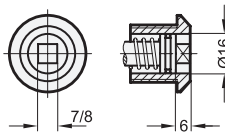
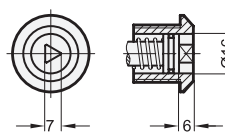


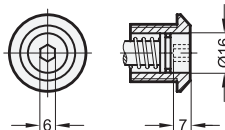
- 1** Type
- RG** With knurled knob
 - VK7** With square spindle
 - VK8** With square spindle
 - DK** With triangular spindle
 - SK6** With hexagon
 - VDE** With double bit



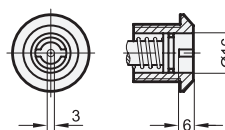
Type **VK7 / VK8**



Type **DK**



Type **SK6**



Type **VDE**

2

Clamping range **A1 ... A5** (Door + and frame thickness)

A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5
4 - 16	11 - 23	19 - 31	27 - 39	34 - 46

b max.	Length l ≈	b max.	Length l ≈	b max.	Length l ≈	b max.	Length l ≈	b max.	Length l ≈
6	9,5	10	9,5	12	-	12	20	12	15

Specification

- Housing
Zinc die casting
Powder coated
Black, RAL 9005, textured finish
- Other parts
Steel
Zinc plated, blue passivated
- Knurled knob (Type RG)
Plastic (Polyamide PA)
- Handle black, matte finish
- Cover cap light gray, matte finish
- *Plastic Characteristics* → Page 2158
- **RoHS**

Accessory

- Socket Keys GN 119.2 → Page 1266

Information

Rotary clamping latches GN 116.1 have a closing mechanism which transfers the rotary movement of the operating element or socket key into a 90° turn and then into a 12 mm (travel distance) axial movement of the latch arm. This configuration allows large closing strokes within the individual key spacings, e.g. in connection with seals.

Latch arms are available with different bend angles to cover a latch arm distance A from 4 to 46 mm. The selected gradations ensure broad overlapping between the clamping ranges.

The permissible tightening torque for the clamping screw is 2 Nm, which brings the axial closing force of the latch arm to about 300 N.

see also...

- *List of Latch Types* → Page 1196 ff.
- *Rotary Clamping Latches GN 516* → Page 1232
- *Rotary Clamping Latches GN 516.1* → Page 1235

How to order

GN 116.1-VK7-A2

1 Type

2 KB



3.1

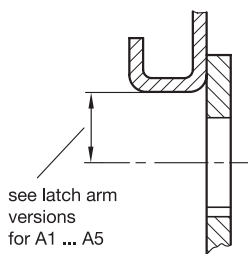
3.2

3.3

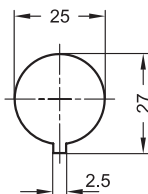
3.4

3.5

Hole distance



Installation hole for punching or laser machining



Construction and assembly instructions

By turning the latch clockwise (right), the latch arm is first turned by 90° and so moved into the closing position.

As the turning continues, the thread pitch (M 10 thread) causes the latch arm to move a maximum of 12 mm in the axial direction until it finally clamps the door against the frame.

When the latch is opened by turning counter-clockwise (left), the latch arm moves back and then releases the door when turned again by 90°.

The friction required for the 90° rotation is generated by the thrust spring.

For installation, set a hole in the door, cover or hatch as shown in the outline drawing.

The latch is inserted through the hole from the front, during which the latch arm must be in the axially open end position and roughly in the middle of the rotary range. The mounting nut can then be pushed over the latch from the back and bolted in place.

The required installation bore in the door leaf, is usually generated by punching or laser machining in series production.

3.6

3.7

3.8

3.9

