
STG-K	Heavy-Duty Guide Rod Type	

Guided Cylinder (ø8 to ø100)

Abundant bore sizes and variations



Guided Cylinder

STS/STL

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
ST S/L-M/B	Single Rod Type	8 to 100
ST S/L-M/B-P	Stroke Adjustable Type (Push)	8 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-T	Heat resistant type	12 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-T2	Packing Material: Fluoro Rubber	
ST S/L-M/B-B-C	Rubber Air Cushion Type	32 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-C	Air Cushion Type	25 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-Q	Drop prevention type	20 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	
ST S/L-M/B-O	Low Speed Type	8 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-G	Heavy-Duty Scraper Type/Coil Scraper Type	20 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-G1	Coil Scraper Type	
ST S/L-M/B-G2/3	Cutting Oil Resistant Type	40 to 80
ST S/L-M/B-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	
ST S/L-M/B-V	Valve Mounted Type	20 to 63

Twin Rod Cylinder (ø6 to ø32)

High non-rotating accuracy with twin rods. For P&P applications



Twin Rod Cylinder

STR2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
STR2-M/B	Standard type	6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 32
STR2-M/B-Q	Drop prevention type	16, 20, 25, 32
STR2-M/B-O	Low Speed Type	6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 32
STR2-M/B-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	10, 16, 20, 25, 32
STR2-M/B-D	Double rod type	6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 32

Unit Cylinder (ø10 to ø32)

Stable positioning accuracy with double/double rod structure



Unit Cylinder

UCA2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
UCA2	Sleeve Bearing Type	10, 16, 25, 32
UCA2-B	Rolling Bearing Type	

Rodless Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Rodless Type/Basic Type (ø12 to ø100)

Abundant bore sizes and variations



Rodless Cylinder

SRL3

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SRL3	Standard type	Equivalent to 12, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100
SRL3-J	Full Cowl Type	
SRL3-G	With Resin Guide	
SRL3-Q	With Fall Prevention Function	Equivalent to 12, 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100
SRL3-GQ	With Resin Guide/With Fall Prevention Function	

Rodless type / With high-precision guide (ø12 to ø25)

Integrated high-precision LM guide



Rodless Cylinder with High-Precision Guide

SRG3

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SRG3	Standard type	Equivalent to 12, 16, 20, 25

Rodless type / With high-precision guide (ø25 to ø63)

High-precision LM guide adopted for 2 axes. Rigidity also UP



Rodless Cylinder with High-Precision Guide

SRM3

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SRM3	Double Acting Type	Equivalent to 25, 32, 40, 63
SRM3-Q	Double Acting Type/Fall Prevention Type	

Magnet Type With High-Precision Guide (ø10 to ø25)

High-precision LM guide integrated into MRL2



Magnet Type Rodless Cylinder High-Precision Guide Type

MRG2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
MRG2	Double Acting Type	10, 16, 25

Rodless Type/With Brake (ø12 to ø63)

Type with high-reliability brake



Rodless Cylinder with Brake

SRT3

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SRT3	Double Acting Type	Equivalent to 12, 16, 20, 25, 32, 42, 50, 63

Rodless Type/Magnet Type (ø6 to ø32)

Rodless, further space-saving



Magnet Type Rodless Cylinder

MRL2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
MRL2	Basic type	6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 32
MRL2-G	Simple Guide Type/1 Piston	
MRL2-W	Simple Guide Type/2 Pistons	
MRL2-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	

Rodless Type/Shuttle Mover (ø25)

Rodless with a curve. Flexible layout possible



Shuttle Mover Standard/High Load Type

SM-25

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SM-25	Standard Type High Load Type	25

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

With Brake/With Lock >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

With Brake/Small/Medium Bore (ø16 to ø40)
High-performance compact brake for pencil type, etc.



Brake Cylinder (small/medium bore size)		
ULK		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
ULK	Single Rod Type	20, 25, 32, 40
ULK-V	With Valve	20, 25, 32, 40

With Brake/Small/Medium Bore (ø20 to ø40)
Reliable brake equipped on CMK2/CMA2



Brake Cylinder (small/medium bore size)		
JSK2/JSM2		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
Crimped Type		
JSK2	Single Rod Type	20, 25, 32, 40
JSK2-V	With Valve	20, 25, 32, 40
Serviceable Type		
JSM2	Single Rod Type	20, 30, 40
JSM2-V	With Valve	20, 30, 40

With Brake/Medium Bore (ø40 to ø100)
Reliable brake mechanism equipped on SCG



Tie Rod Cylinder with Brake		
JSG		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
JSG	Single Rod Type	40, 50
JSG-V	With Brake Release Valve	63, 80, 100

With Brake/Medium/Large Bore (ø40 to ø180)
Brake equipped on reliable robust cylinder



Brake Cylinder (Medium/Large Bore)		
JSC3/JSC4		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
JSC3	Single Rod Type	40 to 100
JSC4	Single Rod Type	125 to 180
JSC3-V	With Valve for Brake	40 to 100
JSC3-H	Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	40 to 100
JSC4-H	Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	125 to 180
JSC3-T	Heat resistant type	40 to 100
JSC4-T	Heat resistant type	125 to 180

With Fall Prevention (ø20 to ø100)
Fall prevention function equipped on compact SSD



Compact Cylinder with Drop Prevention		
USSD		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
USSD	Single Rod Type	20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100
USSD-K	High Load Type	20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100

With Fall Prevention (ø25 to ø63)
Fall prevention function equipped on Flat Cylinder FCD Series



Flat Cylinder with Free Position Drop Prevention		
UFCD		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
UFCD-KL	Single Rod Type/With Cushion	25 to 63

With Fall Prevention (ø40 to ø100)
Fall prevention possible at any position



Medium Bore Size Cylinder with Free Position Fall Prevention		
USC		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
USC	Single Rod Type	40 to 100
USC-G1	With Coil Scraper	40 to 100

Lock Unit >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Light. Slim lock unit
Fixing, "Improved safety", "Drop prevention" possible



Lock Unit	
UB	
Series	Applicable Shaft Diameter
UB	8, 16

Lock Unit
Compact and high holding for linear guide



Linear Guide Lock	
LML	
Series	LML

Brake Unit
Only the brake part of the Brake Cylinder is unitized



Brake Unit	
JSB3	
Series	Rod Diameter
JSB3	16, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45

Brake for LM Guide
Reliable brake mounted on LM guide



Linear Guide Lock	
LMB	
Series	LMB

With Valve >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

With Valve/Medium Bore Cylinder (ø20 to ø40)
High-performance solenoid valve equipped on CMK2 series



Compact cylinder with valve		
CKV2		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
CKV2	Single Rod Type	20, 25, 32, 40
CKV2-M	Non-Rotating Type	

With Valve (ø50, 75, 100)
Boasts long-standing reliability



Cell Cylinder		
CAV2/COV _N 2		
Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
CAV2	Double Solenoid/Lubricated Type	50, 75, 100
COVP2	Single Solenoid/Energize to Extend Type/Lubricated Type	
COVN2	Single Solenoid/Energize to Retract Type/Lubricated Type	
CAV2-N	Double Solenoid/Non-Lube Type	
COVP2-N	Single Solenoid/Energize to Extend Type/Non-Lube Type	
COVN2-N	Single Solenoid/Energize to Retract Type/Non-Lube Type	

Other with valve

In addition, the following "Cylinder with Valve" lineup is available.

Product Name	Series	Tube Bore (ø)	Catalog No.
Pencil Shaped Cylinder	SCPS3-V	10, 16	RJ-002AA
	SCPD3-V		
Medium Bore Size Cylinder	SCA2-V	40, 50, 63, 80, 100	RJ-002AA
Guided Cylinder	ST S/L-M/B V	20 to 63	RJ-005AA
	ULK-V	20, 25, 32, 40	RJ-005AA
	JSK2-V	20, 25, 32, 40	RJ-005AA
	JSM2-V	20, 25, 32, 40	RJ-005AA
	JSG-V	40, 50, 63, 80, 100	RJ-005AA
Brake Cylinder	JSC3-V	40, 50, 63, 80, 100	RJ-005AA
	JSC4-V	125 to 180	RJ-005AA
Selex Rotary	RV3S V/W RV3D V/W	0.98 to 66.6 (Torque size)	RJ-005AA

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

Clamp >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Clamp Cylinder (ø40 to ø80)
Dedicated clamp cylinder



Clamp Cylinder

CAC4

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
CAC4	Single Rod Type	40, 50, 63, 80
CAC4-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	40, 50, 63, 80

Clamp Cylinder (ø32, ø40)
Dedicated for clamping, contributes to weight reduction of welding jigs



Lightweight Clamp Cylinder

CAC-N

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
CAC-N	Single Rod Type	32, 40

Rotary Clamp (ø12 to ø63)
Simple design for compact clamping



Rotary Clamp Cylinder

RCS2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
RCS2	Single Rod Type	12 to 63
RCS2-T2	Packing Material: Fluoro Rubber	12 to 63
RCS2-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	32 to 63

Clamp Cylinder with Fall Prevention (ø50, ø63)
Drop prevention function equipped on clamp cylinder



Clamp Cylinder with Fall Prevention

UCAC2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
UCAC2	Single Rod Type	50, 63

Clamp Cylinder with Fall Prevention (ø32, ø40)
Equipped with free position fall prevention function



Lightweight Clamp Cylinder

UCAC-N

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
UCAC-N	With Fall Prevention	32, 40

Rotary Clamp (ø16 to ø63)
Ideal for clamping in limited spaces



Rotary Clamp Cylinder

RCC2

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
RCC2	Single Rod Type	16 to 63
RCC2-G4	Sputter adhesion prevention type	20 to 63

Pin Clamp Cylinder
Workpiece positioning and clamping possible with one unit



Pin Clamp Cylinder

PCC

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
PCC	Single Rod Type	50
PCC-Q	Drop prevention type	50

Special >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Space-Saving/Compact With Vacuum Pad (ø6, ø10)
Suction pad equipped on rod end



Compact Cylinder with Vacuum Pad

MVC

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
MVC	Single Rod Type	6, 10

Stopper Cylinder (ø20 to ø50)
Space-saving type with excellent lateral load resistance



Stopper Cylinder

STK

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
STK	Rod End/Shape: Round Bar Type	20, 32, 40, 50
STK-Y	Single acting, Retracting type, Round bar rod end shape	
STK-Y1	Spring Contained Type/Rod End Shape: Round Bar Type	
STK-M	Rod End Shape: Chamfered Type	
STK-MY	Single Acting/Retracting Type/Rod End Shape: Chamfered Type	
STK-MY1	Spring Contained Type/Rod End Shape: Chamfered Type	
STK-JY	Single Acting/Retracting Type/Rod End Shape: Roller Type	
STK-JY1	Spring loaded type, Roller rod end shape	

Guideless Cylinder (ø40 to ø100)
Non-rotating without guide, excellent lateral load resistance



Guideless Cylinder

GLC

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
GLC	Single Rod Type	40 to 100

Balancer Unit (ø50 to ø100)
Lightly supports heavy objects with only air source



Balancer Unit

BBS

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
BBS-A	Automatic Pressure Adjustment Type	50 to 100
BBS-O	Fixed Pressure Adjustment Type	

Mechanical Power Cylinder
Achieves high thrust comparable to hydraulic cylinders with only pneumatic source



Mechanical Power Cylinder

MCP

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
MCP-W	Fast Forward + Intensification	For 2t/For 5t
MCP-S	Intensifier Only	

Unit Components XZ-Axis Compound Unit
Selectable X-axis (payload), selectable Z-axis.



New Handling System

NHS

Series	Also known as...
NSR	X-axis Module
NHS-H	Z-axis Module (HRL)
NHS-S	Z-axis Module (STL-B)

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

Special >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Guided Single Axis Unit
Thin and high rigidity



Hybrid Robot

HRL

Series	Also known as...
HRL-1	Guided Single Axis Unit

With Length Measurement Function/Cylinder/Gripper
Length measurement function equipped on compact cylinder/gripper



Cylinder/Gripper with Linear Norm Sensor

LN

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
SSD-LN SSD-O-LN	Cylinder with Sensor Super Compact Type	12 to 50
BHA-LN	Parallel Gripper with Sensor Cross Roller	12, 16, 20, 25
BHG-LN	Parallel Gripper with Rubber Cover and Sensor Cross Roller	12, 16, 20, 25
BHE-LN	Centering Gripper with Sensor	12, 16, 20, 25

High Speed Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

High Speed Type/High Speed Cylinder (ø20 to ø63)
High-speed operation at 2000 mm/s. High cushion capacity



High Energy Absorption Cylinder

HCM

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
HCM	Single Rod Type	20 to 63

High Speed Type/High Speed Cylinder (ø20 to ø100)
High-speed operation at 3000 mm/s. High cushion capacity



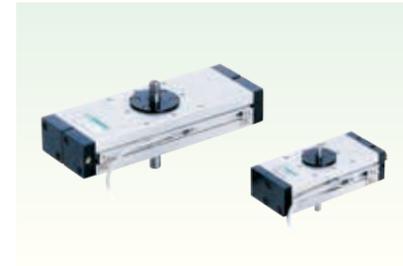
High Speed Cylinder

HCA

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
HCA	Single Rod	20, 25, 32, 40, 50, 63, 80, 100

Swinging/Rotating Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Swinging/Rotating Type 0.7 to 5.6 N·m
Rack & pinion type, compact swinging type



Selex Rotary

RRC

Series	Also known as...	Torque Size
RRC	Rack & Pinion Type	0.7 to 5.6

*Torque size (N·m, at 0.5 mPa)

Swinging/Rotating Type 0.5 to 8.0 N·m
Table type actuator. High precision type also available

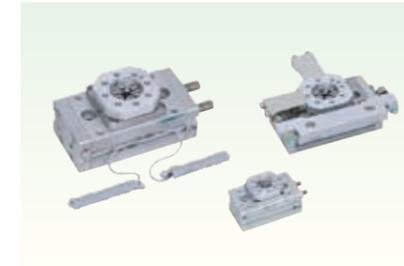


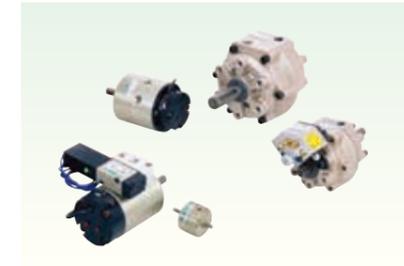
Table Type Rotary Actuator

GRC

Series	Also known as...	Torque Size
GRC	Basic type	0.5 to 8.1
GRC-K	High-Precision Type	1.0 to 8.1
GRC-F	Ultra Low Speed Type	0.5 to 8.1
GRC-KF	High-Precision Type/Low Speed Type	1.0 to 8.1

*Torque size (N·m, at 0.5 mPa)

Swinging/Rotating Type 0.12 to 0.66 N·m
Vane type. Abundant torque sizes.



Selex Rotary Vane Type

RV3

Series	Also known as...	Torque Size
Compact		
RV3S	Single Vane Type	0.12 to 3.19
RV3D	Double Vane Type	0.28 to 7.70
RV3S V/W	Single Vane Type/With Valve	0.98 to 3.19
RV3D V/W	Double Vane Type/With Valve	2.11 to 7.70
RV3SA	Angle Adjustable Single Vane Type	0.31 to 3.19
RV3DA	Angle Adjustable Double Vane Type	0.71 to 7.70

Large		
RV3S (Large)	Single Vane Type	4.7 to 102
RV3D (Large)	Double Vane Type	10.1 to 206
RV3S V/W	Single Vane Type with Valve	4.7 to 27.9
RV3D V/W	Double Vane Type with Valve	10.1 to 66.6
RV3SH	Single Vane Type Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	4.7 to 102
RV3DH	Double Vane Type Low Hydraulic Pressure Type	10.1 to 206
RVC	Shock Absorber	

*Torque size (N·m, at 0.5 mPa)

High Speed Type >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

Related Components >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ④ Catalog No. RJ-005AA

High Speed Type/High Speed Cylinder (ø20 to ø63)
High-speed operation at 2000 mm/s. High cushion capacity

Shock Absorber (Absorption Capacity 1 to 720 J)
3 models available to suit application



Shock Absorber

SKL, NCK, SCK, FCK

Series	Also known as...	Absorption Energy
Fixed Type		
SKL	-	0.2 to 3.6
NCK	-	1 to 200
Adjustable Type		
SCK	-	0.049 to 588
FCK-L	Low Speed Type	1.5 to 79.3
FCK-M	Medium Speed Type	1.8 to 720
FCK-H	High Speed Type	

Absorption Energy: J

Free Joint (Size M3 to M45)
For preventing misalignment when mounting cylinder. 3 types available



Free Joint

FJ

Series
FJ

Simple Type Floating Connector
For preventing misalignment when mounting cylinder. Simple type.



Simple Flow Controller

FK

Series
FK

Search by Product System List

Products can be selected by series appearance and product overview.

Gripper >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ⑤ Catalog No. RJ-006AA

Wide variety available including thin, lightweight, and wide types



Parallel Gripper

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LSH-HP1	Linear Slide Gripper (HP Series)	6 to 32
LSHL-HP1	Linear Slide Gripper with Length Measurement Function (HP Series)	10 to 25
LSHM-HP2	Linear Slide Gripper (Standard Type)	10 to 25
LSH	Feather Gripper (Mini Parallel Gripper)	10 to 25
FH100	Ultra Compact Cross Roller Parallel Gripper	6
BSA2	Compact Cross Roller Parallel Gripper	12 to 25
BHA	Compact Cross Roller Parallel Gripper with Rubber Cover	12 to 25
BHG	Long Stroke Parallel Gripper	25

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
BHE	Centering Gripper	12 to 32
LHA	Linear Guide Gripper	6 to 32
LHAG	Linear Guide Gripper with Rubber Cover	12 to 32
HAP-1C	Parallel Gripper	15
HAP	Parallel Gripper	20 to 40
HKP	Cross Roller Parallel Gripper	32 to 80
HCP	Horizontal Parallel Gripper	12 to 32
HGP	Long Stroke Parallel Gripper	25



Thin Parallel Gripper

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
LST-HP1	Thin Long Stroke Gripper	8x2 to 20x2
LSTM-HP2	Thin Long Stroke Gripper with Length Measurement Function	12x2 to 20x2
HLF2	Long Stroke Thin Gripper	8x2 to 20x2
HLA/HLB	Thin Parallel Gripper	12 to 20
HLAG/HLBG	Thin Parallel Gripper with Rubber Cover	12 to 20
HLC	Thin Long Stroke Parallel Gripper	8x2 to 30x2
HLD	Ultra Thin Parallel Gripper	8x4 to 20x4



Wide Parallel Gripper

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
HMC-HP1	Wide Parallel Gripper	10x2 to 40x2
HMF	Compact Wide Parallel Gripper	12x2 to 40x2
HMF-G	Cutting Oil Resistant Specification Compact Wide Parallel Gripper	16x2 to 25x2
HMFB	Large Wide Parallel Gripper with Linear Guide	25x2 to 40x2
HFP	Wide Parallel Gripper	16x2 to 40x2



Pivot Gripper

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
FH500	Feather Gripper (Mini Pivot Gripper)	10 to 20
HBL	Pivot Gripper	15 to 40
HJL	Toggle Gripper	32 to 63
HMD	180-degree Opening/Closing Thin Wide Angle Gripper	12 to 25
HDL	180-degree Opening/Closing Wide Angle Gripper	25 to 40
HJD	180-degree Opening/Closing High Gripping Force Wide Angle Gripper	32 to 63



Mechanical Gripper

Series	Also known as...	Cylinder Bore (ø)
BHA-FC	Mechanical Gripper	12 to 32

Chuck >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ⑤ Catalog No. RJ-006AA

Compact and powerful. Wide variety available



3-Jaw Chuck

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
CKW-HP1	3-Jaw Chuck	16 to 50
CKWL-HP1	3-Jaw Long Stroke Chuck	16 to 40
CKL2	Powerful Chuck	16 to 100
CKLG2	Powerful Chuck with Rubber Cover	20 to 100
CKL2-HC	Drop Prevention Type Powerful Chuck	32 to 80
CKH2	High Gripping Force Powerful Chuck	50 to 100
CKLB2	2-Direction Powerful Chuck (Parallel Gripper)	20 to 100
CKG	3-Jaw Bearing Chuck	16 to 50
CK	3-Jaw Long Stroke Chuck	25 to 44
CKA	3-Direction Thin Chuck	16 to 100
CKS	Thin Chuck	8x3 to 32x3
CKS-F	Thin Chuck (Hollow Type)	16x3 to 50x3
CKF	Hollow Chuck	30 to 80
CKJ	Ultra Long Stroke Chuck	12x6 to 50x6

Mechanical Chuck

Series	Also known as...	Cylinder Bore (ø)
CKL2-FC	Mechanical Chuck	20 to 40

Robot Peripheral Components >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ⑤ Catalog No. RJ-006AA

Wide variety available



Auto Gripper Changer

Series	Also known as...
CHC	Auto Gripper Changer

Gripper for Collaborative Robot >>> Pneumatic Cylinder ⑤ Catalog No. RJ-006AA

Compact and lightweight with high gripping force due to air drive



Gripper for Collaborative Robot

Series	Also known as...	Tube Bore (ø)
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-UR	UNIVERSAL ROBOTS Official Certified Gripper	RLSH: ø20 RHLF: ø16x2 RCKL: ø40
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-TM	OMRON ROBOT Official Certified Gripper	
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-TM	TECHMAN ROBOT Official Certified Gripper	
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-FN	FANUC Robot Gripper compatible with CRX Series	
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-YS	YASKAWA MOTOMAN Robot Gripper compatible with HC10DTP Series	
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-JK	JAKA Robot Gripper compatible with Zu Series	
RLSH/RHLF/ RCKL-KW	Kawasaki Robot duAro Series K-AddOn Registered Gripper	

Website Guide

Various information is provided on our website.
Please make use of it.

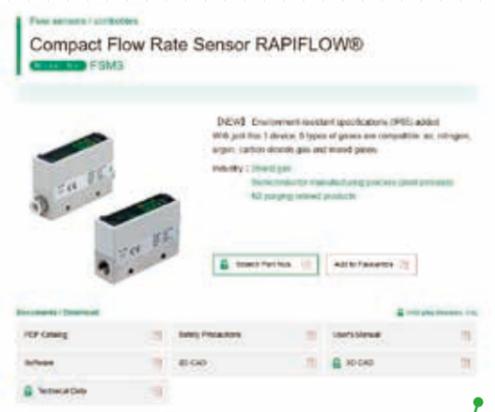
Catalogs	CAD	Instruction Manuals
Maintenance Parts	Software	Model Selection
FAQ	Technical Information	Standard Compliant Product Information
Column	Event Information	Seminars

You can find the information you need here.

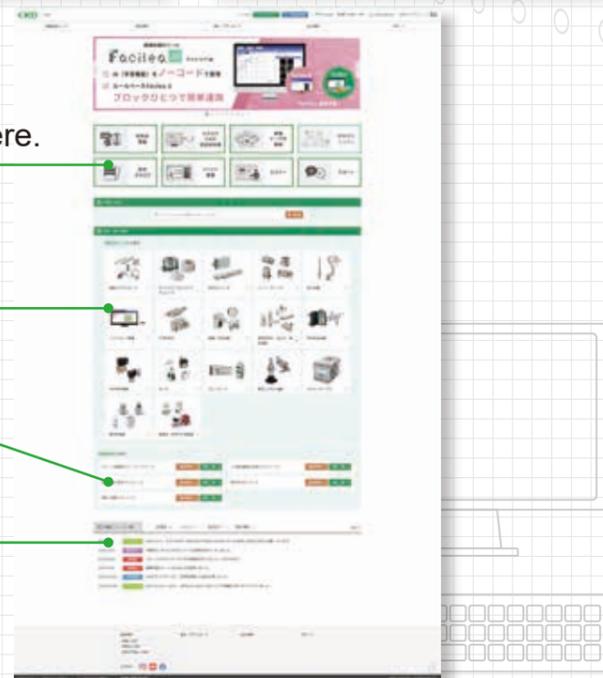
You can search for desired products.

You can find suitable products by application.

You can check the latest news.



Each product page provides various information.



Various information is published by product axis and application.

Model Selection System Guide

About Using the Model Selection System

We provide a system that supports the selection of the following items. Please use it when selecting models and designing.

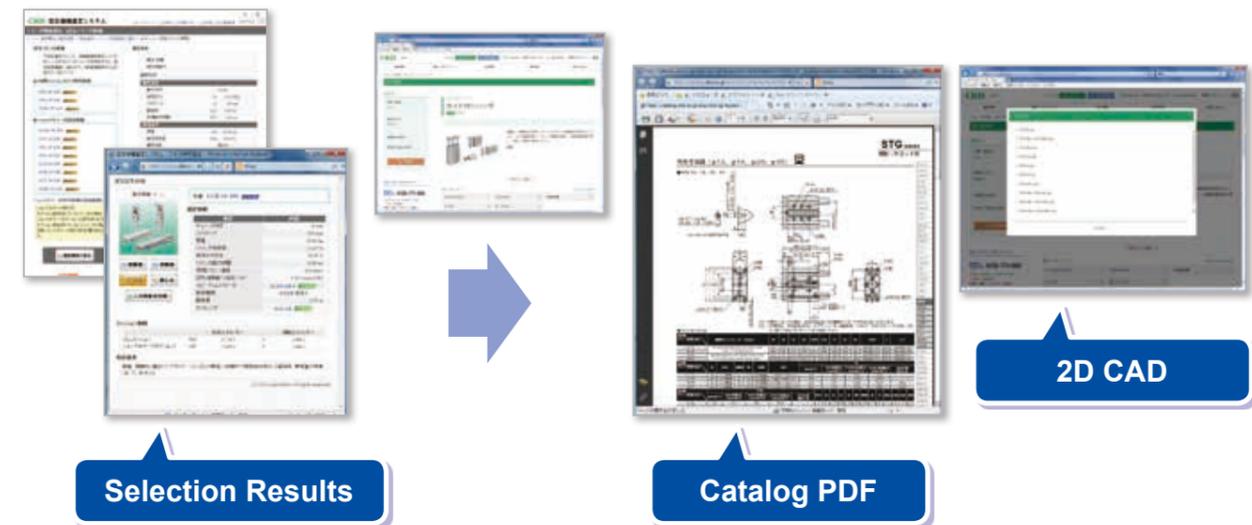
Published on our website

This system is for selecting products according to your application and operating conditions.

<p>Web version</p> <p>Pneumatic components</p>	<p>Download version</p> <p>Mechanical index / Direct drive mode</p>	<p>Web version</p> <p>Electric actuator</p>	<p>Web version</p> <p>Fluid control components</p>
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*Downloadable software may not be able to be downloaded due to your company's security policy. In that case, please contact us.

Link from selection results to catalog PDFs and CAD data!



No registration required, available anytime!

We offer various services for CKD products, including catalogs, PDFs, CAD data, and model selection. Please take a look.

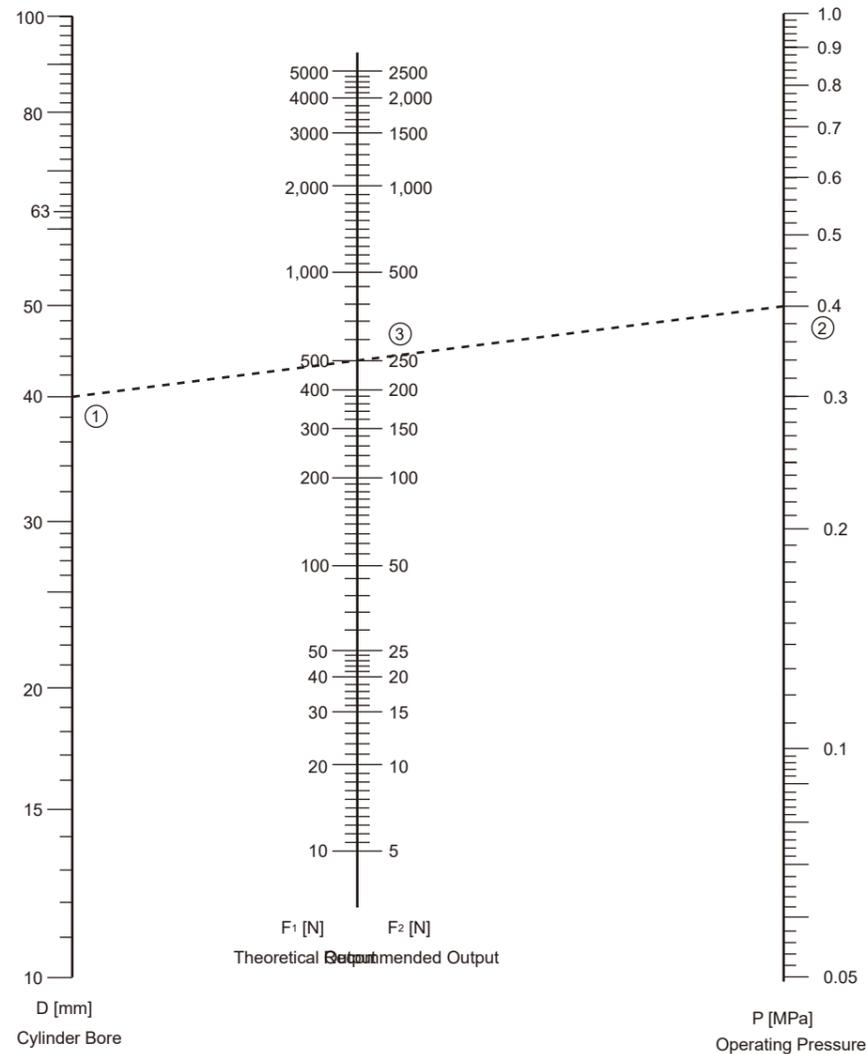
<https://www.ckd.co.jp/en/>

Technical Data

	Listed Page
Cylinder Bore Selection Nomogram (1, 2)	Intro 23
Required Flow Rate during Cylinder Operation (3, 4)	Intro 25
Allowable Absorption Energy Value (5, 6)	Intro 27
Relationship values between dimensions by mounting type and maximum stroke (L) (7, 8)	Intro 29
How to Determine Cylinder Mounting Type (9)	Intro 31
Air Compressor, Air Tank Selection (10)	Intro 32
Dimensional Tolerances for Commonly Used Fits (11)	Intro 33

Cylinder Bore Selection Nomogram

● For bore ø10 mm to ø100 mm, rod push direction



This nomogram was created using the following formula.

$$F_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \cdot P$$

However, F1: Theoretical output [N]

F2: Recommended output (at 50% efficiency) [N]

D: Cylinder bore [mm]

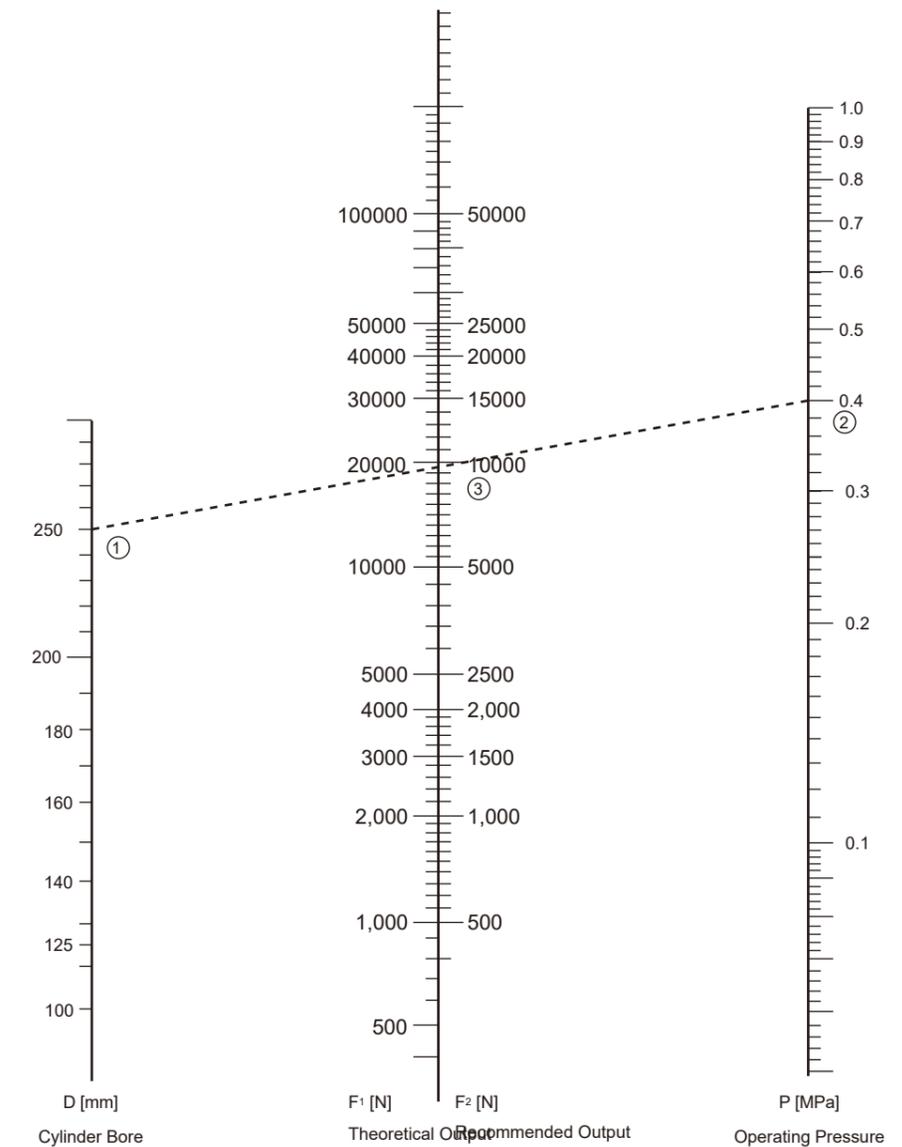
P: Operating pressure [MPa]

(Example) What is the theoretical output when operating a ø40 bore cylinder at an air pressure of 0.4 MPa?

(Answer) Connect D and P to find the point on F, and obtain a theoretical output F ≈ 500 N.

Cylinder Bore Selection Nomogram

● For bore ø100 mm to ø250 mm, rod push direction



This nomogram was created using the following formula.

$$F_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \cdot P$$

However, F1: Theoretical output [N]

F2: Recommended output (at 50% efficiency) [N]

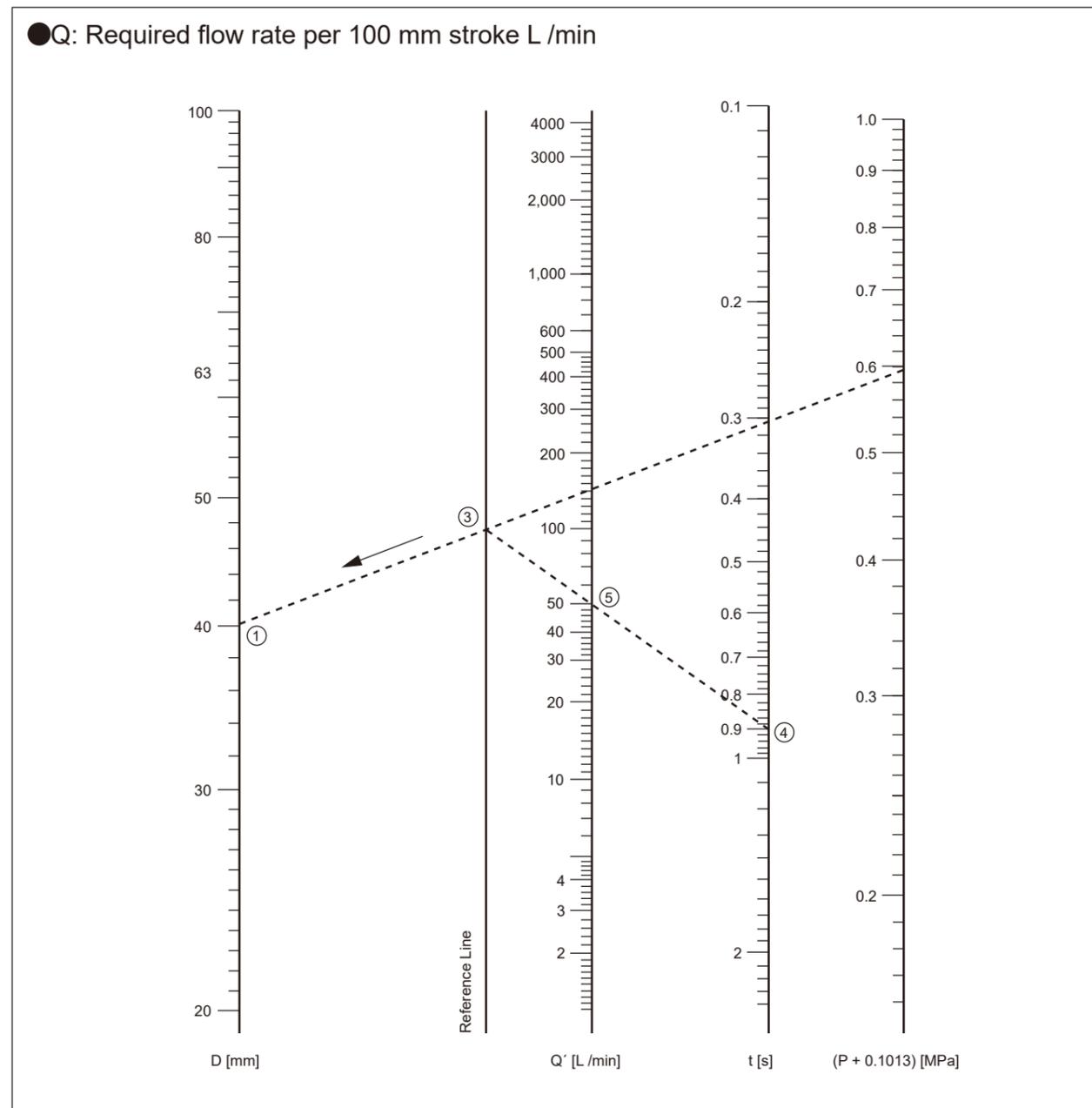
D: Cylinder bore [mm]

P: Operating pressure [MPa]

(Example) What is the theoretical output when operating a ø250 bore cylinder at an air pressure of 0.4 MPa?

(Answer) Connect D and P to find the point on F, and obtain a theoretical output F ≈ 19000 N.

Required Flow Rate during Cylinder Operation (Bore 100 mm or less)



1. Calculation formula for required flow rate during cylinder operation

The required flow rate is the instantaneous flow rate when the cylinder is operating. This is different from the cylinder's air consumption, so please do not confuse them.

$$Q = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot \frac{L}{t} \cdot \frac{P + 0.1013}{0.1013} \times 10^{-6} \times 60$$

- Q: Flow rate [L/min] (ANR)
- D: Cylinder bore [mm]
- L: Stroke [mm]
- t: Stroke travel time [s]
- P: Operating Pressure (MPa)

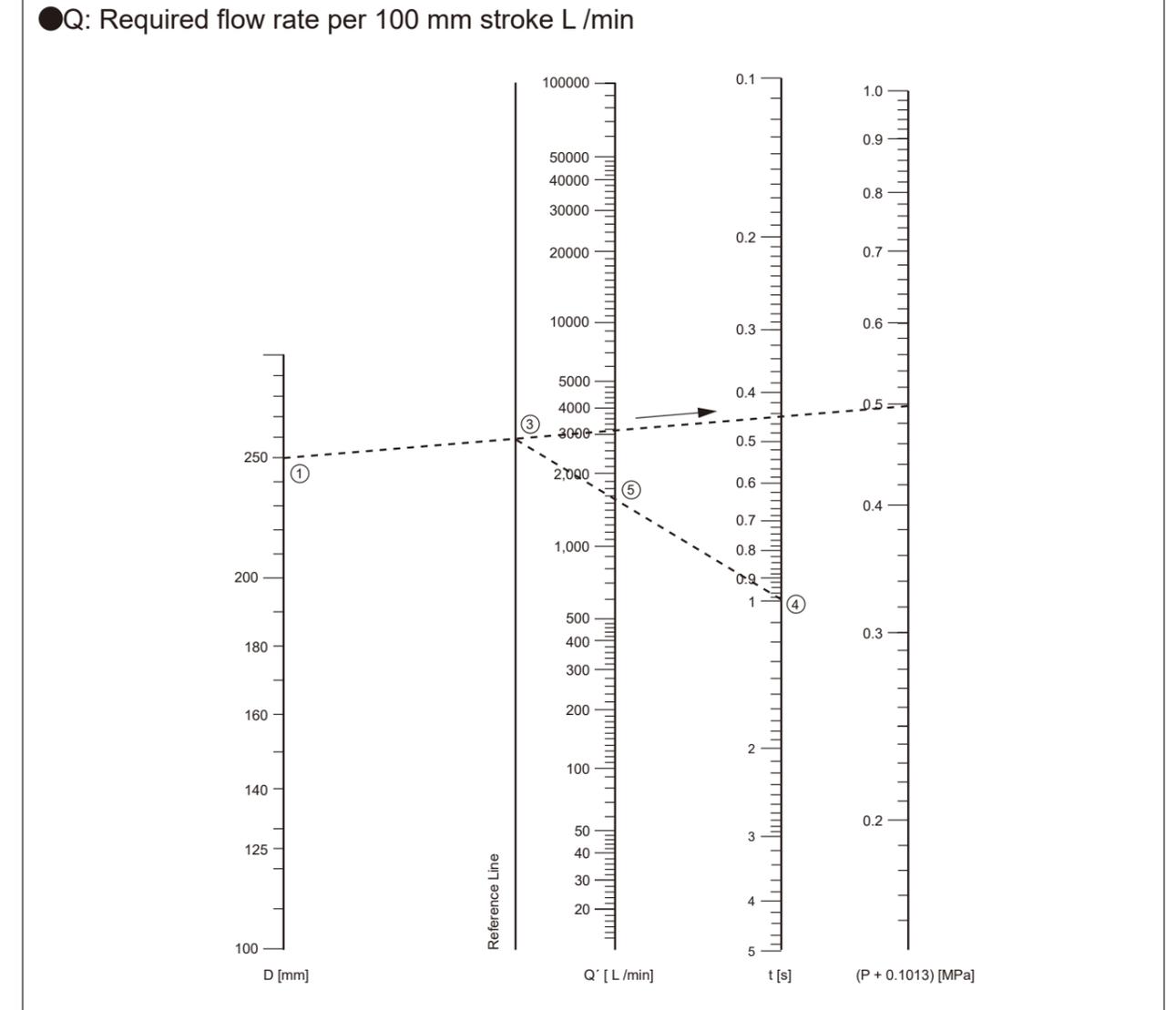
(Example 1, figure above) What is the required flow rate when operating a $\phi 40$ bore cylinder at an air pressure of 0.5 MPa with a stroke of 100 mm per 0.9 s?

(Answer) Find the point on the relationship line from D and (P + 0.1013), and obtain Q' = 50 (L /min) from the point on the relationship line and t.

(Example 2, figure right) What is the required air volume when operating a $\phi 250$ bore cylinder at an air pressure of 0.4 MPa with a stroke of 100 mm per 1 s?

(Answer) Find the point on the relationship line from D and (P + 0.1013), and obtain Q' = 1450 (L /min) from the point on the relationship line and t.

Required Flow Rate during Cylinder Operation (Bore 100 to 250 mm)



2. Cylinder air consumption calculation formula (per hour)

Air consumption per hour is the air consumption due to cylinder operation within a certain period, and it is the air volume consumed inside the cylinder and in the piping between the cylinder and the switching valve. Regardless of cylinder speed, it is different from the required air flow rate during operation.

$$Q_T = (Q_1 + Q_2 + (2 \times Q_3)) \times n \text{ [For double acting cylinder]}$$

- Q_T: Air consumption per minute [L /min] (ANR)
- n: Cylinder operations per minute [cycles/min]
- Q₁: Air consumption during push stroke [L] (ANR)
- Q₂: Air consumption during pull stroke [L] (ANR)
- Q₃: Piping volume from directional control valve to each port of the cylinder [L] (ANR)

$$Q_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot L \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{P + 0.1013}{0.1013} \right)$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (D^2 - d^2) \times L \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{P + 0.1013}{0.1013} \right)$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d^2 \times L_3 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{P}{0.1013} \right)$$

- D: Cylinder bore [mm]
- d: Piston rod outer diameter [mm]
- L: Cylinder stroke [mm]
- L₃: Piping length from directional control valve to cylinder port [mm]
- d₃: Piping inner diameter from directional control valve to cylinder port [mm]
- P: Operating pressure [MPa] (gauge pressure)
- (Note: 1L = 1 dm³ .)

(Example) Cylinder bore 100 mm, Rod diameter 30 mm, Stroke 800 mm, Operating pressure 0.5 MPa, 5 operations per minute

Piping tube inner diameter 7 mm, Piping tube length 2000 mm

$$Q_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 100^2 \times 800 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{0.5 + 0.1013}{0.1013} \right) = 37.3$$

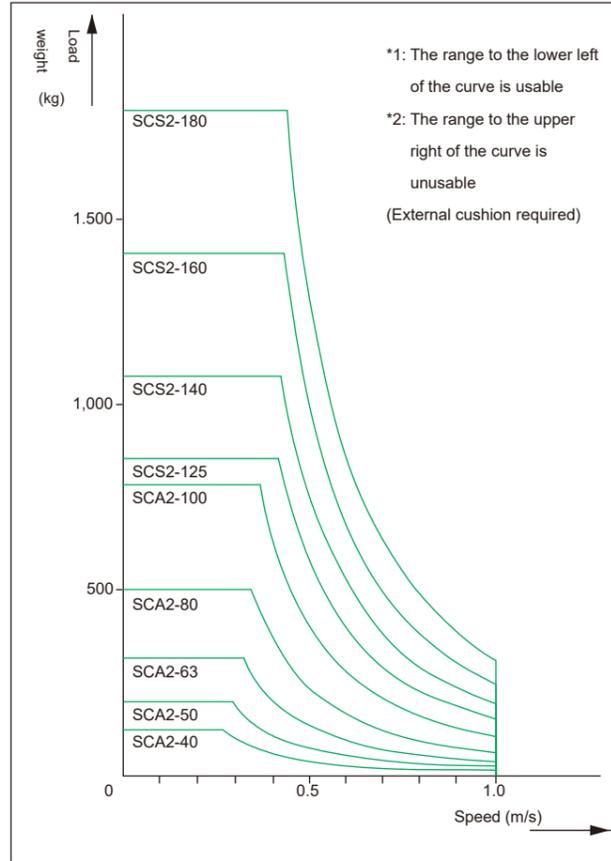
$$Q_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (100^2 - 30^2) \times 800 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{0.5 + 0.1013}{0.1013} \right) = 33.9$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 7^2 \times 2000 \times 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{0.5}{0.1013} \right) = 0.4$$

$$Q_T = (37.3 + 33.9 + (2 \times 0.4)) \times 5 = 360 \text{ [L/min] (ANR)}$$

Allowable absorption energy value: With Cushion

Allowable Absorption Energy Value Graph with Cushion



● Cushion

The purpose of the cushion is to absorb the kinetic energy held by the piston by utilizing the compressibility of air, and to prevent the piston and cover from impacting at the stroke end. Therefore, the cushion is not intended to operate the piston at low speed near the stroke end. The table below shows the kinetic energy that can be absorbed by the cushion. If the kinetic energy exceeds this value or if you want to avoid bouncing due to air compressibility, please consider a separate shock absorber.

$$\text{Kinetic energy (J)} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Load weight (kg)} \times [\text{Speed (m/s)}]^2$$

Absorption Energy Value with Cushion

1. SCA2, JSC3

Tube I.D. (mm)	Effective Cushion Length (mm)	Allowable Absorption Energy (J)
ø40	14.6	4.29
ø50	16.6	8.37
ø63	16.6	15.8
ø80	20.6	27.9
ø100	23.6	49.8

2. SCG, SCM, JSG

Tube I.D. (mm)	Effective Cushion Length (mm)	Allowable Absorption Energy (J)	Remarks
ø20	8.1	0.8	SCM
ø25	8.1	1.2	Only
ø32	8.6	2.5	
ø40	8.6	3.7	
ø50	13.4	8.0	
ø63	13.4	14.4	
ø80	15.4	25.4	
ø100	15.4	45.6	

3. SCS2, JSC4

Bore Size (mm)	Effective Cushion Length (mm)	Allowable Absorption Energy (J)
ø125	21.6	63.5
ø140	21.6	91.5
ø160	21.6	116
ø180	21.6	152
ø200	26.6	233
ø250	26.6	362

(Note)

About how to calculate kinetic energy

The average speed of the cylinder is calculated by $ua = \frac{L}{T}$.

ua: Average speed (m/s)

L: Cylinder stroke (m)

t: Operating Time (s)

In contrast, the cylinder speed just before entering the cushion can be found with the following simple formula.

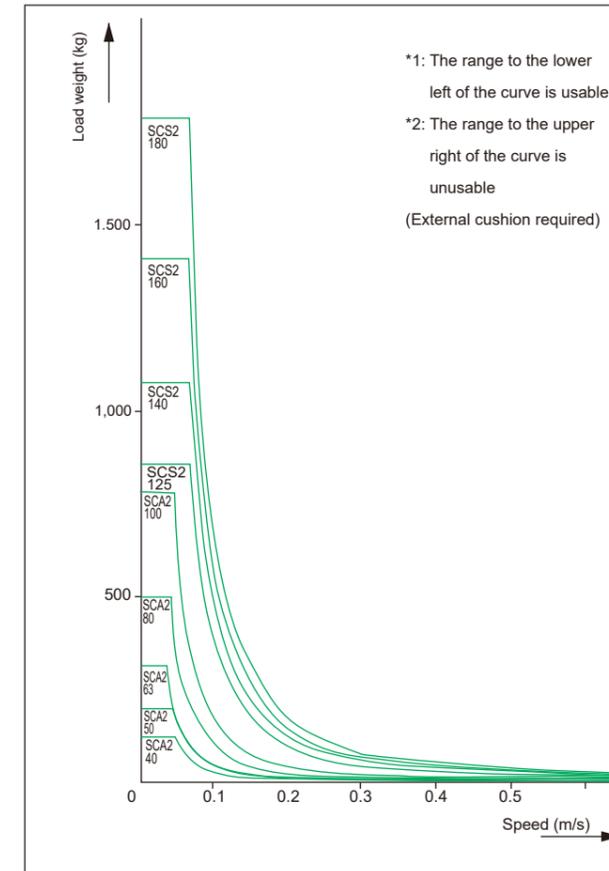
$$um = \frac{L}{T} \times (1 + 1.5 \times w)$$

um: Speed just before entering cushion (m/s)

w: Decimal representation of cylinder load factor (0.3 for 30%, 0.5 for 50%)

When calculating kinetic energy or using a graph, use this value of um as the speed.

Allowable absorption energy value: Without Cushion



1. Allowable absorption energy without cushion

The allowable absorption energy for each model is as shown in the table below.

Allowable absorption energy without cushion

Code	SCM	SCA2	SCS2	CAV2/COV2	Unit: J
ø40	-	0.067	-	-	
ø50	0.057	0.079	-	0.072	
ø63	0.057	0.079	-	-	
ø75	-	-	-	0.154	
ø80	0.112	0.201	-	-	
ø100	0.153	0.301	-	0.154	
ø125	-	-	0.371	-	
ø140	-	-	0.386	-	
ø160	-	-	0.386	-	
ø180	-	-	0.958	-	
ø200	-	-	1.08	-	
ø250	-	-	2.32	-	

*1: This is the absorption energy without cushion for cushion symbols "R" and "H".

Relationship between Dimensions by Mounting Type and Max. Stroke (L)

1 For double end pin joint

2 Rod end free

3 Rod end guided (pin joint)

4 Cylinder fixed, rod end guided

Max. Stroke

Pencil Shaped Cylinder SCP₃ Series

D (mm)	ø6	ø10	ø16
F0 (N)			
5	570		
10	405	720	
30	230	415	650
50		320	500
100			355

CMA2/CMK2/JSM2 Series

D (mm)	ø20	ø25, ø30, ø32	ø40
F0 (N)			
50	2020		
100	1440	2040	
200	1,000	1440	2,000
400		1,000	1500
600			1160
800			980

SCG/SCA2/JSG/JSC3

D (mm)	ø40	ø50	ø63	ø80	ø100
F0 (N)					
200	2600	4100			
400	1810	2900	2900		
600	1500	2400	2400	3600	
800	1280	2,000	2,000	3140	4500
1,000		1820	1820	2800	4000
1500			1480	2300	3300
2,000				1980	2840
2500				1760	2560
3000				1600	2300
3500					2140
4000					2,000
5000					1800

SCS2

D (mm)	ø125	ø140	ø160	ø180	ø200	ø250
F0 (N)						
1500	3700	3700				
2,000	3200	3200				
2500	2900	2900	4600			
3000	2600	2600	4100	5300		
3500	2400	2400	3800	5000	5900	
4000	2300	2300	3600	4600	5600	
5000	2,000	2,000	3200	4100	5000	7400
6000	1900	1900	2900	3800	4600	6800
7000	1700	1700	2700	3500	4200	6200
8000		1600	2500	3300	3900	5800
9000		1500	2400	3100	3700	5500
10000			2300	2900	3500	5200
15000				2400	2900	4200
20000					2500	3600
25000						3300
30000						3000

JSC4

D (mm)	ø125	ø140	ø160	ø180
F0 (N)				
1500	4600			
2,000	3900	3900		
2500	3500	3500	4600	
3000	3200	3200	4100	5300
3500	3000	3000	3800	5000
4000	2800	2800	3600	4600
5000	2500	2500	3200	4100
6000	2300	2300	2900	3800
7000	2100	2100	2700	3500
8000		2,000	2500	3300
9000		1880	2400	3100
10000			2300	2900
15000				2400

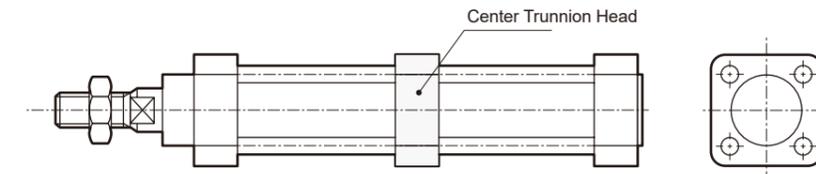
D: Cylinder bore [mm]
F0: Load [N]
L: Max. Stroke [mm]

Request
The values in the table are calculated values. If the stroke exceeds the maximum stroke stated in the specifications section for each model, please consult us.

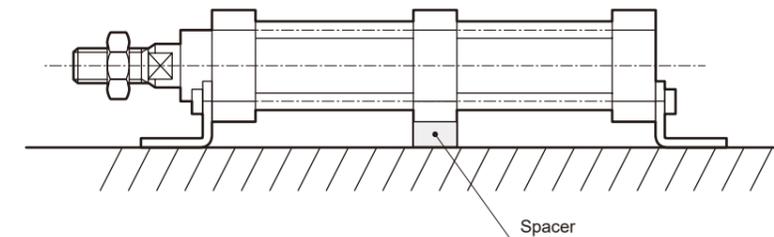
Precautions for Exceeding Max. Stroke

Caution: If exceeding the max. stroke described on the "Specifications" page for each model, note the following points.

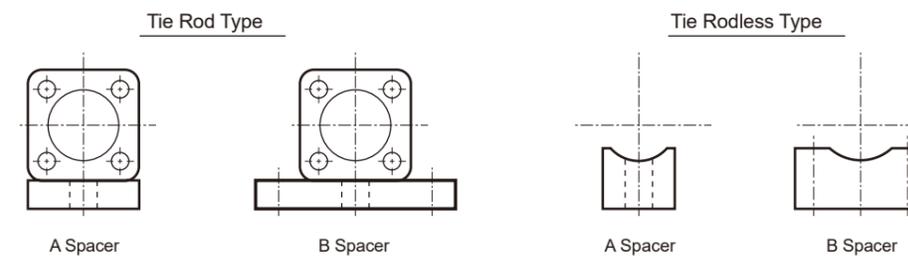
1. Minimum operating pressure
Starting pressure increases due to deflection of the piston rod inside the cylinder.
2. Piston rod buckling
It becomes difficult unless used in a state where the internal stopper that brings the piston into contact with the cylinder cover is effective. When using by hitting an external stopper, please refer to the technical data "Relationship between dimensions according to mounting type and maximum stroke (L) (Intro Page 29)".
3. Tie rod reinforcement
A center trunnion head is inserted to prevent the tie rod from deflecting and touching the cylinder tube.



4. Prevention of cylinder tube deflection
When mounted horizontally, tube deflection prevention is necessary. Consider deflection prevention using the center trunnion head inserted for tie rod reinforcement.



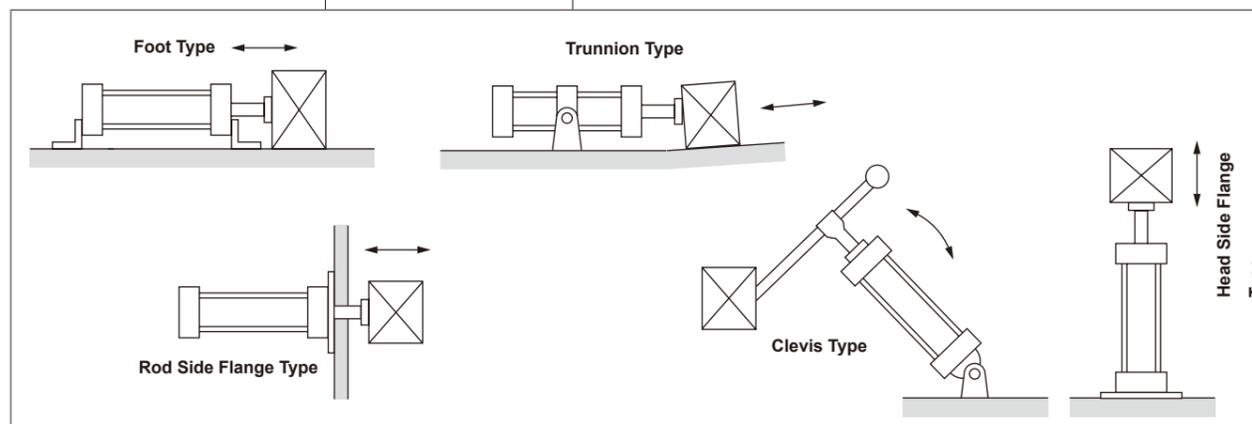
*The spacer in the diagram below is made to order.



How to Determine Cylinder Mounting Type

Since the piston of a cylinder moves in only one direction, select the cylinder mounting type according to the direction of load movement as shown below.

Direction of Load Movement	Mounting type	Precautions
During operation, the load moves linearly.	Foot Type Flange Type	Fix the cylinder body so that the direction of load movement and the direction of piston movement are parallel.
	Trunnion Type Clevis Type	Adopt the mounting type on the left if the stroke is long or if the direction of load movement and the direction of piston movement are not parallel and in the same direction. However, be careful not to apply lateral load to the piston rod or bushing.
During operation, the load swings within one plane.	Trunnion Type Clevis Type	Align the swinging direction of the clevis or trunnion supporting the cylinder with the swinging direction of the load. Also, align the swinging direction of the rod end fitting. When a lateral load acts on the bushing, the value of the lateral load should be within 1/20 of the cylinder output.
During operation, the load swings in all directions.	Trunnion Type Clevis Type	Use a knuckle for the connecting fitting between the rod and the load. When a lateral load acts on the bushing, the value of the lateral load should be within 1/20 of the cylinder output.



Bellows Max. Operating Temperature

Code	Bellows Material	Max. Ambient Temperature	Instantaneous Max. Temperature
J	Nylon Tarpaulin	60°C	100°C
	Polyolefin Elastomer	100°C	200°C
K	Neoprene Sheet	100°C	200°C
L	Silicone Rubber Glass Cloth	250°C	400°C

Instantaneous maximum temperature is the temperature when sparks, chips, etc. instantaneously hit the bellows.

Air Compressor, Air Tank Selection

For compressors and tanks, it is necessary to select a model that accounts for 10 to 20% leakage loss in piping and switching valves in addition to the actual air consumption. Generally, the piston displacement described in compressor manufacturer catalogs is a theoretical value, so about 70% based on volumetric efficiency is the effective value. Therefore, select a compressor model with a piston displacement twice the air consumption.

Selection of Air Compressor for Intermittent Use (Operation)

For intermittent use, installing an air tank allows a small air compressor to perform a large amount of work. In other words, it is sufficient to install an air tank with a capacity that does not drop to the maximum operating pressure even if a pressure drop occurs due to high air consumption while cylinders, etc. are operating, and a compressor that can replenish compressed air by the time the cylinder performs its next operation.

Air Tank Capacity

$$V_t = \frac{V_s}{(P_t - P_s) \times 10.2}$$

V_t: Tank capacity (L)

V_s: Air consumption per cycle (L) (ANR)

P_t: Tank pressure (MPa)

P_s: Maximum cylinder operating pressure

Inspection of Type 2 pressure vessels

Based on the Ministry of Labour Ordinance, cylinders falling under the following categories must be inspected by the Japan Boiler Association.

- ① Cylinders with a rated pressure exceeding 0.2 MPa and an internal volume exceeding 0.04 m³
- ② Cylinders with a rated pressure exceeding 0.2 MPa, a cylinder tube inner diameter of 200 mm or more, and a body length (cylinder tube length) of 1000 mm or more

$$V = \frac{D^2 \times S \times 3.14}{4 \times 10^9}$$

V: Cylinder internal volume (m³)

D: Tube Inner Diameter (mm)

S: Shell length (cylinder tube length) (mm)

Japan Boiler Association Website Address

<http://www.jbanet.or.jp/>

[Technical Reference Data] Dimensional Tolerances for Commonly Used Fits

Excerpted from JIS B 0401:1998

MEMO

Tolerances used for shafts

Classification of Basic Dimensions (mm)		Shaft Tolerance Class Unit: μm									
Over	Up to and including	d9	e8	e11	f7	f8	h6	h7	h8	h9	p6
-	3	-20	-14	-14	-6	-6	0	0	0	0	+12
		-45	-28	-74	-16	-20	-6	-10	-14	-25	+6
3	6	-30	-20	-20	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	+20
		-60	-38	-95	-22	-28	-8	-12	-18	-30	+12
6	10	-40	-25	-25	-13	-13	0	0	0	0	+24
		-76	-47	-115	-28	-35	-9	-15	-22	-36	+15
10	14	-50	-32	-32	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	+29
14	18	-93	-59	-142	-34	-43	-11	-18	-27	-43	+18
18	24	-65	-40	-40	-20	-20	0	0	0	0	+35
24	30	-117	-73	-170	-41	-53	-13	-21	-33	-52	+22
30	40	-80	-50	-50	-25	-25	0	0	0	0	+42
40	50	-142	-89	-210	-50	-64	-16	-25	-39	-62	+26
50	65	-100	-60	-60	-30	-30	0	0	0	0	+51
65	80	-174	-106	-250	-60	-76	-19	-30	-46	-74	+32
80	100	-120	-72	-72	-36	-36	0	0	0	0	+59
		-207	-126	-292	-71	-90	-22	-35	-54	-87	+37

Tolerances used for holes

Classification of Basic Dimensions (mm)		Shaft Tolerance Class Unit: μm					
Over	Up to and including	F7	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10
-	3	+16	+6	+10	+14	+25	+40
		+6	0	0	0	0	0
3	6	+22	+8	+12	+18	+30	+48
		+10	0	0	0	0	0
6	10	+28	+9	+15	+22	+36	+58
		+13	0	0	0	0	0
10	14	+34	+11	+18	+27	+43	+70
14	18	+16	0	0	0	0	0
18	24	+41	+13	+21	+33	+52	+84
24	30	+20	0	0	0	0	0
30	40	+50	+16	+25	+39	+62	+100
40	50	+25	0	0	0	0	0
50	65	+60	+19	+30	+46	+74	+120
65	80	+30	0	0	0	0	0
80	100	+71	+22	+35	+54	+87	+140
		+36	0	0	0	0	0

Regarding Notation Method for Flow Characteristics

Effective Area of Steel Pipe/Nylon Tube and Recommended Maximum Flow Rate Table for Gas Pipe

1. Display of Flow Characteristics

The flow rate display in the specifications section of the catalog is shown as follows.

Target Components	Display	Unit	Standard
Pneumatic Components	Display compliant with New JIS	C, b	ISO 6358: 1989 "Pneumatic fluid power — Components using compressible fluids — Methods for testing the flow-rate characteristics" JIS B 8390: 2000 (ISO 6358 Translation)
	Conventional Display	S	JIS B 8373:1993 "Pneumatic 2-port solenoid valves" JIS B 8374:1993 "Pneumatic 3-port solenoid valves" JIS B 8375:1993 "Pneumatic 4, 5-port solenoid valves" JIS B 8379:1995 "Pneumatic silencers"
		Cv	ANSI(NFPA)T3. 21. 3:1990

2. Explanation

The flow rate characteristics of solenoid valves were conventionally displayed using effective area S, but JIS was revised (JIS B 8390: 2000), and they are now displayed by a pair of sonic conductance C and critical pressure ratio b.

- Sonic Conductance C: Value obtained by dividing the weight flow rate passing through equipment in a choked flow state by the product of the upper limit absolute pressure and the density in the standard state. (sonic conductance) $S \approx 5.0 C$ (Sizing as per conventional methods is possible with C.)
- Critical Pressure Ratio b: Pressure ratio (downstream pressure / upstream pressure) at which flow becomes choked when smaller than this value (critical pressure ratio)
- Effective Cross-sectional Area S (mm²): The cross-sectional area value of an ideal orifice without friction or contraction, derived by calculation from the pressure change within an air tank when air is released in a choked flow state from equipment included to the air tank.

*Choked flow: Flow where upstream pressure is higher than downstream pressure and velocity reaches sonic speed at a certain point in the equipment. The weight flow rate of gas is proportional to the upstream pressure and does not depend on the downstream pressure. (Choked flow)

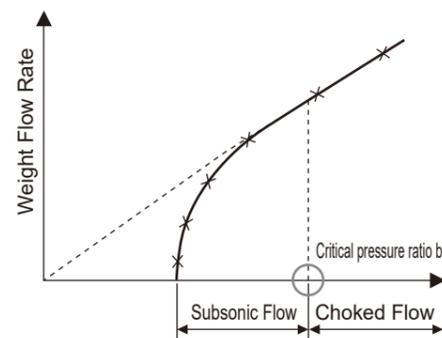


Fig. 1 Weight flow rate characteristics with respect to upstream pressure

Flow rate calculation formula

It is expressed as follows in practical units.

$$\frac{P_2+0.1}{P_1+0.1} \leq b, \text{ choked flow}$$

$$Q=600 \times C (P_1+0.1) \sqrt{\frac{293}{273+t}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

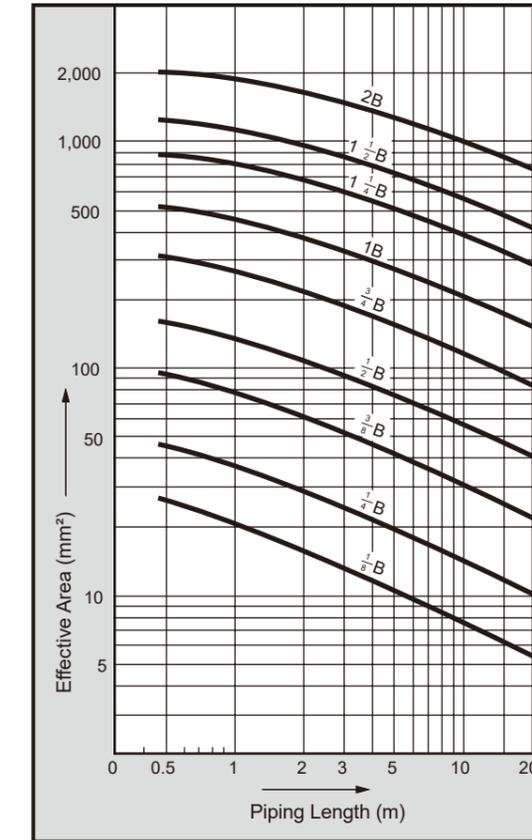
$$\frac{P_2+0.1}{P_1+0.1} > b, \text{ subsonic flow}$$

$$Q=600 \times C (P_1+0.1) \sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{P_2+0.1}{P_1+0.1} - b \right]^2} \sqrt{\frac{293}{273+t}} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

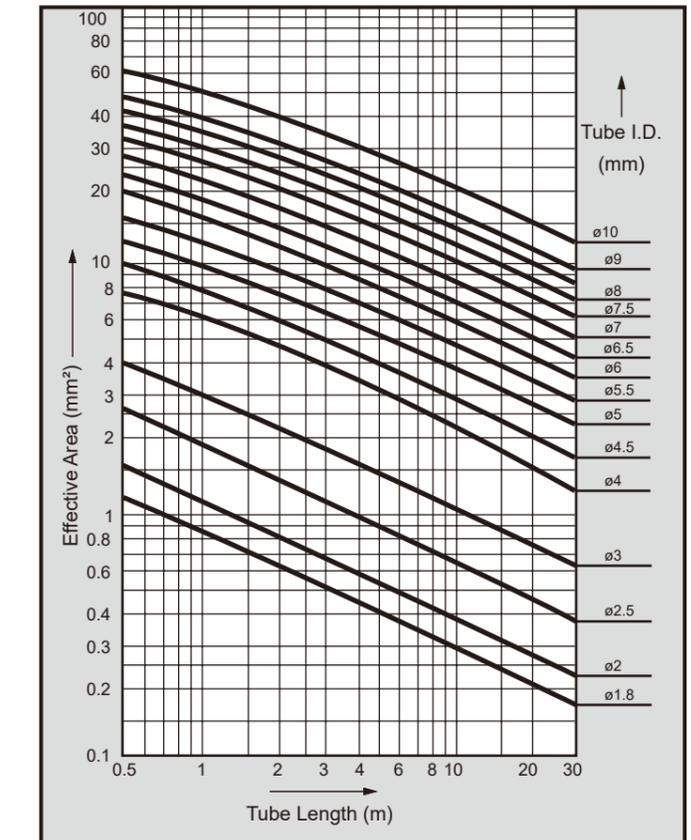
Q: Air Flow Rate [dm³/min (ANR)]: The SI unit dm³ (cubic decimeter) may also be expressed as L (liter). 1dm³ = 1 L
 C: Sonic conductance [dm³/(s·bar)]
 b: Critical pressure ratio [-]
 P₁: Upstream pressure [MPa]
 P₂: Downstream pressure [MPa]
 t: Temperature [°C]

When calculating with the effective cross-sectional area S, substitute the value C obtained from C=S/5 into the above formula. For subsonic flow, substitute b = 0.5 into equation (2).

Effective Area of Steel Pipe



Effective Area of Nylon Tube



Recommended Maximum Flow Rate Table for Gas Pipe

Nominal Dimension	1/8B	1/4B	3/8B	1/2B	3/4B	1B	1 1/4B	1 1/2B
Pressure Drop MPa (*1)	0.124	0.0707	0.0576	0.0425	0.0276	0.0209	0.0133	0.0105
Inlet Pressure MPa	Recommended max. flow rate (L/min)							
0.05	127	244	518	838	1,465	2,460	3,870	5,150
0.1	146	282	598	965	1,690	2,828	4,460	5,950
0.15	163	314	668	1,076	1,885	3,150	4,960	6,630
0.2	179	344	730	1,180	2,060	3,450	5,430	7,280
0.3	206	395	840	1,360	2,375	3,900	6,300	8,400
0.4	230	442	940	1,520	2,660	4,450	7,000	9,360
0.5	252	485	1,030	1,660	2,920	4,875	7,700	10,250
0.6	272	523	1,110	1,800	3,140	5,250	8,300	11,050
0.7	292	558	1,185	1,920	3,350	5,620	8,870	11,800
0.8	308	592	1,260	2,035	3,560	5,970	9,430	12,570
0.9	324	623	1,325	2,140	3,745	6,290	9,900	13,220
1.0	340	654	1,395	2,250	3,930	6,600	10,400	13,880
1.2	370	717	1,510	2,450	4,280	7,150	11,250	15,040
1.4	398	763	1,625	2,624	4,590	7,700	12,100	16,200
1.5	410	790	1,680	2,710	4,740	7,930	12,550	16,780

(*1: Inlet Pressure = 0.5 MPa
Gas Pipe Length: 10 m)

(Remarks)
 For main lines where the piping distance is long, it is necessary to consider the degree of pressure drop that occurs at the end of the main line when air flows. Recommended maximum flow rate means the maximum flow rate that can be recommended within a range where the pressure drop relative to the piping length is acceptable, judged from practical use. Therefore, it does not mean that no more flow can pass, but that flowing more will result in a larger pressure drop.



Protective Structure

MEMO

- Protection Structure
- IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission: International Electrotechnical Commission) Standard (IEC60529)
- JIS C 0920:2003

IP-

Protection Characteristic Code (International Protection)

First Characteristic Numeral (Protection class against ingress of foreign solid objects)

First Characteristic Numeral	Degree of Protection	
0	No protection	No protection
1	 ○ ϕ 50 mm	Solid objects with a diameter of 50 mm or more do not ingress.
2	 ○ ϕ 12.5 mm	Solid objects with a diameter of 12.5 mm or more do not ingress.
3	 2.5 mm	Solid objects with a diameter of 2.5 mm or more do not ingress.
4	 1 mm	Solid objects with a diameter of 1.0 mm or more do not ingress.
5	Dust-protected type 	Dust does not ingress in a quantity sufficient to interfere with the normal operation and safety of the equipment.
6	Dust-tight type 	No ingress of dust inside.

Second Characteristic Numeral (Degree of protection against ingress of water)

Second Characteristic Numeral	Degree of Protection	
0	No protection	
1	Protection against vertically falling water drops 	No harmful effects from vertically falling water drops.
2	Protection against vertically dripping water when tilted up to 15 degrees 	No harmful effects from water drops falling at an inclination of up to 15 degrees from vertical on either side.
3	Protection against spraying water 	No harmful effects from water sprayed at an angle of up to 60 degrees from vertical on either side.
4	Protection against splashing water 	No harmful effects from splashing water from any direction.
5	Protection against water jets 	No harmful effects from water jets from a nozzle from any direction.
6	Protection against powerful water jets 	No harmful effects from strong direct jets of water from any direction.
7	Protection against immersion in water 	Water does not ingress when immersed in water under defined conditions.
8	Protection against continuous immersion in water 	Can be used when continuously immersed in water.



Safety Precautions

Be sure to read this section before use.

When designing and manufacturing equipment using CKD products, the manufacturer is obligated to ensure that the safety of the mechanism, pneumatic control circuit and/or water control circuit and the system that runs the electrical controls are secured.

It is important to select, use, handle and maintain CKD products appropriately to ensure their safe usage.

Observe warnings and precautions to ensure device safety.

Check that device safety is ensured, and manufacture a safe device.

WARNING

1 This product is designed and manufactured as a general industrial machine part. It must be handled by an operator having sufficient knowledge and experience.

2 Use this product in accordance with specifications.

This product must be used within its stated specifications. In addition, never modify or additionally machine this product. This product is intended for use in general industrial machinery equipment or parts. It is not intended for use outdoors (except for products with outdoor specifications) or for use under the following conditions or environments. (Note that this product can be used when CKD is consulted prior to its usage and the customer consents to CKD product specifications. The customer should provide safety measures to avoid danger in the event of problems.)

- ① Use for applications requiring safety, including nuclear energy, railways, aircraft, marine vessels, vehicles, medical devices, devices or applications in contact with beverages or foodstuffs, amusement devices, emergency cutoff circuits, press machines, brake circuits, or safety devices or applications.
- ② Use for applications where life or assets could be significantly affected, and special safety measures are required.

3 Observe organization standards and regulations, etc., related to the safety of the device design and control, etc. ISO4414, JIS B 8370 (Pneumatic fluid power - General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components) JFPS2008 (Principles for pneumatic cylinder selection and use) Including the High Pressure Gas Safety Act, Industrial Safety and Health Act, other safety rules, organization standards and regulations, etc.

4 Do not handle, pipe, or remove devices before confirming safety.

- ① Inspect and service the machine and devices after confirming safety of the entire system related to this product.
- ② Note that there may be hot or charged sections even after operation is stopped.
- ③ When inspecting or servicing the device, turn OFF the energy source (air supply or water supply), and turn OFF power to the facility. Discharge any compressed air from the system, and pay enough attention to possible water leakage and leakage of electricity.
- ④ When starting or restarting a machine or device that incorporates pneumatic components, make sure to secure system safety, such as pop-out prevention measures.

5 Observe the warnings and cautions on the following pages to prevent accidents.

■ Precautions are ranked as "DANGER", "WARNING", and "CAUTION" in this section.

DANGER: In the case where the product operation is mishandled and/or when the urgency of a dangerous situation is high, it may lead to fatalities or serious injuries.

WARNING: A dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken, leading to fatal or serious injuries.

CAUTION: A dangerous situation may occur if handling is mistaken, leading to minor injuries or property damage.

Note that some items indicated with "CAUTION" may lead to serious results depending on the conditions. All items contain important information and must be observed.

Warranty

1 Warranty period

The product specified herein is warranted for one (1) year from the date of delivery to the location specified by the customer.

2 Warranty coverage

If the product specified herein fails for reasons attributable to CKD within the warranty period specified above, CKD will promptly provide a replacement for the faulty product or a part thereof or repair the faulty product at one of CKD's facilities free of charge.

However, following failures are excluded from this warranty:

- 1) Failure caused by handling or use of the product under conditions and in environments not conforming to those stated in the catalog, the Specifications, or the Instruction Manual.
- 2) Failure caused by use of the product exceeding its durability (cycles, distance, time, etc.) or caused by consumable parts.
- 3) Failure not caused by the product.
- 4) Failure caused by use not intended for the product.
- 5) Failure caused by modifications/alterations or repairs not carried out by CKD.
- 6) Failure caused by reasons unforeseen at the level of technology available at the time of delivery.
- 7) Failure caused by acts of nature and disasters beyond control of CKD.

The warranty stated herein covers only the delivered product itself. Any loss or damage induced by failure of the delivered product is excluded from this warranty.

Note: For details on the durability and consumable parts, contact your nearest CKD sales office.

3 Compatibility check

The customer is responsible for confirming the compatibility of CKD products with the customer's systems, machines and equipment.

Precautions for export

1 Security Trade Control

The products in this catalog and their related technologies may require approval before export or provision.

For the sake of maintaining world peace and safety, there may be cases in which approval under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law is required in advance, depending on the country to where the product or related technology is being exported or provided.

The scope of products and related technologies requiring approval are listed in the Export Trade Control Order Appendix Table 1 or Foreign Exchange Order Appendix Table.

The Export Trade Control Order Appendix Table 1 and Foreign Exchange Order Appendix Table contain the following two types of information.

- "List controls" specified for items 1 to 15
- "Catch-all controls" that do not indicate specifications by item, but restriction by application (Section 16)

Products that require authorization or the range of relevant technology

List control, which is specified in item 1 to 15

Listed in the "Export Trade Control Order Appendix Table 1" or "Foreign Exchange Order Appendix Table"

Catch-all control restricted by application (item 16)

Listed in the "Export Trade Control Order Appendix Table 1" or "Foreign Exchange Order Appendix Table"

An application for approval is received by the Security Export Licensing Division of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry or local bureaus of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

2 Products and related technologies in this catalog

The products and related technologies in this catalog are subject to the catch-all control of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law.

When exporting or providing the products or related technologies in this catalog, ensure that they are not used for arms or weapons.

3 Contact

Contact your local CKD Sales Office for information on the Security Trade Control of products and related technologies in this catalog.

*For cylinder switches, please check P. 924.

During Design/Selection

1. Specification Confirmation

Warning

Use within the product's specific specification range. The products described in this catalog are designed to be used only in compressed air systems. Do not use at pressures or temperatures outside the specification range, as this may cause damage or malfunction. (See specifications). If using fluids other than compressed air and low hydraulic pressure, please consult us.

If product dimensional accuracy is required, please consult separately. Dimensional tolerances for pneumatic cylinders are set based on JIS B8368. If accuracy is required, please inquire in advance.

2. Design for Safety

Warning

If the force changes due to twisting of the sliding part of the machine, there is a risk that the piston rod will fly out from the cylinder. In such cases, there is a risk of injury to the human body, such as getting hands or feet caught, and damage to the machine, so make adjustments so that the machine moves smoothly and design it so that it does not cause injury to the human body.

If there is a risk of danger to the human body, please install a protective cover. If the drive part of the cylinder poses a risk of danger to personnel, install a protective cover. Design the structure so that personnel cannot enter the cylinder's operating range or directly touch that area.

Consider the possibility of circuit pressure drop due to power outages, etc. When using a cylinder for a clamping mechanism, if the circuit pressure drops due to a power outage, etc., the clamping force will decrease and there is a risk that the workpiece may come off. Therefore, incorporate a safety device to prevent injury or damage to personnel or machinery. Lifting devices and lifts also require consideration for fall prevention.

Consider the possibility of power source failure. For equipment controlled by power sources such as pneumatic, hydraulic, or electric, take measures to prevent injury or damage to personnel or equipment even if these power sources fail.

Design a circuit to prevent flying out. When driving a cylinder with an exhaust center type directional control valve, or when starting after exhausting residual pressure in the circuit, if one side of the piston is pressurized from a state where the air in the cylinder is exhausted, the driven object will project at high speed. In such cases, there is a risk of injury to the human body, such as getting hands or feet caught, and damage to the machine, so design a fly-out prevention circuit.

Consider the operating state during an emergency stop. When a safety device activates and the machine stops due to a system abnormality such as an emergency stop or power outage, design the system so that cylinder operation does not cause injury to personnel or damage to equipment/devices.

Consider the operating state when restarting after an emergency stop or abnormal stop. Design the system so that restarting does not cause harm to personnel or damage to equipment. Also, if it is necessary to reset the cylinder to the starting position, design a safe control device.

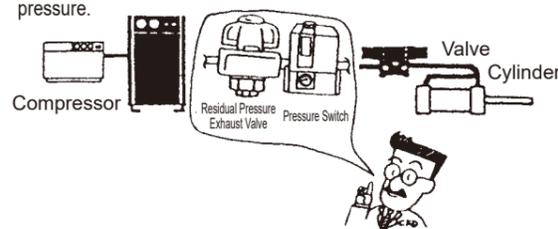
Take necessary measures in advance to prevent adverse effects on people or property if this product malfunctions.

Caution

Use within a range where the piston does not collide with the stroke end and get damaged. When a piston with inertial force collides with the cover at the stroke end and stops, use within the allowable absorption energy range.

Install a speed controller on the cylinder. Use within the operating piston speed range of each cylinder.

Install a "pressure switch" and a "residual pressure exhaust valve" on the compressed air supply side of the equipment. The pressure switch prevents operation if the set pressure is not reached. The residual pressure exhaust valve discharges the compressed air remaining in the pneumatic circuit and prevents accidents due to the operation of pneumatic equipment due to residual pressure.



Keep the load factor of the fall prevention cylinder at 50% or less.

3. Design by Application

Warning

When a deceleration circuit or shock absorber is necessary. If the speed of the driven object is high or its mass is large, it will be difficult to absorb the impact with only the cylinder's cushion. Therefore, provide a circuit to decelerate before entering the cushion, or use an external shock absorber to mitigate the impact. In this case, sufficiently consider the rigidity of the machinery.

When inertia, vibration, etc., occur. When mounting a cylinder on a moving object (X-axis module, pallet, etc.), design it considering the inertia, vibration, etc. that occur when the moving object stops.

Regarding intermediate stop. When performing an intermediate stop of the cylinder piston with a 3-position closed center type directional control valve, it is difficult to stop at an accurate and precise position like low hydraulic pressure due to the compressibility of air. Also, since valves and cylinders do not guarantee zero air leakage, it may not be possible to hold the stop position for a long time. If long-term stop position holding is required, please consult us.

4. Operating Environment

Warning

Install the product avoiding rain, water, direct sunlight, and high humidity.

Do not use the product in atmospheres where there is a risk of corrosion. Use in such an environment will cause damage and malfunction. Also, even for plated materials used for piston rods, tie rods, etc. in cylinders, plating is not applied to machined parts (thread width, cut surface). Rust can occur even in a general environment, so take necessary measures.

In dusty places, or where water droplets, oil droplets, cutting oil, or coolant may splash, install a cover, etc. If there is a lot of dust, use a type with a heavy-duty scraper. If liquid scatters, use a cutting oil resistant type.

If the ambient temperature is 5°C or lower, moisture in the circuit may freeze, causing malfunctions. Remove moisture and prevent freezing.

Caution

When using cylinders with valves with AC voltage, humming noise may occur depending on the operating conditions. If humming noise is a problem depending on the operating environment, select DC voltage.

Some models use oil-impregnated bearings, and there is a possibility that oil may be discharged to the outside of the cylinder. Be careful when using in locations where oil discharge is undesirable.

5. Durability

Warning

Durability varies depending on operating conditions and model characteristics.

Caution

Bellows are consumable parts. Replace as necessary.

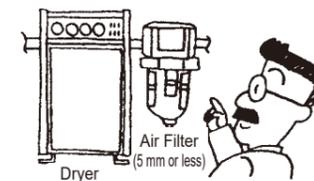
6. Pneumatic Source

Warning

Use clean, dry compressed air. Do not use compressed air if it contains chemicals, synthetic oils containing organic solvents, salt, corrosive gases, etc., as this will cause damage or malfunction.

Caution

Use dry compressed air that does not generate drain within the piping.



- Drain will occur if there is a temperature drop inside the pneumatic piping or pneumatic equipment.
- If the piping volume is larger than the cylinder volume (atmospheric pressure equivalent volume), condensed water droplets will accumulate and become drain as the compressed air in the cylinder is not completely discharged with each switching of the solenoid valve.
- Drain enters the air passage inside the pneumatic equipment, instantaneously blocking the passage and causing malfunction.
- Rust occurs due to drain, causing malfunction of pneumatic equipment.
- Drain washes away lubricating oil, causing poor lubrication.

The use of ultra-dry air is unsuitable for standard pneumatic equipment. Use equipment compatible with ultra-dry air.

- Ultra-dry compressed air shortens the life of pneumatic equipment.
- Use DC voltage driven solenoid valves.

Use compressed air that does not contain oxidized oil, tar, carbon, etc. from the air compressor.

- Oxidized oil, tar, carbon, etc. enter and adhere inside the pneumatic equipment, increasing the resistance of sliding parts and causing malfunction.
- Lubricating oil supplied to oxidized oil, tar, carbon, etc. mixes and wears down the sliding parts of pneumatic equipment.

Use compressed air that does not contain solid foreign matter.

- Solid foreign matter in compressed air could enter the pneumatic components and cause wear at the sliding section or hydraulic locking. Filtration rating: therefore, please install an air filter with a filtration rating of 5 μm or less.
- Perform regular maintenance and inspection of the compressor.

7. Usage Method

Caution

It is initially lubricated, so it can be used without oil supply. If lubricating, use turbine oil Class 1 (non-additive) ISO-VG32. Also, if lubrication is stopped midway, malfunction will occur due to the loss of the initial lubricant, so be sure to continue lubrication. It is necessary to decide whether to adopt a non-lubricated or lubricated specification for pneumatic equipment and ensure that the chosen method is reliably managed.

Provide intermediate support for long-stroke cylinders. For long stroke cylinders, provide intermediate support to prevent rod sag, tube deflection, and rod damage due to vibration or external load.

Use within the maximum stroke according to the mounting type. Refer to Intro 30.

- Cylinders with air cushions experience speed changes at the beginning of movement.

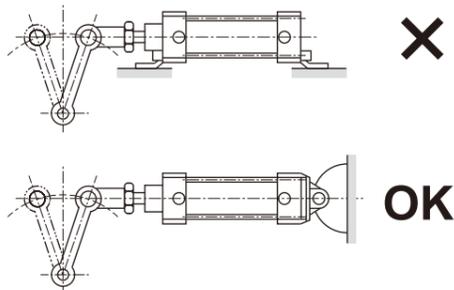
For cylinders with air cushion, speed changes occur when the cushion ring comes off the cushion packing at the beginning of movement. Depending on conditions such as speed controller placement and adjustment, piping diameter, air pressure, and cushion needle opening, the change may become large. If it is necessary to prevent this, please consult us.

- Avoid using multiple cylinders synchronized as much as possible. Synchronization cannot be achieved, causing twisting of the piston rod and leading to malfunction. If synchronous operation is necessary, be sure to provide a separate guide device with rigidity.

- When installing clevises or trunnions, ensure they can rotate freely without interference during the full stroke operation of the cylinder before use.

- If the direction of load movement changes with operation, use an oscillating type cylinder (clevis type, trunnion type) that allows the cylinder itself to rotate to a certain angle. Also, install the connecting fitting at the rod end so that it moves in the same direction as the cylinder body's movement.

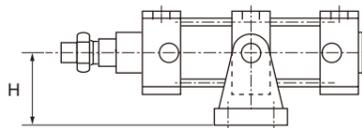
- Do not connect a fixed type cylinder to an arm that performs circular motion. In this case, connect it to an oscillating type cylinder.



- To prevent breakage of the piston rod end thread, wear of the bushing, seizure, etc., connect the piston rod end and the load with a free joint or simple flow controller so that there is no twisting at any position of the stroke.

- If the clearance between the clevis or trunnion and the mating bearing is large, a bending action will be applied to the pin or shaft. Therefore, do not make this clearance too large. (Recommended fit H10/e8)

- In the diagram below, if the height H from the mounting surface of the bearing bracket to the bearing position is large, a large force will be generated at the mounting part of the bracket by the cylinder force, which may cause damage to bolts, etc.



- Cylinders may have slight oil seep. from sliding parts, packings, and gaskets. Be careful when using in locations where oil seep. is undesirable.

- Precautions for using the relief port
Exhaust treatment type (P72) cannot be used for vacuum sweeping. And vice versa. This will cause particle scattering or defects, so absolutely do not do it.

8. Securing Space

⚠ Caution

- Secure space around the cylinder for mounting, removal, wiring, and piping work.

9. Clearly Stated in Instruction Manual

⚠ Caution

- Clearly state the maintenance conditions in the equipment's instruction manual.
 - Depending on the usage conditions, operating environment, and maintenance, the product's functionality may significantly deteriorate, and safety may not be ensured. Proper maintenance allows the product to fully demonstrate its functions.

During Installation/Mounting/Adjustment

1. Installation

⚠ Warning

- When installing the cylinder, protect the load from falling or tipping over.

⚠ Caution

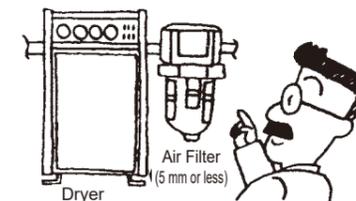
- Do not remove the cylinder packaging bag or the dust-proof port seal of the piping port until just before piping.
 - If the dust-proof port seal of the piping port is removed before piping connection work, foreign matter may enter the cylinder from the piping port, causing failure, malfunction, etc.
- When the cylinder weight is 15 kg or more, use a lifting tool.
- Do not hit or clamp objects against the cylinder tube and piston rod sliding parts to avoid scratches or dents. The tube bore is manufactured with precise tolerances, so even slight deformation can cause malfunction. Scratches or dents on the piston rod sliding part will damage packings and cause air leakage.
- If the direction of load movement is not parallel to the axis of the piston rod, twisting may occur in the piston rod and body (tube), posing a risk of the piston rod flying out. Twisting can also cause seizure, damage, etc. Be sure to align the piston rod axis with the direction of load movement.

- Prevent seizure of rotating parts.
Apply grease to rotating parts (pins, etc.) to prevent seizure.

2. Pneumatic Source

⚠ Caution

- Install a pneumatic filter immediately before the circuit using pneumatic equipment.
 - Install an air dryer and filter to remove moisture in the piping. Also, to remove rust, foreign matter, and drain, install a filter near the directional control valve (primary side).



- When supplying compressed air after completing pipe connections, supply it so that high pressure is not applied suddenly.
 - Piping connection comes off, piping tube flies off, and an accident occurs.

- If compressed air is supplied too slowly, air leakage may occur because sealing pressure is not generated depending on the sealing mechanism inside the solenoid valve.
- The cylinder may operate suddenly.

3. Piping

⚠ Caution

- When piping, refer to the instruction manual and be careful not to make mistakes with connection ports, etc.
 - This will cause malfunction.
- When connecting pipes, wrap sealing tape clockwise starting from a position two or more threads inward from the tip of the threaded part of the pipe.
 - If the sealing tape protrudes beyond the threaded part of the pipe, the sealing tape will be cut by screwing and enter the inside as a fragment, causing failure.



- Ensure that the piping connected to the cylinder does not come off due to vibration, loosening, or tension.
 - If the exhaust side piping of the pneumatic circuit comes off, cylinder speed control will be lost.
 - In the case of a chuck holding mechanism, the chuck will be released, creating a dangerous situation.

- When using nylon tubes or urethane tubes, pay attention to the following:
 - In an atmosphere where spatter scatters, use flame-retardant tubes or metal pipes.

- Use corrosion-resistant piping materials such as galvanized pipes, stainless steel pipes, nylon pipes, or rubber hoses.

■ Tighten with appropriate torque when connecting pipes.

- The purpose is to prevent air leakage and screw damage.
- To avoid damaging the threads, first tighten by hand, then use a tool.

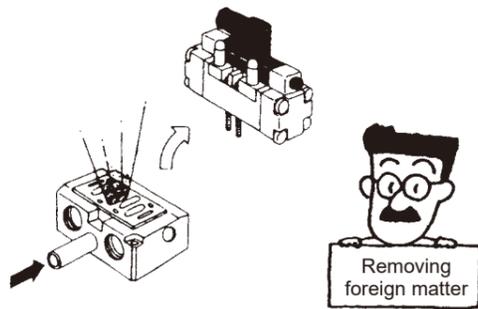


[Reference Value] See instruction manual.

Connection Thread	Tightening Torque (N·m)
M3	0.3 to 0.6
M5	1 to 1.5
Rc 1/8	3 to 5
Rc 1/4	6 to 8
Rc 3/8	13 to 15
Rc 1/2	16 to 18
Rc 3/4	19 to 40
Rc 1	41 to 70

■ When piping, be sure to perform flushing immediately before connecting to pneumatic equipment.

- It is necessary that foreign matter that entered during piping does not enter the pneumatic equipment.



4. Confirmation before Operation

⚠ Warning

- Before operation, confirm that there is no looseness or abnormality in the load or cylinder mounting/fastening parts.
- Do not use until it is confirmed that the equipment operates properly. After installation, repair, or modification, connect compressed air or electricity, perform appropriate functional tests and leak tests, and confirm that installation is normal.
- Confirm that there is no mechanical interference or abnormality in the operating system.
- Gradually increase and set the pressure while confirming that there is no abnormality in the operation of the equipment.
- If started when the exhaust side is at atmospheric pressure, the rod may fly out, which is dangerous. When starting, always apply pressure to the exhaust side cylinder chamber.

⚠ Caution

- When piping connection is complete and compressed air is supplied, be sure to confirm that there is no air leakage from all parts of the piping connection.
 - Apply leak detection fluid to the piping connection part with a brush to confirm that there is no air leakage.

- Always read the instruction manual. Read carefully and understand the contents before using the product. Also, keep it so that you can check it at any time.

5. Adjustment

⚠ Warning

- When adjusting speed with a speed controller, adjust by gradually opening the needle from the closed state. Starting speed adjustment in the open state is dangerous as the rod may fly out.

■ The effectiveness of the cushion for air cushion type is adjusted at the time of shipment, but readjust with the cushion needle according to the load and piston speed during use.

Gradually open the needle from the closed state to adjust the cushioning effect. Note that if the cushion needle is loosened too much, there will be no cushioning effect, and it may fall off. After adjustment, tighten and fix the needle nut (hexagon nut). Use within the allowable kinetic energy value. If used exceeding the allowable value, the product may be damaged.

- When the cylinder is operating, do not enter or put your hands within the cylinder's operating range.

During Use/Maintenance

1. Maintenance and Inspection

⚠ Warning

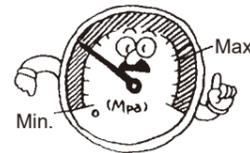
- Perform maintenance inspections carefully according to the instruction manual. Mishandling will cause damage or malfunction of equipment or devices.

⚠ Caution

- Plan and implement daily and periodic inspections so that maintenance management is performed correctly.
 - If maintenance management is insufficient, the product's functions will be significantly impaired, leading to reduced lifespan, damage, malfunctions, and other problems or accidents.

① Supply Compressed Air Pressure Management

- Is the set pressure being supplied?
Does the pressure gauge indicate the set pressure while the equipment is operating?



② Pneumatic Filter Management

- Is drain being discharged normally?
Is the contamination status of the bowl and element normal?

③ Compressed Air Leakage Management at Piping Connections

- Is the condition of the connecting parts of movable parts, in particular, normal?

④ Solenoid Valve Operating Status Management

- Is there any delay in operation, and is the exhaust state normal?

⑤ Pneumatic Actuator Operating Status Management

- Is operation smooth?
Is the end-of-stroke stop status normal?
Is the connection with the load normal?

⑥ Lubricator Management

- Is oil level adjustment normal?

⑦ Lubricating Oil Management

- Is the supplied lubricating oil genuine?

- If air leakage increases or the equipment does not operate normally, do not use it.

- After repair or modification, connect compressed air or electricity, perform appropriate functional tests and leak tests, and confirm normal operation.

- If restarting after a long period of non-use, confirm normal operation.

- Replace consumable parts that have exceeded their rated life with new ones during periodic inspection. Do not use consumable parts that have been stored for 5 years or more.

- Store consumable parts in a cool, dark place away from direct sunlight.

- If lubrication of sliding surfaces deteriorates or becomes dry, periodically apply lithium grease (general type) or fluorine grease (heat-resistant, low-speed, low-friction, P7 type, etc.). Before applying grease, be sure to remove foreign matter from the sliding surfaces. If the type of grease used is unknown, please contact us.

2. Effect of Fluorine Grease

⚠ Warning

- If you smoke a cigarette, etc., with hands that have fluorine grease on them from cylinders using fluorine grease (heat-resistant, low-speed, low-friction, P7, etc.), harmful gas may be generated, posing a risk to human health. Please be careful.

3. Removal

⚠ Warning

- Removal of equipment and supply/exhaust of compressed air
When removing equipment, confirm that measures to prevent the driven object from falling or running away have been taken, then shut off the supply air and connected power, and exhaust the compressed air in the system before proceeding. When restarting, confirm that projection prevention measures have been taken, then proceed with caution.



- When removing the load from a double-rod cylinder, always fix the double-flat portion of the piston rod on the load side. Please note that if this is done without fixing the piston rod on the load side, the fastening part (threaded part) of the piston rod may loosen.

- When removing the cylinder, take measures to prevent the load from falling or tipping over before starting.

4. Disassembly/Assembly

⚠ Warning

- Disassemble the cylinder after removing it from the equipment.
- When performing disassembly and assembly, have it done by a worker who has acquired specialized knowledge. After disassembly and reassembly, perform leak and operation tests before reassembling onto the equipment.

- When disassembling a single-acting cylinder, be very careful as parts may fly out due to the spring.

- Install and remove rod metal using appropriate pliers (C-type retaining ring installation tool).

- Even when using appropriate pliers (C-type retaining ring installation tool), the retaining ring may come off the tip of the pliers (C-type retaining ring installation tool) and fly off, potentially causing injury to personnel and damage to surrounding equipment. Be careful.

Also, when installing, confirm that it is securely in the retaining ring groove before supplying air.

Caution

- When performing maintenance such as replacing consumable parts, disassemble and reassemble on a test bench in a clean, dust-free atmosphere, and perform a functional test to ensure the equipment operates normally.