

Flange Clamps

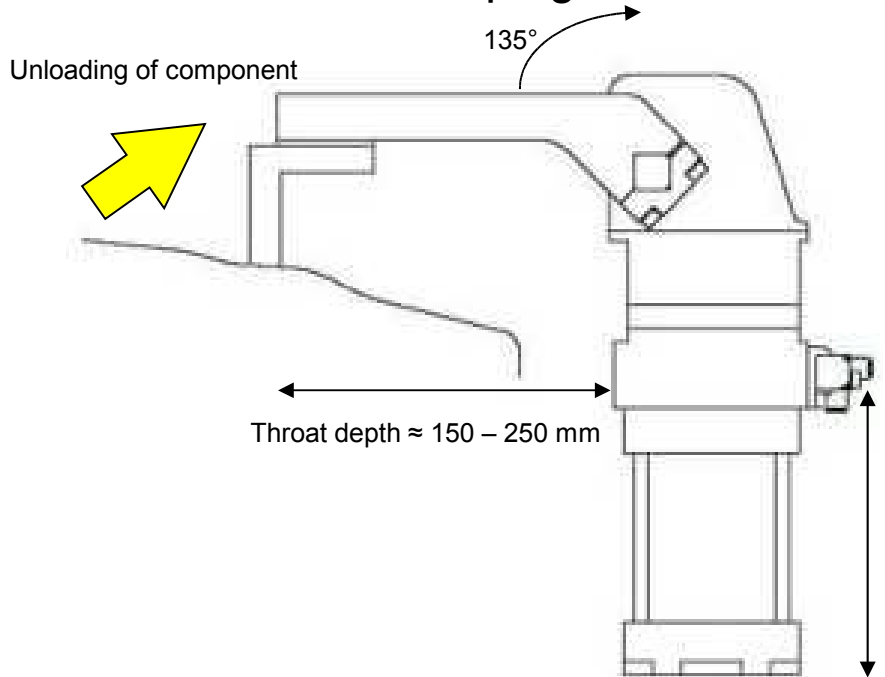
Weight and size optimised clamps for clamping operations on the flange area

- Standard clamp which can be used in all fixtures
- Reduction to 3 sizes (40 / 50 / 63)
- Clamp / cylinder additionally conceived for maximum opening angle (135°)
- Clamp arm only available from 140 mm in length
- Clamp force adjusted to this arm length for an effective force of ca. 25 – 50 kg



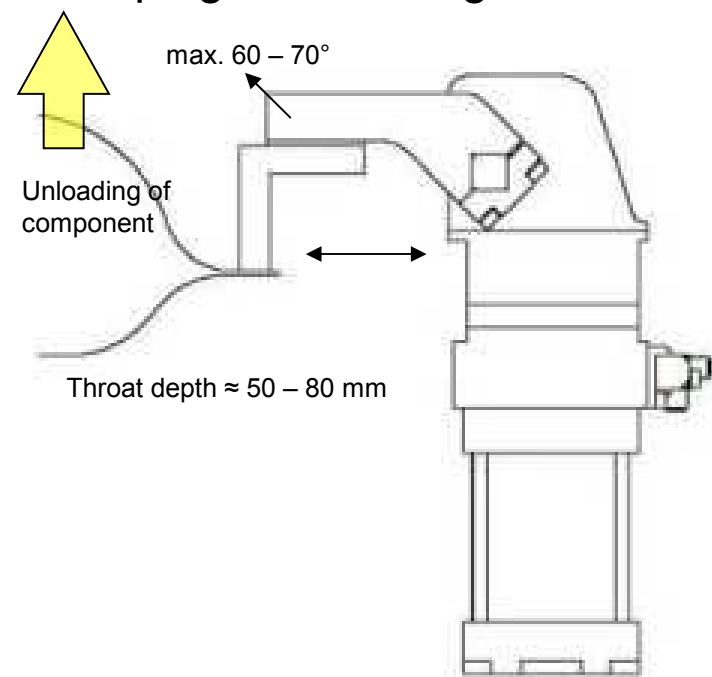
The universal clamp is over-sized with respect to clamping operations on flanges

Standard clamping situation



- Opening angle from 0 to 135° required, subject to unloading direction of the component
- Min. throat depth 150 - 250 mm

Clamping on the flange



- Opening angle $\approx 60 - 70^\circ$ with usual unloading direction
- Throat depth $\approx 50 - 80$ mm



Difference between “Clamping“ and “Holding“

- **Clamping in a fixture:**

The clamp must put the components in position with excessive force. In particular as to complex components and sheet thicknesses > 1.5 mm the clamp takes on the function of a “small press“ with clamping torques of $\gg 50$ kg / 500 N.

- **Holding in a gripper:**

The pre-tacked components are either transported or spot-welded by a column welding tong. Not so much the clamp force but a sufficient holding force, which in addition absorbs reactional forces due to “cap stickers“ on the gripper, is decisive \Rightarrow holding force $\gg 50$ kg / 500 N.

Higher clamp force with shorter clamp arm

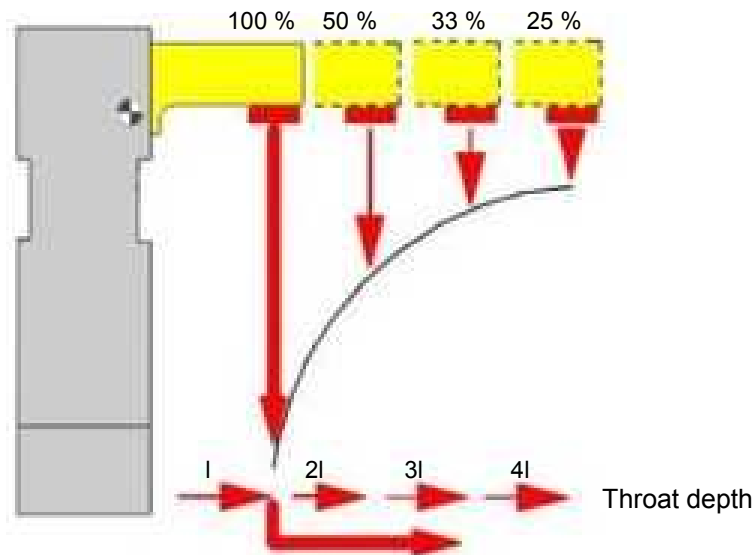
Clamps generate a constant torque at the drive shaft of the clamp arm (subject to mechanical transmission and cylinder size)

For example: V 50 \Rightarrow 160 Nm

Hence, the following applies: the shorter the arm, the higher the force

or

“If the arm is shortened, smaller clamps can be used while the force remains the same“

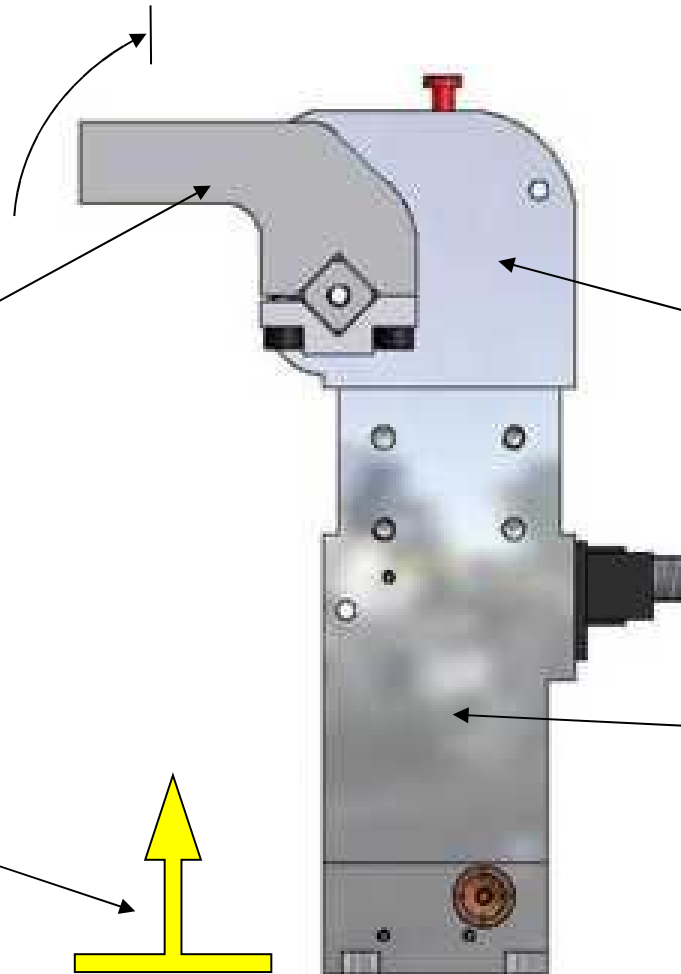
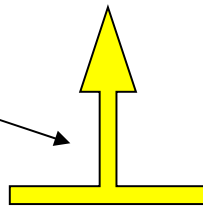


Flange clamp principle

1. Reduced opening angle
⇒ 70° instead of 135°

2. Shortened clamp arm
70 instead of 140 mm with
transverse hole pattern

3. Reduced cylinder length, as
less stroke is needed for 70°



4. Smaller toggle-joint
mechanism, as lower torques
are required;
sufficient holding forces due
to equivalently dimensioned
housings

5. Reduced cylinder
Ø 40 instead of 50 / 63 for low
torque

Technical comparison of flange clamp and universal clamp

Flange clamp				
Type	Weight in kg	Length in mm	Holding force in N *)	Clamp force in N *)
AFS 25	1.0	175.5	1,500	500
AFS 40	2.2	234.0	4,200	1,650
AFS 50	4.0	259.0	10,000	2,500

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Universal clamp				
Clamp force in N *)	Holding force in N *)	Length in mm	Weight in kg	Type
1,000	3,000	235.0	2.0	V 40
1,200	5,500	321.0	4.3	V 50.1
2,600	10,000	361.0	5.7	V 63.1

*) at the clamp arm end

Flange clamps - the product range



APG 40



APG 40 AS



APG 40



AFS 25



AFS 40



AFS 50

Thank you for your attention.



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Flange clamps / 2009