



# Instruction Manual

Single Acting, High Tonnage, Locking Collar  
Hydraulic Cylinders – RSLC Series



**Maximum Operating Pressure – 10,150 psi**




This is a safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid injury or death

## 1.0 Product Information

DURAPAC – RSLC Series Hydraulic Cylinders are engineered to meet ANSI/ASME B30.1 Standards for Performance and Safety. They are a single acting, load return, high tonnage, locking collar cylinder. The RSLC cylinders feature a threaded piston rod and lock ring. When the lock ring is screwed down and engaged with the cylinder body, the load can be held mechanically for extended periods. These cylinders are ideally suited to bridge construction, maintenance and jacking applications requiring safe extended load holding.

All RSLC cylinders feature a hard chrome bore for maximum corrosion resistance and a special coating on the piston rod and lock ring to resist corrosion and abrasion. Hardened removable saddles are standard and TSX tilt saddles are optional. An overflow port which restricts piston stroke is standard on all models.

 **WARNING:** RSLC cylinders **DO NOT** have a stop ring. Please refer to the Operation Section for further details.

Special skill, knowledge and training may be required for a specific task and the product may not be suitable for all jobs. The user must ultimately make the decision regarding suitability of the product for any given task and assume the responsibility of safety for all in the work area. Contact a Durapac representative if you are unsure of your cylinder's suitability for a particular application.

## 2.0 Receiving Instructions

It is recommended prior to use that an inspection be done by qualified personnel and that any missing or damaged parts, decals, warning/safety labels or signs are replaced with Durapac authorized replacement parts only. Any cylinder that appears to be damaged in any way, is worn, leaking or operates abnormally should be removed from service immediately until such time as repairs can be made. Any cylinder that has been or suspected to have been subject to a shock load should be removed from service immediately until inspected by a Durapac authorized service center. Owners and operators of this equipment should be aware that the use and subsequent repair of this equipment may require specialized training and knowledge.

## 3.0 Safety

Save these instructions. For your safety, read and understand the information contained within. The owner and operator should understand this product and safe operating procedures before attempting to use this product. Instructions and safety information should be conveyed in the operator's native language before use of this product is authorized. Make certain that the operator thoroughly understands the inherent dangers associated with the use and misuse of the product. If any doubt exists as to the safe and proper use of this product as outlined in this factory authorized manual, remove from service immediately.



### **DANGER:**

- To avoid personal injury, keep hands and feet away from work area during operation

- **Do NOT** handle pressurized hoses. Escaping oil under pressure can penetrate the skin causing serious injury. If oil is injected under the skin, see a doctor immediately
- Stay clear of loads supported by hydraulics. A cylinder, when used as a load lifting device, should never be used as a load holding device. After the load has been raised or lowered, it must always be supported mechanically

**WARNING:**

- The system operating pressure must not exceed the pressure rating of the lowest rated component in the system. Install pressure gauges in the system to monitor operating pressure. It is your window to what is happening in the system
- Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when operating hydraulic equipment. The operator must take precaution against injury due to failure of the tool or work piece(s)
- **Do NOT** hold or stand directly in line with any hydraulic connections while pressurizing
- **Do NOT** attempt to disconnect hydraulic connections under pressure. Release all line pressure before disconnecting hoses
- All personnel must be clear before lowering load or depressurizing the system
- **Do NOT** attempt to lift a load weighing more than the capacity of the cylinder

**IMPORTANT:**

- If at any stage, the safety related decals become hard to read, these must be replaced
- Minimum age of the operator must be 18 years. The operator must have read and understood all instructions, safety issues, cautions and warnings before starting to operate the equipment. The operator is responsible for this activity towards other persons
- **Do NOT** lift hydraulic equipment by the hoses or couplers. Use the carrying handle or other means of safe transport
- Hydraulic equipment must only be serviced by a qualified hydraulic technician. For repair service, contact the Durapac authorized service center in your area. To protect your warranty, use only high quality hydraulic oil

**CAUTION:**

- **KEEP HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT AWAY FROM FLAMES AND HEAT.** Hydraulic fluid can ignite and burn. Excessive heat will soften packings and seals, resulting in fluid leaks. Heat also weakens hose materials and packings. For optimum performance do not expose equipment to temperatures of 150°F (65°C) or higher. Protect all equipment from weld spatter
- No alteration should be made to this device

### 3.1 Hydraulic Cylinders

- To avoid personal injury and possible equipment damage, make sure all hydraulic components withstand the maximum pressure of 10,000psi (700 bar)
- **Do NOT** overload equipment. Overloading can cause equipment failure and possible personal injury

- This device is not suitable for use as a support device! As the system load is lifted, use blocking and cribbing to guard against a falling load
- **BE SURE SETUP IS STABLE BEFORE LIFTING LOAD.** Cylinders should be placed on a flat surface that can support the load. Where applicable, use a cylinder base for added stability. Do not weld or otherwise modify the cylinder to attach a base or other support
- Avoid situations where loads are not directly centered on the cylinder piston. Off-center loads produce considerable strain on cylinder and pistons. In addition, the load may slip or fall, causing potentially dangerous results
- Distribute the load evenly across the entire saddle surface. Always use a saddle to protect the piston (if one is provided)
- **USE ONLY RIGID PIECES TO HOLD LOAD.** Carefully select steel or wood blocks that are capable of supporting the load. Never use a hydraulic cylinder as a shim or spacer in any lifting or pressing application
- **Never** pressurize uncoupled couplers. Only use hydraulic equipment in a coupled system

### 3.2 Hydraulic Hoses & Fluid Transmission Lines

- Avoid short runs of straight line tubing. Straight line runs do not provide for expansion and contraction due to pressure and/or temperature changes
- Reduce stress in tube lines. Long tubing runs should be supported by brackets or clips. Before operating the pump, connections should be tightened securely and leak-free. Over tightening can cause premature thread failure or high pressure fittings to burst
- Should a hydraulic hose ever rupture, burst or need to be disconnected, immediately shut off the pump and release all pressure. Never attempt to grasp a leaking pressurized hose with your hands. The force of escaping hydraulic fluid can inflict injury
- **Do NOT** subject the hose to potential hazard such as fire, sharp objects, extreme heat or cold or heavy impact
- **Do NOT** allow the hose to kink, twist, curl, crush, cut or bend so tightly that the fluid flow within the hose is blocked or reduced. Periodically inspect the hose for wear
- Hose material and coupler seals must be compatible with the hydraulic fluid used. Hoses also must not come in contact with corrosive materials such as battery acid, creosote-impregnated objects and wet paint. Never paint a coupler or hose

**FAILURE TO HEED THESE WARNINGS MAY RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY AS WELL AS PROPERTY DAMAGE.**

## 4.0 Installation

- ⚠ WARNING:** When hoisting the cylinder, use **all** of the eye bolts. Failure to do so could cause the cylinder to drop unexpectedly. Lifting straps must be at a 45 degree or greater angle from horizontal (see Figure 1)

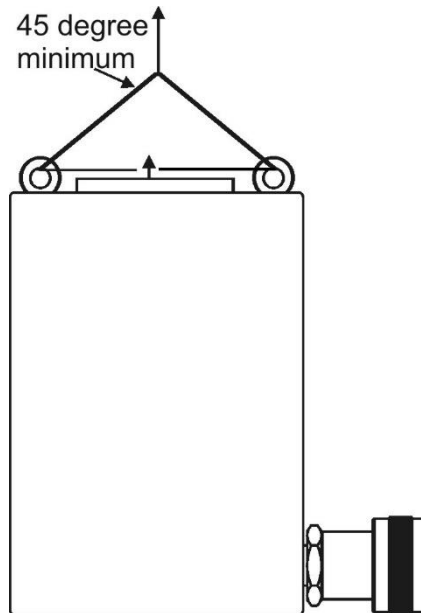
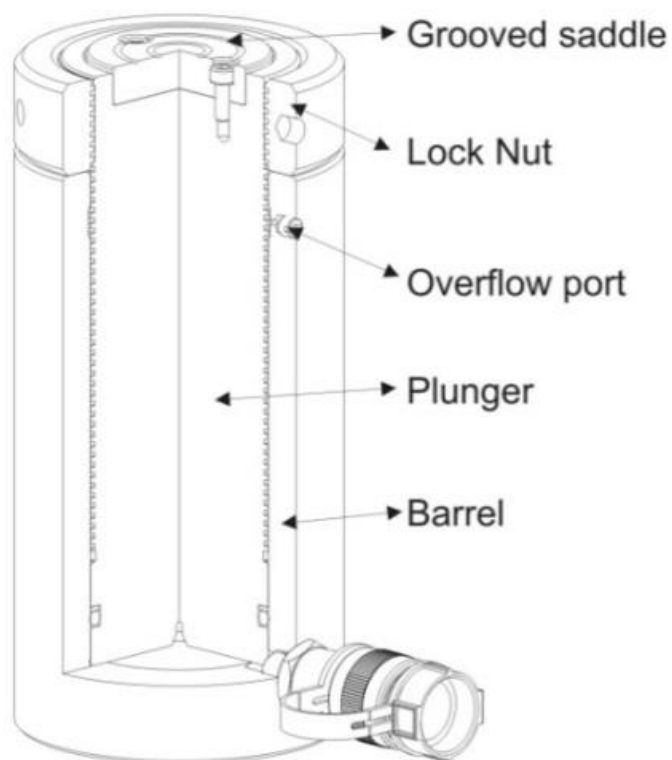


Figure 1 – Hoisting Cylinder

- ⚠ IMPORTANT:** Always secure threaded port connections with high grade, non-hardening pipe thread sealant. Teflon tape can be used if only one layer of tape is used and it is applied carefully, two threads back, to prevent the tape from being introduced into hydraulic system, which could cause jamming of precision-fit parts
- ⚠ CAUTION:** DO NOT allow the piston rod to rotate when installing adaptors. Damage to the spring may prevent piston rod retraction
- 4.1 Know your cylinder, its limitations and how it operates before attempting to use. If in doubt, contact Durapac.
  - 4.2 Make hydraulic connections; use a pump release valve or a 3-way valve and one hose for a single-acting cylinder.
    - ⚠ IMPORTANT:** Fully hand-tighten all couplers. Loose coupler connections will block the flow of oil between the pump and the cylinder
  - 4.3 Check all system fittings and connections to be sure they are tight and leak free.
  - 4.4 Check oil level in reservoir before operating pump.
  - 4.5 Remove air from the system – Position the cylinder so that the piston rod is pointed down and the cylinder is lower than the pump. Advance and retract the cylinder several times, avoiding pressure build-up. Air removal is complete when the cylinder motion is smooth. See Figure 2 (below).



*Figure 2 – RSLC Series Sectional Drawing*

## 5.0 Operation

**⚠ WARNING:** RSLC cylinders **DO NOT** have a stop ring to retain the piston

To prevent piston over-extension, a port is provided to vent the oil out of the cylinder as the piston reaches the maximum stroke. When the RED LINE around the piston becomes visible, the piston is at maximum extension. Further extension could result in the piston being forced out of the cylinder (see Figure 3).

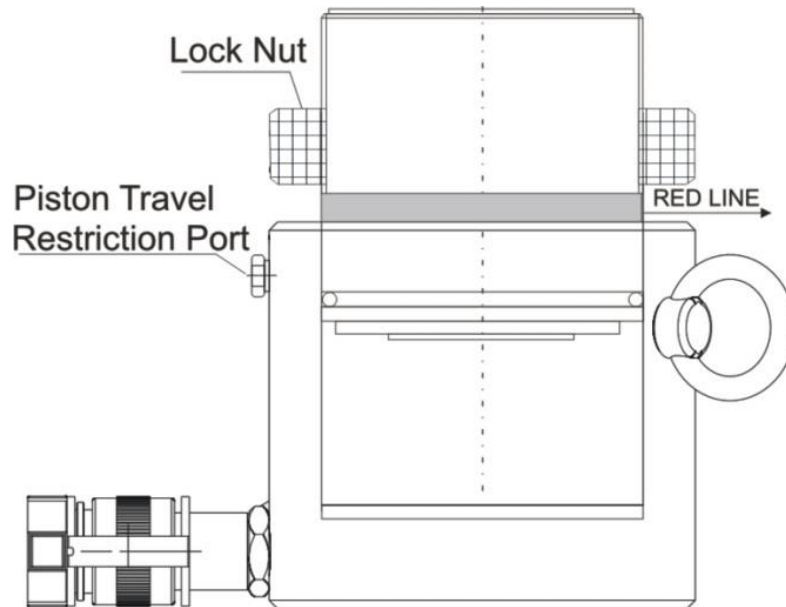


Figure 3 – Maximum Piston Extension

For complete operating instructions refer to the instruction sheet included with each pump.

### 5.1 Advancing and retracting the cylinder

The RSLC Series cylinders are a spring return cylinder and the speed of retraction is affected by the length of the hose and other restrictions in the line.

Shift the valve on the pump to the advance position and run the pump to advance the cylinder. To retract the cylinder, shift the valve to the retract position.

Note - RSLC cylinders are load return. Apply load to completely retract the cylinder.

### 5.2 Side Load

Eliminate the presence of side load forces when using high tonnage cylinders. Side load can occur through:

- 5.2.1 An eccentric load on the piston rod.
- 5.2.2 A horizontal load on a structure.
- 5.2.3 A structure and/or cylinder misalignment.
- 5.2.4 Non synchronized lifting actions
- 5.2.5 Nonstable cylinder base support.

Always use a flat, hard surface as a cylinder support plate. Use a friction material on top of the saddle. To reduce cylinder offset loading, optional tilt saddles are available. Always use grease underneath swivel saddles (see Figure 4). The maximum allowable side load at full cylinder stroke is 5% of cylinder's rated capacity.

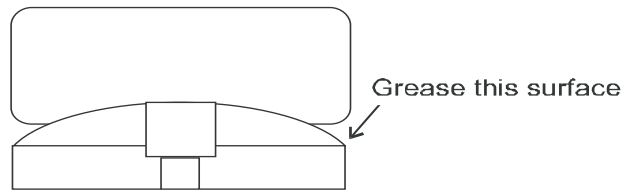


Figure 4 – TSX Tilt Saddle.

## 6.0 Maintenance



### IMPORTANT:

- Use only good quality hydraulic fluid. **Do NOT** use brake fluid, transmission fluid, turbine oil, motor oil, alcohol, glycerin etc. Use of anything other than good quality hydraulic oil will void warranty and damage the cylinder and application. We recommend Durapac Hydraulic Oil or equivalent
- Equipment must only be serviced by a qualified hydraulic technician. For repair service, contact your local Durapac authorized service center
- Tighten connections as needed. Use non-hardening pipe thread compound when servicing connections

Dirt, sand, etc. will quickly ruin any hydraulic system. Ensure that couplings are clean and free of foreign matter. After each use, clean couplings and attach dust caps.

Maintenance is required when wear or leakage is noticed. Periodically inspect all components to detect any problem that may require service and maintenance.

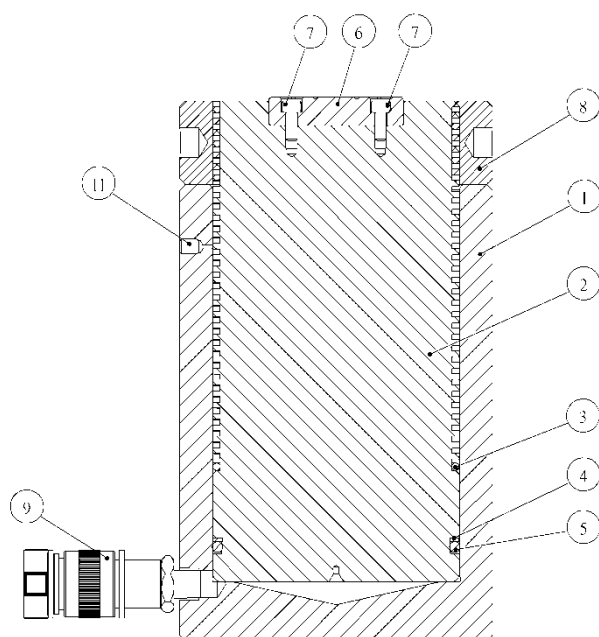
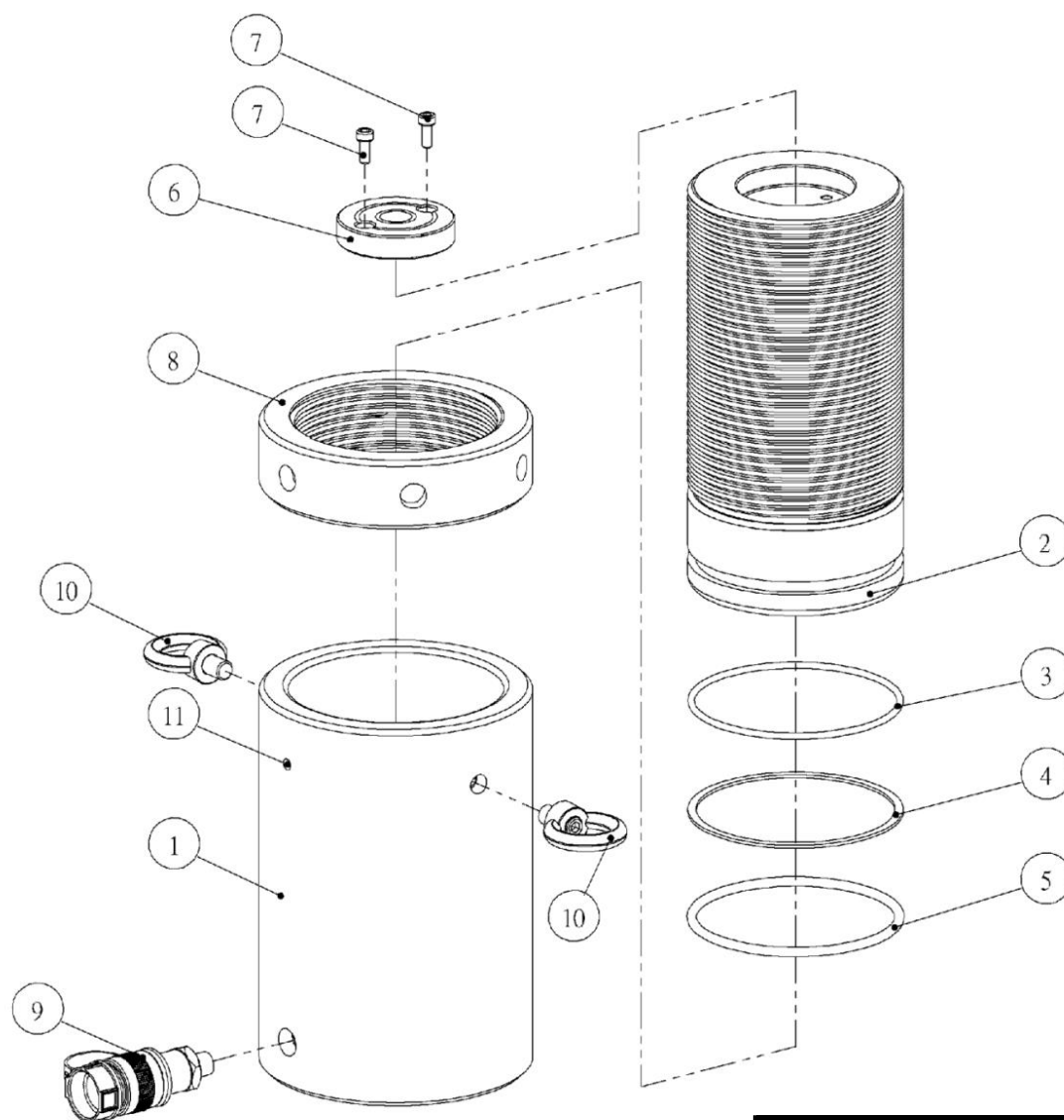
- 6.1 Check for loose connections and leaks.
- 6.2 Replace damaged parts immediately.
- 6.3 Do not exceed oil temperature above 140°F.
- 6.4 Keep all hydraulic components clean.
- 6.5 Use dust caps when cylinder is disconnected from the hose. Keep entire cylinder clean to prolong cylinder life.
- 6.6 Wipe thoroughly clean and store cylinders upright (to prevent seal distortion) in a clean, dry environment. Avoid temperature extremes.
- 6.7 Change hydraulic oil in your system as recommended in the pump instruction sheet.

**7.0 Troubleshooting**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Solution</b>
<b>Cylinder moves but does not maintain pressure</b>	Leaking connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean, reseal with thread sealant and tighten connection</li> </ul>
	Leaking cylinder seals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace worn seals</li> <li>• Check for excessive contamination or wear</li> <li>• Replace contaminated fluid as necessary</li> </ul>
	Malfunctioning pump/valve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check pump or valve operating instructions</li> <li>• Repair or replace as necessary</li> </ul>
<b>Cylinder leaks hydraulic fluid</b>	Worn or damaged seals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace worn seals</li> <li>• Check for excessive contamination or wear</li> <li>• Replace contaminated fluid as necessary</li> </ul>
	Loose connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean, reseal with thread sealant and tighten connection</li> </ul>
<b>Cylinder will not retract or retracts slower than normal</b>	Closed pump release valve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open pump release valve</li> </ul>
	Loose couplers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tighten couplers</li> </ul>
	Blocked hydraulic lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean and flush lines</li> </ul>
	Weak or broken retraction springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send to a Durapac authorized service center for repair</li> </ul>
	Internally damaged cylinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send to a Durapac authorized service center for repair</li> </ul>
	Pump reservoir too full	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain hydraulic fluid to correct level</li> </ul>
<b>Erratic Action</b>	Air in system or pump cavitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add fluid, bleed air and check for leaks</li> </ul>
	External leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace worn packings</li> <li>• Check for excessive contamination fluid as necessary</li> <li>• Replace contaminated fluid as necessary</li> </ul>
	Sticking or binding cylinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for dirt or leaks</li> <li>• Check for bent, misaligned, worn parts or defective packings</li> </ul>

Problem	Cause	Solution
<b>Cylinder does not move</b>	Loose couplers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tighten couplers</li> </ul>
	Faulty coupler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that female coupler is not locked up (ball wedged into seat)</li> <li>• Replace both male and female couplers</li> </ul>
	Improper valve position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close release valve or shift to new position</li> </ul>
	Low or no hydraulic fluid in pump reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill and bleed the system</li> </ul>
	Air-locked pump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime pump according to pump operating instructions</li> </ul>
	Pump not operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check pump's operating instructions</li> </ul>
	Load is above the capacity of the system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the correct equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Cylinder extends only partially</b>	Low or no hydraulic fluid in pump reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill and bleed the system</li> </ul>
	Load is above the capacity of the system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the correct equipment</li> </ul>
	Sticking or binding cylinder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for dirt or leaks</li> <li>• Check for bent, misaligned, worn parts or defective packings</li> </ul>
<b>Cylinder moves slower than normal</b>	Loose couplers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tighten couplers</li> </ul>
	Restricted hydraulic line or fitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean</li> <li>• Replace if damaged</li> </ul>
	Pump not operating correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check pump's operating instructions</li> <li>• Repair or replace as necessary</li> </ul>
	Low fluid level in pump reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill and bleed the system</li> </ul>
	Leaking cylinder seals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace worn seals</li> <li>• Check for excessive contamination or wear</li> <li>• Replace contaminated fluid as necessary</li> </ul>

**8.0 Parts Breakdown and List**



Item	Description	Qty
1	Cylinder	1
2	Piston rod	1
3	O-ring*	1
4	Back-up ring*	1
5	O-ring*	1
6	Load cap	1
7	Bolt	2
8	Lock nut	1
9	Coupler (set)	1
10	Handle (eyebolt)	2
11	Overflow port	1
	Seal kit	1

(\*) Indicates items included in and available only as part of a Repair Kit – Model and Serial Number need to be quoted when ordering parts.