

Design Features and Construction

Piston Accumulators

Parker piston accumulators consist of a cylindrical body, sealed by a gas cap and charging valve at the gas end, and by a hydraulic cap at the hydraulic end. A lightweight piston separates the gas side of the accumulator from the hydraulic side.

As with the bladder/diaphragm accumulator, the gas side is charged with nitrogen to a predetermined pressure. Changes in system pressure cause the piston to rise and fall, allowing fluid to enter or forcing it to be discharged from the accumulator body.

Bladder Accumulators

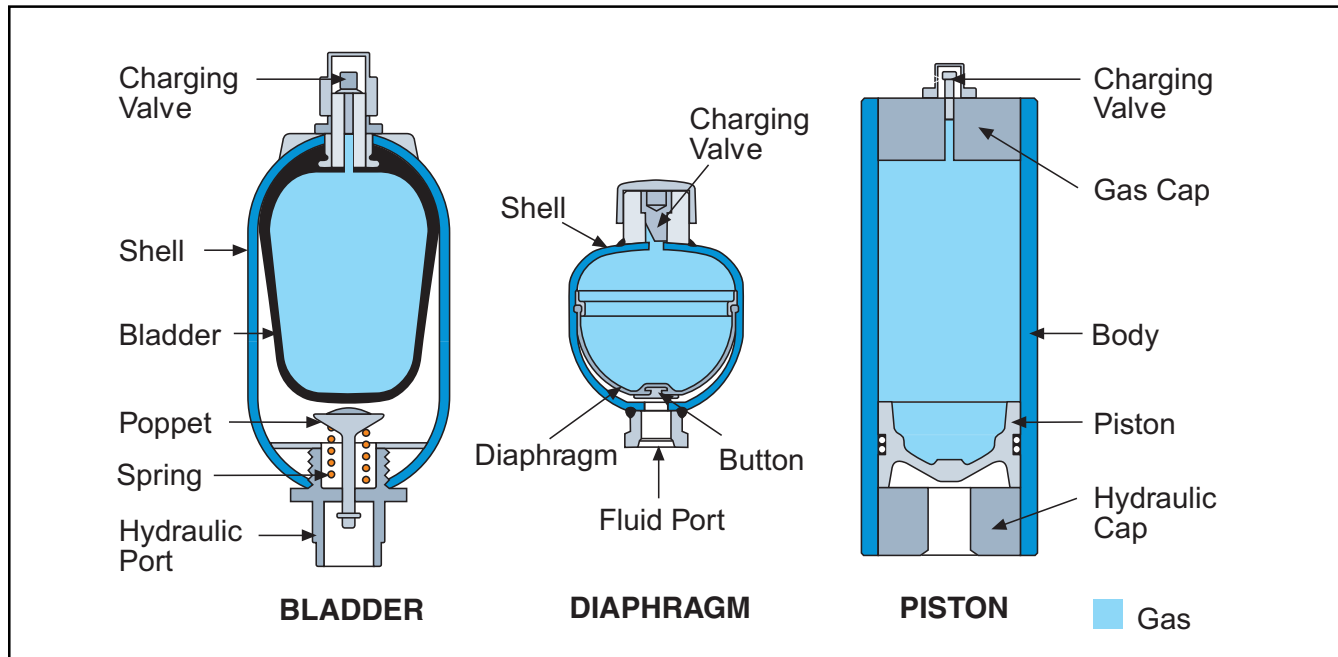
Greer bladder accumulators feature a non-pleated, flexible rubber bladder housed within a steel shell. The open end of the bladder is attached to the precharging valve at the gas end of the shell. A poppet valve, normally held open by spring pressure, regulates fluid flow through the hydraulic port. Greer's bladder accumulators are available as either top or bottom repairable units, for optimum flexibility.

Diaphragm Accumulators

Parker diaphragm accumulators feature a one piece molded diaphragm which is mechanically sealed to the high strength metal shell. The flexible diaphragm provides excellent gas and fluid separation. A button molded to the bottom of the diaphragm prevents the diaphragm from being extruded out the hydraulic port. The non-repairable electron-beam welded construction reduces size, weight, and ultimately cost.

The bladder/diaphragm is charged with a dry inert gas, such as: nitrogen, to a set precharge pressure determined by the system requirements. As system pressure fluctuates, the bladder/diaphragm expands and contracts to discharge fluid from, or allow fluid into, the accumulator shell.

Fig. 1 Typical bladder, diaphragm and piston accumulators



Accumulator Selection Guide

Operation

Stage (a)

The accumulator is empty, and neither gas nor hydraulic sides are pressurized.

Stage (b)

The accumulator is precharged.

Stage (c)

The hydraulic system is pressurized. System pressure exceeds precharge pressure, and fluid flows into the accumulator.

Stage (d)

System pressure peaks. The accumulator is filled with fluid to its design capacity. Any further increase in hydraulic pressure would be prevented by a relief valve in the system.

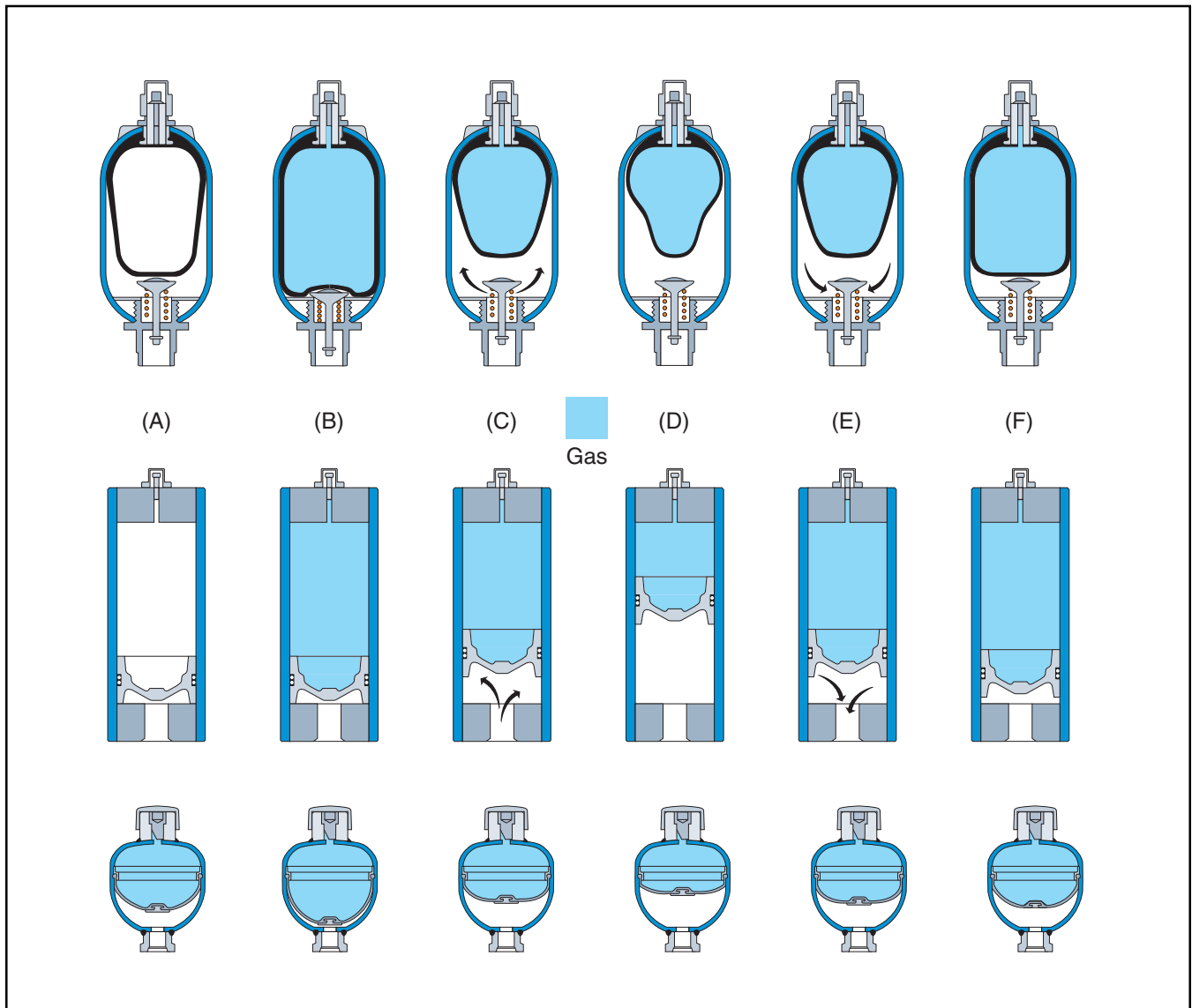
Stage (e)

System pressure falls. Precharge pressure forces fluid from the accumulator into the system.

Stage (f)

Minimum system pressure is reached. The accumulator has discharged its design maximum volume of fluid back into the system.

Fig 2 Operating conditions of bladder, piston and diaphragm accumulators



Accumulator Selection Guide

Accumulator Selection

When selecting an accumulator for a particular application, both system and performance criteria should be considered. To ensure long and satisfactory service life, the following factors should be taken into account.

- Failure mode
- Flow rate
- Response time
- High frequency cycling
- External forces
- Certification
- Temperature effect
- Output volume
- Fluid type
- Shock suppression
- Mounting position
- Sizing information
- Safety

Failure Modes

In certain applications, a sudden failure may be preferable to a gradual failure. A high-speed machine, for example, where product quality is a function of hydraulic system pressure. Because sudden failure is detected immediately, scrap is minimized, whereas a gradual failure might mean that production of a large quantity of sub-standard product could occur before the failure became apparent.

A bladder/diaphragm accumulator would be most suitable for this application.

Conversely, where continuous operation is paramount and sudden failure could be detrimental as, for example, in a braking or steering circuit on mobile equipment, a progressive failure mode is desirable. In this application, a piston accumulator would be appropriate.

Output Volume

The maximum sizes available of each type of accumulator determine the limits of their suitability where large output volumes are required. There are, however, several methods of achieving higher output volumes than standard accumulator capacities suggest - see Large/ Multiple Accumulators,

Table 1 compares typical fluid outputs for Parker's 10 gallon piston and bladder accumulators operating isothermally as auxiliary power sources over a range of minimum system pressures. The higher precharge pressures recommended for piston accumulators result in higher outputs than from comparable bladder accumulators. Also, bladder accumulators are not generally suitable for compression ratios greater than 4:1, as these could result in excessive bladder deformation.

Piston accumulators have an inherently higher output relative to their overall dimensions, which may be critical in locations where space is limited. Piston accumulators are available in a choice of diameters and lengths for a given capacity, whereas bladder and diaphragm accumulators are frequently offered in only one size per capacity, and fewer sizes are available. Piston accumulators can also be built to custom lengths for applications in which available space is critical.

Table 1: Relative Outputs of a 40 litre Accumulator

| Compression Ratio | System Pressure, PSI | | Recommended Precharge, PSI | | Fluid Output GPM | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | max | min | Bladder | Piston | Bladder | Piston |
| 1.5 | 3000 | 2000 | 1800 | 1900 | 2.79 | 3.00 |
| 2 | 3000 | 1500 | 1350 | 1400 | 4.23 | 4.41 |
| 3 | 3000 | 1000 | 900 | 900 | 5.70 | 5.70 |
| 6 | 3000 | 500 | * | 400 | * | 6.33 |

* Below required minimum operating ratio of 4:1.

Flow Rate

Table 2 shows typical maximum flow rates for Parker's accumulator styles in a range of sizes.

The larger standard bladder designs are limited to 220 GPM, although this may be increased to 600 GPM using a highflow port. The poppet valve controls flow rate, with excessive flow causing the poppet to close prematurely. Flow rates greater than 600 GPM may be achieved by mounting several accumulators on a common manifold

For a given system pressure, flow rates for piston accumulators generally exceed those for bladder designs. Flow is limited by piston velocity, which should not exceed 10 ft/sec. to avoid piston seal damage. In high-speed applications, high seal contact temperatures and rapid decompression of nitrogen that has permeated the seal itself, can cause blisters, cracks and pits in the seal surface. In this type of application a bladder style accumulator would be better suited.

Table 2: Maximum Recommended Accumulator Flow Rates

| Piston Bore | Bladder Capacity | Diaphragm Capacity | GPM at 3000 PSI | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | Piston | Bladder Std. | Bladder High Flow | Diaphragm |
| 2 | 1 qt. | .5-10 cu. in. | 100 | 40 | | 11 |
| 3 | 1 gal. | 20-85 cu. in. | 220 | 150 | | 26 |
| 4 | 2.5 gal. | 120-170 cu. in. | 397 | 220 | 600 | 42 |
| 6 | and | | 818 | 220 | 600 | |
| 7 | Larger | | 1199 | 220 | 600 | |
| 9 | | | 1982 | 220 | 600 | |
| 12 | | | 3450 | | | |

Accumulator Selection Guide

Fluid Type

Bladder/Diaphragm accumulators are more resistant to damage caused by contamination of the hydraulic fluid than piston types. While some risk exists from contaminants trapped between the bladder and the shell, a higher risk of failure exists from the same contaminants acting on the piston seal.

Bladder accumulators are usually preferred to piston type accumulators for water service applications. Water systems tend to carry more solid contaminants and lubrication is poor. Both the piston and bladder type units require some type of preparation to resist corrosion on the wetted surfaces.

Piston accumulators are preferred for systems using exotic fluids or where extremes of temperature are experienced as, compared to bladders. Piston seals are more easily molded in the required special compounds, and may be less expensive.

Response Time

In theory, bladder and diaphragm accumulators should respond more quickly to system pressure variations than piston types. There is no static friction to be overcome as with a piston seal, and there is no piston mass to be accelerated and decelerated. In practice, however, the difference in response is not great, and is probably insignificant in most applications.

This applies equally in servo applications, as only a small percentage of servos require response times of 25ms or less. This is the point where the difference in response between piston and bladder accumulators becomes significant. Generally, a bladder accumulator should be used for applications requiring less than 25ms response time, and either accumulator type for a response of 25ms or greater.

Shock Suppression

Shock control does not necessarily demand a bladder/diaphragm accumulator.

Example 1

A test circuit (Fig.3) includes a control valve situated 118 ft. from a pump supplying fluid at 29.6 GPM. The circuit uses 1.25 in. tubing and the relief valve is set to open at 2750 PSI. Shutting the control valve (Fig.4) produces a pressure spike of 385 PSI over relief valve setting (light trace).

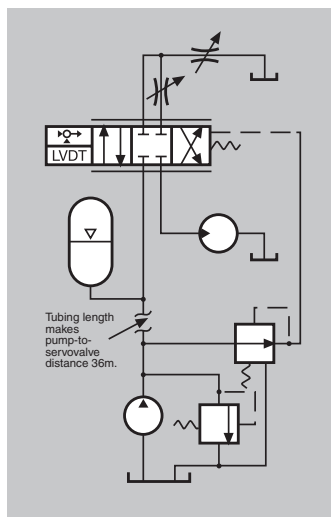


Fig.3 Test circuit to generate and measure shock waves in a hydraulic system

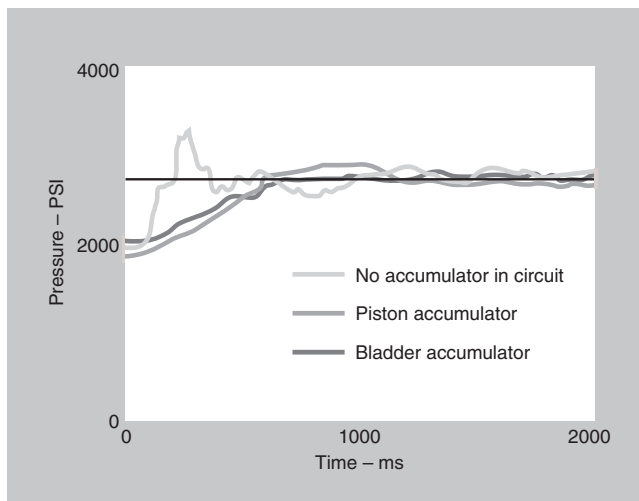


Fig.4 Shock wave test results – Example 1

Installing a Greer 1 gallon piston accumulator at the valve reduces the transient to 100 PSI over relief valve setting (medium trace).

Substituting a 1 gal. bladder accumulator further reduces the transient to 80 PSI over relief valve setting (dark trace), an improvement of only 20 PSI and of little practical significance.

Example 2

A second, similar test using 0.625 in. tubing and a relief valve setting of 2650 PSI (Fig. 5) results in a pressure spike of 2011 PSI over relief valve setting without an accumulator (light trace).

A Parker piston accumulator reduces the transient to 107 PSI over relief valve setting (medium trace), while a bladder accumulator achieves a transient of 87 PSI over relief valve setting (dark trace). The difference between accumulator types in shock suppression is again negligible.

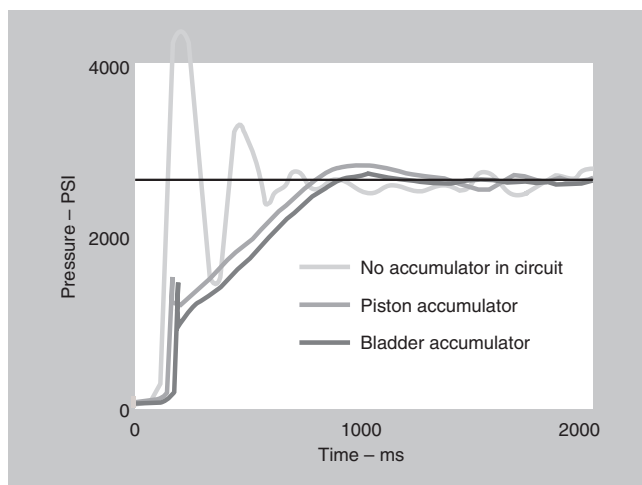


Fig.5 Shock wave test results – Example 2

Accumulator Selection Guide

High Frequency Cycling

High-frequency system pressure cycling can cause a piston accumulator to 'dither', with the piston cycling rapidly back and forth in a distance less than its seal width.

Over an extended period, this condition may cause heat build-up under the seal due to lack of lubrication, resulting in seal and bore wear. For high frequency dampening applications, therefore, a bladder/diaphragm accumulator is generally more suitable.

Mounting Position

The optimum mounting position for any accumulator is vertical, with the hydraulic port downwards. Piston models can be mounted horizontally if the fluid is kept clean but, if solid contaminants are present or expected in significant amounts, horizontal mounting can result in uneven or accelerated seal wear.

A bladder accumulator may also be mounted horizontally, but uneven wear on the top of the bladder as it rubs against the shell while floating on the fluid can reduce its service life and even cause permanent distortion. The extent of the damage will depend upon fluid cleanliness, cycle rate, and compression ratio (i.e. maximum system pressure divided by minimum system pressure). In extreme cases, fluid can be trapped away from the hydraulic port (Fig.6), reducing output, or the bladder may become elongated, forcing the poppet valve to close prematurely.

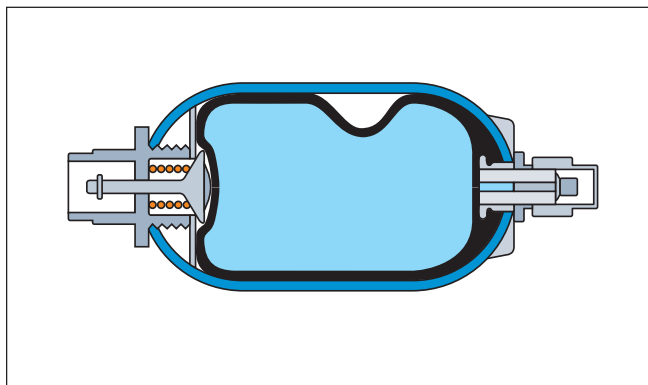


Fig.6 A horizontally-mounted bladder accumulator can trap fluid away from the hydraulic valve

External Forces

Any application subjecting an accumulator to acceleration, deceleration or centrifugal force may have a detrimental effect on its operation, and could cause damage to a bladder accumulator. Forces along the axis of the tube or shell normally have little effect on a bladder accumulator but may cause a variation in gas pressure in a piston type because of the mass of the piston.

Forces perpendicular to an accumulator's axis should not affect a piston model, but fluid in a bladder accumulator may be thrown to one side of the shell (Fig.7), displacing the bladder and flattening and lengthening it. In this condition, fluid discharge could cause the poppet valve to pinch and cut the bladder. Higher precharge pressures increase the resistance of the bladder to the effects of perpendicular forces.

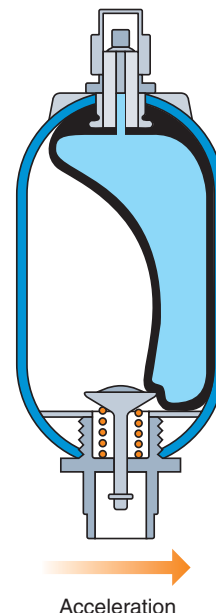


Fig.7
Perpendicular force causes the mass of the fluid to displace the bladder

Sizing Information

Accurate sizing of an accumulator is critical if it is to deliver a long and reliable service life. Information and worked examples are shown in the sizing section of this catalog, or accumulator size can be calculated automatically by entering application details into Parker's inPHorm software selection program. Please contact your local distributor for details, or contact us at www.parker.com/accumulator.

Certification

Accumulators are frequently required to conform to domestic or international certification. These requirements range from simple design factors to elaborate materials testing and inspection procedures carried out by an external agency. Most of the accumulators in Parker's piston, bladder, or diaphragm ranges are available with certification to meet all major U.S. and most major European standards.

Safety

Hydro-pneumatic accumulators should always be used in conjunction with a safety block, to enable the accumulator to be isolated from the circuit in an emergency or for maintenance purposes.

Gas Bottle Installations

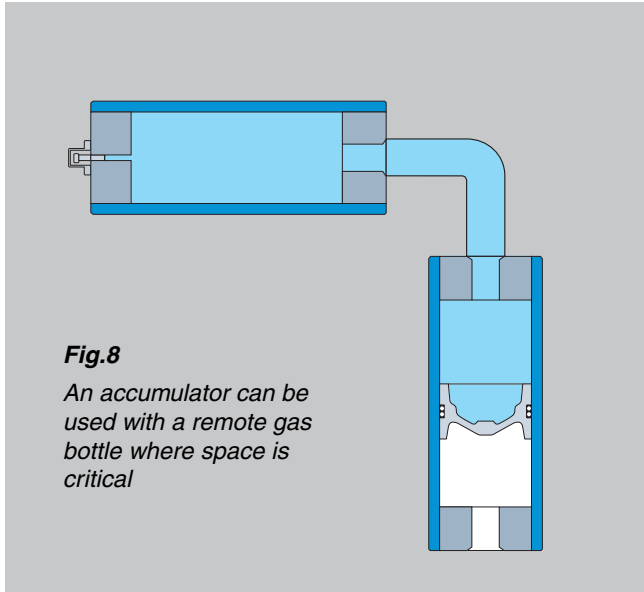


Fig.8

An accumulator can be used with a remote gas bottle where space is critical

Remote gas storage offers installation flexibility where the available space or position cannot accommodate an accumulator of the required size. A smaller accumulator may be used in conjunction with a Parker auxiliary gas bottle, which can be located elsewhere (Fig.8).

The gas bottle is sized by the formula:

For Piston Accumulators:

$gas\ bottle\ size = accumulator\ size - (required\ output\ from\ accumulator \times 1.1)$

For Bladder Type Accumulators:

$gas\ bottle\ size = accumulator\ size - (required\ output\ from\ accumulator \times 1.25)$

For example, an application that calls for a 30 gallon accumulator may only actually require 8 gallons of fluid output. This application could therefore be satisfied with a 10 gallon accumulator and a 20 gallon gas bottle.

Gas bottle installations may use either bladder or piston accumulators, subject to the following considerations.

- Any accumulator used with remote gas storage should generally have the same size port at the gas end as at the hydraulic end, to allow an unimpeded flow of gas to and from the gas bottle. The gas bottle will have an equivalent port in one end and a gas charging valve at the other.

- A piston accumulator should be carefully sized to prevent the piston bottoming at the end of the cycle. Bladder designs should be sized to prevent filling to more than 75% full.
- Bladder installations require a special device called a transfer barrier at the gas end, to prevent extrusion of the bladder into the gas bottle piping. The flow rate between the bladder transfer barrier and its gas bottle will be restricted by the neck of the transfer barrier tube.
- Because of the above limitations, piston accumulators are generally preferred to bladder types for use in gas bottle installations.
- Diaphragm style accumulators are normally not used in conjunction with gas bottles.



Accumulator manifold showing three gas bottles attached to a transfer barrier type piston accumulator.

Accumulator Selection Guide

Large/Multiple Accumulators

The requirement for an accumulator with an output of more than 50 gallons cannot usually be met by a single accumulator, because larger piston designs are relatively rare and expensive, and bladder designs are not generally available in these sizes. The requirement can, however, be met using one of the multiple-component installations shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

The installation in Fig. 9 consists of several gas bottles serving a single piston accumulator through a gas manifold. The accumulator portion may be sized outside of the limitations of the sizing formula on page 10, but should not allow the piston to strike the caps repeatedly while cycling. The larger gas volume available with this configuration allows a relatively greater piston movement - and hence fluid output - than with a conventionally sized single accumulator. A further advantage is that, because of the large precharge 'reservoir', gas pressure is relatively constant over the full discharge cycle of the accumulator. The major disadvantage of this arrangement is that a single seal failure could drain the whole gas system.

The installation in Fig.10 uses several accumulators, of piston or bladder design, mounted on a hydraulic manifold. Two advantages of multiple accumulators over multiple gas bottles are that higher unit fluid flow rates are permissible, and a single leak will not drain precharge pressure from the entire system.

A potential disadvantage is that, where piston accumulators are used, the piston with the least friction will move first and could occasionally bottom on the hydraulic end cap. However, in a slow or infrequently used system, this would be of little significance.

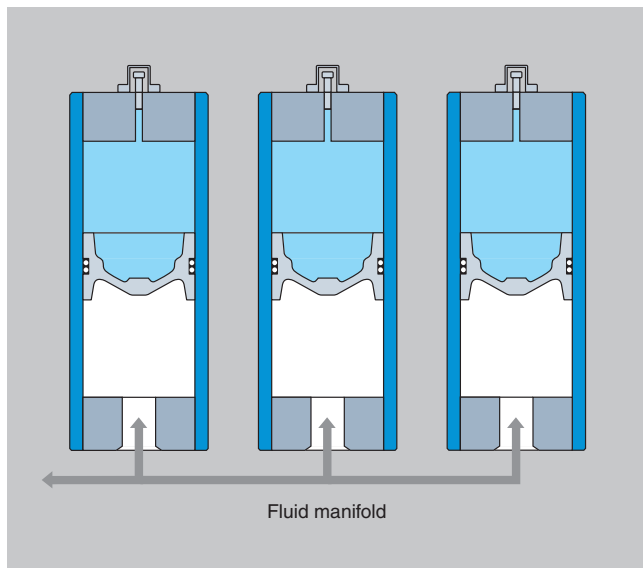
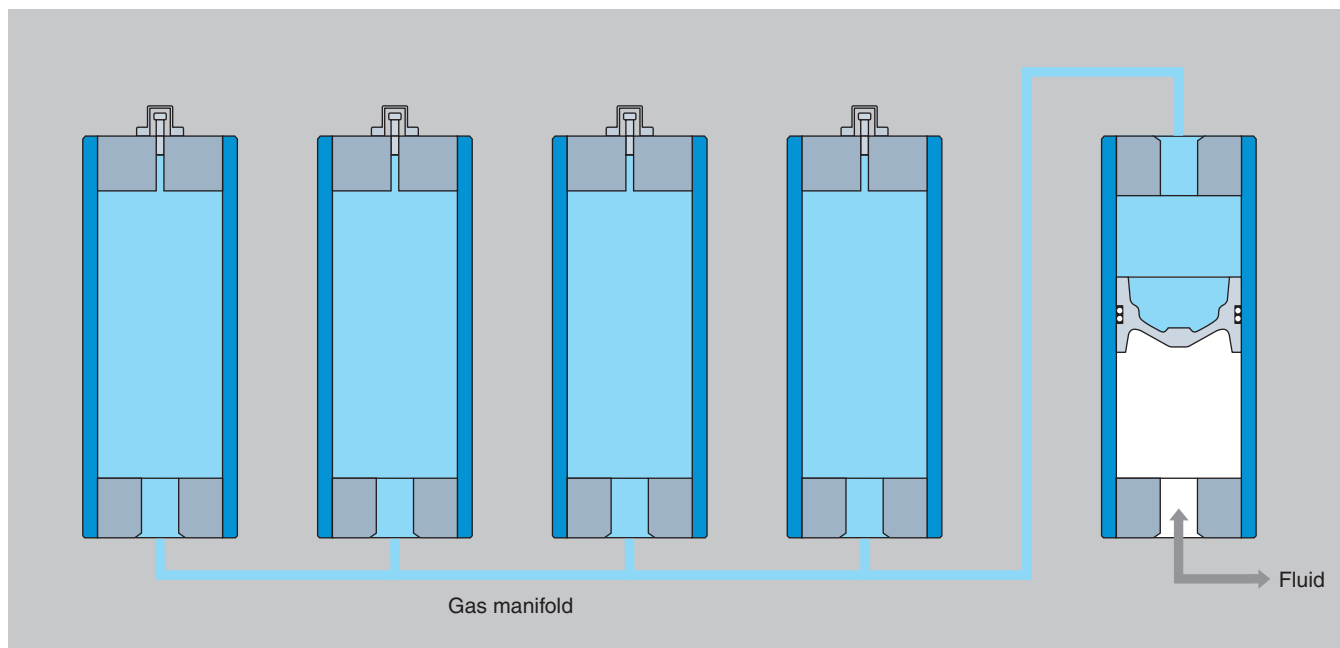


Fig.10 (above)
Multiple accumulators manifolded together offer high system flow rates

Fig.9 (below)
Several gas bottles can supply precharge pressure to a single accumulator



Accumulator Selection Guide

Precharging Process

Correct precharging involves accurately filling the gas side of an accumulator with a dry, inert gas such as nitrogen, before admitting fluid to the hydraulic side.

It is important to precharge an accumulator to the correct specified pressure. Precharge pressure determines the volume of fluid retained in the accumulator at minimum system pressure. In an energy storage application, a bladder/diaphragm accumulator is typically precharged to 90% of minimum system pressure, and a piston accumulator to 95% of minimum system pressure at the system operating temperature.

The ability to correctly carry out and maintain precharging is an important factor when choosing the type of accumulator for an application.

Bladder accumulators are far more susceptible to damage during precharging than piston types. Before precharging and entering in service, the inside of the shell should be lubricated with system fluid. This fluid acts as a cushion, and lubricates and protects the bladder as it expands. When precharging, the first 50 PSI of nitrogen should be introduced slowly. Failure to follow this precaution could result in immediate bladder failure: high pressure nitrogen, expanding rapidly and thus cold, could form a channel in the folded bladder, concentrating at the bottom.

The chilled, brittle rubber, expanding rapidly would then inevitably rupture (Fig. 11).

The bladder could also be forced under the poppet, resulting in a cut. (Fig.12).

Close attention should be paid to operating temperature during precharging, as a rise in temperature will cause a corresponding increase in pressure which could then exceed the precharge limit.

Little damage can occur when precharging or checking the precharge on a piston accumulator, but care should be taken to make sure the accumulator is void of all fluid to prevent getting an incorrect reading on the precharge.

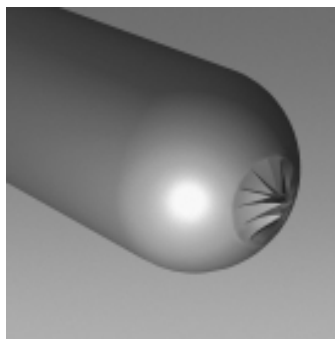


Fig.11
Starburst rupture caused by loss of bladder elasticity

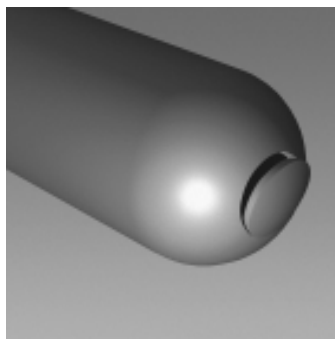


Fig.12
C-shaped cut shows that bladder has been trapped under poppet

Excessively High Precharge

Excessive precharge pressure or a reduction in the minimum system pressure without a corresponding reduction in precharge pressure may cause operating problems or damage to accumulators.

With excessive precharge pressure, a piston accumulator will cycle between stages (e) and (b) of Fig.2 see page 4, and the piston will travel too close to the hydraulic end cap.

The piston could bottom at minimum system pressure, reducing output and eventually damaging the piston and piston seal. The piston can often be heard bottoming, warning of impending problems.

An excessive precharge in a bladder accumulator can drive the bladder into the poppet assembly when cycling between stages (e) and (b). This could cause fatigue failure of the poppet spring assembly, or even a pinched and cut bladder, should it become trapped beneath the poppet as it is forced closed (Fig.12). Excessive precharge pressure is the most common cause of bladder failure.

Excessively Low Precharge

Excessively low precharge pressure or an increase in system pressure without a corresponding increase in precharge pressure can also cause operating problems and subsequent accumulator damage. With no precharge in a piston accumulator, the piston will be driven into the gas end cap and will often remain there. Usually, a single contact will not cause any damage, but repeated impacts will eventually damage the piston and seal.

Conversely, for a bladder accumulator, too low or no precharge can have rapid and severe consequences. The bladder will be crushed into the top of the shell and can extrude into the gas stem and be punctured (Fig13).

This condition is known as “pick out”. One such cycle is sufficient to destroy a bladder. Overall, piston accumulators are generally more tolerant of careless precharging.

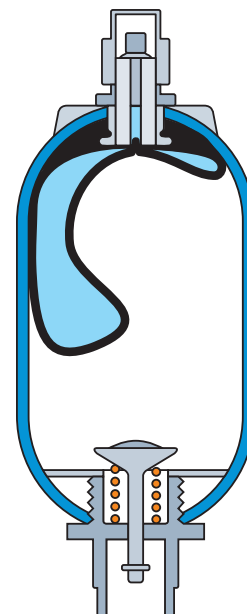


Fig.13
Fluid entering an un-precharged bladder accumulator has forced the bladder into the gas stem

Monitoring Piston Accumulator Precharge

Several methods can be used to monitor the precharge pressure of Parker's piston accumulators. Note that, in Figs.14b and 14c, flat pistons must be used to enable the sensors to register their positions.

- With the hydraulic system shut down. A pressure transducer or gauge located in the gas end cap (Fig.14a) indicates the true precharge pressure after the hydraulic system has cooled and the accumulator has emptied of fluid.
- With the hydraulic system operating. A piston position sensor is installed in the hydraulic end cap (Fig.14b) and connected to an electronic measuring system. With an accurate initial precharge and after sufficient system operation to ensure thermal stability, the electronics can be calibrated to provide a continuous and accurate read-out of precharge pressure.
- In applications where an accumulator is coupled to a gas bottle, a Hall Effect proximity sensor can be installed in the accumulator gas end cap (Fig.14c) to detect when the piston comes within .050 inch of the cap. This system would provide a warning when precharge pressure has dropped and remedial action should be taken.

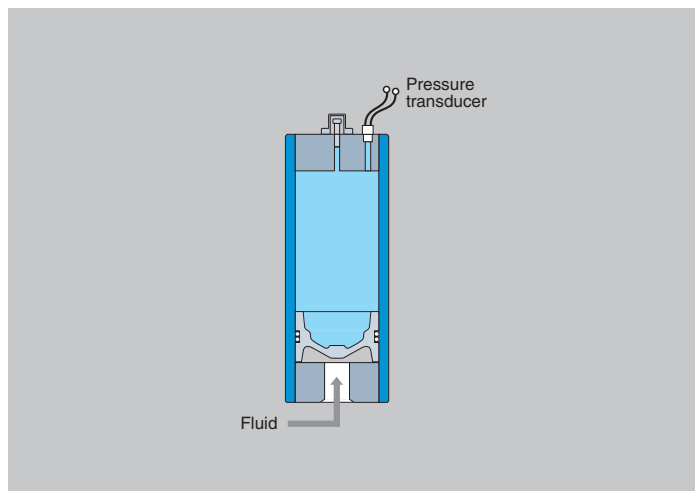


Fig.14a Pressure transducer measures actual precharge pressure of shut down system

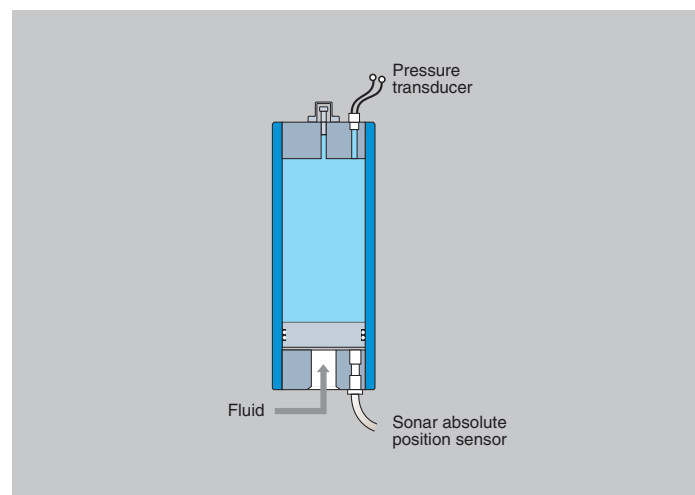


Fig.14b Position sensor can provide continuous indication of precharge pressure

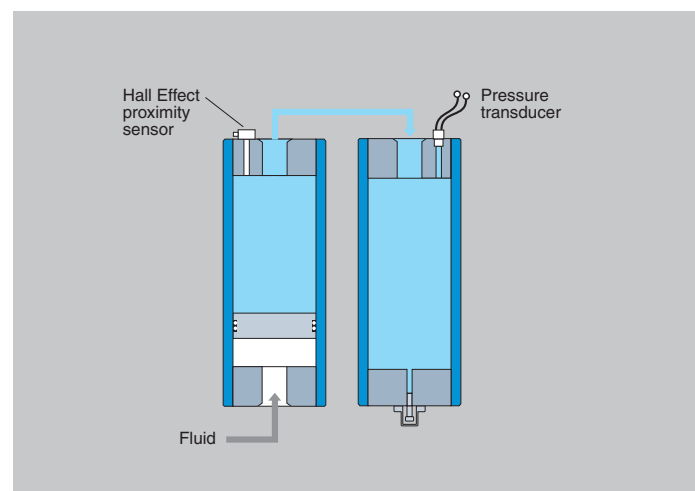


Fig.14c Hall Effect sensor registers proximity of piston to end cap

- A proximity or reed switch can be used in applications where it is desirable to know when the piston is approaching the gas cap of the accumulator or to detect a low precharge. When the rod is detected by the reed or proximity switch, the switch could be set up to send out a warning signal.

When used with a pressure switch, it could detect a low precharge.

In some instances two reed or proximity switches could be installed on the housing. It could be required that the first switch is always made, assuring us that the precharge is not too high; if the second switch is made, it would tell us that the precharge is too low.

The position of the piston can be detected a fraction of an inch to several inches before it reaches the end cap.

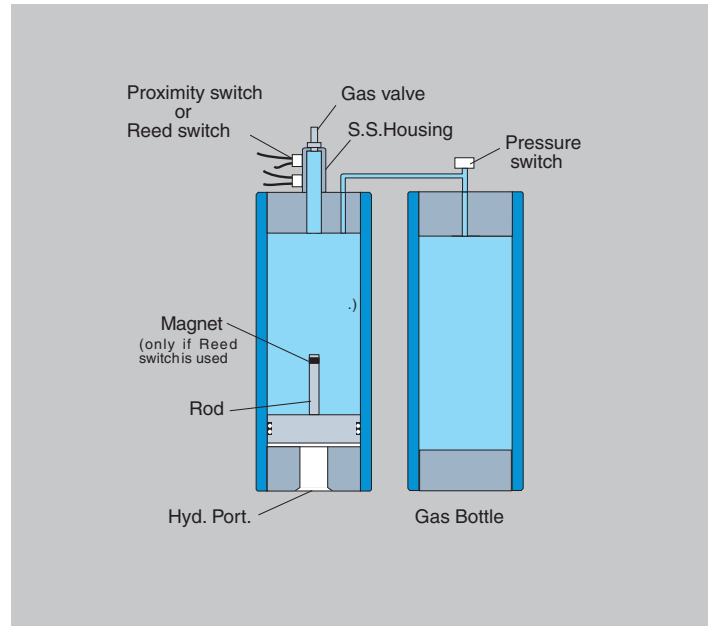


Fig.14d Proximity switches can sense the position of an approaching piston

- In some instances, it is extremely important to know the exact location of the piston inside the accumulator. By using a linear displacement transducer (LDT), this can be accomplished. Positions as well as velocities can be determined by the use of this unit.

An LDT works by sending a signal down the probe. This signal is then reflected by a magnet attached to a rod and piston assembly. The LDT records the amount of time between sending and receiving the reflected signal and then calculates the position of the piston. Multiple signals will allow the unit to calculate velocity. The result of using this unit will allow the user to know the exact cubic inches of fluid in the accumulator as well as the flow rate of the fluid.

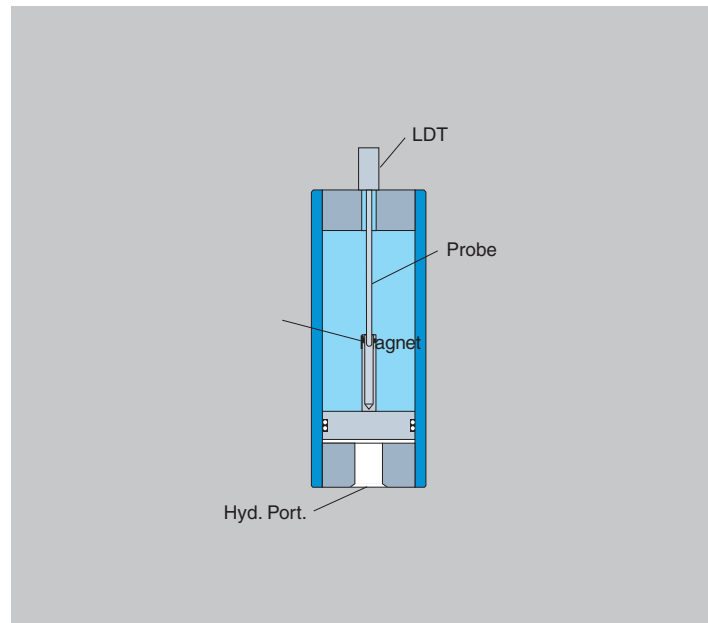


Fig.14e Linear Displacement Transducers (LDT) can accurately detect both piston location and velocity

Accumulator Selection Guide

Failure Prevention

Accumulator failure is generally defined as inability to accept and exhaust a specified amount of fluid when operating over a specific system pressure range. Failure often results from an unwanted loss or gain of precharge pressure.

It cannot be too highly stressed that correct precharge pressure is the most important factor in prolonging accumulator life.

If maintenance of precharge pressure and relief valve settings is neglected, and if system pressures are adjusted without making corresponding adjustments to precharge pressures, shortened service life will result.

Bladder Accumulators

Bladder/Diaphragm accumulator failure occurs rapidly from bladder/diaphragm rupture (Fig.15). Rupture cannot be predicted because the intact bladder or diaphragm is essentially impervious to gas or fluid seepage; no measurable gas or fluid leakage through the bladder or diaphragm precedes failure.

Piston Accumulators

Piston Accumulator failure generally occurs in one of the following gradual modes.

Fluid Leaks to the Gas Side

This failure, sometimes called dynamic transfer, normally takes place during rapid cycling operations after considerable time in service. The worn piston seal carries a small amount of fluid into the gas side with each stroke.

As the gas side slowly fills with fluid, precharge pressure rises and the accumulator stores and exhausts decreasing amounts of fluid. The accumulator will totally fail when precharge pressure equals maximum hydraulic system pressure. At that point, the accumulator will accept no further fluid. Because the rise in precharge pressure can be measured (Fig.15a), failure can be predicted and repairs effected before total failure occurs.

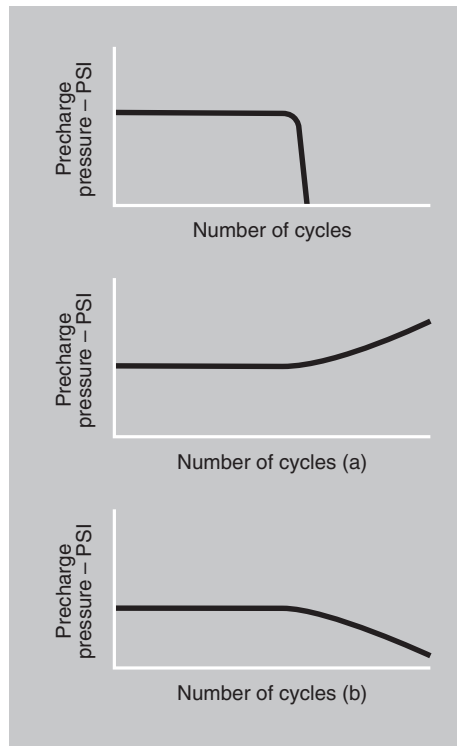


Fig.15 When an accumulator bladder ruptures, precharge pressure immediately falls to zero

As fluid leaks past an accumulator piston, precharge pressure rises (a).

Gas leaking past the piston or valve causes precharge pressure to fall (b)

Gas Leakage

Precharge may be lost as gas slowly bypasses damaged piston seals. Seal deterioration occurs from excessively long service, from fluid contamination, or from a combination of the two. Gas can also vent directly through a defective gas core or end cap O-ring.

The reducing precharge pressure then forces progressively less fluid into the system. Because this gradual decrease in precharge pressure can be measured (Fig.15b), repairs can again be effected before total failure occurs.

Conclusions

A correctly specified Parker accumulator, installed and maintained in accordance with the guidelines contained in this catalog, will give many years of trouble-free use. The combination of clean system fluid and accurate precharging will prevent most of the common fault conditions described here, and will contribute to the long life and high operating efficiency of the whole hydraulic system.