YDRAULIC PRINCIPL ES AND

Flow: is created by the pump.

Pressure: is created by resistance to flow. This resistance is usually the result of a load.

Force: The amount of force a hydraulic cylinder can generate is equal to hydraulic pressure times the effective area of the cylinder. (Effective area is the surface area of the piston face in square inches.) For multiple cylinder systems, multiply the effective area times the number of cylinders times pressure to determine system force.

Formula for Calculation of Output Force:

PSI x Cylinder Effective Area x No. of Cylinders

2,000

Speed: When using a "**power pump**" the speed at which your cylinder will lift is determined by dividing the pump's flow by the cylinder's effective area.

Formula for Calculation of Lifting Speed:

Pump Flow Per Minute	in./min.
	= Piston
vlinder Effective Area x No. of Cvlinders	Travel

1 Gallon = 231 cu. in. • 1 Ounce = 1.8 cu. in. • 1 "KIP" = 1,000 lbs.

METRIC CONVERSION CHART

1 U.S. Gallon =3.785 Liters =3.785 cu./cm

1 Cubic Inch =16.39 cu./cm 1 Bar =14.7 psi

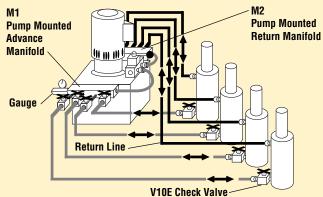
1 Metric Ton =2,205 lbs. =1.000 kg` 1 Ton (Short) =2,000 lbs. -907.18 kg



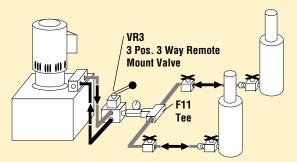
Now you can avoid the complex and confusing plumbing requirements of inline manifolds. Hydraulic connections are quick and convenient when you use our M1 and M2 pump mounted manifolds to control up to 4 doubleacting cylinders.

- = TONS

Effective Area



Many different system arrangements can be achieved by using a remote mounted directional valve. Remote valves are ideal when system control is desired away from the pump.



BASIC HYDRAULIC CONFIGURATIONS

Here is a basic hydraulic system consisting of a single acting cylinder, a pump, and a hose. The pump shown is a typical electric/hydraulic power pump, however, other hand, air, or gas powered pumps may be substituted.

