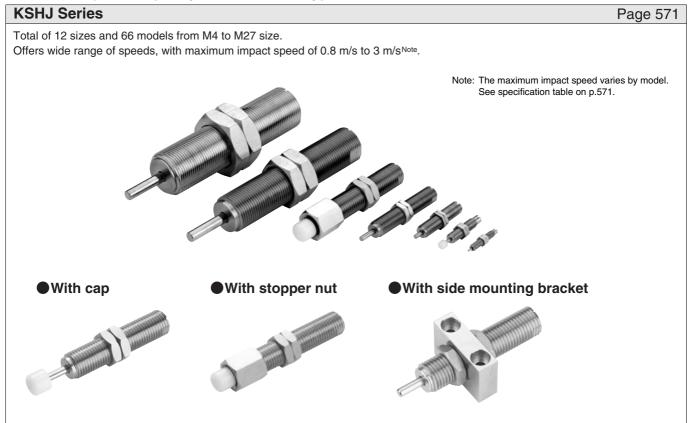
# SHOCK ABSORBER Series

## **Fixed Absorption Capacity Linear Orifice Type**

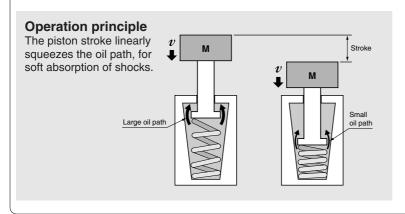


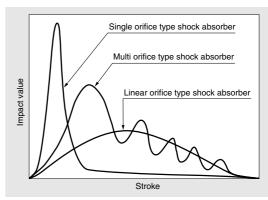
# What is the linear orifice type?

Use of a linear orifice mechanism, in which the orifice changes linearly, ensures smooth shock absorption.

Achieves the performance of shock absorbers with next-size-up stroke lengths, to reduce vibrations on mounting frames and equipment.

Reduces the shock value in impacts, to lower the noise during workpiece impacts.





## **Fixed Absorption Capacity Linear Orifice Type**



# KSHC Series (Clean Room Specification) Class 5 (Equivalent to FED-STD209E Class 100) compatibility

Page 585

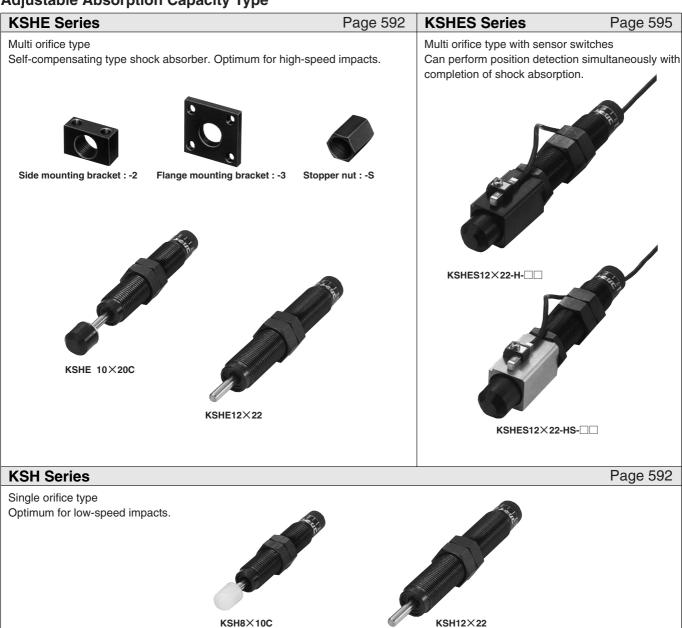
Total of eight sizes, from M6 to M25.

Uses a special particle pocket structure, to prevent flying dust out. \\





# **Adjustable Absorption Capacity Type**



#### Safety Precautions (Shock Absorbers)

The following is a safety precaution to Shock Absorbers. For other safety precautions, be sure to read the precautions on p.49.



## **Danger**

Do not touch or approach too close to the product while it is in operation. Also, do not attempt to mount a shock absorber or adjust operations while devices are operating. Unintended movement of devices could result in personal injury.



## Warning

- Never loosen or remove the small screw on the rear end surface of the shock absorber. The oil inside will leak out and damage shock absorber function, which could result in injury.
- For product mounting, always observe the handling instructions and precautions. In addition, when a product has been mounted, before starting operation always check whether mounting nuts have been attached and are secured, etc. Looseness in the mounting nuts could lead to equipment damage, or to accidents.



#### Caution

- Do not coat the sliding sections with any lubricant whatsoever. Such lubrication could alter or degrade the properties of the product materials, or reduce performance.
- Attempting to use the shock absorber with cap over the specification range could result in damage to the cap or to its flying off and causing personal injury. Moreover, if cracks or fractures appear in the cap, replace it as quickly as possible.



#### **Attention**

- When the product's service life is completed or when it is no longer needed, dispose of it as an industrial waste product, in accordance with the Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Law, or with other local laws and ordinances. Note that because the special oil used in the KSHC series (clean room specification) gives off hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive, toxic substance, when incinerated, disposal should be performed at an incinerator equipped with acid-resisting toxic removal facilities. If large volumes need disposal, consign the operation to a registered waste disposal company.
- ●The maximum absorption performance in the specifications are values at normal temperatures (20~25°C [68~77°F]). Be aware that performance and characteristics may change depending on the operating temperature.
- The shock absorber's absorption capacity can change depending on the impact speed. Use it within the range shown in the selection graphs (impact mass and impact speed graphs) on p.572, 580, 586 and 593.

#### **Handling Instructions and Precautions**



#### **General precautions**

If mounting in locations subject to dripping water, dripping oil, etc., or to large amounts of dust, use something to cover and protect the unit. Accumulations of water, oil, or dust can reduce the shock absorber's service life.



#### Adjustment of shock absorption capacity

- Adjustable absorption capacity type : KSHE and KSH series
- 1. Align the white mark on the shock absorption adjusting knob to 2 or 3 on the scale.
- 2. For cases where the stroke end is still undergoing shocks, turn the adjusting knob toward 6 on the scale. In cases where the rod stops before the preset stroke end, or when the shock at time of impact is very large, turn the adjusting knob toward "0" on the scale.
- 3. When adjustment is complete, always be sure to tighten the lock screw to secure the adjusting knob in place.
- 4. The KSHE series are designed so that the final orifice hole is closed at the stroke end. Shortening the stroke could lead to an inability to adequately absorb the impact energy. It is recommended that use of the full stroke be made. Moreover, the shock absorber for the KSHE series operate differently when its rod is manually pushed in as opposed to actual operation.
- Fixed absorption capacity type: KSHJ, KSHA, KSHC series For the fixed absorption capacity type, shock absorption capacity cannot be adjusted. See the Selection Guideline on p.572, 580, 586 to select a model with the optimum shock absorption capacity.



#### Mounting

- Mount the shock absorber so that the load contacts at the center of the rod, and it is not subjected to off-centered loads. An off-centered load could result in breakage or defective rod returns. If there is concern that off-centered loads will occur, install a guide, etc.
- 2. Two or more shock absorbers can be mounted in parallel, to boost absorption capacity. In such an arrangement, however, be careful to ensure that the load is evenly distributed to each shock absorber.
- The surface in direct contact with the shock absorber rod should have a hardness of HRc40 or more (excluding with cap models).
- 4. When mounting the shock absorber, do not exceed the maximum tightening torque for the hexagon nut, shown in the table below. Excessive tightening could damage the unit.

N·m [ft·<u>lbf]</u>

	ıv.m [tt.ibt
Model	Maximum tightening torque
KSHJ4×3(C)-01,-02	0.5 [0.37]
KSHJ6×4(C)-01,-02	0.85 [0.63]
KSHJ8×5(C)-01,-11	2.5 [1.8]
KSHJ8×8(C)-01,-02,-11,-12	2.5 [1.8]
KSHJ10×10(C)-01,-02	6.5 [4.8]
KSHJ10×15(C)-01,-03	6.5 [4.8]
KSHJ12×10(C)-01,-02	6.5 [4.8]
KSHJ14×12(C)-01,-02	12.0 [8.9]
$KSHJ16 \times 15 (C)$ -01,-02	20.0 [14.8]
KSHJ18×16(C)-01,-02	25.0 [18.4]
KSHJ20×16(C)-01,-02	30.0 [22.1]
KSHJ22×25 (C) -01,-02	35.0 [25.8]
KSHJ25×25 (C) -01,-11,-12	42.0 [31.0]
KSHJ27×25 (C) -01,-02,-11,-12	42.0 [31.0]

#### **Handling Instructions and Precautions**

	N·m [ft·lbf]	
Model	Maximum tightening torque	
KSHA4×4, CS-KSHC4×4	0.85 [0.63]	
KSHA5×5, CS-KSHC5×5	2.5 [1.84]	
KSHA6×5	6 5 [4 70]	
KSHA6×8, CS-KSHC6×8	6.5 [4.79]	
KSHA7×8, CS-KSHC8×8	12.0 [8.85]	
KSHA8×10, CS-KSHC9×10	12.0 [0.05]	
CS-KSHC11×15C	20.0 [14.8]	
CS-KSHC14×16C	30.0 [22.1]	
CS-KSHC18×25C	42.0 [31.0]	

N	·m	Γft	- 11	hf

Model	Maximum tightening torque
KSHE5×8, KSH5×8	9.0 [5.00]
KSHE6×10, KSH6×10	8.0 [5.90]
KSHE(S)8×15, KSH8×10	15.0 [11.1]
KSHE(S)10×20, KSH10×15	24.0 [17.7]
KSHE(S)12×22, KSH12×22	30.0 [22.1]

#### Fixed absorption capacity type KSHJ, KSHA, KSHC series

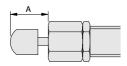
- 1. If using "with cap" or changing the stroke to adjust absorption capacity, use a stopper.
- 2. If using "with cap", always mount a stopper nut (-S) or an external stopper to ensure that the cap is not subjected to loads at the stroke end. For the stopper nut mounting position, see the dimensions in the table below.

While the shock absorber can be used without a stopper nut (-S) or external stopper, in such an arrangement, the stop position may change due to deformation of the cap after a long period of use.

	mm [in.]
Model	A
KSHJ4×3C-01,-02	3 [0.118]
KSHJ6×4C-01,-02	4 [0.157]
KSHJ8×5C-01,-11	5 [0.197]
KSHJ8×8C-01,-02,-11,-12	8 [0.315]
KSHJ10×10C-01,-02	10 [0.394]
KSHJ10×15C-01,-03	15 [0.591]
KSHJ12×10C-01,-02	10 [0.394]
KSHJ14×12C-01,-02	12 [0.472]
KSHJ16×15C-01,-02	15 [0.591]
KSHJ18×16C-01,-02	16 [0.630]
KSHJ20×16C-01,-02	16 [0.630]
KSHJ22×25C-01,-02	25 [0.984]
KSHJ25×25C-01,-11,-12	25 [0.984]
KSH.127 × 25C-01 -02 -11 -12	25 [0 984]

mm	ſin

	111111 [111.]
Model	A
KSHA4×4C, CS-KSHC4×4C	3.5~3.9 [0.138~0.154]
KSHA5 $\times$ 5C, CS-KSHC5 $\times$ 5C	4.5~4.9 [0.177~0.193]
KSHA6×5C	4.57~4.9 [0.1777~0.193]
$KSHA6 \times 8C$ , $CS-KSHC6 \times 8C$	7.5~7.9 [0.295~0.311]
KSHA7×8C, CS-KSHC8×8C	7.5~7.9 [0.295~0.311]
KSHA8×10C, CS-KSHC9×10C	9.5~9.9 [0.374~0.390]
CS-KSHC11×15C	14.5~14.9 [0.571~0.587]
CS-KSHC14×16C	15.5~15.9 [0.610~0.626]
CS-KSHC18×25C	24.5~24.9 [0.965~0.980]



- 3. For swing impacts, ensure that the angle of eccentricity between the load direction and the center line of the shock absorber is at or below the specification values shown on p.571, p.579 and p.585.
- 4. Do not loosen or remove the small screw on the rear end of the shock absorber. The oil contained inside could leak out, damaging shock absorber functions.

#### ●Insert mounting : KSHA□X□□-X

- **1.** For the dimensions of the mounting hole for the insert mount, see the insert mounting hole drawings on p.583.
- 2. When using a panel mounting, use the values in the table below to determine the maximum thickness of the panel.

mm [in.]
Maximum panel thickness

	[]
Model	Maximum panel thickness
KSHA6×8□-X	8 [0.315]
KSHA7×8□-X	10 [0.394]

#### Adjustable absorption capacity type KSHE and KSH series

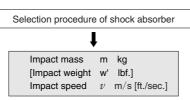
- 1. Do not use the end surface of the shock absorber body in the rod side as a stopper. Always use a stopper nut (Order code: -S) or external stopper.
- 2. When using the stopper nut, adjust the stopper nut location so that it protrudes 0.5 mm [0.02 in.] from the end surface of the KSHE series shock absorber body, and 0.5 to 1.0 mm [0.02 to 0.04 in.] from the KSH series.
- 3. When using an external stopper, mount so that impacting objects are stopped 0.5 mm [0.02 in.] in front of the end surface of the KSHE series shock absorber body, and 0.5 to 1.0 mm [0.02 to 0.04 in.] in front of the KSH series.
- **4.** For swing impacts, ensure that the angle of eccentricity between the load direction and the center line of the shock absorber is 3° or less.

#### **KSHES** series

- 1. For holders that can directly stop loads, use a stopper type holder (-HS). If using holders that do not have a stopper function (-H), use an external stopper.
- 2. Holders and external stoppers should receive all the remaining energy for loads when stopping. Do not let the cap become subjected to loads at the stroke end.

#### Calculation

For the calculations, use the speed immediately before striking the absorber. For air cylinders, the speed immediately before striking is larger than the average speed obtained from the "time required for cylinder stroke". In this case, shorter strokes increase the speed, and it reaches 1.2 to 2.0 times higher than the average speed.



When additional energy is not applied.

When additional energy from the cylinder, rotary actuator, etc., is applied

when additional energy is	not applied. ▼	▼ when	additional energy from	the cylinder, rotary ac	luator, etc., is applied	
Impact conditions	Horizontal impact	Horizontal impact Vertical impact		l impact	Swing impact	
Item	Simple horizontal impact	Cylinder impact	Free fall	Cylinder impact	Arm swing	Turn table
Impact example				F E E		T &
Impact mass m kg [Impact weight w' lbf.]	m w'	m w'	m w'	m w'	m w'	m w'
Impact speed $v$ m/s [ft./sec.]	$\nu$	$\nu$	$\nu$	$\nu$	<i>ν</i> =R·ω	<i>ν</i> =R·ω
Kinetic energy E <sub>1</sub> J [ft·lbf]	$\begin{array}{c c} \underline{m} \cdot v^2 \\ \hline 2 & \left\{ \underline{w}' \cdot v^2 \\ 2 \cdot g \end{array} \right\}$	$\frac{\mathbf{m}\cdot v^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{w}'\cdot v^2}{2\cdot \mathbf{g}} \right\}$	m·g·h { w'·h }	$\begin{array}{c c} \underline{m} \cdot v^2 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{w}' \cdot v^2 \\ \hline 2 \cdot \underline{g} \end{array} \right\}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline & \frac{ \cdot \omega^2 }{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{ \cdot \omega^2 }{2} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline & I \cdot \omega^2 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} I' \cdot \omega^2 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array} \right\}$
Thrust, mass, and other additional energy  E2 J [ft·lbf]	_	F·L { F'·L }	m·g·L { w'·L }	$(m \cdot g + F) \cdot L$ $\{(w' + F') \cdot L\}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline T \cdot L \\ \hline R \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} T' \cdot L \\ \hline R \end{array} \right\}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline T \cdot L \\ \hline R \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} T' \cdot L \\ \hline R \end{array} \right\}$
Total energy E J [ft·lbf]	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> +E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> +E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> +E <sub>2</sub>	E1+E2	E1+E2

cycle/min Maximum operating frequency Operating ambient temperature °C [°F]

Shaded areas show calculations using the imperial units.

(Unit)

[ ] shows imperial units.

Select models where the m, $\nu$ ,E,L, operating frequency and temperature satisfy the specifications.

Remark: The shock absorber's absorption energy will vary depending on speed, temperature, and other conditions. This calculation equation is provided for a general indication only. We recommend selecting from the selection graphs on p.572  $\sim$ 573, 580, 586, and 593.

Code explanations m : Impact mass kg w': Impact weight [lbf.] v: Impact speed [ft./sec.] m/s E: Total energy [ft·lbf] J E<sub>1</sub> : Kinetic energy [ft·lbf] J. E<sub>2</sub> : Additional energy [ft·lbf] J : Acceleration of gravity [32.2ft./sec.2] 9.8m/s<sup>2</sup> Cylinder thrust Ν  $F = \pi / 4 \times D^2 \times P$ D : Bore size mm P : Operating air pressure F : Cylinder thrust MPa

	F : Cylinder thrust	IN	
F'	: Cylinder thrust		[lbf.]
	$F' = \pi / 4 \times D'^2 \times P'$		
	D' : Bore size		[in.]
	P': Operating air pressure		[psi. = lbf./in?]
L	: Shock absorber stroke	m	[ft.]
h	: Height of fall	m	[ft.]
Т	: Torque	N∙m	
T'	: Torque		[ft·lbf]
ω	: Angular velocity	rad/s	
	$(90^{\circ} = 1.57 \text{rad.})$		
Ν	: Rotating speed	rpm	
	$\omega = 2\pi N/60$		
R	: Distance from center of rotation to point of impact	m	[ft.]
1	: Inertia moment relating to center of gravity	kg·m²	
1'	: Inertia moment relating to center of gravity		[ft·lbf·sec <sup>2</sup> ]

# SHOCK ABSORBERS LINEAR ORIFICE TYPE

# **KSHA Series**



# **Specifications**

Item	Model	KSHA4×4□-A	KSHA4×4□-B	KSHA4×4□-BD
Mounting thread size			M6×0.75	
Maximum absorption	J [ft·lbf]	0.1 [0.07]	0.3 [0.22]	0.5 [0.37]
Absorbing stroke	mm [in.]	4 [0.16]		
Maximum impact speed	m/s [ft./sec.]	1.0 [3.28]		
Maximum operating freque	ency cycle/min		60	
Spring return force	N [lbf.]	3.0 [0.67]		
Angle variation			1° or less	
Operating temperature rar	nge <sup>Note</sup> °C [°F]		0~60 [32~140]	

Item	Model	KSHA5×5□-B	KSHA5×5□-D	KSHA5×5□-E			
Mounting thread size			M8×0.75				
Maximum absorption	J [ft·lbf]	0.3 [0.22]	1.0 [0.74]	2.0 [1.48]			
Absorbing stroke	mm [in.]		5 [0.20]				
Maximum impact speed	m/s [ft./sec.]	1.0 [3.28]					
Maximum operating freque	ency cycle/min		60				
Spring return force	N [lbf.]		6.0 [1.35]				
Angle variation			1° or less				
Operating temperature ran	ge <sup>Note</sup> °C [°F]		0~60 [32~140]				

Item	Model	KSHA6×5□-A	KSHA6×5□-B	KSHA6×5□-D	KSHA6×5□-DE				
Mounting thread size			M10×1						
Maximum absorption	J [ft·lbf]	0.1 [0.07]	0.3 [0.22]	1.0 [0.74]	1.5 [1.11]				
Absorbing stroke	mm [in.]	5 [0.20]							
Maximum impact speed	m/s [ft./sec.]	1.0 [3.28]							
Maximum operating freque	ncy cycle/min		6	0					
Spring return force	N [lbf.]		6.0 [	1.35]					
Angle variation		1° or less							
Operating temperature range	ge <sup>Note</sup> °C [°F]	0~60 [32~140]							

Item	Model	KSHA6×8□-D	KSHA6×8□-E	KSHA6×8□-F	KSHA7×8□-G	KSHA7×8□-K		
Mounting thread size			M10×1	M12×1				
Maximum absorption	J [ft·lbf]	1.0 [0.74]	2.0 [1.48]	2.9 [2.14]	3.9 [2.88]	5.9 [4.35]		
Absorbing stroke	mm [in.]	8 [0.31]						
Maximum impact speed	m/s [ft./sec.]	1.0 [3.28]						
Maximum operating freque	ncy cycle/min			30				
Spring return force	N [lbf.]		8.5 [1.91]					
Angle variation		3° or less						
Operating temperature ran	ge <sup>Note</sup> °C [°F]	0~60 [32~140]						

Item	Model	KSHA8×10□-GK	KSHA8×10□-L					
Mounting thread size		M14	X1.5					
Maximum absorption	J [ft∙lbf]	5.0 [3.69]	8.0 [5.90]					
Absorbing stroke	mm [in.]	10 [0.39]						
Maximum impact speed	m/s [ft./sec.]	1.0 [3.28]						
Maximum operating freque	ency cycle/min	30						
Spring return force	N [lbf.]	8.5 [	1.91]					
Angle variation		3° oı	r less					
Operating temperature ran	ge <sup>Note</sup> °C [°F]	0~60 [3	32~140]					

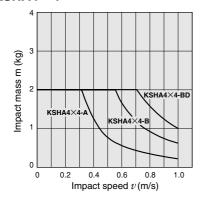
Note: Shock absorption capacity fluctuates depending on ambient temperature or speed.

#### **Precautions for Use of Selection Graphs**

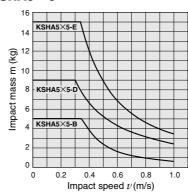
- 1. The selection graphs show the best conditions for usage of the product with horizontal impacts.
- 2. The selection graphs are calculated for a cylinder with air pressure of 0.5 MPa [73 psi.].

#### Selection Graphs

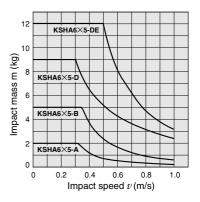
#### KSHA4×4



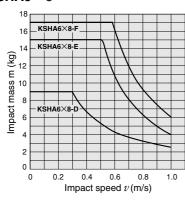
#### KSHA5×5



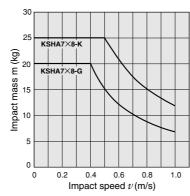
#### KSHA6×5



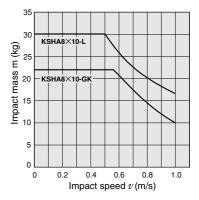
#### KSHA6×8



#### KSHA7×8



#### KSHA8×10



1 kg = 2.20 lb. 1 m/s = 3.28 ft./sec.

#### **Mass**

						g [oz.]		
Model	Body	mass	Additional mass (options)					
Wiodei	Nose mounting	Insert mounting	Side mounting bracket	Flange mounting bracket	Stopper nut	With cap		
KSHA4×4	4 [0.14]	_	9 [0.32]	7 [0.25]	2 [0.07]	0.2 [0.007]		
KSHA5×5	7 [0.25]	_	12 [0.42]	13 [0.46]	2 (4) [0.07] ([0.14]) <sup>Note</sup>	1 [0.035]		
KSHA6×5	10 [0.35]	_	15 [0.53]	16 [0.56]	4 (7) [0.14] ([0.25]) <sup>Note</sup>	1 [0.035]		
KSHA6×8	20 [0.71]	21 [0.74]	15 [0.53]	16 [0.56]	7 [0.25]	1 [0.035]		
KSHA7×8	28 [0.99]	29 [1.02]	22 [0.78]	15 [0.53]	8 [0.28]	1 [0.035]		
KSHA8×10	48 [1.69]	_	43 [1.52]	32 [1.13]	15 [0.53]	1 [0.035]		

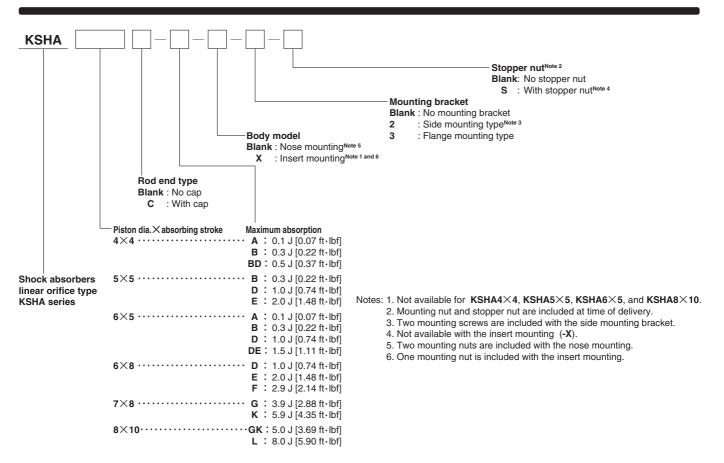
Note: ( ) shows with cap.

Remarks: 1. Supplied with two mounting nuts for nose mounting, with one mounting nut for insert mounting.

2. Supplied with two mounting screws for side mounting type.

Calculation sample: The mass of KSHA 6×8 nose mounting, with side mounting brackets and stopper nut.20+15+7=42 g [1.48 oz.]

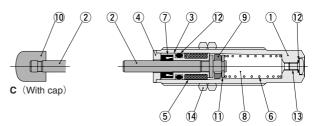
#### **Order Codes**



#### **●KSHA**4×4, 5×5

No.	Parts	Materials
1	Body	Copper alloy (nickel plated) (4×4: free-cutting steel (nickel plated))
2	Piston rod	Steel
3	Sleeve	Copper alloy
4	Plug	Stainless steel
(5)	Accumulator	Synthetic rubber
6	Spring	Spring steel
7	Rod seal	Synthetic rubber
8	Oil	Special oil
9	Piston ring	Copper alloy
10	Cap	Plastic (POM)
11)	Collar	Copper alloy
12	O-ring	Synthetic rubber
13	Screw	Mild steel (zinc plated)
14)	Hexagon nut	Mild steel (zinc plated)

- ●KSHA6×5
- ●KSHA6×8
- ●KSHA7×8
- ●KSHA8×10



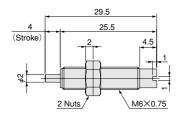
Note: Part shapes vary somewhat between sizes.

#### ●KSHA6×5, 6×8, 7×8, 8×10

No.	Parts	Materials
1	Body	Copper alloy (nickel plated)
2	Piston rod	Steel
3	Sleeve	Copper alloy
4	Plug	Stainless steel
(5)	Accumulator	Synthetic rubber
6	Spring	Spring steel
7	Rod seal	Synthetic rubber
8	Oil	Special oil
9	Piston ring	Copper alloy
10	Сар	Plastic (POM)
11)	E-ring	Steel
12	O-ring	Synthetic rubber
13	Screw	Mild steel (zinc plated)
(14)	Hexagon nut	Mild steel (zinc plated)

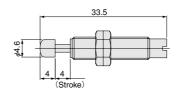
#### Nose mounting

#### ●No rod end cap: KSHA4×4



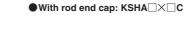


#### ●With rod end cap: KSHA4×4C



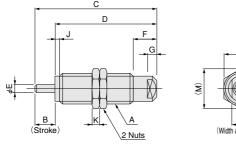
lacktriangle No rod end cap: KSHA $\Box imes \Box$ 

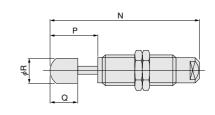






Note : Not available for **KSHA8**×10□.

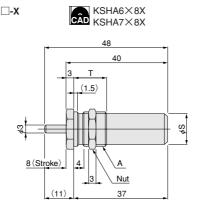




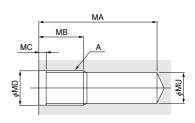
Model Code	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	J	K	L	M	N	Р	Q	R
KSHA5×5□	M8×0.75	5	31	26	2.5	6	3	5	1.2	2	10	11.5	36	10	5	6.5
KSHA6×5□	M10×1	5	30.5	25.5	3	7	3.5	6	2	3	12	13.9	38.5	13	8	8
KSHA6×8□	M10×1	8	48	40	3	10	4	6	2	3	12	13.9	56	16	8	8
KSHA7×8□	M12×1	8	48	40	3	10	4	8	2	3	14	16.2	58	18	10	10
KSHA8×10□	M14×1.5	10	60	50	4	10	5	8	2	5	17	19.6	70	20	10	11

#### Insert mounting

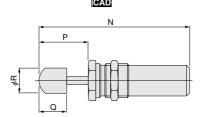




#### Mounting hole for insert type



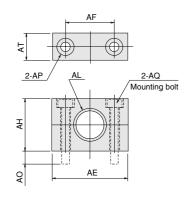




Model Code	Α	N	Р	Q	R	S	Т	MA	MB	MC	MD	MU	L	М
KSHA6×8□-X	M10×1	56	16	8	8	8.5	12	Min. 38	Min. 13	2	10 <sup>+0.5</sup> <sub>+0.1</sub>	9	12	13.9
KSHA7×8□-X	M12×1	58	18	10	10	10.5	14	Min. 38	Min. 13	2	12 <sup>+0.5</sup> +0.1	11	14	16.2

# ● Side mounting bracket: -2 S-SIDE Note



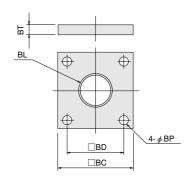


Code	ΑE	AF	АН	AL	АО	АР	AQ (Hexagon socket head screw)	АТ
For KSHA4×4□	18	12	10	M6×0.75	(5.3)		M3×0.5 Screw length 12	8
For <b>KSHA5</b> ×5□	19	13	13	M8×0.75	(4.3)	φ 3.4 Counterbore φ 6.5 Depth 3.3	M3×0.5 Screw length 14	9
For <b>KSHA6</b> ×5□ For <b>KSHA6</b> ×8□	22	14	14	M10×1 Counterbore	(9.3)	φ 3.4 Counterbore φ 6.2 Depth 3.3	M3×0.5 Screw length 20	9
For <b>KSHA7</b> ×8□	25	16	18	M12×1 Counterbore φ 12.2 Depth2	(5.3)	φ 3.4 Counterbore φ 6.2 Depth 3.3	M3×0.5 Screw length 20	9
For <b>KSHA8</b> ×10□	34	22	22	M14×1.5	(7.5)	φ 4.5 Counterbore φ 8 Depth 4.5	M4×0.7 Screw length 25	10

• Mounting screws (hexagon socket head screws) are supplied with a side mounting bracket.

# ● Flange mounting bracket: -3



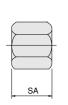


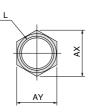
Model Code	ВС	BD	BL	BP	BT
For <b>KSHA4</b> ×4□	18	12	M6×0.75	3.4	3
For <b>KSHA5</b> ×5□	22	15	M8×0.75	3.2	4
For <b>KSHA6</b> ×5□	05	10	M40V4 Countertons / 400 Double 7	3.2	4
For <b>KSHA6</b> ×8□	25	18	M10×1 Counterbore φ 10.2 Depth1.7	3.2	4
For <b>KSHA7</b> ×8□	25	18	M12×1 Counterbore	3.2	4
For KSHA8×10□	32	22	M14×1.5	4.5	6

## Stopper nut: -S



S-STOPER Note





Model Code	L	AX	AY	SA
For KSHA4×4□	M6×0.75	9.2	8	7
For KSHA5×5	M8×0.75	11.5	10	6
For KSHA5×5C	IVIO ∧ U.75	11.5	10	11
For KSHA6×5		13.9		8
For KSHA6×5C	M10×1		12	17
For <b>KSHA6</b> ×8□				17
For <b>KSHA7</b> ×8□	M12×1	16.2	14	17
For KSHA8×10□	M14×1.5	19.6	17	18

Note: Not available for  $KSHA4 \times 4 \square$ ,  $KSHA8 \times 10 \square$ .