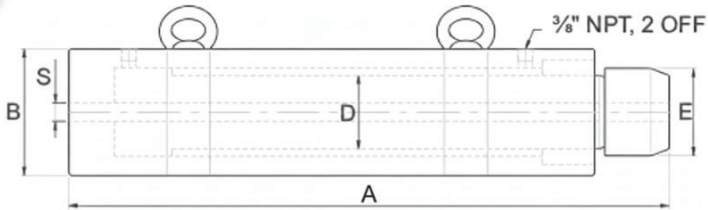


MONO STRAND STRESSING JACK- REAR GRIPPING



CAPACITY	10 to 30 tons
TYPE	Rear gripping hydraulic stressing jack
PRESSURE RATING	Up to 700 bar
CONSTRUCTION	High-strength alloy steel body with precision-machined components for accurate and reliable performance
GRIPPING DESIGN	Rear-mounted wedge gripping mechanism for secure strand anchoring



FEATURES:

- Compact front-end design for use in confined anchorage zones
- Faster stressing cycles with reduced manual intervention
- Reliable wedge gripping for consistent and repeatable stressing results
- Compatible with standard stressing pumps and accessories

APPLICATIONS:

Widely used in **post-tensioning works** for bridges, buildings, flyovers, metro structures, and precast elements where speed, safety, and efficiency are critical.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	Capacity	Lift (mm)	Strand Arrangement (inch)	Closed height A (mm)	Cylinder OD B (mm)	S C Hole Dia (mm)	Ram D Dia (mm)	Nose E Dia (Mm)	Wt. (Approx) (Kg)
OSRG 10-500	10	500	0.5-0.6	770	100	20	60	75	34
OSRG 25-750	25	750	0.5-0.6	1046	138	20	80	95	110
OSRG 30-1000	30	1000	0.5-0.6	1280	180	75	120	-	182

ESSENTIAL OPERATING GUIDELINES:

1. Operate only with a **700-bar rated hydraulic power pack, hoses, and fittings** approved for stressing applications.
2. Ensure the **rear gripping wedges are correctly seated** and the anchorage wedge is pre-positioned before pressurizing.
3. **Monitor applied pressure and elongation** continuously and operate strictly within the rated capacity of the jack.
4. Keep gripping wedges, collets, and seals **clean, lubricated, and periodically inspected** for safe and reliable performance.

FUNCTIONING:

In rear gripping stressing jacks, the strand is gripped at the rear end of the jack.

During pressurization, the jack advances forward while the anchorage wedge at the front is pre-positioned.

Upon pressure release, the load is automatically transferred to the anchorage, allowing faster and more efficient stressing cycles.

DIFFERENCE FROM FRONT GRIPPING JACKS:

Rear gripping jacks grip the strand at the rear and allow automatic load transfer to the anchorage after stressing.

Front gripping jacks grip the strand at the front and require manual wedge placement after each stressing operation.

Rear gripping jacks offer **faster operation and reduced front-end clearance**, making them ideal for site applications.