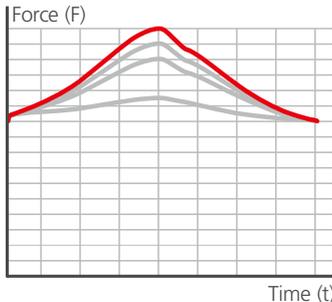
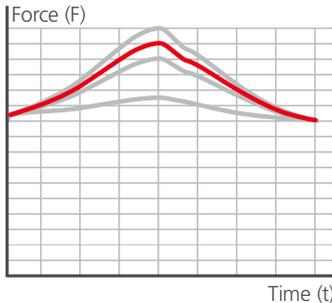
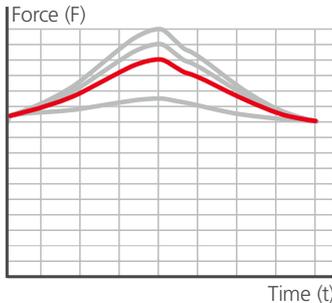
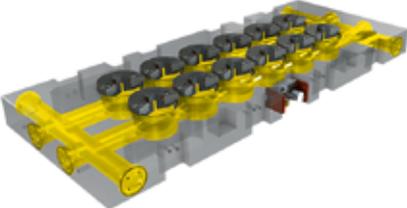
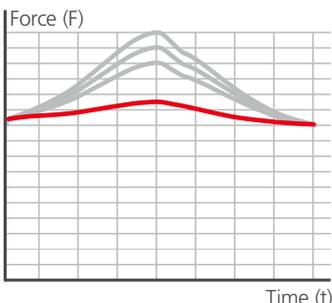


Overview

Nitrogen systems are heavy-duty and flexible alternatives to mechanical spring elements. They provide optimal solutions for complex projects with various compressive forces and the same spring force. They are compact and require less installation space than mechanical spring elements. With nitrogen systems, the installation height of the tools can be reduced and the force progressions optimised. Whether it concerns the selection and design of the nitrogen cylinders, combined solutions or individual manifold plates – with STEINEL nitrogen systems, you will always have technically and economically optimal tools.

Systems	Force curves	Application
nitrogen cylinders 	steep force increase 	They are used as standardised spring elements when large forces are required within small spaces.
Composite tube systems 	levelled force increase 	They are used to ensure that the same pressure prevails for all nitrogen cylinders connected within the system. It can be adjusted using the control panel. The nitrogen volume increases through the tube connections, and this results in a levelled force increase. Composite tube systems are flexible and can also be retrofitted.
Composite plate systems 	low force increase 	They are used in customer-specific solutions and also effect a uniform pressure at the nitrogen cylinders, which can be adjusted using the control panel. In addition to the reduction of the sealing points with respect to the composite tube systems, a greater increase of the nitrogen volume is achieved through the connecting boreholes in the plate. This results in a low force increase.
Manifold plate systems 	very low force increase 	They are always developed according to customer specifications and also guarantee a uniform pressure at all cylinders, which can be adjusted using the control panel. Through the integrated nitrogen buffers (volume boreholes), manifold plate systems achieve an optimal use of space as well as a very low force increase.

The FEM-calculated and TUV-approved design provides the highest safety standards in accordance with the PED directives (Pressure Equipment Directive). Starting at a nitrogen volume of 1 litre, pressure equipment is subject to PED directives and must also be tested and have a CE mark. Additional regulations, installation instructions etc. for our products can be found under www.steinell.com » **Service** » **Operating instructions**.

Nitrogen systems

Composite tube systems



In composite tube systems, multiple nitrogen cylinders and a control panel are connected using tube lines in order to standardise system pressure. Compared to nitrogen cylinders, the total volume of nitrogen in the system is easily increased through the tube lines, which leads to a flattening of both the pressure increase and the force curve. All of the nitrogen cylinders within a pressure cycle have a standardised pressure level, which means that the force ratio between them is constant. This lowers the risk of tilting, reduces the lateral forces in the guide units and thus guarantees effective tool protection.

Advantages

- The integration of a control panel means that system pressure can be reliably monitored at any time and optimised in line with the production process.
- It is possible to temporarily compensate for a small pressure drop by replenishing nitrogen levels without having to interrupt the production process.
- One or multiple pressure cycles can be installed in a tool.
- One of the burst protection systems integrated within the control panel provides maximum safety. Individual nitrogen cylinders can also be equipped with burst protection.
- The use of a pressure controller is optional.
- If the force increase has to be further reduced, the nitrogen volume can be increased via the connection of an external storage buffer.

STEINEL will happily support you from the design phase right through to commissioning and maintenance of your composite tube systems.

Operating parameters	
pressure medium	gaseous nitrogen N ₂ min. 2.8
permissible temperature (TS)	
min.	5 °C
max.	80 °C
min. filling pressure	50 bar

Composite plate systems



Composite plate systems consist of several nitrogen cylinders, a control panel and the composite plate. All components are connected to one another via boreholes in the composite plate. As with composite tube systems, this ensures standardised system pressure and a larger nitrogen volume, resulting in a flatter force curve.

The standardised pressure and therefore the uniform force ratio lowers the risk of tilting, reduces the lateral forces in the guide units and thus guarantees effective tool protection. The direct nitrogen supply via the lower plate reduces the sealing points in comparison with the composite tube systems, therefore increasing system availability. Composite plate systems are particularly compact and safe to operate.

Advantages

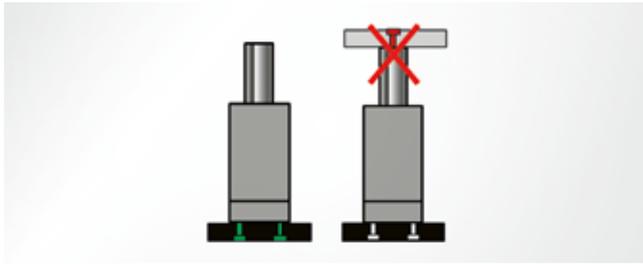
- No additional space is required in the tool for external tube lines, as all of the connecting boreholes are in the interior of the composite plate.
- It is possible to temporarily compensate for a small pressure drop by replenishing nitrogen levels without having to interrupt the production process.
- The number of sealing points is reduced to a minimum in order to prevent the risk of tool failure due to leaks in the system.
- The integration of a control panel means that system pressure can be reliably monitored at any time and optimised in line with the production process.
- A composite plate system can include several pressure cycles.
- One of the burst protection systems integrated within the control panel provides maximum safety. Individual nitrogen cylinders can also be equipped with burst protection.
- The use of a pressure controller is optional.
- If the force increase has to be further reduced, the nitrogen volume can be increased via the connection of an external storage buffer.

Operating parameters

pressure medium	gaseous nitrogen N ₂ min. 2.8
permissible temperature (TS)	
min.	5 °C
max.	75 °C
min. filling pressure	50 bar

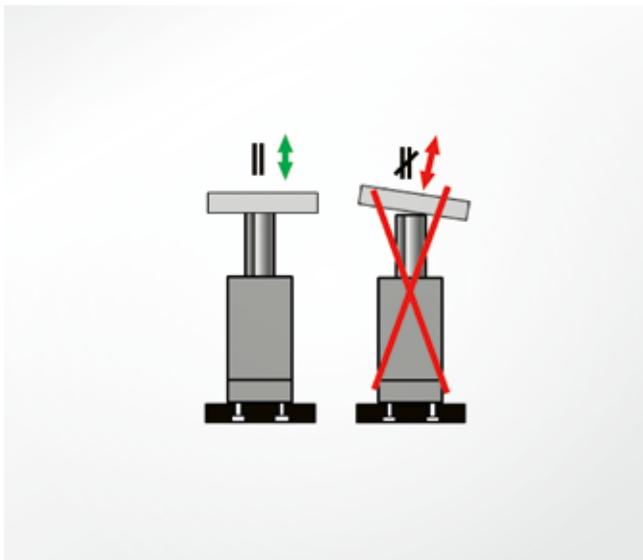
Nitrogen systems

Installation instructions



Nitrogen cylinders must be screwed via the mounting threads on the housing base, and never on the piston.

The thread in the piston surface is only meant for nitrogen cylinder assembly and no other parts may be screwed on to it.

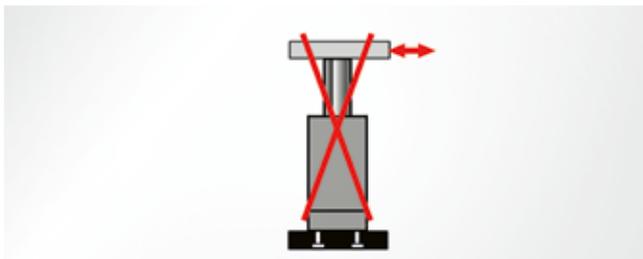


The nitrogen cylinders must be installed coaxial to the acting force.

The piston rod surface must be completely impinged. The contact surface should be suitably hardened.

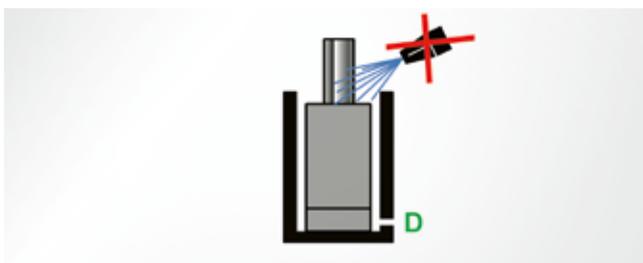
The screw-on surface must be flat and parallel to the pressure surface.

The nitrogen cylinders must not be preloaded in the tool. If preloaded nitrogen cylinders are installed in a tool, the nitrogen cylinders must not be preloaded more than 0.2 mm. In this case, an appropriate warning sign must be posted at the installation site.

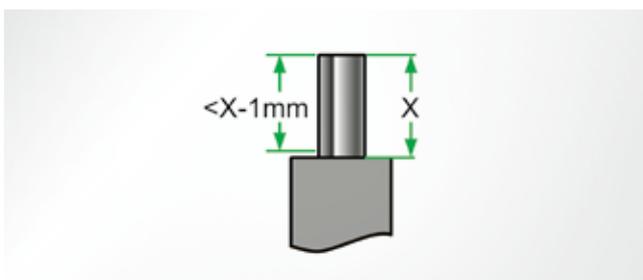


Lateral forces should be avoided.

Transverse forces on the piston rod can damage the nitrogen cylinders.



When installed in counterbores, the nitrogen cylinders must be provided with a circumferential gap of at least 1.5 mm between the nitrogen cylinder and the walls. The release of liquid by means of a drainage bore (D) must be possible. The piston rod must be protected from contact with liquids and mechanical damage.



A stroke reserve of at least 1 mm must be provided.

X = maximum stroke

Control panels



Type	Version	Burst pressure bar	Connection possibilities				Remarks
			G 1/8" Tube system	G 1/4" universal	Connections for composite plate	Connections for manifold plate	
ST8845-01-01	standard	180	3	2	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with tube connection to manifold plate both rear boreholes with sealing plugs
ST8845-32-01	standard	180	3	2	–	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct installation at manifold plates from 32 mm width possible rear upper borehole with sealing plug Connection possibility via rear lower borehole
ST8845-80-01	standard	180	3	2	–	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct installation at manifold plates from 80 mm width possible rear lower borehole with sealing plug Connection possibility via rear upper borehole
ST8845-8	mini	180	3	2	–	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only for direct installation at manifold plates
ST8845-02-01	standard	450	3	2	2	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for all composite systems
ST8845-9	mini	450	3	1	1	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for all composite systems
ST8845-444	maxi	450	12	1	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only for composite tube systems