
aerospace climate control electromechanical filtration fluid \& gas handling hydraulics pneumatics process control sealing \& shielding


## Pneumatic Vane Type Rotary Actuator PRO-PRN Series



## Pneumatic HI-ROTOR

## Vane Type Rotary Actuator

## Miniature HI-ROTOR



## New models PRNA1, 3, 10, 20

Double vane type is added as a new model.
(Its effective torque doubles single vane type.)

## Full series line-up

A full line of $1,3,10,20,30,50,150,300,800$ is available. For PRNA1 and bigger models, single and double vane type (with double the effective torque) are available. For PRN50 and bigger models, a series of specially made cushion units (CRN) are available. In addition, there are HIPAL HI-ROTORs of PRHA10 and bigger (incorporating solenoid valve).

## Easy-to-use oscillating angle

Three oscillation reference points of $40^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$ and five oscillating angles of $90^{\circ}, 100^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}, 270^{\circ}$ and $280^{\circ}$ are featured. Oscillating angles that are frequently used are stand ardized for wide selection. Non-standard oscillating angles are available on request.

## Stable operation

Uniquely designed sealing mechanism minimizes leakage, assuring low speed oscillating and stable, smooth operation at low pressures and speeds.

## Durability to high temperature (PRNA1~20)

Use of dry air dehumidified through an air dryer makes it possible to use HI-ROTOR within a surrounding temperature range of $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (PRN : Usable at a maximum of $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

## Outstanding durability

A solid vane shaft and built-in damper are combined with a unique sealing mechanism to assure outstanding durability. PRN50 and bigger models are capable of operating a greater load with the incorporation of a Hydro-cushion.

Flexibility to meet special shape of shaft

Designed to meet special shape of shafts such as hollow shafts and lead screws. (See Page 65.)

## HI-ROTOR



## CONTENTS



## Sizing map

The sizing map helps you to easily find the optimum combination of HI -ROTOR and pneumatic valves. It shows the standard combination of each model of HI-ROTOR with pneumatic valves and the oscillation time obtainable with a particular combination.

| Model of HI-ROTOR | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Port size |  | M 5 | M 5 | M 5 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 4}$ | $\mathrm{Rc}^{3 / 8}$ |
| $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effective output <br> torque(N.cm) <br> at 0.5 MPa | Single vane | 12.9 | 31 | 98 | 170 | 319 | 479 | 1500 | 2850 |



| Recommended solenoid valves ADEX VALVE |  | A05 series |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A12 series |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | A20 series |  |  |
| Recommended speed controllers | Standard type | SP-H-M5 SPER-H-M5 | SP-2H-1 <br> SPE-2H-1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SP-06-1 } \\ & \text { SPE-06-1 } \end{aligned}$ | SP-06-2 SPE-06-2 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SP-15-3 } \\ \text { SPE-10-3 } \end{array}$ | SP-15-4 <br> SPE-15-34 |
|  | With fitting | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MB4R-M5 } \\ & \text { M4R-M5 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B6R-01SC-0 } \\ & \text { 6R-01SC-0 } \end{aligned}$ |  | B8R-O2SC-O 8R-02SC-0 | B8R-03SC-0 8R-03SC-0 | B10R-04SC-0 10R-OASC-0 |

(Note) •The above-mentioned oscillating time is an approximate value based on the assumption that a tube 1 m long is used for piping and the HI-ROTOR is unloaded. The oscillating time varies if the HI-ROTOR is loaded or different size tubes and fitting are used.
-The above-mentioned oscillating time is $180^{\circ}$. For and oscillating time at other angles, estimate on the basis of the above.


## FOR SAFETY USE

Be sure to read the following instructions before use.
For common and individual instructions, refer to the text of this catalogue.
The following safety precautions are provided to prevent damage and danger to personnel and to provide instructions on the correct usage of this product. These precautions are classified into 3 categories; "CAUTION", "WARNING" and "DANGER" according to the degree of possible injury or damage and the degree of impendence of such injury or damage.
Be sure to comply with all precautions along with JIS B8370(\%1) and ISO $4414^{(\% 2)}$, as they include important content regarding safety.


(※1) JIS B8370: General Rules for Pneumatic Systems<br>( $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ ) ISO 4414 : Pneumatic fluid power-General rules relating to systems

## ©WARNING

-The applicability of pneumatic equipment to the intended system should be judged by the pneumatic system designer or the personnel who determined specifications for such system.
As operating conditions for products contained in this catalogue are diversified, the applicability of pneumatic equipment to the intended system should be determined by the pneumatic system designer or the personnel who determined specifications for such system after conducting an analysis or testing as necessary.
The system designer shall be responsible for assuring the intended system performance and safety.
Before making a system, the system designer should thoroughly examine all specifications for such a system and also take into consideration the possibility of any trouble with the equipment.
-The pneumatic equipment should be handled by persons who have sufficient knowledge and rich experience.
Inproper handling of compressed air will result in danger.
Assembling, operation and maintenance of machinery using pneumatic equipment should be performed by persons who have sufficient knowledge and rich experience.

- Never operate machinery nor remove the equipment until safety is assured.
- Before checking or servicing machinery and equipment, be sure to check that steps for prevention of dropping or runaway of the driven component have been completely taken.
- When removing the equipment, make sure that the above-mentioned safety measures have been done beforehand.
Then turn off air supply and power to the system and purge compressed air in the system.
- When restarting machinery and equipment, check that proper prevention of malfunction has been provided for and then restart carefully.
-When using the pneumatic equipment in the following conditions or environments, take the proper safety measures and consult KURODA beforehand.
- Conditions and environments other than specified and outdoor use.
- Applications to nuclear power equipment, railroads, aircraft, vehicles, medical equipment, equipment connected with food and drink, amusement facilities and safety devices such as emergency interruption devices, clutch/ brake circuits for a press and the likes.
- Applications which require extreme safety and will also greatly affect men and property.



## HI-ROTOR/COMMON INSTRUCTIONS (1)

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and instructions mentioned for each series.

## DESIGN

## WARNING

- When HI-ROTOR is subject to load fluctuation, up/down movement and fluctuating frictional resistance, make a safty design in due consideration of such factors.
Operating speed of HI -ROTOR will increase, causing a damage to machine and an injury to human body.
- Especially when there is the possibility that the human body is endangered, fit a protective cover.
When there is the possibility that applied load or the moving part of the HI-ROTOR endangers the human body, design the system so that the human body cannot directly touch these parts.
- Speed-reducing circuit or shock absorber will be required according to circumstances.
Set inertial energy to less than allowable value. When load speed is high or mass is large, inertial energy of load exceeds allowable value, making it difficult for HI-ROTOR to absorb shocks.
In this case, provide a speed-reducing circuit or a shock absorber on the load side and also thoroughly examine the rigidity of machine.
- Take into consideration the possibility of pressure failure in the circuit due to outage etc.
For an HI-ROTOR used in the clamping mechanism, if clamping pressure in the circuit lowers due to outage etc., clamping force will reduce, so that the load may sometimes come off. To avoid such danger, design the system to incorporate a safety device to protect the human body and machine. Also provide the hanger and lift with proper prevention against dropping.
- Take into consideration the possibility of power failure.
Take proper countermeasures against equipment controlled by air pressure, electricity, hydraulic pressure, etc. so as to protect the human body and machine even if these power sources are faulty.
- Use prevention against runaway of load in designing a circuit.
If compressed air is supplied to one side of vane without residual air in HI-ROTOR, (for example, HI-ROTOR is operated by 3-position exhaust center type solenoid valve or restarted after residual air in circuit is exhausted), HI-ROTOR will suddenly actuate, causing a damage to machine and an injury to human body.
- Take into consideration the action of HI -ROTOR in an emergency.
When the machine is stopped by a person in an emergency or stopped by the safety device due to the occurrence of outage, system trouble, etc., the HI-ROTOR may catch the human body or damage the machine according to circumstances. To avoid such an accident, take into consideration the action of HI-ROTORs in designing a system so as to prevent an injury to the human body and a damage to the machine.


## DESIGN

## WARNING

- Take into consideration the action of an HI-ROTOR when it restarts from stoppage in an emergency or abnormal state.
Make a design to prevent an injury to the human body and a damage to the machine when the HI-ROTOR is restarted. When it is necessary to reset the HI-ROTOR to the starting position, make a design to incorporate a safety manual control unit.
- Do not use HI-ROTOR as a shock absorber.

When abnormal pressure is applied or air leak occurs, speedreducing effect is considerably lost, sometimes resulting in a damage to machine and an injury to human body.

- Do not stop HI-ROTOR halfway only by means of directional control valve or do not leave HI-ROTOR stopped there.
HI-ROTOR and directional control valve are designed to tolerate a certain degree of air leak. Even if HI-ROTOR is stopped halfway by shutting in air using directional control valve without an external stopper provided for HI-ROTOR, the stop position cannot be held due to air leak; this may result in a damage to machine and an injury to human body.
- Firmly tighten fixed part and joint.

When using HI-ROTOR for heavy-duty purposes such as continuous operation or using in vibratory place, apply a secure tightening method.

- Remodeling HI-ROTOR

Do not remodel HI-ROTOR.

## ! CAUTION

- Use HI-ROTOR within specified oscillation time.

If used in lower speed range than specified, HI-ROTOR will not smoothly operate due to a stick and slip phenomenon.

- Do not apply torque exceeding rated output to HI-ROTOR from the outside.
If HI-ROTOR receives external force over rated output, it may be broken according to circumstances
- When repeatability acuracy for oscillating angle is required, provide a stopper on the outside to stop load directly.
- When adjusting the driving speed of an HI-ROTOR, install a speed controller.
Adjust the driving speed on the low speed side and then adjust it gradually until the prescribed speed is attained.


## HI-ROTOR/COMMON INSTRUCTIONS ②

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and instructions mentioned for each series.

## SELECTION

## WARNING

- Refer to specifications.

HI-ROTOR listed in this catalogue are designed for compressed air.
When using other fluid than compressed air, contact KURODA beforehand.
Do not use the HI-ROTOR outside the specified pressure and temperature range; this may result in a breakdown or faulty operation.

## INSTALLATION

## WARNING

- Do not start the system before making sure that equipment is properly operated.
After installing the HI-ROTOR, connect compressed air and power supply.
Perform functional test and leak test properly and check that the system is correctly operated with safety. Then start the system.
- Coating with paint

When coating the resin portion with paint, it may be adversely affected by paint and solvent. For the propriety of painting, contact KURODA beforehand.
Do not peel off the nameplate affixed on the HI-ROTOR and do not erase or smear out the letter on it.

- When adjusting the oscillation angle of HI-ROTOR by applying pressure, take proper means to prevent $\mathrm{HI}-$ ROTOR from rotating beyond required level. If HI-ROTOR is rotated beyond required level, it will sometimes cause a hazardous situation.
- Do not loosen the angle adjust screw of HI-ROTOR over adjustable range.
If it is loosened over adjustable range, the angle adjust screw will come off, causing a damage to machine and an injury to human body.
- When using a shaft coupling, select one with degree of freedom.
If a shaft coupling without degree of freedom is used, a kink will occur due to eccentricity, causing a malfunction or damage to products; this sometimes result in a damage to machine and injury to human body.
- Provide space for maintenance and inspection.


## INSTALLATION

WARNING

- Do not apply excessive load to shaft.

If excessive load over allowable value is applied to shaft, it will cause a malfunction or breakdown, sometimes resulting in a damage to machine and an injury to human body.
$\mathrm{HI}-$ ROTOR is capable of receiving up to allowable radial thrust load prescribed in specifications in a state where no inertial load occur. However, avoid using HI-ROTOR in such a manner that load is directly applied to the shaft.
In order to improve operating conditions, it is recommended that no load be directly applied to the shaft by using a method shown in Fig. below:


- Install an external stopper in a separate place from the shaft.
If a stopper is located near the shaft, reaction force exerted on the stopper due to torque of HI-ROTOR itself is applied to the shaft and thus damages the shaft and bearing. The reaction force will also break machine and injure human body.


## ! CAUTION

- Do not wipe off the model name inscribed on a nameplate etc. with organic solvent.
The inscribed indication may be erased.
- Do not step your foot directly on the shaft and equipment fitted to the shaft.
Stepping on the shaft directly will cause a damage to bearing etc.
- Do not hit the shaft with the body fixed or do not hit the body with the shaft fixed; otherwise causing to bend the shaft and damage the bearing.
When mounting a load on the shaft, set HI-ROTOR in such a manner that the body does not receive force as shown in Fig. below:

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## HI-ROTOR/COMMON INSTRUCTIONS (3)

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and instructions mentioned for each series.

## PIPING

## CAUTION

- Before piping

Thoroughly flush the inside of each pipe to remove chips, coolant, dust, etc. before piping.

- How to wind a seal tape

When winding a seal tape around the threaded portion, leave space of 1.5 to 2 thread turns.


- How to apply liquid sealant

When applying liquid sealant to the threaded portion, apply a proper amount to about $1 / 3$ of the periphery of the threaded portion and then screw it.


## PIPING

## CAUTION

- Screw of pipe and joint

When screwing the pipe and joint, use care to prevent chips and sealant from entering the pipe and joint.
Tighten them within a proper range of clamping torque.

| Port size | Clamping torque $(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| M 5 | $1.5 \sim 2.0$ |
| $R, R^{1} 1 / 8$ | $7.0 \sim 9.0$ |
| $R, R^{1} / 1 / 4$ | $12.0 \sim 14.0$ |
| $R, R c^{3} / 8$ | $22.0 \sim 24.0$ |
| $R, R c^{1} / 2$ | $28.0 \sim 30.0$ |

- Avoid wrong piping.

When connecting a pipe to a Rotary Actuator, be careful not to mistake the supply port by referring to the nameplate affixed to the product or the product catalogue.

## LUBRICATION

## ! CAUTION

- HI-ROTOR listed in this catalogue are non-lubrication.

The non-lubricated HI-ROTOR can be used without lubrication, but can be used with lubrication.
When using it with lubrication, do not discontinue supplying oil. Otherwise, the applied lubricant may run off, sometimes resulting in an operation failure.
When using a lubricant, Class 1 turbine oil ISO VG 32 (containning additive) is recommended
Do not use spindle oil and machine oil. Otherwise, the seal and packing may be damaged.

## HI-ROTOR/COMMON INSTRUCTIONS (4)

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and instructions mentioned for each series.

## QUALITY OF AIR

## WARNING

- Use pure air

Compressed air containing corrosive gases, chemicals, salt, etc. causes a breakdown or operation ailure. So do not use such air.

## ! CAUTION

- Fit an air filter with filtration of $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ or fine.
- Install an air dryer.

Compressed air containing much drainage causes the operation failure of pneumatic equipment. Install an air dryer, lower the temperature and reduce drainage.

- Take proper countermeasures against sludge.

If sludge produced in compressor oil enters pneumatic equipment, it will cause the operation failure of pneumatic equipment.
It is recommendable to use compressor oil (NISSEKI FAIRCALL A68, IDEMITSU DAPHUNY SUPER CS68) featuring minimized sludge production or use a sludge filter or mist cleaner to prevent sludge from entering the pneumatic equipment.


- Use at low temperature

When using pneumatic equipment at temperature of $5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or below, install an air dryer or take other countermeasures to prevent drainage and moisture in compressed air from freezing or solidifying.

## OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

## ! DANGER

- Do not use HI-ROTOR in a explosive environment.


## WARNING

- Do not use HI-ROTOR in a corrosive environment.
- Do not use HI-ROTOR in a place attended with much dust, water drops or oil drops.


## MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

## ! WARNING

- Inspection before doing maintenance

Check that proper prevention against drop of load and runaway have been taken, before turning off air and power supply to equipment and discharging air remaining in the system.
For 3-position all port block (closed center) type, compressed air is sealed in between solenoid valve and Rotary Actuator. So purge the residual air.

- Inspection after finishing maintenance

When connecting the system to compressed air supply and power supply, HI-ROTOR may sometimes suddenly actuate. Therefore, when restarting the system, thoroughly check the safety of surrounding conditions before connecting the pneumatic system to compressed air supply and power supply. Furthermore, perform a proper functional test and a leak test to check that the system normally operates.

- Disassembling HI-ROTOR

When disassembling HI-ROTOR, consult our company beforehand.

## ! CAUTION

## - Draining

To maintain constant air quality, drain the air filter periodically.

## MAGNETIC PROXIMITY SWITCH／COMMON INSTRUCTIONS（1）

Be sure to read them before use．
Also refer to Par．＂For Safety Use＂and instructions mentioned for each series．

## DESIGN AND SELECTION

## WARNING

－Use the switch within the range of specifications described in this catalogue．
Applying load current，voltage，temperature and shock exceeding the range of specifications will cause a damage to the switch and a faulty operation．
Thoroughly read the specifications and use the switch within the range of the specifications．
Especially，be sure to use the switch within the maximum contact capacity and operating current range．
－Be careful of distance between adjacent HI－ROTOR． When 2 or more HI－ROTORs，each of switch is equipped with a switch are close installed or a magnetic material moves very close to the HI－ROTOR，there is the possibility that the switch malfunctions due to magnetic interference between the switch and magnetic material．
－Pay attention to switch－on time at the center of stroke．
Example ：The vane is set at the center of stroke and load is driven when the vane passes the switch．In this case， if oscillating speed is extremely high，operating time is short even when the switch is turned on．
As a result，load cannot be fully moved according to circumstances．
In this case，oscillating speed is expressed as follows ： $V=\frac{\text { Operating range of switch }(\mathrm{mm})}{\text { Operating time of load }(\mathrm{ms})} \times 1000 \quad(\mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{s})$
－Reduce the length of wiring as much as practicable．〈Reed switch〉
When capacitive load is driven or the wiring from switch to load is long，inrush current increases due to line floating capacty at the time of switch－on ；this results in a damage to the switch or shortens the switch service life．
－In designing a system，provide a distance of more than 40 mm between the HI－ROTOR．（When a permissible distance is specified for each HI－ROTOR，follow the specified distance．）

## In case of capacitive load．



When＂$L$＂is longer than 10 m ，set＂$\ell$＂at 100 to 200 mm ．
－Even when using a switch with built－in contact protective circuit and length of wiring is more than 30 m ，the protective circuit may not fully absorb inrush current according to circum－ stances ；this sometimes shortens the switch service life．
For how to connect a protective circuit contact KURODA．
〈Proximity switch〉
When inrush current caused by line floating capacity occures， take a proper countermeasure to absorb the rush current．

## DESIGN AND SELECTION

## ！WARNING

－Be careful of leak current．
For a 2－wire proximity switch，current（leak current）flows in it to operate the internal circuit even if the switch is turned off． When 2 or more switches are connected in parallel，leak current increases corresponding to the number of connected switches． When leak current is larger than operating current for turning off load，the load is not turned off．
－Be careful of internal voltage drop of switch．

## 〈Reed switch〉

When 2 or more switches with LED are connected in series， voltage drop occurs by the number of connected switches due to the resistance of light emitting diode．（Refer to＂Internal Voltage Drop＂described in＂Specifications for Switch＂．）
Note that load may not be sometimes moved even if the switch operates normally．
When the voltage drop of light emitting diode becomes a problem，use a switch without LED．

## 〈Proximity switch〉

When connecting 2－wire proximity switches in series，pay attention to the same points as those for connecting reed switches．However，note that the internal voltage drop is generally larger than that of reed switches．
－Do not use load that produces surge voltage．
〈Reed switch〉
When driving a relay or other load that produces surge voltage， use a switch with built－in contact protective circuit or connect a protective circuit to the switch．


## 〈Proximity switch〉

A zener diode for surge protection is connected to the output side of a proximity switch．However，it may be broken if surge is repeatedly applied to it．
When directly driving a relay，solenoid valve or other load that produces surge，use a switch with built－in surge absorbing element．

## MAGNETIC PROXIMITY SWITCH / COMMON INSTRUCTIONS ②

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and instructions mentioned for each series.

## DESIGN AND SELECTION

## WARNING

- When using the switch in an interlock circuit, pay attention to the following points;
When a switch for HI-ROTOR is used for interlock signals requiring high degree of reliability, provide the switch with a mechanical protective function against trouble and malfunction or use a double-interlock system by using the switch together with other switch (sensor etc.).
In addition, check the switch periodically to make sure that it works normally.
- Provide space for maintenance.

In designing a system, take into account space for maintenance and inspection.

## INSTALLATION AND ADJUSTMENT

## ! WARNING

- Do not drop or hit the switch. When handling the switch, do not drop or hit it or do not apply an excessive shock to it (refer to specification for each switch).
- Do not swing around the switch while holding the lead wire.
If excessive tensile force is applied to the lead wire, the inside wire may be broken or the internal mechanism of the switch may suffer a damage.
- Fix the switch with prescribed clamping torque.

When the switch is fixed with clamping torque exceeding the prescribed value, the set screw, metal fixture, switch, etc. may be broken.

- Set switch to center of working range.

When magnet on the shaft rotats in one direction to a point at which the switch is turned on and then rotats in opposite direction to a point at which the switch is turned off, the angle of shaft rotation between these two points is called hysteresis. When the switch is installed within this range, operation may be unstable according to circumstances.
Install the switch so that magnet is located at the center of working range (within which the switch is turned on.).


## ! CAUTION

- Do not wipe off the model name inscribed on a nameplate etc. with organic solvent.
The inscribed indication may be erased.
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## MAGNETIC PROXIMITY SWITCH／COMMON INSTRUCTIONS（3）

Be sure to read them before use．
Also refer to Par．＂For Safety Use＂and instructions mentioned for each series．

## WIRING

## WARNING

－Properly wire in accordance with each lead wire color or terminal No．
In this case，be sure to turn off power to the electric circuit on the connection side．
－Do not make wrong wiring．
As DC current has polarity，do not confuse（ + ）with（ - ）．〈Reed switch〉
When the connection of wiring is reversed，the switch is operated but the lamp is not on．
If current exceeding the prescribed operating range flows to the switch，the lamp will be broken and the switch fails．
〈Proximity switch〉
Even if the connection of wiring of a 2－lead wire switch is reversed，the protective circuit prevents the breakdown of the switch．In this case，however，the switch is left turned on．Note that，if the connection of wiring of a 2－lead wire switch is reversed with load short－circuited，the switch will be broken．
If the power line of a 3－lead wire switch is reversely wired（＂＋＂ replaces with＂－＂），the protective circuit will protect the switch However，note that，if the power line is replaced with the output line by mistake，the switch will be broken．
－Do not wire the switch together with the power line and high voltage line．
Wire the switch by keeping away from the power line and high voltage line．
Otherwise，the control circuit including the switch may malfunc－ tion due to noise．
－Avoid applying repetitive bending stress and tensile force to the lead wire．
When setting the switch in a moving part，sag the wiring so that repetitive stress and tensile force will not be applied to the lead wire．
Wiring that produces repetitive bending stress and tensile force cause the breaking of wire．

## －Check for poor insulation．

Check lead wire connection，extension cable and terminal base for poor insulation．If poor insulation occurs，excess current will flow to the switch，sometimes resulting in a damage to the switch．
－Be sure to connect load before turning on power supply．
When a 2－lead wire switch is turned on without connecting load such as relay，PLC，etc．，excess current will momentarily flow to the switch，resulting in a damage to the switch．
－Do not turn on the switch with load short－circuited． If the switch is turned on with load short－circuited，excess current will flow to the switch，sometimes resulting in a damage to the switch

## WIRING

## ！WARNING

－It is possible to provide power supply to load and power supply to switches individually and also to use them in common．
When power supplies are individually provided，they should have the same voltage．

Where power supply to load and power supply to switch are commonly used ：

（SR type switch unit）


Where power supply to load and power supply to switch are not commonly used ：

$E_{1}$ and $E_{2}$ should be the same voltage．
Bracketed（ ）color is former color．

## MAGNETIC PROXIMITY SWITCH／COMMON INSTRUCTIONS（4）

Be sure to read them before use．
Also refer to Par．＂For Safety Use＂and instructions mentioned for each series．

## OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

## DANGER

－Never use the switch in an explosive or ignitable atmosphere．
As the switch is not proof against explosion，never use it in an explosive gas atmosphere or ignitable atmosphere ； otherwise causing an explosion or fire．

## ！WARNING

－Do not use the switch in a place where there is a strong magnetic field or a large current．
If the switch is used in a place where there is a strong magnetic field or a large current（large magnet，spot welding machine， etc．），the switch will malfunction or the magnet will be demag－ netized．
－Do not use the switch in a place where it is always splashed with water．
Excepting some type of switch，these switches meet structural specifications IP65 prescribed by IEC Standard（refer to spec－ ifications for each switch）．However，do not use the switch in a place where water is always poured on it；otherwise causing insulation failure and malfunction．
－Do not use the switch in an environment containing oil and chemicals．
When the switch is used in an environment containing coolant， washings，oils and chemicals，the inside of the switch is adversely affected even if it is used for a short period of time． When it is necessary to use the switch in such an environment contact KURODA．
－Do not use the switch in a place where an extreme temperature change occurs．
Using the switch in a place attended with an unusual temper－ ature change will adversely affect the inside of the switch． When it is necessary to use the switch in such an environment， contact KURODA．
－Do not use the switch in a place where an exces－ sive shock occurs．
〈Reed switch〉
For a reed switch，if an excessive shock（over $980 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ）is applied to it during operation，the contact may malfunction according to circumstances．
When a proximity switch is used in place of a reed switch，the deficiency can be reduced．In this case，check shock resistance given in specifications．
－Do not use the switch in a place where surge is produced．
〈Proximity switch〉
When there is a large surge source around the proximity switch， the circuit element in the switch may be adversely affected．

## OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

## WARNING

－Be careful of adjacent magnetic material．Keep the switch away from magnetic material by more than 3.5 mm ．

When there is magnetic material such as iron close to the HI－ROTOR with a built－in magnet is absorbed and thus the switch may not operate according to circumstances．
Note that，when chips and iron powder such as weld spatters accumulate during operation，the same situation as above－ mentioned will also occur．

## MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

## DANGER

Perform the following maintenance and inspection periodically．
－Check the switch set screw and metal fixture for looseness and retighten as necessary If the switch set screw and metal fixture are loosened，the switch set position will shift，resulting in an unstable operation or malfunction．
Readjust the set position and tighten the set screw and fixture．

## －Check the lead wire for damage．

A damage to the coating of the lead wire may lead to insulation failure and breaking of wire
When a damage is found，change the switch and repair the lead wire immediately．

## Miniature HI -ROTOR/Standard type PRNseries <br> 1S, 3S, 10S, 20S, 30S, 1D, 3D, 10D, 20D, 30D



OSCILLATION STARTING POINT AND OSCILLATION ANGLE


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS


| Single vane | Double |
| :--- | :--- |
| PRNA1S | PRNA1D |
| PRNA3S | PRNA3D |
| PRNA10S | PRNA10D |
| PRNA20S | PRNA20D |
| PRN30S | PRN30D |
| (1)Oscillating angle |  |
| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ |
| 180 | $180^{\circ}$ |
| 270 | $270^{\circ}$ |

(2) Oscillating reference point

| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 45 | $45^{\circ}$ |

(3)Port position

No mark Standard

| S | On the rear cover |
| :---: | :--- | (Note) S is not available for Models PRN30S and 30D.

(4)Mounting hardware

| No mark | No mounting hardware |
| :---: | :--- |
| P | With flange plate |
| L1 | With one foot plate |
| L2 | With two foot plates |

(5)Type of switch units

| No mark | No switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FR | With CT-3 switch | Switch position adjustable |
| FU | With CT-3U switch |  |
| FP | With CTP-3 switch |  |
| SR | With SR switch | Switch position fixed |
| SU | With SU switch |  |

(Note) •Two switches are provided.

- Only FR and FU are available for PRNA1. - FP is made-to-order
(6)Custom-made shafts (Refer to P.53)
(Note) •Switch units and mounts with two foot plate are not available on "S" (Ports on the rear cover) model.
- Switch units cannot be mounted on HI-ROTORs with two foot plates (L2). - Mounting hardware comes being not fabricated.

Oscillating angle and oscillating reference point

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  | Oscillating reference point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
| PRNA1S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRNA3S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRNA10S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRNA20S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRN30S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA1D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA3D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA10D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA20D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRN30D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| Standard $\triangle \cdot C u s t o m-m a d e ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Model Nos. of mounting hardware

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Flange plate | Foot plate |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| PRNA1S/D | PRN1-P | PRN1-L |
| PRNA3S/D | PRN3-P | PRN3-L |
| PRNA10S/D | PRN10-P | PRN10-L |
| PRNA20S/D | PRN20-P | PRN20-L |
| PRN30S/D | PRN30-P | PRN30-L |

(Note) These hardware are provided with set screws.

# Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRN series 

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | PRNA1S |  |  | PRNA3S |  |  | PRNA10S |  |  | PRNA20S |  |  | PRN30S |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90^{+4}$ | 180+4 ${ }_{0}$ | 270 ${ }_{0}^{+4}$ | $90^{+4}$ | 180 ${ }_{0}^{+4}$ | $270{ }_{0}^{+4}$ | $90^{+4}$ | $180{ }^{+4}$ | $270^{+4}$ | $90^{+4}$ | $180{ }_{0}^{+4}$ | $270^{+4}$ | 90 ${ }_{6}$ | 180 | $270{ }^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 45,90 |  | 45 | 45,90 |  | 45 | 45,90 |  | 45 | 45,90 |  | 45 | 45 |  |  |
| Port size |  | M5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rc ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |  |  |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.08 |  |  | 0.1 |  |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2~1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -5~80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-5 \sim 60$ |  |  |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 5 | 3 | 1.6 | 4 | 2.5 | 1 | 4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 37 | 37 | 43 |
| Allowable radial load | N | 30 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 50 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 400 |  |  |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 0.6 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 15 |  |  | 25 |  |  |
| Mass | kg | 0.036 |  |  | 0.07 |  |  | 0.14 |  |  | 0.25 |  |  | 0.47 |  | 0.46 |
| Model No. | Unit | PRNA1D |  |  | PRNA3D |  |  | PRNA10D |  |  | PRNA20D |  |  | PRN30D |  |  |
| Vane |  | Double vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90^{+4}$ |  |  | $90^{+4}$ |  |  | $90^{+4}$ |  |  | $90^{+4}$ |  |  | $90^{+3}$ |  |  |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 45 |  |  | 45 |  |  | 45 |  |  | 45 |  |  | 45 |  |  |
| Port size |  | M5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rc $1 / 8$ |  |  |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.08 |  |  | 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.06 |  |  | 0.08 |  |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2~1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-5 \sim 80$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-5 \sim 60$ |  |  |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 5 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 1.1 |  |  | 2.8 |  |  | 8.1 |  |  | 15 |  |  | 34 |  |  |
| Allowable radial load | N | 30 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 50 |  |  | 300 |  |  | 400 |  |  |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 0.6 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 15 |  |  | 25 |  |  |
| Mass | kg | 0.037 |  |  | 0.072 |  |  | 0.14 |  |  | 0.26 |  |  | 0.48 |  |  |

(Note) •Maximum frequency of use at the supply pressure of 0.5 MPa (Unloaded)
-Make sure to use the HI-ROTOR within allowable energy. Refer to page 68 for the allowable energy calculation.
$\cdot \mathrm{HI}$-ROTORs with keyways are provided with keys.
-For HI-ROTORs other than standard, consult KURODA
Output (Effective torque)

| Model No. |  | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Single vane | PRNA1S | 4.9 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 18.5 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA3S | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 38 | 45 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA10S | 35 | 56 | 75 | 98 | 120 | 139 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA20S | 59 | 95 | 133 | 170 | 210 | 249 | 287 | 326 | 368 |
|  | PRN30S | 110 | 180 | 250 | 319 | 410 | 480 | 580 | 650 | 720 |
| Double vane | PRNA1D | 10.4 | 16.5 | 22.5 | 28.6 | 34.7 | 41.1 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA3D | 25 | 39 | 54 | 71 | 86 | 101 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA10D | 76 | 117 | 162 | 211 | 254 | 303 | - | - | - |
|  | PRNA20D | 140 | 222 | 306 | 388 | 470 | 553 | 633 | 717 | 807 |
|  | PRN30D | 270 | 440 | 600 | 770 | 950 | 1120 | 1299 | 1480 | 1660 |

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## OSCILLATING TIME RANGE

(Unit : s)

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ |
| PRNA1S, 1D | $0.03 \sim 0.6$ | $0.06 \sim 1.2$ | $0.09 \sim 1.8$ |
| PRNA3S, 3D | $0.04 \sim 0.8$ | $0.08 \sim 1.6$ | $0.12 \sim 2.4$ |
| PRNA10S, 10D | $0.045 \sim 0.9$ | $0.09 \sim 1.8$ | $0.135 \sim 2.7$ |
| PRNA20S, 20D | $0.05 \sim 1.0$ | $0.1 \sim 2.0$ | $0.15 \sim 3.0$ |
| PRN30S, 30D | $0.07 \sim 0.7$ | $0.14 \sim 1.4$ | $0.21 \sim 2.1$ |

(Note) Operate the HI-ROTOR within the oscillating time range prescribed in the above table. Otherwise, the HI-ROTOR will be perform in stick-slip motions.

HI-ROTOR with switch/For detalis, see pages 52 to 54 .
CT AND SR TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCHES

| Type of <br> switch | Mounting | Load voltage <br> $(M)$ | Load current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Indicating lamp <br> (Lights up at ON) | Applications |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT-3 | Switch position |  |  |  | Relay |
| CT-3U <br> CTP-3 | adjustable | DC5~30 | $5 \sim 200$ |  | PLC |
| SR | Switch position <br> fixed |  |  |  | IC circuit |
| SU |  |  |  |  |  |

(Note) CTP-3 is made-to-order

## STRUCTURE



MAIN COMPONENTS

| No. | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PRN30S | PRNA1S, PRNA3S, PRNA10S, PRNA20S |
| (1) | Body A | Aluminium alloy |  |
| (2) | Body B | Aluminium alloy |  |
| (3) | Vane shaft | Steel+Resin+Nitrile rubber | Steel+Resin+Hydrogenated nitrile rubber |
| (4) | Shoe | Resin |  |
| (5) | Shoe seal | Nitrile rubber | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber |
| (6) | Bushing | - |  |
| (7) | O-ring | Nitrile rubber | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber |
| (11) | Set screw | Steel |  |

MODEL Nos. OF PACKING KIT

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Model No. |
| :--- | :---: |
| PRNA1S | PRNA1S-PS |
| PRNA3S, PROA3S | PRNA3S-PS |
| PRNA10S, PROA10S | PRNA10S-PS |
| PRHA10S |  |
| PRNA20S, PROA20S <br> PRHA20S <br> PRN30S, PRO30S <br> PRH30S |  |
| (Note) A set of packings consists of part Nos. <br> (3), 5) and (7). |  |

Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## STRUCTURE

PRNA1D,
PRNA3D,
PRNA10D


PRNA20D


PRN30D


MAIN COMPONENTS

| No. | Description | Material |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PRNA1D, PRNA3D, PRNA10D, PRNA20D | PRN30D |  |  |
| (1) | Body A | Aluminium alloy |  |  |  |
| (2) | Body B | Aluminium alloy |  |  |  |
| (3) | Vane shaft | Steel+Resin+Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Steel+Resin+Nitrile rubber |  |  |
| (4) | Shoe | Resin |  |  |  |
| (5) | Shoe seal | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Nitrile rubber |  |  |
| (6) | Bushing | - |  |  |  |
| (7) | O-ring | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Nitrile rubber |  |  |
| (8) | O-ring | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Nitrile rubber |  |  |
| (9) | O-ring | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber (PRNA20D only) | - |  |  |
| (10 | Plate | Steel |  |  | - |
| (11) | Set screw | Steel |  |  |  |

MODEL Nos. OF PACKING KIT

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Model No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| PRNA1D | PRNA1D-PS |
| PRNA3D, PROA3D | PRN3D-PS |
| PRNA10D, PROA10D | PRNA10D-PS |
| PRHA10D | PRNA20D, PROA20D |
| PRHA20D |  | | PRN30D, PRO30D |
| :--- |
| PRH30D |

(Note) A set of packings consists of part Nos.
(3), (5) and (7).

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRN}$ series



## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## DIMENSIONS

(Unit : mm)

(Note) A flange plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $120^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type)
PRNA3S/D-○-○-○-FR(FU)


FU switch unit

With switch unit (Switch position fixed type)
PRNA3S-○-○-○-SR(SU)


Note) LED1 comes on at the oscillating reference point and LED2 at the end of oscillation
(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRN}$ series

DIMENSIONS


With foot plate
PRNA10S/D-O-OO-L1 (L2)

(Note) •A foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

- Short shaft side : Example with L2 (2 pcs.)

With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type)
PRNA10S/D-○-○-○-FR(FU)



FR switch unit


FU switch unit

With switch unit (Switch position fixed type)
PRNA10S/D-○-○-○-SR(SU)
SR and SU switch cannot be mounted on PRNA10S-270-45



SR switch unit
(Note) LED1 comes on at the oscillating reference point and


SU switch unit LED2 at the end of oscillation.
(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig.

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## DIMENSIONS

(Unit : mm)


With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type)
PRNA20S/D-○-○-○-FR(FU)


With switch unit (Switch position fixed type)
PRNA20S-○-○-○-SR(SU)

(Note) LED1 comes on at the oscillating reference point and LED2 at the end of oscillation.
(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRN}$ series



## Miniature HI-ROTOR / Variable oscillating angle type PROseries 3S, 10S, 20S, 30S, 3D, 10D, 20D, 30D



OSCILLATION STARTING POINT AND OSCILLATION ANGLE

PROA3S, PROA10S, PROA20S
Oscillating reference point at $90^{\circ}$


PRO30S
Oscillating reference point at $45^{\circ}$


PROA3D, PROA10D, PROA20D,
PRO30D
Oscillating reference point at $45^{\circ}$


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS


Single vane Double vane
PROA3S PROA3D
PROA10S PROA10D
PROA20S PROA20D
PRO30S PRO30D
(1)Oscillating angle

| 0 | Angle setting <br> not specified |
| :---: | :---: |
| Desired <br> angle* | Angle setting <br> specified |

* Custom-made
(2) Oscillating reference point

| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| (PROA3S,10S,20S) |  |$|$| $45^{\circ}$ |
| :---: |
| 45 |
| (PROA3D,10D,20D) |
| (PRO30S/D) |

(3)Mounting hardware
(4) Type of switch units

| No mark | No switch |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| FR | With CT-3 switch | Switch position <br> adjustable |
| FU | With CT-3U switch |  |

(Note) •Two switches are provided.

## - FP is made-to-order

(6)Option

No mark Without protective cover
K With protective cover
(Note) For HI-ROTORs with switches, the protective cover cannot be mounted

| No mark | No mounting hardware |
| :---: | :--- |
| P | With flange plate |
| L1 | With one foot plate |

(Note)•HI-ROTORs of which the angle setting is not specified are shipped with fixed the reference point stopper but not the angle setting stopper when delivered. Be sure to attach the accompanying angle setting stopper without fail before use.
-HI-ROTORs of which angle setting is specified (made-to-order) will be delivered with angle setting stopper attached to the approximate position. Be sure to adjust the stopper position with the fine adjust screw before use.
-HI-ROTORs with a switch unit will be delivered together with the switch unit in the package. Assemble them after adjusting the externa stopper. For the method of assembly, see Page 54.

- Mounting hardwares are not fabricated to the HI-ROTOR when delivered but are included in the package.

Model Nos. of stopper unit

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Model No. |
| :---: | :--- |
| PROA3S/D | RO3-U |
| PROA10S/D | RO10-U |
| PROA20S/D | RO20-U |
| PRO30S/D | RO30-U |

(Note) For details, see page 26.
Model Nos. of mounting hardware

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Flange plate | Foot plate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROA3S/D | PRN3-P | PRN3-L |
| PROA10S/D | PRN10-P | PRN10-L |
| PROA20S/D | PRN20-P | PRN20-L |
| PRO30S/D | PRN30-P | PRN30-L |

(Note) These hardware are provided with set screws.

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | PROA3S | PROA10S | PROA20S | PRO30S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | 30~180 |  |  | 30~270 |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 90 |  |  | 45 |
| Port size |  | M5 |  |  | Rc ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.1 |  |  |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ |  | 0.2~1 |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.05 |  | 1.5 |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-5 \sim 80$ |  |  | -5~60 |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 3 (at 180) | 2.5 (at 180) | 2 (at 180) | 1 (at 270) |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 4 | 12 | 21 | 43 |
| Allowable radial load | N | 40 | 50 | 300 | 400 |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 4 | 4 | 25 | 30 |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Mass | kg | 0.085 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.51 |
| Model No. | Unit | PROA3D | PROA10D | PROA20D | PRO30D |
| Vane |  | Double vane |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | 30~90 |  |  |  |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 45 |  |  |  |
| Port size |  | M5 |  |  | Rc ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.07 |  | 0.08 |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ |  | $0.2 \sim 1$ |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.05 |  | 1.5 |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-5 \sim 80$ |  |  | $-5 \sim 60$ |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 4 (at 90) | 4 (at 909) | 3 (at 90) | 3 (at 90) |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 2.8 | 8.1 | 15 | 34 |
| Allowable radial load | N | 40 | 50 | 300 | 400 |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 4 | 4 | 25 | 30 |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Mass | kg | 0.087 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 0.53 |

(Note) •The allowable energy differs from that of the PRN series.

- Maximum frequency of use at the supply pressure of 0.5 MPa (Unloaded).
- Make sure to use the HI-ROTOR within allowable energy. Refer to page 68 for the allowable energy calculation.
- HI-ROTORs with keyways are provided with keys.
- For HI-ROTORs other than standard, consult KURODA.

Output (Effective torque)
(Unit : N•cm)

| Model No. |  | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Single vane | PROA3S | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 | 38 | 45 | - | - | - |
|  | PROA10S | 35 | 56 | 75 | 98 | 120 | 139 | - | - | - |
|  | PROA20S | 59 | 95 | 133 | 170 | 210 | 249 | 287 | 326 | 368 |
|  | PRO30S | 110 | 180 | 250 | 319 | 410 | 480 | 580 | 650 | 720 |
| Double vane | PROA3D | 25 | 39 | 54 | 71 | 86 | 101 | - | - | - |
|  | PROA10D | 76 | 117 | 162 | 211 | 254 | 303 | - | - | - |
|  | PROA20D | 140 | 222 | 306 | 388 | 470 | 553 | 633 | 717 | 807 |
|  | PRO30D | 270 | 440 | 600 | 770 | 950 | 1120 | 1299 | 1480 | 1660 |

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRO}$ series



OSCILLATING ANGLE SETTING RANGE AND REFERENCE POINT

| Model No. |  | Oscillation angle setting range | Oscillating reference point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single vane | PROA3S | $30 \sim 180^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
|  | PROA10S |  |  |
|  | PROA20S |  |  |
|  | PRO30S | $30 \sim 270^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ |
| Double vane | PROA3D | $30 \sim 90^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ |
|  | PROA10D |  |  |
|  | PROA20D |  |  |
|  | PRO30D |  |  |

HI-ROTOR with switch/For detalis, see pages 53.
CT TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCHES

| Type of <br> switch | Mounting | Load voltage <br> $(V)$ | Load current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Indicating lamp <br> (Lights up at ON) | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT-3 <br> CT-3U <br> CTP-3 | Switch <br> position <br> adjustable | DC5~30 | $5 \sim 200$ |  |  |

(Note) CTP-3 is made-to-order

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series

## OSCILLATING TIME RANGE



## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series

## STRUCTURE

PROA3S, PROA10S, PROA20S, PRO30S


PROA3D, PROA10D, PROA20D, PRO30D

(Note) The above figure is the structural drawing of PRO30D.
The body of PROA3D, 10D and 20D has the same structure as standard HI-ROTOR PRNA3D, 10D and 20D. (See Page 16)

## MAIN COMPONENTS

| No. | Description | Material |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | PROA3, PROA10, PROA20 | PRO30 |
| (1) | Body A | Aluminium alloy |  |
| (2) | Body B | Aluminium alloy |  |
| (3) | Vane shaft | Steel+Resin+Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Steel+Resin+Nitrile rubber |
| (4) | Shoe | Resin |  |
| (5) | Shoe seal | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Nitrile rubber |
| (6) | Bushing | - |  |
| (7) | O-ring | Hydrogenated nitrile rubber | Nitrile rubber |
| (8) | Set screw | Steel |  |
| (9) | Claw | Steel |  |
| (10) | Stopper L | Steel |  |
| (11) | Stopper R | Steel |  |
| (12) | Claw set screw | Steel |  |
| (13) | Stopper set screw | Steel |  |
| (14) | Fine-adjust screw | Steel |  |
| (15) | Locknut | Steel |  |

COMPONENTS OF STOPPER UNIT
A stopper unit consists of (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) shown in the above list

MODEL Nos. OF PACKING KIT
Same as those for standard type HI-ROTOR (PRN series), See page 15 to 16.

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRO}$ series


#### Abstract

DIMENSIONS (Unit:mm)




PROA3D-O-O


With foot plate
PROA3S/D-O-O-L1

(Note) A foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type) PROA3S/D-O-O-O-FR(FU)


With flange plate
PROA3S/D-○-○-P

(Note) A flange plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $120^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig.

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series

## DIMENSIONS

(Unit : mm)
Basic type
PROA10S-○-○


PROA10D-O-O


With protection cover

With foot plate
PROA10S/D-○-○-L1

(Note) A foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type) PROA10S/D-○-○-FR(FU)


With flange plate

(Note) A flange plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $120^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig.

## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRO}$ series



## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series

## DIMENSIONS

(Unit : mm)
Basic type
PRO30S/D-O-O


> With protection cover


With foot plate
PRO30S/D-○-○-L1


(Note) A foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $90^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

With switch unit (Switch position adjustable type) PRO30S/D-○-○-FR(FU)



## Miniature $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR} / \mathrm{PRO}$ series



## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

## Be sure to read them before use.

Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and common instructions.

## SETTING ANGLE

## ! WARNING

- Be sure to attach the reference point stopper and angle setting stopper before starting the HI-ROTOR.
- When setting the stoppers at the oscillation reference point and at the maximum oscillating angle, be careful not to set them outside the adjustable range. Otherwise, the vane will run against the internal stopper and damage it. Be sure to adjust the angle so that the claw will stop when it touches the externa stopper.
- The reference point stopper is fixed and immovable.
- The oscillation angle is determined by the claw when it hits the fine adjust screw of each stopper. The accuracy of the stop angle dose not take into consideration wear from operation When the oscillation angle has changed to wear, readjust it with the fine adjust screw.


## STRUCTURE OF VARIABLE OSCILLATING ANGLE MECHANISM

Attach external stoppers to the tapped hole provid on the HI-ROTOR body. Two types of stoppers are provided: a reference point stopper and an angle setting stopper. The reference point stopper has been attached to the fixed position (oscillating reference point). On the other hand, the angle setting stopper is attached to a position where the desired angle can be set. The HI-ROTOR stops when the claw fitted to the shaft run against the stopper. Fine adjustment of the angle can be accomplished with the adjust screw on the stopper.


## SETTING THE OSCILLATING ANGLE

## ! CAUTION

- HI-ROTORs of which the angle setting is not specified (Standard)
For these HI-ROTORs, only the reference point stopper has been fixed and the angle setting stopper is shipped with the HI-ROTOR when delivered. Therefore, you are required to attach the angle setting stopper to the position for the desired angle setting. The angle setting stopper can be attached at intervals of $15^{\circ}$. For setting procedures, refer to "How to set the oscillating angle" (Page 20).
- HI-ROTORs of which the angle setting is specified (Made-to-order)
These HI -ROTORs are delivered with the reference point stopper and angle setting stopper fixed at the specified angle. However, you are required to adjust the fine adjust screws provided on each stopper to set the exact angle.



## Miniature HI-ROTOR/PRO series



## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

## Be sure to read them before use.

Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and common instructions.

## HOW TO SET THE OSCILLATING ANGLE

## CAUTION

- When the angle setting equals the stopper mounting pitch ( $15^{\circ}$ )
(1)Place the stopper into the tapped hole corresponding to the intended angle and fix it. When mounting the stopper, use the angle setting marks provided, at an interval of $30^{\circ}$, near the tapped hole.

| Angle setting |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Model No. | Angle setting (at $15^{\circ}$ intervals) |
| PROA3S/D | $30^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}, 75^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 105^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}, 150^{\circ}$, |
| PROA10S/D | $165^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$ | | PROA20S/D | $30^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}, 60^{\circ}, 75^{\circ}, 90^{\circ}, 105^{\circ}, 120^{\circ}, 135^{\circ}, 150^{\circ}$, |
| :---: | :---: |
| PRO30S/D | $165^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}, 195^{\circ}, 210^{\circ}, 225^{\circ}, 240^{\circ}, 255^{\circ}, 270^{\circ}$ |

## In case of $90^{\circ}$


(2) Then, rotate the fine adjust screws on the reference point stopper and angle setting stoppers until the correct angle is obtained. After completing the angle setting, tighten the locknut without fail
Angle fine adjust range

| Reference point stopper fine adjust range | ${ }^{*} \pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Angle setting stopper fine adjust range | $-9^{\circ} \sim+6^{\circ}$ |
| Angle setting stopper fine adjust range for <br> maximum angle setting | ${ }^{* *}-9^{\circ} \sim+3^{\circ}$ |
| (Note) ${ }^{*}$ PROA3D $:-1^{\circ}$ to $+3^{\circ}$ |  |
| ${ }^{* *}$ PROA3D $:-9^{\circ}$ to $+1^{\circ}$ |  |

## HOW TO SET THE OSCILLATING ANGLE

## ! CAUTION

- When the angle setting lies between two $15^{\circ}$ stops:
(1)When the desired angle lies between two $15^{\circ}$ stops, fix the stopper into the tapped hole with the arrow as shown in the Fig. below and fix it.

(2)Then, rotate the fine adjust screw fitted to the stopper to obtain the correct angle. After completing the angle setting, tighten the locknut without fail.

hymatik


## HI-ROTOR/Standard type

PRNseries
50S, 150S, 300S, 800S/50D, 150D, 300D, 800D


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

(Note)• Oscillating reference point $40^{\circ}$ Kis made-to-order.
Only oscillating reference point $45^{\circ}$ is available with FC option.
(Combination of Hydro-cushion and Switch unit.)
Two foot plates (L2) is not available with CR, FM, FC option.

- Mounting hardware and Hydro-cushion comes being not fabricated.

Oscillating angle and oscillating reference point

Single vane

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |  | Oscillating reference point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $280^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| PRN50S | $\bigcirc$ | O | O | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN150S | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN300S | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN800S | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\Delta$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |

Double vane

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  | Oscillating reference point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| PRN50D | $\bigcirc$ | - | O | - |
|  | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN150D | $\bigcirc$ | - | O | - |
|  | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN300D | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN800D | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |

Model Nos. of mounting hardware

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Flange plate | Foot plate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | PRN50-P | PRN50-L |  |
| PRN150 | PRN150-P | PRN150-L |  |
| PRN300 | - | PRN300-L |  |
| PRN800 | - | PRN800-L |  |
| (Note) These hardware are provided with set screws. |  |  |  |

## KURODA

## HI- ROTOR/PRN series

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | PRN50S |  |  |  | PRN150S |  |  |  | PRN300S |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non- lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | 90*3 | $180{ }^{+3}$ | 270 +3 | $280{ }^{+3}$ | 90*3 | $180{ }^{+3}$ | $270{ }^{+3}$ | $280{ }^{+3}$ | 90*3 | $180{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $270{ }^{+3}$ | $280{ }^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference pointt | Degree | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 |
| Port size |  | Rcin |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{17} 4$ |  |  |  | Rc30] |  |  |  |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.08 |  |  |  | 0.08 |  |  |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5~60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 3 | 1.5 | 1 |  | 2 | 1.3 | 0.8 |  | 1.5 | 1 | 0.7 |  |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 51 | 51 | 61 | 62 | 146 | 146 | 179 | 185 | 244 | 283 | 352 | 365 |
| Allowable radial load | N | 588 |  |  |  | 1176 |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |  |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 44.1 |  |  |  | 88.2 |  |  |  | 147 |  |  |  |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 49 |  |  |  | 225.4 |  |  |  | 1078 |  |  |  |
| Mass | kg | 0.82 | 0.79 | 0.73 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model No. | Unit | PRN800S |  |  |  | PRN50D |  | PRN150D |  | PRN300D |  | PRN800D |  |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  | Double vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non- lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90+3$ | $180{ }^{+3}$ | $270 \times 3$ | $280{ }^{+3}$ | 90+3 | $100{ }^{+3}$ | $90{ }_{0}^{3}$ | 100 +3 | 90*3 | $100{ }^{+3}$ | $90+3$ | $100{ }^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Port size |  | $\mathrm{Rc}{ }^{1]_{2}}$ |  |  |  | Rc ${ }^{10}$ |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1]_{4}}$ |  | Rc33] |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1]_{2}}$ |  |
| Minimum working pressure | MPa | 0.05 |  |  |  | 0.08 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.05 |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5~60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum frequency of use | Hz | 1.1 | 0.75 | 0.5 |  | 3 |  | 2 |  | 1.5 |  | 1.1 |  |
| Internal volume | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 754 | 869 | 1036 | 1046 | 42 | 43 | 127 | 123 | 244 | 271 | 754 | 774 |
| Allowable radial load | N | 4900 |  |  |  | 588 |  | 1176 |  | 1960 |  | 4900 |  |
| Allowable thrust load | N | 490 |  |  |  | 44.1 |  | 88.2 |  | 147 |  | 490 |  |
| Allowable energy | mJ | 3920 |  |  |  | 49 |  | 225.4 |  | 1078 |  | 3920 |  |
| Mass | kg | 12.7 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 0.82 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 12.5 |

(Note) Maximum frequency of use at the supply pressure of 0.5 MPa (Unloaded).
$\square$ Make sure to use the HI- ROTOR within allowable energy. Refer to page 68 for the allowable energy calculation.
$\square \mathrm{HI}$ - ROTORs with keyways are provided with keys.
IFor HI-ROTORs other than standard, consult KURODA.
Output (Effective torque)
(Unit : $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )

| Model No. | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 |
| PRN50S | 125 | 259 | 369 | 479 | 590 | 700 | 829 | 950 | 1060 |
| PRN50D | 330 | 579 | 829 | 1040 | 1280 | 1510 | 1760 | 2010 | 2250 |
| PRN150S | 550 | 850 | 1150 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 | 2730 | 3050 |
| PRN150D | 1250 | 1900 | 2700 | 3500 | 4150 | 4800 | 5500 | 6200 | 6900 |
| PRN300S | 1050 | 1650 | 2250 | 2850 | 3450 | 4050 | 4600 | 5180 | 5750 |
| PRN300D | 2550 | 3900 | 5400 | 6800 | 8300 | 9700 | 11000 | 12400 | 13700 |
| PRN800S | 3780 | 5910 | 8100 | 10200 | 12300 | 14400 | 16600 | 18600 | 20500 |
| PRN800D | 7740 | 12000 | 16100 | 20600 | 24700 | 28800 | 33200 | 37100 | 41100 |

## HI-ROTOR/PRN series

OSCILLATING TIME RANGE
(Unit : s)

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $280^{\circ}$ |
| PRN50 | $0.08 \sim 0.8$ | $0.09 \sim 0.9$ | $0.16 \sim 1.6$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.25 \sim 2.5$ |
| PRN150 | $0.12 \sim 1.2$ | $0.13 \sim 1.3$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.36 \sim 3.6$ | $0.37 \sim 3.7$ |
| PRN300 | $0.16 \sim 1.6$ | $0.17 \sim 1.7$ | $0.32 \sim 3.2$ | $0.48 \sim 4.8$ | $0.49 \sim 4.9$ |
| PRN800 | $0.22 \sim 2.2$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.44 \sim 4.4$ | $0.66 \sim 6.6$ | $0.68 \sim 6.8$ |

(Note) Use HI-ROTORs within the range of the oscillating time range shouwn in the above table.
Otherwise, the HI-ROTOR will tend to occur in a stick-slip motion.
When it is necessary to operate a HI-ROTOR at a low speed which is outside the above-
mentioned range, use of a air-hydro HI-ROTOR (see page 40) is recommended.

HI-ROTOR with switch /For details, see pages 55 .

M TYPE REED SWITCHES
Lead wire type

| Type of switch | Load voltage <br> (V) | Load current (mA) |  | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MA-1 | AC100 | 5~45 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay PLC |
|  | DC24 | 5~45 |  |  |
| MD-1 | DC24 | $25 \sim 65$ | $\bigcirc$ | Relay |
| MD-3 | DC5, 6 | 50 or less (Inductive load) 300 or less (Resistance load) | $\bigcirc$ | IC circuit |
| MR | $\begin{array}{ll} A C \\ 5 \sim \\ D^{5} \end{array}$ | 50 or less (Inductive load) 300 or less (Resistance load) | Not provided | Relay |

M TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCH
Lead wire type

| Type of switch | Load voltage <br> (V) | Load current (mA) | Indicating amp (Lights upatol) | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MT-2 } \\ & \text { MT-2U } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC24 } \\ (\mathrm{DC10} 30) \end{gathered}$ | 5~100 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay PLC |
| MT-3 <br> MT-3U <br> MTP-3 | DC5~30 | 5~200 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay PLC IC circuit |

## HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## STRUCTURE

PRN50S, 150S, 300S


PRN50D, 150D, 300D


PRN800S


PRN800D


## MAIN COMPONENTS

| No. | Description | Material |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Body A | 50,150 : Aluminum alloy die casting |
|  | Body B | 300 : Aluminum alloy casting |
|  | Vane shaft | Structural alloy steel |
|  | Vane seal | Nitrile rubber |
|  | Shoe | Zinc alloy die casting |
|  | Shoe seal | Nitrile rubber |
|  | Damper | Urethane rubber |
|  | Bearing | - |
|  | O-ring | Nitrile rubber |
|  | O-ring | Nitrile rubber |

(Note) The vane seal and vane shaft are united in one piece.

MODEL Nos. OF PACKING KIT

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Model No. |
| :--- | :---: |
| PRN50S, PRH50S, PRF50S | PRN50S-PS |
| PRN50D, PRH50D, PRF50D | PRN50D-PS |
| PRN150S, PRH150S, PRF150S | PRN150S-PS |
| PRN150D, PRH150D, PRF150D | PRN150D-PS |
| PRN300S, PRH300S, PRF300S | PRN300S-PS |
| PRN300D, PRH300D, PRF300D | PRN300D-PS |
| (Note) A set of packings consists of part Nos. , , , |  |

and

## PRN800

| No. | Description | Material |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Body A | Aluminum alloy casting |
|  | Body B | Aluminum alloy casting |
|  | Vane shaft | Structural alloy steel |
|  | Vane seal | Nitrile rubber |
|  | Shoe | Zinc alloy die casting |
|  | Shoe seal | Nitrile rubber |
|  | Damper | Urethane rubber |
|  | Bearing | Bearing steel |
|  | O-ring | Nitrile rubber |
|  | O-ring | Nitrile rubber |
|  | Cover plate | Structural carbon steel |
| (Note) | The vane seal and vane shaft are united in one |  |
| piece. |  |  |

MODEL Nos. OF PACKING KIT

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Model No. |
| :--- | :---: |
| PRN800S, PRH800S, PRF800S | PRN800S-PS |
| PRN800D, PRH800D, PRF800D | PRN800D-PS |
| (Note) A set of packings consists of part Nos. , , , <br> and |  |

## HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## DIMENSIONS





| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | $J$ | K | L | M | N | P | Q | R | S | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 79 | 145 | 19.5 | 86 | 39.5 | 12 | 25 | 29 | 2.5 | 10 | 13 | 36 | 16 | Rc $1 / 8$ | 45 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M6×1 } \\ & \text { depth } 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 28 |
| PRN150 | 110 | 180 | 23.5 | 103 | 53.5 | 17 | 30 | 34.5 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 51 | 24 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 4}$ | 70 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M8×1.25 } \\ & \text { depth } 12 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 34 |
| PRN300 | 141.5 | 220 | 30 | 125 | 65 | 25 | 45 | 41.5 | 3.5 | 19 | 22 | 66 | 32 | Rc3/8 | 80 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M10×1.5 } \\ & \text { depth } 15 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 42 |
| PRN800 | 196 | 285 | 44.5 | 171 | 69.5 | 40 | 70 | 53.5 | 4.5 | 32 | 35 | 90 | 44 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 2}$ | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M12×1.75 } \\ & \text { depth } 18 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | 64 |


| Model No. | U | V | Y | Z | AA | BB | CC | DD | EE | FF | GG | HH | Keyway width $\times$ depth $\times$ length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 29 | 58 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 46 | 51 | 44 | 57 | 68 | M $5 \times 30 \ell$ | $4_{-0.03}^{0} \times 2.5^{+0.1} \times 20$ |
| PRN150 | 34.5 | 85.2 | 10.5 | 15.5 | 8 | 23.5 | 56 | 75 | 61 | 85 | 97 | M6×35 | $5-0.03 \times 3{ }^{+0.1} \times 36$ |
| PRN300 | 41.5 | 110 | 13 | 17.5 | 10 | 27.5 | 70 | 88.5 | 78 | 98.5 | 125 | M $8 \times 45 \ell$ | 7-0.036 $\times 4{ }^{0}+0.2 \times 40$ |
| PRN800 | 53.5 | 152 | 14.5 | 21.1 | 11.4 | 32.5 | 106 | 130 | 110 | 145 | 173 | M12×70 | $12{ }_{-0.043}^{0} \times 5 \quad+0.2 \times 40$ |

## HI-ROTOR/PRN series

## DIMENSIONS

With flange plate
PRN50, 150○-○-○-P


With foot plate
PRN50, 150, 300, 800○-○--L1(L2)


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | N |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 55 | 75 | 11 | 45 | 82.5 | 35 | 27.5 | 4.5 | 10 | 25 | 136 | 156 |
| PRN150 | 80 | 110 | 13 | 65 | 115 | 43.5 | 33.5 | 10 | 12 | 28 | 159 | 183 |
| PRN300 | 100 | 140 | 15 | 80 | 135 | 53 | 40.5 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 189 | 215 |
| PRN800 | 140 | 200 | 15 | 110 | 200 | 54.5 | 39.5 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 241 | 271 |

(Note) • A foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture. - Short shaft side : Example with L2(2 pcs.)

With switch unit
PRN50, 150, 300, $800 \bigcirc-\bigcirc-\bigcirc-$-FM- $\bigcirc$


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 115 | 87.2 | 25.5 | R47 | 69 |
| PRN150 | 131.7 | 104.2 | 27.5 | $R 61$ | 97 |
| PRN300 | 161.2 | 126.2 | 35 | $R 69$ | 113 |
| PRN800 | 215.5 | 174.2 | 41.3 | $R 60$ | 108 |

## HI-ROTOR/PRN series



With Hydro-cushion+switch unit
PRN50, 150, 300, 800○-○-○-○-FC


| Model No. | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 137.7 | 87.2 | 50.5 | R58.2 |
| PRN150 | 160.7 | 104.2 | 56.5 | R72.2 |
| PRN300 | 188.7 | 126.2 | 62.5 | $R 88.2$ |
| PRN800 | 244 | 174.2 | 69.8 | $R 118.5$ |

(Note) •Refer on page 37 for the dimensions on basic type HI-ROTOR.
-For switch unit-mounting hardware or hydro-cushion combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig

## Air-hydro HI-ROTOR <br> PRFSeries (Upon request) <br> 50S, 150S, 300S, 800S, 50D, 150D, 300D, 800D

HI-ROTORs of this series are exclusively used for air-hydro systems and are suitable for operation at low speed.


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

(1)Oscillating angle, (2)Oscillating reference point, (3)Mounting head ware, 4)Option, (5) Type of switch, (6)Number of switches are same as those of the Standard Type PRN series (see Page 33).

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Fluid | Unit | Hydraulic oil |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 1$ |
| Proof withstanding pressure | MPa | 1.5 |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 60$ |

(Note) •Other specifications are the same as for Standard type PRN series. (see Page 34)

- Use turbine oil Class 1 (ISO VG32) or hydraulic fluid having tha equivalent viscosity. Note that some noncombustible hydraulic fluid are not suitable.

HOW TO USE


HI-ROTORs suffer from internal leakage.
Consult KURODA when using HI-ROTORs of this series

MINIMUM OSCILLATING TIME

| Single vane |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Model No. | Oscillating angle :s) |  |  |  |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $280^{\circ}$ |
| PRF50S | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| PRF150S | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| PRF300S | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| PRF800S | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 |


| Double vane |  | (Unit : s) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ |  |
| PRF50D | 0.6 | 0.7 |  |
| PRF150D | 1.3 | 1.4 |  |
| PRF300D | 1.9 | 2.1 |  |
| PRF800D | 2.4 | 2.6 |  |

(Note) Dimansions are the same as for standard type PRN series. See Page 37.
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## Miniature HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/With solenoid valeve PRHseries <br> 10S, 20S, 30S, 10D, 20D, 30D



OSCILLATING REFERENCE POINT AND OSCILLATING ANGLE


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS


| Single vane | Double vane |
| :--- | :--- |
| PRHA10S | PRHA10D |
| PRHA20S | PRHA20D |
| PRH30S | PRH30D |


| (1) Oscillating angle |
| :--- |
| 90 |$| 90^{\circ}$

(2) Oscillating reference point

| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 45 | $45^{\circ}$ |

(3)Mounting hardware No mark /No mounting hardware

| P | With flange plate |
| :---: | :---: |
| L1 | With one foot plate |
| L2 | With two foot plates |

(4) Type of switch units

| No mark | No switch |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| FR | With CT-3 switch | Switch position <br> adjucstable |
| FU | With CT-3U switch |  |
| FP | With CTP-3 switch |  |
| SR | With SR switch | Switch position <br> fixed |
| SU | With SU switch |  |

(Note) •Two switches are provided.

- SR and SU are not available for PRHA10S-270-40 -FP is made-to-order
(5) Solenoid valve voltage

| D24 | DC 24 V |
| :---: | :--- |
| 100 | AC100/110V |
| 200 | AC $200 / 220 \mathrm{~V}$ |

(6)Solenoid valve wiring specifications

| L | Lead wire |
| :---: | :--- |
| SP | Plug-in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor |
| UP | Plug-in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor |

(Note) • Switch units cannot be mounted on HI-ROTORs with two foot plates (L2). - Mounting hardware comes being not fabricated

Oscillating angle and oscillating reference point

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  | Oscillating reference point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
| PRHA10S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRHA20S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | $\triangle$ | $\triangle$ | - | - | $\triangle$ |
| PRH30S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRHA10D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRHA20D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRH30D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |

O: Standard $\triangle$ : Custom-made

Model Nos. of mounting hardware

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Flange plate | Foot plate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRHA10S/D | PRN10-P | PRN10-L |
| PRHA20S/D | PRN20-P | PRN20-L |
| PRH30S/D | PRN30-P | PRN30-L |
| (Note) These hardware are provided with set screws. |  |  |

(Note) These hardware are provided with set screws.
Model Nos. of packing kit
Same as those for standard type HI-ROTOR (PRN series). See Page 15.

## KURODA

# Miniature HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series 

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | PRHA10S |  |  | PRHA20S |  |  | PRH30S |  |  | PRHA10D PRHA20D |  | PRH30D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Double vane |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90^{+4}$ | $180{ }_{6}^{+4}$ | $270{ }_{0}^{+4}$ | 90 ${ }^{+4}$ | $180^{+4}$ | $270{ }_{0}^{+4}$ | $90^{+3}$ | $180{ }^{+3}$ | $270{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | 90 |  | $90^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference point | Degree | 45, 90 |  | 45 | 45, 90 |  | 45 | 45 |  |  | 45 |  |  |
| Port size |  | M5 |  |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |  | M5 | Rc $1 / 8$ |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.7$ |  |  | $0.2 \sim 0.8$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2~0.7 | $0.2 \sim 0.8$ |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-5 \sim 50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solenoid valve mounted |  | PCS245 (DC24, AC100/110V, AC200/220V) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass | kg | 0.23 |  | 0.22 | 0.37 |  |  | 0.58 |  | 0.57 | 0.23 | 0.38 | 0.59 |

(Note) Other specifications are the same as Standard type PRN series. See Page 14.
OUTPUT (Effective torque)
(Unit : cm)

| Model No. |  | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |  |
| Single vane | PRHA10S | 35 | 56 | 75 | 98 | 120 | 139 | - |  |
|  | PRHA20S | 59 | 95 | 133 | 170 | 210 | 249 | 287 |  |
|  | PRH30S | 110 | 180 | 250 | 319 | 410 | 480 | 580 |  |
|  | PRHA10D | 76 | 117 | 162 | 211 | 254 | 303 | - |  |
|  | PRHA20D | 140 | 222 | 306 | 388 | 470 | 553 | 633 |  |
|  | PRH30D | 270 | 440 | 600 | 770 | 950 | 1120 | 1299 |  |

OSCILLATING TIME RANGE (Unit : s)

| Model No. | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ |
| PRHA10S, 10D | $0.045 \sim 0.9$ | $0.09 \sim 1.8$ | $0.135 \sim 2.7$ |
| PRHA20S, 10D | $0.05 \sim 1.0$ | $0.1 \sim 2.0$ | $0.15 \sim 3.0$ |
| PRH30S, 30D | $0.07 \sim 0.7$ | $0.14 \sim 1.4$ | $0.21 \sim 2.1$ |

(Note) Operate the HI-ROTOR within the oscillating time range prescribed in the above table. Otherwise, the HI-ROTOR will be perform in stick-slip motions.

## SOLENOID VALVE

Ordering instructions for solenoid valves

(1)Solenoid valve voltage

| D24 | (2) Solenoid valve wiring specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 100 | AC100/110V | L | Lead wire |
| SP | Plug-in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor |  |  |
| 200 | AC200/220V | UP | Plug-in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor |

The standard solenoid valve is a 2-position solenoid valve with single solenoid. For specific solenoid valves, consult KURODA.

| Type of solenoid valve | Model |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2-position solenoid valve with a double solenoid | PCD245 |
| 3-position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Closed center) | PCD345 |
| 3-position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Exhaust center) | PCE345 |
| 3-position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Pressure center) | PCO345 |

## SPEED CONTROL

Although HI-PAL HI-ROTORs are not provided with a speed control mechanism, the speed can be easily controlled with the metering valve or speed controller. For the metering valve and speed controller, please instruct.

| HI-PAL HI-ROTOR | PRHA10, 20, PRH30 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Metering valve | MV-M5 |
| Speed controller | SPF-H-M5, SPER-H-M5, SPSR-H-M5 |
| Speed controller | MB4R-M5-O, M4R-M5-O |
| with push-in fitting | MB6R-M5-O, M6R-M5-O |

HI -ROTOR with switch/For deatils, see pages 52 to 54.
CT AND SR TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCHES

| Type of <br> switch | Mounting | Load voltage <br> $(\mathrm{V})$ | Load current <br> $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Indicating lamp <br> (Lights up at ON) | Applications |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT-3 <br> CT-3U <br> CTP-3 | Switch position <br> adjustable | DC5~30 | $5 \sim 200$ |  |  |
| SR <br> SU | Switch position <br> fixed |  |  | Relay <br> PLC |  |

(Note) CTP-3 is made-to-order

## Miniature HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series

DIMENSIONS
Basic type
PRHA10S/D-O-O-O-O-O-L(SP, UP)



Solenoid valve wirng UP type Lead wire length 500


## With foot plate

PRHA10S/D-○-○-L1(L2)
PRHA10S/D-○-○-P

(Note)A flange plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $120^{\circ}$ from the original posture.

With switch unit
(Switch position adjustable type)
PRHA10S/D-○-○-○-FR(FU)


With switch unit
(Switch position fixed type)
PRHA10S/D-○-○-○-SR(SU)
SR and SU switch cannot be mounted on PRN10S-270-45.



SR switch unit


SU switch unit
(Note) LED1 comes on at the oscillating reference point and LED2 at the end of oscillation.
(Note) For switch unit-mounting hardware combinations, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig.

## Miniature HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series



## Miniature HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series


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HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/With solenoid valeve PRHseries
50S, 150S, 300S, 800S, 50D, 150D, 300D, 800D


OSCILLATING REFERENCE POINT AND OSCILLATING ANGLE


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

(Note)• Oscillating reference point $40^{\circ}$ is made-to-order.
Only oscillating reference point $45^{\circ}$ is available with FC option.
(Combination of Hydro-cushion and Switch unit.)

- Two foot plates (L2) is not available with CR, FM, FC option.

Mounting hardware and Hydro-cushion come being not fabricated.
Oscillating angle and oscillating reference point

Single vane

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |  | Oscillating reference point |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ |  | $45^{\circ}$ | $40^{\circ}$ |
| PRH50S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRH150S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRH300S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRH800S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
|  | - | - | - | $\triangle$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |

Model Nos. of mounting hardware

| Applicable HI-ROTOR | Flange plate | Foot plate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | PRH50-P | PRN50-L |
| PRH150 | PRH150-P | PRN150-L |
| PRH300 | - | PRN300-L |
| PRH800 | - | PRN800-L |

## HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series

SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | PRH50S |  |  |  | PRH150S |  |  |  | PRH300S |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90^{+3}$ | $180{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $270{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $280{ }^{+3}$ | $90{ }_{6}^{+3}$ | $180{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $270{ }_{6}^{+3}$ | $280{ }_{6}^{+3}$ | $90^{+3}$ | $180{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $270{ }^{+3}$ | $280{ }^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference pointt | Degree | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 |
| Port size |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 4}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{3} / 8$ (Port 3, $5: \mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 4}$ ) |  |  |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solenoid valve voltage | V | DC24V, AC100/110V, AC200/220V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valve mounted |  | PCS245 |  |  |  | PCS2413 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass | kg | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model No. | Unit | PRH800S |  |  |  | PRH50D |  | PRH150D |  | PRH300D |  | PRH800D |  |
| Vane |  | Single vane |  |  |  | Double vane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluid |  | Non-lubricated air (Lubricated air) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oscillating angle | Degree | $90^{+3}$ | $180{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $270{ }^{+3}$ | $280{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $90{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $100{ }_{0}^{+3}$ | $90^{+3}$ | $100{ }^{+3}$ | $90^{+3}$ | $100{ }^{+3}$ | $90^{+3}$ | $100{ }^{+3}$ |
| Oscillating reference pointt | Degree | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Port size |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 2}$ (Port 3, $5: \mathrm{Rc}^{3} / \mathrm{s}$ ) |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 8}$ |  | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 4}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rc}^{3 / 8} / \mathrm{sc} \\ \left(\text { Port } 3,5: \mathrm{Rc}^{\prime} / \mathrm{)}\right. \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 2} \\ \text { (Port 3, 5: } \mathrm{Rc}^{3} / \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Operation pressure range | MPa | $0.2 \sim 0.8$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature range | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solenoid valve voltage | V | DC24V, AC100/110V, AC200/220V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Valve mounted |  | PCS2408 |  |  |  | PCS245 |  | PCS2413 |  |  |  | PCS2408 |  |
| Mass | kg | 13.2 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 |

(Note) Other specifications are the same as Standard type PRN series. See Page34.

OUTPUT (Effective torque)

| Model No. | Supply pressure (MPa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |  |
| PRH50S | 125 | 259 | 369 | 479 | 590 | 700 | 829 |  |
| PRH50D | 330 | 579 | 829 | 1040 | 1280 | 1510 | 1760 |  |
| PRH150S | 550 | 850 | 1150 | 1500 | 1800 | 2100 | 2400 |  |
| PRH150D | 1250 | 1900 | 2700 | 3500 | 4150 | 4800 | 5500 |  |
| PRH300S | 1050 | 1650 | 2250 | 2850 | 3450 | 4050 | 4600 |  |
| PRH300D | 2550 | 3900 | 5400 | 6800 | 8300 | 9700 | 11000 |  |
| PRH800S | 3780 | 5910 | 8100 | 10200 | 12300 | 14400 | 16600 |  |
| PRH800D | 7740 | 12000 | 16100 | 20600 | 24700 | 28800 | 33200 |  |

OSCILLATING TIME RANGE (Unit :s)

| Model No. | Oscillating angle |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $280^{\circ}$ |
| PRH50 | $0.08 \sim 0.8$ | $0.09 \sim 0.9$ | $0.16 \sim 1.6$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.25 \sim 2.5$ |
| PRH150 | $0.12 \sim 1.2$ | $0.13 \sim 1.3$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.36 \sim 3.6$ | $0.37 \sim 3.7$ |
| PRH300 | $0.16 \sim 1.6$ | $0.17 \sim 1.7$ | $0.32 \sim 3.2$ | $0.48 \sim 4.8$ | $0.49 \sim 4.9$ |
| PRH800 | $0.22 \sim 2.2$ | $0.24 \sim 2.4$ | $0.44 \sim 4.4$ | $0.66 \sim 6.6$ | $0.68 \sim 6.8$ |

(Note) Operate the HI-ROTOR within the oscillating time range prescribed in the above table. Otherwise, the
HI-ROTOR will be perform in stick-slip motions.

## HI- PAL HI- ROTOR/PRH series

## HI- PAL HI- ROTOR with switch /For detalis, ee pages 55.

## M TYPE REED SWITCHES

Lead wire type

| Type of switch | Load voltage <br> (V) | Load current (mA) | Indicating lamp (Lights up at ON) | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MA-1 | AC100 | 5~45 | $\bigcirc$ | RelayPLC |
|  | DC24 | 5~45 |  |  |
| MD- 1 | DC24 | 25~65 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay |
| MD- 3 | DC5, 6 | 50 or less (Inductive load) 300 or less (Resistance load) | $\bigcirc$ | IC circuit |
| MR | $\begin{aligned} & A C \\ & D C \end{aligned}$ | 50 or less (Inductive load) 300 or less (Resistance load) | Not provided | Relay |

## M TYPE PROXIMITY SWITCH

Lead wire type

| Type of switch | Load voltage (V) | Load current (mA) | Indicating lamp (Lights up at ON) | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MT- 2 <br> MT- 2 U | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC24 } \\ (\text { DC10~30 } \end{gathered}$ | 5~100 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay PLC |
| MT- 3 <br> MT- 3U <br> MTP- 3 | DC5~30 | 5~200 | $\bigcirc$ | Relay PLC IC circuit |

## SOLENOID VALVE

Ordering instructions for solenoid valves


| (1)Voltage |  | (2) Wiring specificationsPRH50, 150, 300 |  | PRH800 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D24 | DC24V |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | AC100/110V | L | Lead wire | L | Lead wire |
| 200 | AC200/220V | SP | Plug- in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor | G | Terminal grommet |
|  |  | UP | Plug- in connector with indicator light \& surge suppressor | C | Terminal conduit |

The standard solenoid valve is a 2- position solenoid valve with single solenoid.
For specific solenoid valves, consult KURODA.

| Type of solenoid valve | PRH50 | PRH150,300 | PRH800 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2- position solenoid valve with a double solenoid | PCD245 | PCD2413 | PCD2408 |
| 3 position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Closed center) | PCD345 | PCD3413 | PCD3408 |
| 3 position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Exhaust center) | PCE345 | PCE3413 | PCE3408 |
| 3 position solenoid valve with a double solenoid(Pressure center) | PCO345 | PCO3413 | PC03408 |

For solenoid valve specifications, refer to the catalog of PC series.

## SPEED CONTROL

Although HI- PAL HI-ROTORs are not provided with a speed control mechanism, the speed can be easily controlled with the metering valve or speed controller. For the metering valve and speed controller, please instruct.

| HI-PAL HI-ROTOR | PRH50 |  | PRH150, 300 |  | PRH800 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metering valve | MV-M5 |  | MV-1 |  | MV-3 |  |
| Speed controller | SPE-H-M5 |  | SPE-2H-2 |  | SPE-10-3 |  |
| Speed controller with push- in fitting | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M4R- M5- } 0 \\ & \text { M6R- M5- O } \\ & \text { 6R- M5SC- } 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MB4R- M5- } 0 \\ & \text { MB6R- M5- O } \\ & \text { B6R- M5SC- } 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M6R- 01- } 0 \\ & \text { 6R- 01SC- } 0 \\ & \text { 8R- 01SC- } 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MB6R- 01- } 0 \\ \text { B6R- 01SC- } 0 \\ \text { B8R- 01SC- } 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8R- 03SC- 0 } \\ \text { 1OR- 03SC- O } \\ \text { 12R- 03SC- 0 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B8R- 03SC- } 0 \\ & \text { B10R- 03SC- 0 } \\ & \text { B12R- 03SC- 0 } \end{aligned}$ |

## HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series

## DIMENSIONS

## Basic type

PRH50, 150, 300, 800○-○-○


Solenoid valve dimensions
PRH50, 150, 300-SP, UP


Lead wire length 500


| Model No. | EE | FF | GG | HH | JJ | KK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | 23 | 60 | 66 | 20.3 | 60.1 | 47 |
| PRH150 | 31 | 69 | 75 | 23.7 | 66.9 | 53.8 |
| PRH300 | 36 | 69 | 75 | 27.7 | 76.9 | 63.8 |

(Note) For wiring $L$ type, refer to the top figure.


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P | $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | 79 | 145 | 19.5 | 86 | 39.5 | 12 | 25 | 27.3 | 2.5 | 10 | 13 | 57.5 | 44 | Rc1/8 | M5 | 45 |
| PRH150 | 110 | 180 | 23.5 | 103 | 53.5 | 17 | 30 | 32 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 75.8 | 60 | Rc1/4 | Rc ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | 70 |
| PRH300 | 141.5 | 220 | 30 | 125 | 65 | 25 | 45 | 38.2 | 3.5 | 19 | 22 | 89 | 72 | Rc3/8 | Rc ${ }^{1 / 4}$ | 80 |
| PRH800 | 196 | 285 | 44.5 | 171 | 69.5 | 40 | 70 | 49.5 | 4.5 | 32 | 35 | 127.8 | 86 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1 / 2}$ | Rc3/8 | 120 |


| Model No. | R | S | T | V | W | Y | Z | Keyway width $\times$ depth $\times$ length | AA | BB | CC | DD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | M 6 depth 7 | 5 | 35.5 | 47.5 | 50.5 | 23 | 44.5 | $4-0.03 \times 2.5^{+0.1} \times 20$ | 53.5 | 1.5 | 20.3 | 48.5 |
| PRH150 | M8 depth 12 | 5 | 30.5 | 63.4 | 59.5 | 31 | 64 | $5_{-0.03} \times 3$ | ${ }_{0}^{+0.1} \times 36$ | 70.9 | 1 | 23.7 |
| PRH300 | M10 depth 10 | 5 | 52.5 | 77 | 59.5 | 36 | 77 | $7_{-0.036} \times 4$ | ${ }_{0}^{+0.2} \times 40$ | 84.5 | 0 | 27.7 |
| PRH800 | M12 depth 18 | 10 | 49.5 | 114 | - | 43.3 | 114 | $12_{-0.043} \times 5$ | ${ }_{0}^{+0.2} \times 40$ | 121.5 | 0 | 33.7 |

## HI-PAL HI-ROTOR/PRH series

## DIMENSIONS

With flange plate
PRH50, 150○-○-○-P


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 64 | 80 | 7 | 39.5 | 35 | 4.5 |
| PRN150 | 88 | 110 | 9 | 53.5 | 47.5 | 6 |

(Note) A flange plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture.
With foot plate
PRH50, 150, 300, 800○-○-○-L1(L2)


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | N |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | 55 | 75 | 11 | 45 | 82.5 | 35 | 27.5 | 4.5 | 10 | 25 | 136 | 156 |
| PRH150 | 80 | 110 | 13 | 65 | 115 | 43.5 | 33.5 | 10 | 12 | 28 | 159 | 183 |
| PRH300 | 100 | 140 | 15 | 80 | 135 | 53 | 40.5 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 189 | 215 |
| PRH800 | 140 | 200 | 15 | 110 | 185 | 54.5 | 39.5 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 241 | 271 |

$($ Note $) \cdot A$ foot plate can be fitted with it turned in steps of $60^{\circ}$ from the original posture. - Short shaft side : Example with L2 (2 pcs.)

With switch unit
PRH50, 150, 300, $800 \bigcirc-\bigcirc-\bigcirc-$-FM- $\bigcirc$


## HI-ROTOR/PRH series

## DIMENSIONS

With Hydro-cushion
PRH50, 150, 300, $800 \bigcirc-\bigcirc-\bigcirc-$ - $-\bigcirc$


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | 136.5 | 30 | 20.5 | 56 | 50 | 54 | R38 | 34 |
| PRH150 | 159.5 | 34 | 22.5 | 80 | 62 | 71.5 | R51 | 46 |
| PRH300 | 187.5 | 37 | 25.5 | 95 | 87 | 96 | R68 | 62 |
| PRH800 | 244 | 42 | 31 | 130 | 118 | 135 | R98 | 90 |

With Hydro-cushion+switch unit
PRH50, 150, 300, 800 ------FC-


PRH800


| Model No. | A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| PRH50 | 137.7 | 87.2 | 50.5 | R58.2 |
| PRH150 | 160.7 | 104.2 | 56.5 | R72.2 |
| PRH300 | 188.7 | 126.2 | 62.5 | R88.2 |
| PRH800 | 244 | 174.2 | 69.8 | R118.5 |

(Note) •Refer on page 49 for the dimensions on HI-ROTOR.

- For switch unit-mounting hardware or hydro-cushions, refer to the required dimensions in each Fig.
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## For Miniature HI -ROTORs Switch unit

(Fixed switch position type)

Compact switch unit with detecting position (angle) fixed. Use of a proximity switch extends the service life.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

2)Applicable HI-ROTOR

| 3 | PRNA3S/D |
| :---: | :--- |
| 10 | PRNA10S/D, PRHA10S/D |
| 20 | PRNA2OS/D, PRHA2OS/D |
| 30 | PRN30S/D, PRH30S/D |

(3)Oscillating angle

| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ | $(4)$ Oscillating reference point |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 180 | $180^{\circ}$ | 90 $90^{\circ}$  <br> 45 $45^{\circ}$  <br> 270 $270^{\circ}$  |  | |  |
| :--- |


| Applicable <br> HI-ROTOR | Oscillating <br> angle |  |  | Oscillating <br> reference point |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $90^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ |
| PRNA3S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA10S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRNA20S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |
| PRN30S | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRNA3D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRNA10D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRNA20D | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PRN3OD | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |

## SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | SR, SU |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Type of switch |  | Proximity |
| Applications | V | Relay, PLC, IC circuit |
| Load voltage | mA | DC5~30 |
| Load current | mA | max.20 (at 24V) <br> max.10 (at 12V) <br> max. 4 (at 5V) |
| Max. power consumption <br> of switch control | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{max.10}$ |
| Max. leak current | V | 1.5 or less |
| Internal voltage drop | ms | 1 |
| Mean response time | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | 490 |
| Shock resistance | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 60$ |
| Ambient temperature |  | $\mathrm{IP67}$ |
| Protection grade | Color |  |
| Lead wire | Oil resistance black 4-core cord |  |

HYSTERESIS AND RESPONSE RANGE OF SWITCHES

| Type of HI-ROTOR | Response range | Hysteresis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRNA3S/D, 10S/D, 20S/D | $15^{\circ} \pm 7^{\circ}$ | Approx. $2^{\circ}$ |
| PRN30S/D |  |  |
| PRHA10S/D, 20S/D |  |  |
| PRH30S/D |  |  |
| (Note) That the response rang in the other direction w mounting method of th | in a direction be extended) switch unit rotor. | reduced (th ing on the |

## COMPONENTS


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## For Miniature HI-ROTORs Switch unit

## (Variable switch position type)

Using this switch unit together with HI-ROTORs of PRO series wil allow of flexible angle setting.


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS


(1)Type of switch
(2)Switch setting position
(3)Wiring specifications
made-to-order

## SWITCH DIMENSIONS <br> (Unit : mm

CT-3R
CTP-3R


CT-3L
CTP-3L


CT-3RU


CT-3LU


SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. |  | Unit | CT-3 | CTP-3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applications |  |  | Relay, PLC, IC circuit |  |
| Type of switch |  |  | Proximity |  |
| Output method |  |  | NPN | PNP |
| Load voltage |  | V | DC5~30 | DC10~30 |
| Load current |  | mA | 5~200 |  |
| Max. power consumption of switch control |  | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { max. } 20 \text { (at 24V) } \\ & \text { max. } 10 \text { (at 12V) } \\ & \text { max. } 4 \text { (at } 5 \mathrm{~V} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | max. 14 (at 24V) <br> max. 7 (at 12V) |
| Max. leak current |  | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | max. 10 |  |
| Internal voltage drop |  | V | 1.5 |  |
| Mean response time |  | ms | 1 |  |
| Shock resistance |  | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | 490 |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 5~60 |  |
| Protection grade |  |  | IP67 |  |
| Lead wire | Color |  | Oil resistance black 3-core cord |  |
|  | Length | m | 1 |  |

(Note) CTP-3 is made-to-order

HYSTERESIS AND RESPONSE RANGE OF SWITCHES

| Model No. | Response range | Hysteresis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT-3, CTP-3 | $23^{\circ} \pm 7^{\circ}$ | Approx. 2 |

## Switch unit / Variable switch position type



## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and common instructions.

## OSCILLATING ANGLE AND SWITCH MOUNTING ORIENTATION

## ! CAUTION

- When ordering PRN or PRH series HI-ROTOR with switches the following setting are done when shipping.

| Oscillating angle | Orientation of switches |
| :---: | :---: |
| $90^{\circ}, 180^{\circ}$ | A |
| $270^{\circ}$ | B |

- When ordering adjustable oscillating type PRO series HI-ROTOR with switch unit, the unit will be shipped do not mounting. Mount the switches in accordance with the setting shown below and right after setting the angle stoppers at the desired angle and making final adjustment.

| Oscillating angle | Orientation of switches |
| :---: | :---: |
| $30^{\circ} \sim 186^{\circ}$ | A |
| $187^{\circ} \sim 270^{\circ}$ | B |

## Orientation A



Orientation B

## Port position

Max. sensitivity position Max. sensitivity position


## SETTING THE OSCILLATING ANGLE

## ! CAUTION

- Mounting the switch unit

Mount the switch unit on the HI-ROTOR body using the set screws on the switch case. For clamping torque, see the table below.

| Type of HI-ROTOR | Clamping torque ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ ) |
| :--- | :---: |
| PRNA1S/D |  |
| PRNA3S/D | $20 \sim 30$ |
| PRNA10S/D, PRHA1OS/D |  |
| PRNA20S/D, PRHA20S/D |  |
| PRN30S/D, PRH30S/D |  |
| PROA3S/D | $6 \sim 10$ |
| PROA10S/D | $10 \sim 20$ |
| PROA20S/D | $20 \sim 30$ |

## - Adjusting the switch position

Loosen the switch adjust screw, make the point at which the highest sensitivity of the switch is attained agree with the angle marking equivalent to the HI-ROTOR angle setting and retighten the switch adjust screw at a clamping torque of 40 to $50 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}$ Since the angle markings are provided just for reference, make a final adjustment by cheking to see if the LED is on

## - Replacing the switch

To remove the switch, remove the switch adjust screws and plate clamp screw. To mount a switch, reverse the procedure for removal. Adjust the switch position without fail after completion of mounting

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## For HI-ROTORs <br> Switch unit <br> (Variable switch position type)

Compact switch unit with M type switches. These switch units are available in both reed type and proximity types, thereby covering wide field of applications.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS


SWITCH UNIT COMPONENTS ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

## Switch unit / Variable switch position type

## COMPOSITION AND ASSEMBLING METHOD



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## Switch unit / Variable switch position type

## M type reed switch <br> M type proximity switch



REED SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. |  | Unit |  |  | MD-1 | MD-3 | MR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applications |  |  | Relay, PLC |  | Relay | IC circuit | Relay |
| Load voltage |  | V | AC100 | DC24 | DC24 | DC5 ~6 | AC/DC5~100 |
| Max. contact capcity | Inductive load |  | 4.5VA | 1W | 1.5W | 0.3W | 1.5VA 1.5W |
|  | Resistance load |  |  |  |  | 1.8 W | 10VA 10W |
| Load current | Inductive load | mA | 5~45 |  | 25~65 | 50 or less | 50 or less |
|  | Resistance load |  |  |  | 300 or less | 300 or less |
| Internal voltage drop |  | V | 2 or less |  |  | 0 |  |
| Surge suppressor |  |  | Not provided |  |  |  |  |
| Mean response time |  | ms | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Shock resistance |  | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ | 294 |  |  |  |  |
| Ambient temperature |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 60$ |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator light |  |  | Red LED (Lights up at on) |  |  |  | Not provided |
| Lead wire | Color |  | Black 2-core cord (Blue line) |  |  | Black 2-core cord | Black 3-core cord | Black 2-core cord |
|  | Length | m | 1 |  |  |  |  |

(Note) • The MA-1 cannot be used at 200V AC.
-When using the MR, the specified maximum contact capacity and load current should be both satisfied.

PROXIMITY SWITCH SPECIFICATIONS

(Note) MTP-3 is made-to-order

## Switch unit / Variable switch position type

INTERNAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF SWITCH


Proximity switch
MT- 3,MT- 3U


MT- 2,MT- 2 U


MTP- 3


Bracketed ( ) color is former color

DIMENSION OF SWITCH (Unit : mm)

## SWITCH LEAD WIRE LENGTH

The standard lead wire length of M type switches is 1 m . However, lead wire length of $2 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{~m}$ and 5 m are optionaly available.
Ordering instructions MT- 2-L30

L Lead wire length

No mark: 1 m (Standard)
L20 : 2m L30 : 3m L40 : 4m L50 : 5m $4 m$

## Switch unit / Variable switch position type

HYSTERESIS AND RESPONSE RANGE OF SWITCHES

Reed switch

| Type of switch | Response range | Hysteresis |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| FM50 | Approx. $35^{\circ}$ | Approx. $2^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ |
| FC50 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $29^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ |
| FM150 | Approx. $25^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ |
| FC150 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $19^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ}$ |
| FM300 | Approx. $26^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ |
| FC300 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $17^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ}$ |
| FM800 | Approx. $32^{\circ}$ | Approx. $2^{\circ}$ |
| FC800 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $13^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1^{\circ}$ |

## Surge suppressor

| Model No. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load voltage (v) | Load current (mA) |  |
| SS-1 | AC100 | - |
| SS-D | DC24 | - |
| SS-2L | AC100/110 | $5 \sim 150$ |
| SS-2H | AC200/220 | $5 \sim 150$ |

SURGE SUPPRESSOR DIMENSIONS (Unit : mm


Proximity switch

| Type of switch | Response range | Hysteresis |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FM50 | Approx. $61^{\circ}$ | Approx. $4.5^{\circ}$ |
| FC50 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $35^{\circ}$ | Approx. $3^{\circ}$ |
| FM150 | Approx. $42.5^{\circ}$ | Approx. $3^{\circ}$ |
| FC150 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $30^{\circ}$ | Approx. $2^{\circ}$ |
| FM300 | Approx. $36.5^{\circ}$ | Approx. $3^{\circ}$ |
| FC300 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $19^{\circ}$ | Approx. $2^{\circ}$ |
| FM800 | Approx. $46^{\circ}$ | Approx. $4.5^{\circ}$ |
| FC800 (With hydro-cushion) | Approx. $13^{\circ}$ | Approx. $1.5^{\circ}$ |

INTERNAL CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF SURGE SUPPRESSOR


Bracketed ( ) color is former color.


## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure to read them before use.
Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and common instructions.

## DETECTION OF INTERMEDIATE ANGLE

## ! CAUTION

When the FM50 is used with a relay with an response time of 20 ms , the response range is $35^{\circ}$. Consequently, the available oscillating speed is $35 / 0.02=1750^{\circ} /$ s or less. In this case, however, as the minimum oscillating time of the HI-ROTOR is 0.16 s, use the switch unit at $180 / 0.16=1125^{\circ} /$ s or less.

## GAP BETWEEN SWITCH AND MAGNET

## ! CAUTION

When mounting the switch unit, the gap between the switch and magnet is as shown below. Bending switch bracket can allow to adjust the gap.

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## Hydro-cushion <br> CRNseries

50, 150, 300, 800

Special hydraulic cushion for HI-ROTORs.
Use these cushions when the inertia energy exceeds the allowable energy of the $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR}$.


ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

(1)Applicable HI-ROTOR

| CRN50 | PRN50, PRH50 |
| :--- | :--- |
| CRN150 | PRN150, PRH 150 |
| CRN300 | PRN300, PRH300 |
| CRN800 | PRN800, PRH800 |

Switch unit for HI-ROTOR
with hydro-cushion

(2) Oscillating angle

| 90 | $90^{\circ}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 100 | $100^{\circ}$ |
| 180 | $180^{\circ}$ |
| 270 | $270^{\circ}$ |
| 280 | $280^{\circ}$ |

(3) Oscillating
reference point

| 40 | $40^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 45 | $45^{\circ}$ |

Specific angles (made-to-order) Specify the required oscillating angle, and the hydro-cushion will be delivered with a claw for the specific angle. In this case, the scillating start point is selectable only between $40^{\circ}$ and $45^{\circ}$.

Relationship between oscillating angle and oscillating reference point

| Oscillating | Oscillating angle |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reference point | $90^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $270^{\circ}$ | $280^{\circ}$ |
| $40^{\circ}$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - |

(Note)
Select an appropriate hydrocushion according to the oscillating reference point and oscillating angle of the $\mathrm{HI}-\mathrm{ROTOR}$ to be used

SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. | Unit | CRN50 | CRN150 | CRN300 | CRN800 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load range | $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | 981 | 2942 | 5884 | 19613 |  |  |
| Max. absorption energy | mJ | 2942 | 9807 | 19613 | 58840 |  |  |
| Max. collision angular velocity | degree/s | 850 | 750 | 650 | 550 |  |  |
| Max. energy capacity per minute | $\mathrm{mJ} / \mathrm{min}$ | 19613 | 70608 | 137293 | 353039 |  |  |
| Ambient temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $5 \sim 50$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Absorbing angle (one end) | degree | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 |  |  |
| Mass | g | 240 | 420 | 780 | 1620 |  |  |
| Applicable HI-ROTOR |  | PRN50, PRH50 | PRN150, PRH150 | PRN300, PRH300 | PRN800, PRH800 |  |  |

(Note)•Energy capacity per minute =Absorbing energy $\times 2 \mathrm{~N}$ : Frequency of operation (cycle/min)

- When a HI-ROTOR with a hydro-cushion is used, keep a working pressure of 0.3 MPa or more.


## Hydro-cushion/CRN series

## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

When the claw fitted to the HI-ROTOR shaft runs against the piston, the impact is converted into pressure (hydraulic pressure) applied to the back of the piston. This pressure energy changes into thermal energy when it passes through the clearance between the piston and the inside of the cylinder and through orifice of the needle for adjustment and is consumed before the piston stops at the stroke end. On the other hand, the piston on the opposit side is spring loaded and always returns to the origin.


## DIMENSIONS



| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | Y | Z | AA | BB | CC | DD | EE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 50.5 | 6 | 32 | 4.5 | 14 | 16 | 8.5 | 14.4 | 56.6 | 9.9 | 40 | 50 | 4 | 37 | 7.1 | 17 | 9.2 | 8 | 7.2 | 39 | 56 | R12.5 | R45 | 6.5 | 30 | M6x12l | 34 | 8 |
| CRN150 | 56.5 | 7.2 | 36 | 4.5 | 16 | 18 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 70.7 | 11.3 | 50 | 62 | 9.5 | 49 | 8.4 | 25.5 | 11.4 | 10 | 8 | 60.6 | 80 | R15 | R70 | 10 | 30 | M8×16l | 46 | 12 |
| CRN300 | 62.5 | 7.2 | 42 | 4.5 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 22.5 | 91.9 | 12.7 | 65 | 87 | 8 | 61 | 14.2 | 33.2 | 14.1 | 12 | 12 | 69.2 | 95 | R22.5 | R80 | 15 | 30 | M10×20l | 62 | 18 |
| CRN800 | 73 | 7.2 | 50 | 6 | 17 | 25 | 12 | 32.5 | 127.0 | 14.2 | 90 | 118 | 17 | 82 | 24.7 | 46.7 | 20.6 | 16 | 13 | 103.9 | 130 | R35 | R120 | 24 | 30 | M12×20¢ | 90 | 27.5 |

## Hydro-cushion/CRN series



## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

## Be sure to read them before use.

Also refer to Par. "For Safety Use" and common instructions.

## HANDLING

## WARNING

- Do not loosen nor disassemble parts other than the needle for adjustment.
Otherwise, oil will leak.
- The hexagon nut located on the base of the needle for adjustment is not a locknut. Never rotate it. Otherwise, oil will leak.
- Do not use the hydro-cushion in places where it may be subject to dust, chips and liquid like water or oil. Such elements will cause the hydro-cushion to malfunction and will reduce the service life.


## HOW TO MOUNT THE HYDRO-CUSHION

## ! CAUTION

(1)Mount the hydro-cushion on the end with a square shaft of the HI-ROTOR using the clamp holes on the cushion body.
(2)Place the cushion body just above the port of the HI-ROTOR when mounting. Make sure that the cushion body is securely mounted on the HI-ROTOR.
(3)Before fitting the cushion claw, check if the HI-ROTOR shaft is located at the oscillating reference point, (Refer to the description on the oscillating reference point.)
(4)At the oscillating reference point, the cushion claw depresses the piston of the cushion body into body. So, turn the square shaft counterclockwise until the claw is fitted into the square shaft.
(5) Note that the hydro-cushion cannot be used as a stopper.


## KINETIC ENERGY

## ! CAUTION

(1)Find the moment of inertia from the size of the load and check if it is within the allowable range.
(2)Check if the collision angular velocity is within the allowable range.
$\omega_{0} \doteqdot 1.2 \omega$
$\omega_{0}$ : Collision angular velocity (Degree/s)
$\omega$ : Mean angular velocity (Degree/s)
(3)Find the collision energy from the load and collision angular velocity.
$\mathrm{E}_{1}=1 / 2 \times I \times \omega_{0}{ }^{2} \times 10^{-1}$
(mJ)
: Moment of inertia ( $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ )
$\omega_{0}$ : Collision angular velocity (Degree/s)
(4) Find the energy generated from the torque of the HI-ROTOR.

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
\mathrm{E}_{2}=1 / 2 \times \mathrm{T} \times \theta \times 10 \quad(\mathrm{~mJ}) \quad & \mathrm{T}: \text { Torque of HI-ROTOR }(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}) \\
& & \theta: \text { Absorption angle (One side) (rad) }
\end{array}
$$

(5)Check if the value obtained by adding $E_{1}$ to $E_{2}$ is equal to or less than the maximum absorption energy
(6) Find the energy per minute from the frequency of operation.
$E m=2 \times N \times\left(E_{1}+E_{2}\right)$
N : Frequency of operation (cycle/min)
Make sure that "Em" is equal to or less than the maximum energy capacity per minute.
(7)Use radian instead of degree
$1^{\circ}=0.0174 \mathrm{rad}$

## Hydro-cushion/CRN series

DIMENSIONS OF HYDRO-CUSHION CLAWS

Oscillating angle $270^{\circ}$ (Reference point $45^{\circ}$ ) (Unit : mm)


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 13.7 | 10 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 38 | 18 | 4.5 | 8 |
| CRN150 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 19.5 | 12 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 13 | M6 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 5 | 10 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 22 | 35 | 30.5 | 14 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 19 | M8 | 11 | 68 | 23.5 | 6.5 | 12 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 34 | 58 | 49 | 18 | 1.2 | 8 | 32 | M10 | 14.5 | 98 | 29.5 | 8 | 16 |

Oscillating angle $180^{\circ}$ (Reference point $45^{\circ}$ ) (Unit : mm)


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P | Q |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 13.7 | 10 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 38 | 18 | 18.5 | 8 | 5 |
| CRN150 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 19.5 | 12 | 1.2 | 4 | 13 | M6 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 5 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 18 | 35 | 30.5 | 14 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 19 | M8 | 11 | 68 | 23.5 | 33.5 | 12 | 9 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 29 | 58 | 49 | 18 | 1.2 | 8 | 32 | M10 | 14.5 | 98 | 29.5 | 55 | 16 | 14 |

Oscillating angle $90^{\circ}$ (Reference point $45^{\circ}$ )
(Unit : mm)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{M}}{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | $J$ | K | L | M | N | P | Q |
| CRN50 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 13.7 | 10 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 76 | 18 | 18.5 | 8 |  |
| CRN150 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 19.5 | 12 | 1.2 | 4 | 13 | M6 | 7.5 | 102 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 5 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 18 | 35 | 30.5 | 14 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 19 | M8 | $\bigcirc$ | 136 | 23.5 | 33.5 | 12 | 9 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 29 | 58 | 49 | 18 | 1.2 |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |

Special angle (Reference point $40^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}$ ) (Unit : mm)


Oscillating angle $0^{\circ} \sim 90^{\circ}$ Oscillating angle $90^{\circ} \sim 270^{\circ}$


Oscillating angle $0^{\circ} \sim 100^{\circ}$ Oscillating angle $100^{\circ} \sim 280^{\circ}$

| Model No. | A | D | E | F | G <br> $\pm 0.1$ | H <br> 0.05 | $J$ | K | L | M | N | P | S | T | W |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CRN50 | 26 | 5.5 | 8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 10 | M5 <br> depth <br> 13 | 7 | 37 | 17.5 | 8.5 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 13 |
| CRN150 | 32 | 7.5 | 12 | 1.5 | 4 | 13 | M6 <br> depth <br> 16 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 10.5 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 16 |
| CRN300 | 48 | 13 | 14 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 19 | M8 <br> depth <br> 22 | 11 | 68 | 23.5 | 15 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 24 |
| CRN800 | 78 | 20 | 18 | 1.5 | 8 | 32 | M10 <br> depoth | 14 | 98 | 28.5 | 26 | 15.5 | 45 | 6 | 39 |

(Note) •Material : S45~55C
-We recommend to harden the claw at $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{C} \fallingdotseq 40$ for oscillating angle of $260^{\circ}$ or more.

## Hydro-cushion/CRN series

## DIMENSIONS OF HYDRO-CUSHION CLAWS

Oscillating angle $280^{\circ}$ (Reference point $45^{\circ}$ ) (Unit : mm)


Oscillating angle $100^{\circ}$ (Reference point $40^{\circ}$ )
(Unit : mm)

| Model No. | A | B | C | D | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 23 | 13 | 16 | 13.5 | 1.2 | 5 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 37 | 20 | 4.5 | 10 |
| CRN150 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 8 | 13 | M6 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 5 | 10 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 22 | 35 | 30.5 | 1.2 | 11 | 19 | M8 | 11 | 68 | 24 | 6.5 | 12.5 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 34 | 58 | 49 | 1.2 | 16 | 32 | M10 | 14 | 98 | 28.5 | 8 | 15.5 |

Oscillating angle $180^{\circ}\left(\right.$ Reference point $\left.40^{\circ}\right)$ (Unit : mm)



| Model No. | A | B | C | D | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 13.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 74 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 7 |
| CRN150 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 19.5 | 1.2 | 4 | 13 | M6 | 9 | 102 | 20 | 23 | 10 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 18 | 35 | 30.5 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 19 | M8 | 11 | 136 | 23.5 | 33.5 | 12 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 29 | 58 | 49 | 1.2 | 8 | 32 | M10 | 14 | 196 | 28.5 | 55 | 15.5 |

Oscillating angle $90^{\circ}$ (Reference point $40^{\circ}$ ) (Unit : mm)


| Model No. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | P |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRN50 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 13.5 | 8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 10 | M5 | 7 | 74 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 7 |
| CRN150 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 19.5 | 12 | 1.2 | 4 | 13 | M6 | 9 | 102 | 20 | 23 | 10 |
| CRN300 | 40 | 18 | 35 | 30.5 | 14 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 19 | M8 | 11 | 136 | 23.5 | 33.5 | 12 |
| CRN800 | 63 | 29 | 58 | 49 | 32 | 1.2 | 8 | 32 | M10 | 14 | 196 | 28.5 | 55 | 15.5 |

## HI-ROTOR with special shape of shaft (Made-to-order)

## Miniature HI-ROTOR/ PRNA1, PRNA3, PRNA10, PRNA20, PRN30

For detailed specifications, size and time of delivery, contact KURODA.
For other models than listed below, consult with KURODA.
Symbo : X1
Long shaft side : Female screw
Short shaft side : Female screw
Both sides : Female screw

| Model No. | M(Female screw) | $L$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRNA3 | M3 | 6 |
| PRNA10 | M3 | 6 |
| PRNA20 | M3 | 6 |
| PRN30 | M4 | 8 |

(Note) •Thread pitch : Metric coarse thread -PRNA20 and PRN30 are provided with keyway according to circumstances.

| Model No. | M(Male screw) | $L_{1}$ | $L_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| PRNA3 | M4 | 8 | 6 |
| PRNA10 | M4 | 8 | 6 |
| PRNA20 | M5 | 10 | 6 |
| PRN30 | M8 | 20 | 8 |

(Note)Thread pitch : Metric coarse thread

| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRNA1 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| PRNA3 | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| PRNA10 | 5 | 14 | 7 |
| PRNA20 | 4 | 20 | 7 |
| PRN30 | 5 | 22 | 10 |


| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRNA1 | 4 | 16 | 14 |
| PRNA3 | 5 | 19 | 17 |
| PRNA10 | 6 | 23 | 20 |
| PRNA20 | 8 | 28.5 | 27 |
| PRN30S | 10 | 31.5 | 28.5 |
| PRN30D | 10 | 31.5 | 22 |


| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{D}$ | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{M}($ Female screw) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRNA1 | 4 | 1.5 | - |
| PRNA3 | 5 | 2 | M3 |
| PRNA10 | 6 | 2 | M3 |
| PRNA20 | 8 | 2.5 | M3 |
| PRN30 | 10 | 3 | M5 |

(Note) •Thread pitch : Metric coarse thread
-PRNA20 and PRN30 are provided with keyway according to circumstances.

## HI-ROTOR with special shape of shaft (Made-to-order)

## HI-ROTOR/ PRN50, PRN150, PRN300, PRN800

For detailed specifications, size and time of delivery, contact KURODA.
For other models than listed below, consult with KURODA.

| Symbol : X1 <br> Long shaft side : Female screw | Symbol : X2 <br> Short shaft side : Female screw | Symbol : X3 <br> Both sides : Female screw |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol: X7 <br> Long shaft side : Round bar | Symbol : X8 <br> Short shaft side : Round bar | Symbol : X9 <br> Both sides: Round bar |
| Symbol : X10 Long shaft side : Cut | Symbol: X11 <br> Short shaft side : Cut | Symbol : X12 <br> Both sides : Short shaft |
| Symbol: X13 <br> Long shaft and short sha | contrary positionSymb <br> Both | Symbol : X14 <br> Both sides: Round bar |
| Symbol : Y1 <br> Hollow shaft (Through-ho | one) | Symbol : Y2 <br> Hollow shaft (Through-hole, Short shaft <br> Female screw) |


| Model No. | M(Female screw) | $L$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | M4 | 8 |
| PRN150 | M5 | 10 |
| PRN300 | M6 | 12 |
| PRN800 | M8 | 16 |

(Note) •Thread pitch : Metric coarse thread - Long shaft side is provided with keyway according to circumstances.

| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{~L}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 7 | 25 | 13 |
| PRN150 | 11 | 41 | 16 |
| PRN300 | 17 | 45 | 22 |
| PRN800 | 30 | 50 | 35 |


| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 12 | 39.5 |
| PRN150 | 17 | 53.5 |
| PRN300 | 25 | 65 |
| PRN800 | 40 | 69.5 |


| Model No. | $\phi \mathrm{D}$ | $\phi \mathrm{d}$ | M(Female screw) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRN50 | 12 | 4 | M 5 |
| PRN150 | 17 | 7 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1} / 18$ |
| PRN300 | 25 | 8 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1} / 18$ |
| PRN800 | 40 | 8 | $\mathrm{Rc}^{1} / 8$ |

(Note) •Thread pitch : Metric coarse thread
-Long shaft side is provided with keyway according to circumstances.

## Reference data for selecting HI-ROTOR

## SELECTING A PNEUMATIC HI-ROTOR

## Step 1 Selecting a size

## When simple static force such as clamping force is required:

(1)Determine required force, arm length from HI-ROTOR and operating pressure

Required force $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{N})$
Arm length from HI-ROTOR $\quad \ell$ (cm)
Operating pressure $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{MPa})$
(2) Calculating required torque $T$
$T_{s}=F \times \ell$
F : Required force ( N )
$\ell:$ Arm length from HI-ROTOR (cm)
3)Compare the output torque $\mathrm{T}_{\boldsymbol{H}}$ of the HI-ROTOR under operating pressure with the required torque T s to select a HI -ROTOR that can satisfy the following equation.
Refer to Pages 14, 23, 34, 42 and 47 for output torque table.
$T s=T_{H}$
Ts: Required torque ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ : Output torque of HI -ROTOR $(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm})$

## When moving a load:

The required torque for moving a load is the total of resistance torque and acceleration torque.
The resistance torque is the sum of friction, gravity and externa force/torques.
The acceleration torque is provided to accelerate the load to certain speed agaist inertia.
(1)Calculating resistance torque
(a)Determine required force, arm length from HI-ROTOR and operating pressure.

Required force $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{N})$
Arm length from HI-ROTOR $\quad \ell(\mathrm{cm})$
Operating pressure $\quad P(\mathrm{MPa})$
(b)Calculating resistance torque $T_{R}$
$T_{R}=K \times F \times \ell \quad(N \cdot c m)$
$K$ : Margin factor Where there is noload variation $K=2$ Where there is load variation $\mathrm{K}=5$
(Ehere resistance torque by gravity acts on:)
(Note) Assuming that $\mathrm{K}<5$, where there is load variation, the angular velocity increases, and thus smooth operation cannot be obtained.

| Calculating resistance torque | Horizontal load | Vertical load |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Required | Load resistance exists. <br> External force <br> Balanced load Unbalanced load |  |
| Not required | No load resistance exists. <br> Balanced Unbalanced load load | No load resistance exists. <br> Balanced load |

(2)Calculating acceleration torque
(a) Determine oscillating angle $\theta$ and oscillating time t . Oscillating time is the time required for the vane from starting movement to reaching the oscillation end.
Oscillating angle $\theta$ (rad)

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
90^{\circ} & =1.5708 \\
180^{\circ} & =3.1416 \\
\mathrm{rad} \\
270^{\circ} & =4.7124 \\
\mathrm{rad}
\end{array}
$$

Oscillating time t (s)
(b)Calculating moment of inertia

Calculate moment of inertia from the shape and mass of load For calculating formula, refer to the table of "Calculating moment of inertia".

I ( $\mathrm{Kg} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ )
(c)Calculating angular velocity
$\alpha=\frac{\theta}{\mathrm{t}^{2}}$
$\theta$ : Oscillation angle (rad)
t : Oscillation time (s)
(d)Calculating acceleration torque $\mathrm{T}_{A}$
$T_{A}=5 \times 1 \times \alpha \times 10^{-2} \quad(N \cdot c m)$
I : Moment of inertia of load (rad)
$\alpha$ : Angular velocity (s)
(3)Calculating required torque $T$
$T=T_{R}+T_{A} \quad(N \cdot c m)$
$T_{R}$ : Resistance torque ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )
$T_{A}$ : Acceleration velocity ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )
(4) Compare the output torque $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{H}}$ of the HI-ROTOR under operating pressure with the required torque $\mathrm{Ts}_{\text {s }}$ to select a HI -ROTOR that can satisfy the following equation. Refer to Pages 14, 23, 34, 42 and 47 for output torque table.
$T s \leqq T_{H}$
Ts: Required torque ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ )
$T_{H}$ : Output torque of HI-ROTOR $\quad(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{cm})$

## Reference data for selecting HI-ROTOR

## Step 2 Checking the oscillating time

Since the upper and lower limits of the oscillating time are fixed for each model, set it within such the range.
Check the oscillating time is within the specification indicated in the pages $15,25,35,42$ and 47 .

## Step 3 Checking allowable energy

For the inertia, use the HI-ROTOR so that energy of inertia should be within the allowable energy of the HI-ROTOR.
For this purpose, check the allowable energy for the HI-ROTOR in accordance with the following procedure :
(1)Calculating angular velocity $\omega$
$\omega=\theta / \mathrm{t} \quad(\mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s})$
$\theta$ : Oscillating angle (rad)
$t$ : Oscillating time (s)
(2)Calculating energy of inertia of load $E$
$E=\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \omega^{2} \times 10^{-1} \quad(\mathrm{~mJ})$
I : Moment of inertia of load (kg.cm²)
$\omega$ : Angular velocity (rad/s)
(3) Check the energy of inertia $E$ is within the allowable energy indicated in the specifications shown in the pages 14, 23 and 34. (Note) If energy of inertia exceeds the allowable energy, HI-ROTOR may be damaged. Therefore, it is necessary to take the following measures :

- Select a larger size HI-ROTOR by which energy of inertia is lower than the allowable energy.
- Slow down the oscillating time.
-Fit a cushion or other shock absorber directly on the load side.


## Step 1 Checking the allowable energy

Calculate the load inertia. When the calculated value exceeds the allowable energy for the HI-ROTOR, mount a cushion (Hydoro-cushion) suitable for the HI-ROTOR. For the load inertia, refer to "Selecting a Pneumatic HI-ROTOR".

## Step 2 Checking the capability of the cushion

Calculate the moment of inertia by the shape and mass of the load and make sure that it is within the allowable range.

Make sure that the collision angular velocity is equal or less than the prescribed maximum value. $\omega_{0} \fallingdotseq 1.2 \times \omega \quad$ (Degree/s) $\quad \omega$ : Mean angular velocity (Degree/s)
$\nabla$

| Calculate the collision energy $E_{1}=\frac{1}{2} \times I \times \omega_{0}{ }^{2} \times 10^{-1} \quad(\mathrm{~mJ})$ | m the load and collision angular I: Moment of inertia $\left(\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | velocity. <br> $\omega_{0}$ : Collision angular velocity (rad/s) | $1^{\circ}=0.0174 \mathrm{rad}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Find the energy generated from the torque of the HI-ROTOR. |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Check if the value obtained by adding $E_{1}$ to $E_{2}$ is equal or less than the maximum absorption energy. |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Find the energy per minute from the frequency of operation. $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{m}}=2 \times \mathrm{N} \times\left(\mathrm{E}_{1}+\mathrm{E}_{2}\right) \quad(\mathrm{mJ} / \mathrm{min}) \quad \mathrm{N}$ : Frequency of operation (cycle/min) |  |  |  |

$\square$
Make sure that "Em" is equal or less than the maximum energy capacity per minute.
It is OK if all the above-mentioned items are satisfied. If any one item is not satisfied, hydro-cushion cannot be used.
In this case, another shock absorber having a larger absorbing capacity is required.

## Reference data for selecting HI-ROTOR

Calculating the moment of inertia

| Shape | Sketch | Requirement | Inertia moment I ( $\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) | Radius of gyration | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Diameter $d(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br> Mass $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{kg})$ | $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{M} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{~d}^{2}}{8}$ | $\frac{d^{2}}{8}$ |  |
|  |  | Diameter $d_{1}(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br>  $d_{2}(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br> Mass portion $d_{1}$ $M_{1}(\mathrm{~kg})$ <br> portion $d_{2}$ $M_{2}(\mathrm{~kg})$ | $I=M_{1} \cdot \frac{d_{1}{ }^{2}}{8}+M_{2} \cdot \frac{d_{2}{ }^{2}}{8}$ | - | When portion $d_{2}$ is much smaller than portion $d_{1}$, value of $d_{2}$, is negligible. |
|  |  | Bar length $\ell(\mathrm{cm})$ <br> Mass $M(\mathrm{~kg})$ | $I=M \cdot \frac{\ell^{2}}{3}$ | $\frac{l^{2}}{3}$ | If the ratio of the bar width : length is over 0.3, use formula for rectangle. |
|  |  | Side length $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{cm})$ <br> b(cm)  <br> Distance between <br> the center of  <br> gravity and rotation $\ell(\mathrm{cm})$ <br> Mass $\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{kg})$ | $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{M}\left(\ell^{2}+\frac{\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}}{12}\right)$ | $\ell^{2}+\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{12}$ |  |
|  |  | Bar length $\ell(\mathrm{cm})$ <br> Mass $M(\mathrm{~kg})$ | $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{M} \cdot \frac{\ell^{2}}{12}$ | $\frac{l^{2}}{12}$ | If the ratio of the bar width : length is over 0.3, use formula for rectangle. |
|  |  | Side length $a(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br> Mass $b(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br>  $M(\mathrm{~kg})$ | $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{M} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}}{12}$ | $\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{12}$ |  |
|  |  | Shape of concentrated  <br> load Disk <br> Diameter of disk $d(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br> Arm length $\ell(\mathrm{cm})$ <br> Mass of concentrated  <br> load $M_{1}(\mathrm{~kg})$ <br> Mass of arm $M_{2}(\mathrm{~kg})$ | $\begin{aligned} & I=M_{1} \cdot \ell^{2}+M_{1} \cdot K_{1}^{2}+M_{2} \cdot \frac{\ell^{2}}{12} \\ & \text { Case of disc } K_{1}^{2}=\frac{d^{2}}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{K}_{1}{ }^{2}$ : Select from above this column | When $M_{2}$ is much smaller than $\mathrm{M}_{1}$, assume $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ to be 0 for calculation. |

How to convert the inertia of load applied through gears "IL" for HI-ROTOR's shaft

|  |  | GearHI-ROTOR side aLoad side bInertia moment of load$\)\begin{tabular}{l} \(I_{L}\left({\left.\mathrm{~kg} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}^{2}\right)}^{2}\right.\) \end{tabular}$ | Inertia moment of load for HI-ROTOR's shaft $I_{H}=\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2} I_{L}$ | $\qquad$ | When a large gear is required, it is necessary to take inertia moment of gear into consideration. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Key for HI-ROTOR

HI-ROTORs with keyway are accompanied by the following keys, respectively.


| Model No. | Key size | b | h | $\ell$ | *C | R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRNA20 } \\ & \text { PROA20 } \\ & \text { PRHA20 } \end{aligned}$ | $3 \times 3 \times 16$ | $3-0.025$ | $3{ }_{-0.025}^{0}$ | 16-0.18 | $\begin{gathered} 0.16 \sim 0.25 \\ (R 0.16 \sim 0.25) \end{gathered}$ | 1.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRN30 } \\ & \text { PRO30 } \\ & \text { PRH30 } \end{aligned}$ | $4 \times 4 \times 18$ | $4{ }_{-0.03}^{0}$ | $4{ }_{-0.03}^{0}$ | $18-0.18$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.16 \sim 0.25 \\ (R 0.16 \sim 0.25) \end{gathered}$ | 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRN50 } \\ & \text { PRH50 } \end{aligned}$ | $4 \times 4 \times 20$ | $4{ }_{-0.03}^{0}$ | $4{ }_{-0.03}^{0}$ | 20-0.21 | $\begin{gathered} 0.16 \sim 0.25 \\ (\mathrm{RO} 0.16 \sim 0.25) \end{gathered}$ | 2 |
| PRN150 PRH150 | $5 \times 5 \times 36$ | $5-0.03$ | $5-0.03$ | 36-0.25 | $\begin{gathered} 0.25 \sim 0.40 \\ (\mathrm{RO} 0.25 \sim 0.40) \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PRN300 } \\ & \text { PRH300 } \end{aligned}$ | $7 \times 7 \times 40$ | $7{ }_{-0.036}$ | 7-0.036 | 40-0.25 | $\begin{gathered} 0.25 \sim 0.40 \\ (\mathrm{RO} 0.25 \sim 0.40) \end{gathered}$ | 3.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PRN800 } \\ & \text { PRH800 } \end{aligned}$ | $12 \times 8 \times 40$ | $12{ }_{-0.043}^{0}$ | 8-0.09 | 40-0.25 | $\begin{gathered} 0.40 \sim 0.60 \\ \text { (RO.40~0.60) } \end{gathered}$ | 6 |

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