

Pneumatic clamps have a variety of uses in machine and device construction. They are used for clamping, holding and positioning workpieces. The different pneumatic clamps can be categorized into the following types, based on their kinematic properties and design: Pneumatically operated toggle clamps, power clamps and swing clamps.

## Toggle Clamps

Pneumatically operated toggle clamps correspond to manually operated toggle clamps in terms of design and dimensions. They function according to the knee lever principle but they are operated pneumatically rather than purely by hand.

Due to the knee lever principle, the clamp remains closed even after a loss of compressed air.

Toggle clamps with a permanent magnet integrated into the piston (coding M) enable detection of the end position by means of sensors.



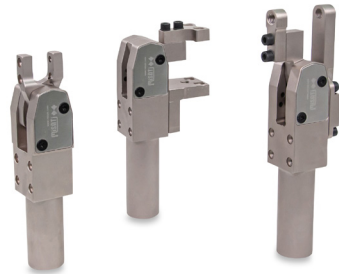
## Power Clamps

Power clamps achieve high clamping forces even with small clamp sizes, which results in lower air consumption and weight reduction.

The kinematic properties of the power clamps are designed so that the clamping force achieved in the clamped position is retained even after a loss of compressed air.

All power clamps come pre-equipped for end position detection via sensor.

On request, all power clamps and their accessories can be ordered with an anti-stick coating for protection against welding spray and corrosion.



## Swing Clamps

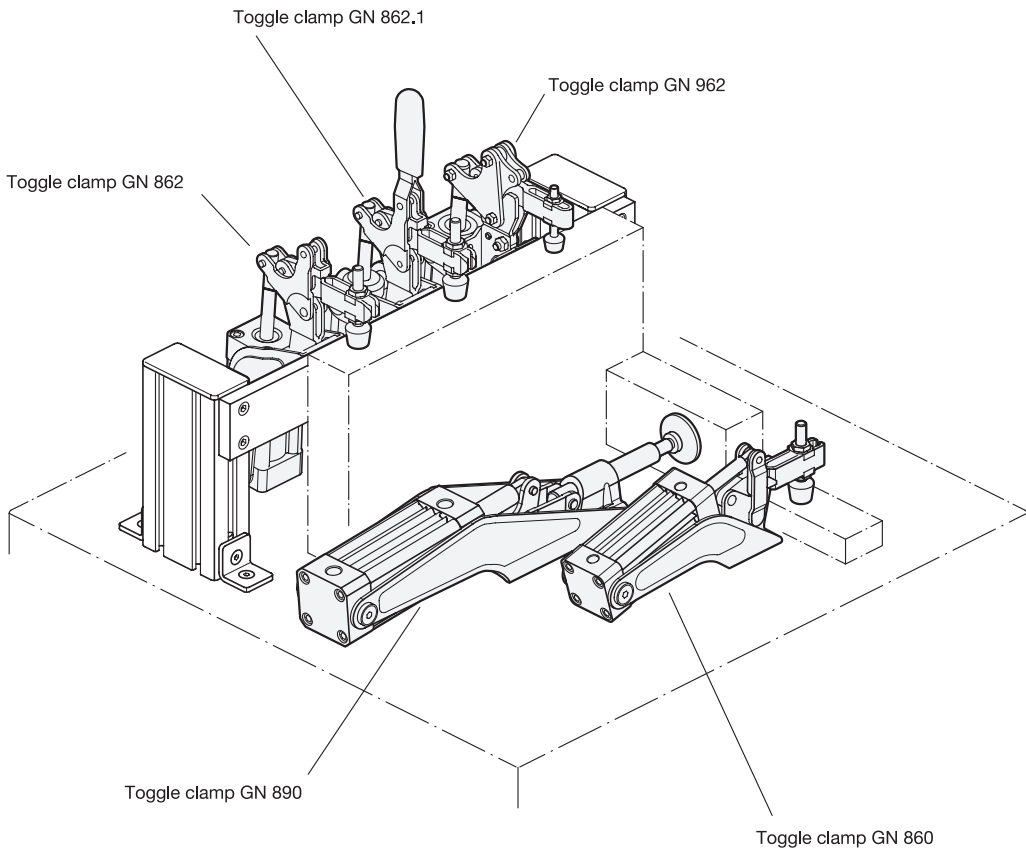
Swing clamps differ from other clamps in terms of their kinematic action. The clamping movements consist of an initial 90° pivot and linear motion downward, followed by the linear clamping motion for clamping of the workpiece.

Swing clamps are generally used when the clamping point must be freely accessible from above for insertion and removal of the workpiece.

Typically, swing clamps are fitted with rectangular or cylindrical housings.

Swing clamps with rectangular housings (block version) are additionally fitted with a magnet ring piston, making them suitable for end position detection by means of a sensor.





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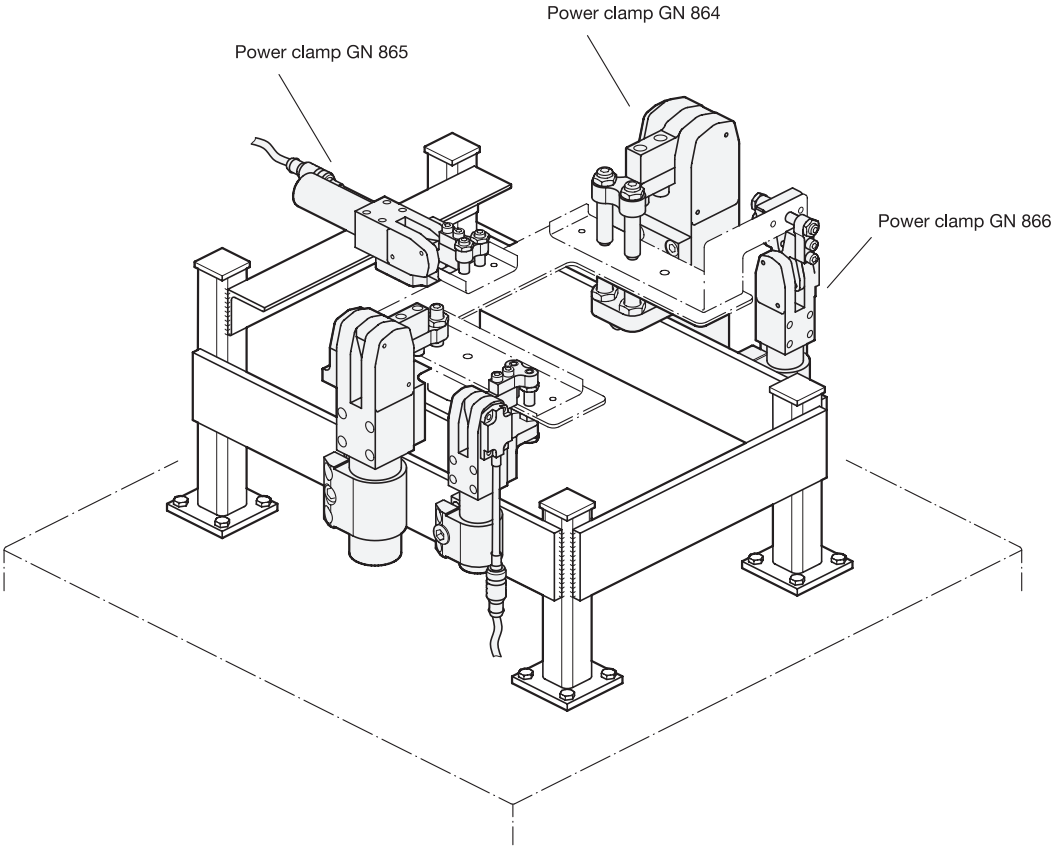
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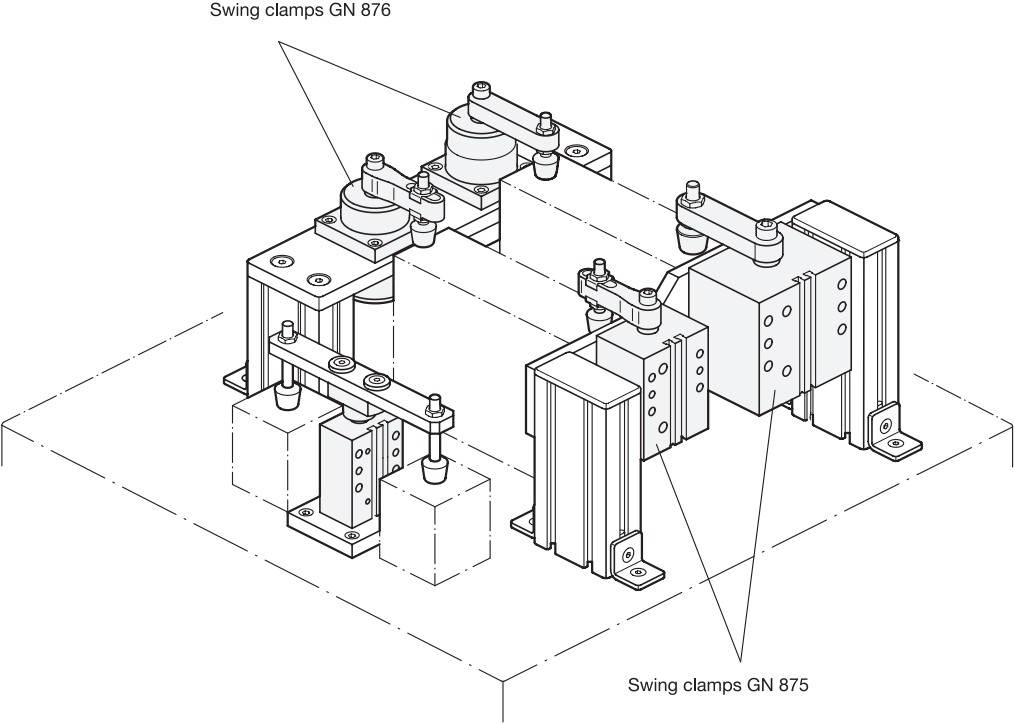
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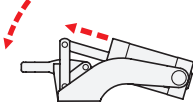
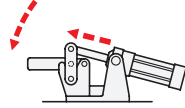
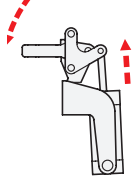
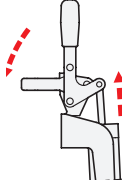
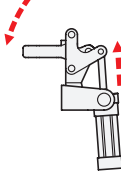
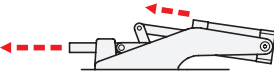
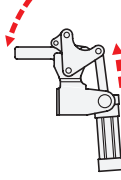
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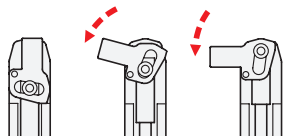
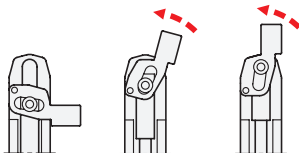
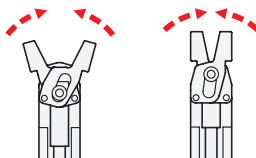
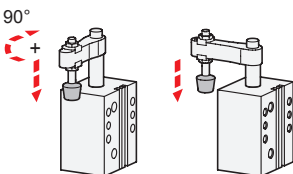
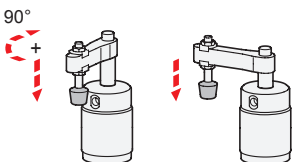
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Toggle Clamps				
Standard	Properties	Kinematics	Clamping force $F_s$ in N at 6 bar	Holding capacity $F_H$ in N
<b>GN 860</b> Page 794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- The tensioning mechanism corresponds to the manually operated toggle clamps in terms of design</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		380 - 3200	700 - 4000
<b>GN 861</b> Page 796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- Heavy duty design with high clamping forces</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		2500 - 3600	10000 - 20000
<b>GN 862</b> Page 798	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- Mounting via angled base</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		570 - 1800	750 - 2600
<b>GN 862.1</b> Page 802	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- Mounting via angled base</li> <li>- Design and dimensions as GN 862, however with additional manual operation</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		1260 - 1800	2200 - 2600
<b>GN 863</b> Page 804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- Mounting via angled base</li> <li>- Heavy duty design with high clamping forces</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		3250 - 5600	10000 - 20000
<b>GN 890</b> Page 806	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- The tensioning mechanism corresponds to the manually operated push-pull type toggle clamps in terms of design</li> <li>- for push clamping</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		780 - 5520	1200 - 25000
<b>GN 962</b> Page 800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knee lever principle</li> <li>- Mounting via angled base</li> <li>- Heavy duty design with high clamping forces</li> <li>- „Longlife“</li> <li>- End position detection</li> </ul>		870 - 2280	2200 - 8500

Power Clamps				
Standard	Properties	Kinematics	Clamping force $F_s$ in N at 6 bar	Holding capacity $F_H$ in N
<b>GN 864</b> Page QVX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dead point mechanism</li><li>- Clamping arm horizontal, vertical, or centered</li><li>- High clamping forces</li><li>- Compact size</li><li>- Low air consumption</li><li>- Long service life</li><li>- End position detection</li></ul>		2220 - 9000	4070 - 13300
<b>GN 865</b> Page 824			1250 - 4900	2300 - 7200
<b>GN 866</b> Page 826			630 - 1800	1150 - 2000
Swing Clamps				
Standard	Properties	Kinematics	Clamping force $F_s$ in N at 6 bar	Holding capacity $F_H$ in N
<b>GN 875</b> Page 842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pivot and linear motion</li><li>- In block version, universal mounting capability</li><li>- Compact dimensions</li><li>- End position detection</li></ul>		170 - 1100	170 - 1100
<b>GN 876</b> Page 844			170 - 1100	170 - 1100