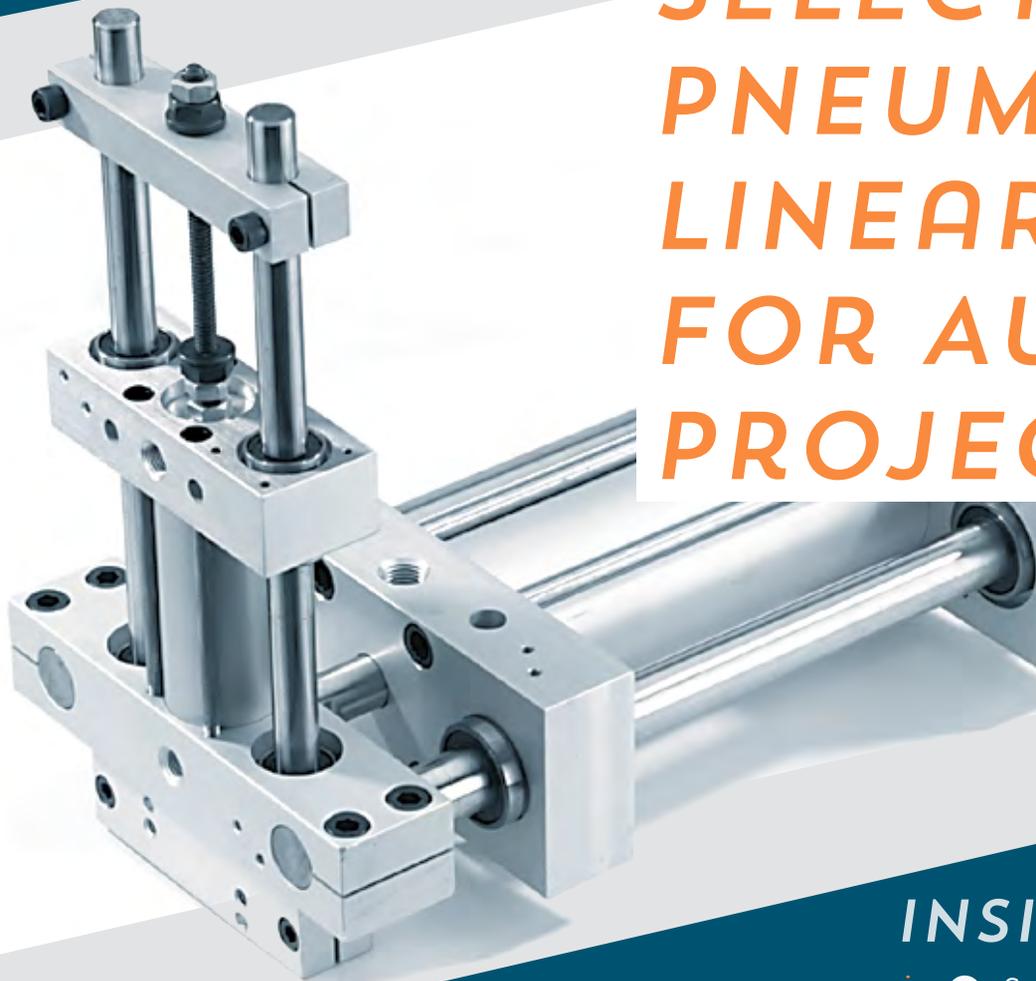


## SELECTING PNEUMATIC LINEAR SLIDES FOR AUTOMATION PROJECTS

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AND MORE!

# SELECTING PNEUMATIC LINEAR SLIDES FOR AUTOMATION PROJECTS

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A pneumatic linear slide combines an air cylinder power source with a guide mechanism that supports the workload over a precise linear path. They can perform tasks as simple as a pressing operation, or as demanding as multi-axis robotics.

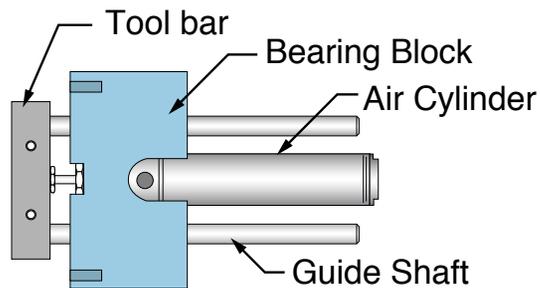


FIGURE 1

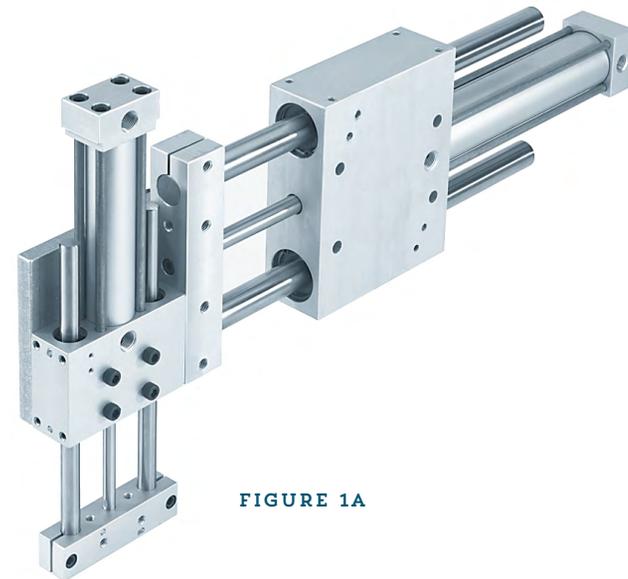


FIGURE 1A

Figure 1 shows the top view of one style of linear slide that could be used in a pressing application. The guide mechanism consists of a bearing block with two guide shafts attached to a common tool bar. Above, two linear slides have been combined to form a two-axis slide in Figure 1A.

Today's equipment designer can choose from a wide array of Linear Slide models offered in the marketplace, but how does one decide which model best suits the application?

# SLIDE SELECTION

Selecting a linear slide involves several basic factors, including:

- **What Force is required** — determines air cylinder bore size
- **Load Capacity required** — determines size and bearing type of the slide guide mechanism
- **Stroke required** — total linear distance traveled
- **Operating Speed** — cycles per minute and/or inches per second

By utilizing the slide manufacturer's Engineering Data provided for each model series, much engineering time can be saved. Data in this article will be expressed in US Customary units of pounds and inches.

## **FORCE**

By using the formula  $Force = PSI \times Area$  (power factor), the linear slide's cylinder bore is determined. Note that many slide models have a different power factor for the extend and retract stroke (factor considers area lost by the piston rod). If the application involves pressing, such as an assembly operation,

consider the possibility that more force may eventually be required than initially expected. A preventative solution is to size to a larger bore and regulating it to a lower supply pressure. This pressure can then be increased when required, to increase the slide's output force. Another method of increasing slide's output without sizing to a model with a larger bore is to utilize a tandem cylinder or Multi-Power® option. (Multi-Power® is a registered trademark of Fabco-Air, Inc.)

Lifting applications require that the slide have at least twice the output force as the weight to be lifted. Underpowered slides that "just barely lift" the load will operate poorly, with a slow, jerky, and un-controlled motion.

Finally, many applications require very little force, and bore size is often mistakenly ignored. Select a slide with a bore size that provides a sufficient volume of air to operate with a smooth, controlled motion. Avoid excessively large bores that waste air needlessly, and thereby waste energy.

## SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

### LOAD CAPACITY

A slide must support a workload over the length of the linear motion within the limits of precision required by the application. A linear slide carrying a paddle that knocks boxes off of a conveyor does not need the same degree of precision as a parts placer on an Assembly Machine. Because of these wide variances in application requirements, the engineering data pertaining to the slide's load capacity will indicate safe loading in pounds and predict the amount of toolbar deflection, or bending, in thousandths of an inch.

The largest category of linear slides common today employ two or more shafts as the guiding mechanism. Most workloads are attached to the reciprocating toolbar, producing an overhung load. The load capacity is ultimately determined by two factors - the strength of the guide shaft to resist deflection, and the ability of the linear bearing to support that load. Although overhung workloads produce undesirable loading to the leading edge of the linear bearing, most bearings have a much higher load rating than the strength of the guide shafts (to resist deflection).

Note that a slide with linear ball bearings may be rated for 20 pounds with .005" deflection in an overhung load situation, and yet the four bearings may have a combined load rating of several hundred pounds. This bearing "over-capacity" assures precision and long life even in overhung loading situations.

Linear bearings, whether ball bearings or sleeve type bearings, will support the highest loads when that load is applied over the entire length of the bearing(s). This is commonly known as a carriage load.

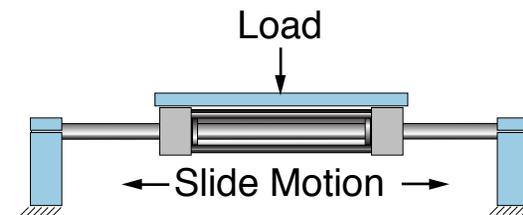
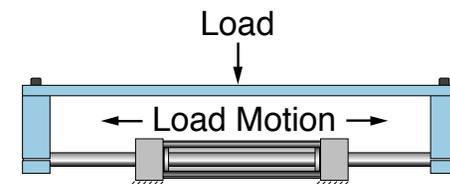


FIGURE 2A

Two styles of carriage loads are shown here. Figure 2A shows a load attached to a mounting plate on the reciprocating slide. Figure 2B shows a stationary slide with a load plate attached to reciprocating guide shafts.



Stationary Cylinder

FIGURE 2B

## SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

Heavy loads, such as shuttling a toggle press or a rivet unit between two work locations, would best be handled with a linear slide configured as a carriage. Note that a carriage load slide with a short stroke can carry several hundred pounds of workload.

Another element factored into a linear slide's load capacity is the bore and stroke. Obviously, a linear slide with a load capacity of 200 pounds would be of no use if it were powered by a 1/2" bore cylinder that produced only 10 or 15 pounds of thrust. By the same token, a 30" stroke slide with small 1/4" diameter guideshafts would not have sufficient strength to be of any practical value. Pre-Engineered linear slide packages take into account the need to balance out load capacity versus force available.

### STROKE

Slides are commonly offered in 1.0" stroke increments. Designers generally will specify a stroke slightly longer than the application requires, and utilize optional adjustable stops.

These hard stops will repeat within +/- .001" stopping accuracy. Stop options may consist of clamp collars or a threaded stop bolt / stop nut arrangement shown here in Figure 3.

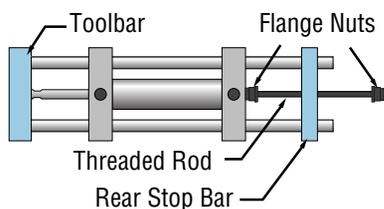


FIGURE 3

### LINEAR SLIDE OPERATING SPEED

An often over looked aspect is speed. It can be difficult to obtain accurate speed information, yet ignoring speed factors can have disastrous results. A safe speed range for a pneumatic linear slide without external stops is generally 6 to 8 inches per second. A 12" stroke in 2 seconds is approximately 6" per second. It is approximate speed because acceleration and deceleration time has not been taken into account. On shorter strokes, ignoring acceleration/deceleration can be very misleading. A 1.0" stroke in 0.16 seconds is an average speed of 6" per second, but in reality, final speed is much higher because a good portion of time was spent accelerating. High speeds develop severe impact forces when stopped suddenly at end of stroke. Rubber bumpers, either within the cylinder or external, can be used to cushion these forces if stopping accuracy is not an issue. Adjustable stops in conjunction with either hydraulic shock absorbers or optional internal cylinder air cushions can be employed to provide a cushioned, precision stop.

Bearing type and speed are also related. High speeds are best accomplished with linear ball bearings, which can travel up to 100" per second. Short stroke, fast-reciprocating motions should avoid ball bearings. The inertia of the ball circuit tends to make the balls "skid" in their tracks when direction is reversed suddenly.

## SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

### OPTIONS

Options allow the designer to custom tailor the linear slide to suit the application exactly. These include ways to mount tooling, methods for controlling stroke length, shock limiting options, and position sensing options.

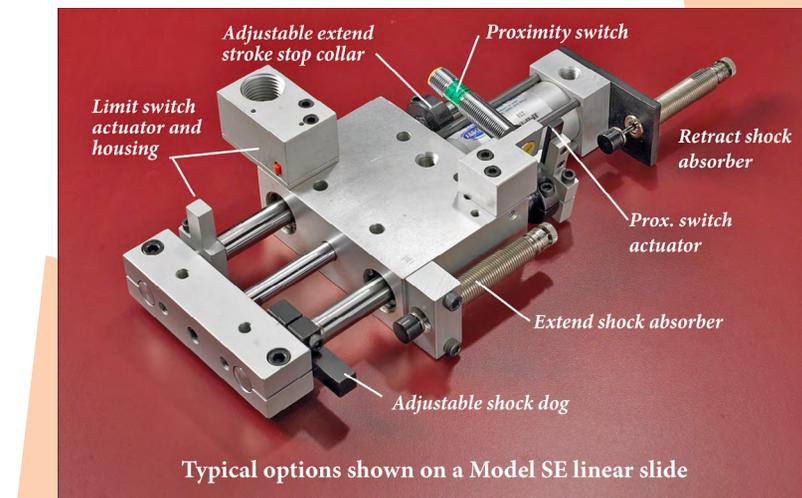
Sensors are the interface between the linear slide and the electronic controller. Sensing options are numerous, and include reed or Hall Effect switches actuated by a magnetic piston band on the slide's air cylinder. Many slide models offer a proximity switch option operated by a moving "target" on the slide's motion. Mechanical snap action switches and air pilot switches, as well as LVDT linear transducers may also be available.

### SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Packaged pneumatic linear slides will save costs at every step. Free CAD files are readily available, and can be inserted directly into the design, saving numerous engineering hours. Build time and related costs are reduced when using an off-the-shelf linear slide component. Maintenance and machine repair costs are lowered by the use of standard, rather than custom components. Even items like machine manuals and parts lists are simplified when component assemblies such as linear slides are incorporated into the equipment.

### BRIEF LINEAR SLIDE HISTORY

Powered linear slides can trace their origins to the dawn of the Industrial Age when a lead screw was added to the



primitive lathes of the time to power the tool post carriage. Later, mechanical cams were developed to power slides and provide a programmed motion. Wooden gun stocks were mass-produced from a master pattern with special machinery utilizing cam-operated linear slides.

Air cylinder and hydraulic slides evolved in the early Twentieth Century. Although these powered slides were reliable and cost-effective, the relay logic control systems available at the time were complicated, trouble-prone, and lacked flexibility. Any change in sequencing required re-design and re-wiring.

Today, programmable controllers are used to control the sequencing of air powered linear slides. This leap in technology

## SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

has revolutionized modern industrial equipment. Equipment costs and lead times have been reduced. Small volume consumer products can now be automated. The ability to easily re-program gives manufacturers the flexibility to offer custom tailored products.

### NEED SOMETHING SPECIAL?

Not that many years ago, air powered linear slides were not available as a packaged component, as we are accustomed to today. Slides were individually designed and fabricated by the equipment builder, who used a combination of purchased components, such as air cylinder, coupler, bearings, and shafting, and custom machined blocks, plates, or weldments. This custom component was expensive, but performed exactly as the designer intended.

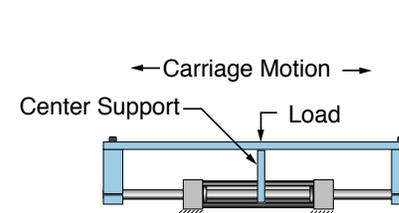
Packaged linear slides became available to meet the demands of machine designers/builders who "didn't want to re-invent the wheel" every time a linear motion was required. The advantages and cost savings were self evident, and a new category of pneumatic component emerged. But what about the times when an off-the-shelf slide product won't quite fit your application? You may be in need of a "special" slide.

A "special" might be something as simple as a custom sensor, or custom mounting holes and dowels. These are modifications that would be difficult to do after the slide is assembled, so it is best left to the slide's manufacturer to add these features for you. A special part number will be assigned, making ordering and re-ordering very easy.

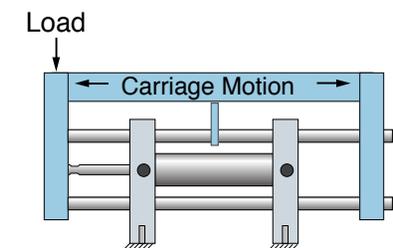
A completely new custom slide may be in order. Who better to design, test and manufacture that slide than the experts who build thousands of them. A call to the Applications Department could save you a lot of time, money, and aggravation.

### CENTER SUPPORT ADDS LOAD CAPACITY

Carriage loads applied to guide shaft style linear slides can cause the shafts to deflect, or bend, especially on longer strokes. Figures 4 A and B show optional center support members attached to guide shafts which dramatically increases load carrying capacity. By attaching the shaft support at the center, deflection can typically be reduced to less than .005", even when very heavy loads are applied.



**FIGURE 4A**  
When guide shafts and load plate are horizontal.



**FIGURE 4B**  
When guide shafts are stacked vertical, the load is applied to one of the tool bars, the single beam and center support adds strength and stability by distributing the load to multiple points on the guide shafts. Also see figure 11.

Rather than sizing up to a slide model with very large diameter guide shafts, you may be able to use a smaller model with the addition of the optional center support.

# SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

**SAFE LOADING CHARTS** are usually included in slide manufacturer's literature. The charts aid your design considerations by predicting maximum deflections at various strokes and loads. An example of typical loading data is shown below referencing Fabco-Air's GB Series linear thrusters.

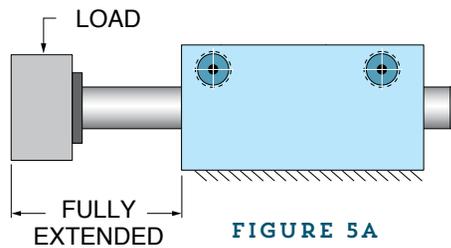


FIGURE 5A

FIGURE 5B

Model Number	SAFE LOADS (lbs.)										Maximum Deflection		
	Stroke (inches)												
	1/2	1	1-1/2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
GB375	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	3.0	2.5					.005"
	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0					.015"
GB500	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	12.0	10.0	6.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5		.005"
	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	12.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.5			.015"
GB750	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	34.0	26.0	18.0	10.0	7.0	4.0			.005"
	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	40.0	35.0	28.0	21.5	15.0	10.0			.015"

WATCH NOW:  
FABCO-AIR'S  
VIDEO ON SLIDES  
AND ROTARY  
ACTUATORS

## CONTROLLING STROKE TRAVEL

Stop collars attach to the guide shafts for adjustment of stroke in the extend, retract, or both directions. As an alternative, threaded rod can be attached to the rear of the cylinder head in some linear slide styles for use with stop nuts as the adjustment feature shown in Figure 6B.

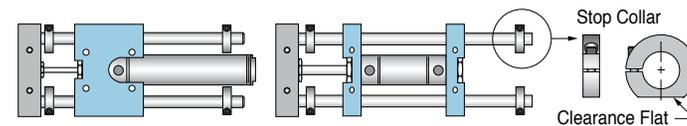


FIGURE 6A

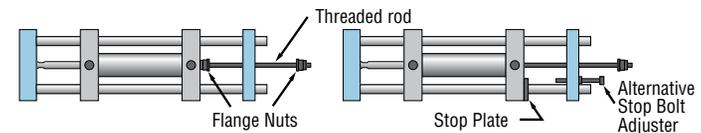


FIGURE 6B

# SLIDE SELECTION - CONTINUED

## ADDING RUBBER BUMPERS TO STOP OPTIONS

Adding rubber washers to the stop options enables noise reduction and provides an impact absorbing stop cushion.

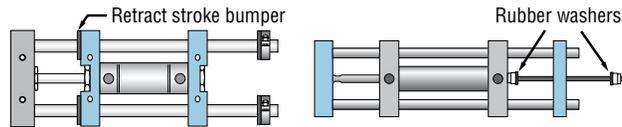


FIGURE 7A

## DIAL-A-STROKE®

Fabco-Air's popular Dial-A-Stroke® can be applied to many models for precise adjustability of extend strokes shown in figure 7B. The stop tube, adjustment nut with skirt, and minimum clearances combine to eliminate pinch points for operator safety. Adjustment settings are simplified by convenient scale markings.

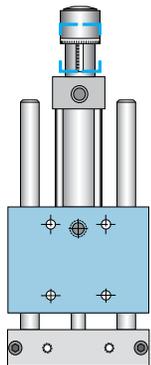


FIGURE 7B

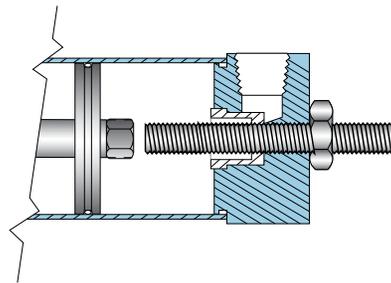


FIGURE 7C

## ADJUSTABLE RETRACT STROKE

An adjusting screw (Figure 7C) with a thread sealing locknut mounted in the rear end cap provides a simple, yet rugged adjustment of the cylinder stroke in the retract direction. The fine thread of the adjusting screw provides precision adjustment.

## ADDING PROXIMITY SENSORS FOR POSITION CONTROL

Many slide models offer a proximity switch option operated by a moving "target" (or dog) clamped to the guide shafts traveling with the slide's motion. Figure 8 shows prox sensors combined with a retract stroke shock absorber. Fabco-Air slide packages provide for a number of third party shock manufacturers.

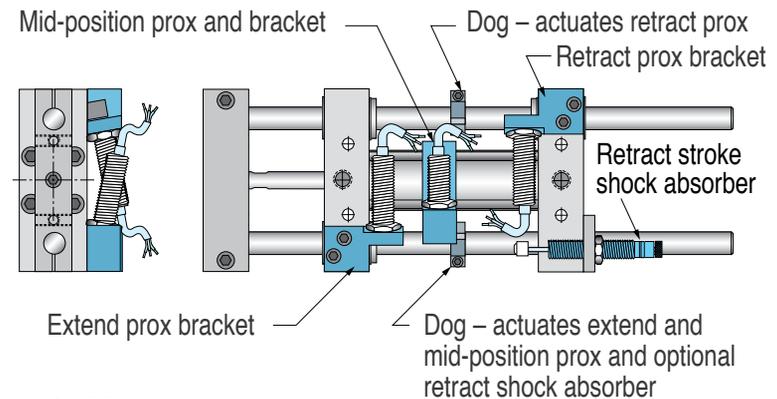


FIGURE 8

# 2-AXIS MOTION

Linear slides can be joined together to create 2-axis motion by using available toolbars and transition plates. In Figure 9A, the bearing block of the vertical slide is bolted to the toolbar of the horizontal slide. Optional, no-cost toolbars are available for mixing and matching dissimilar slide models.

Figure 9B shows how a transition plate is used to join two SE Series slides to create an extremely compact thin parts plater. The bearing block of the vertical unit is bolted to the transition plate mounted to the toolbar of the horizontal unit.

Grippers or tools are then mounted to the toolbar of the vertical slides. See Figure 11.

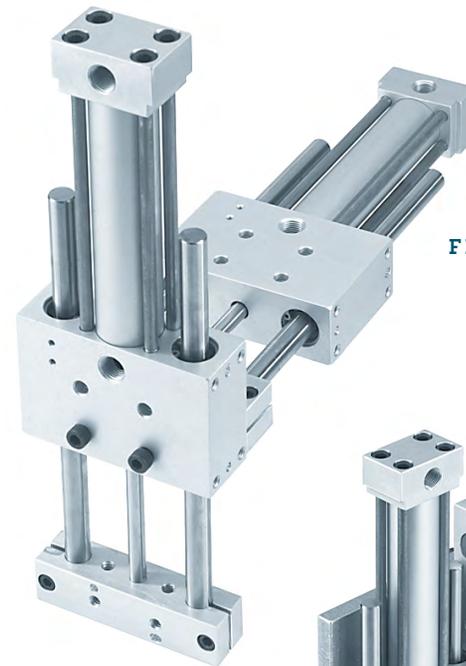


FIGURE 9A

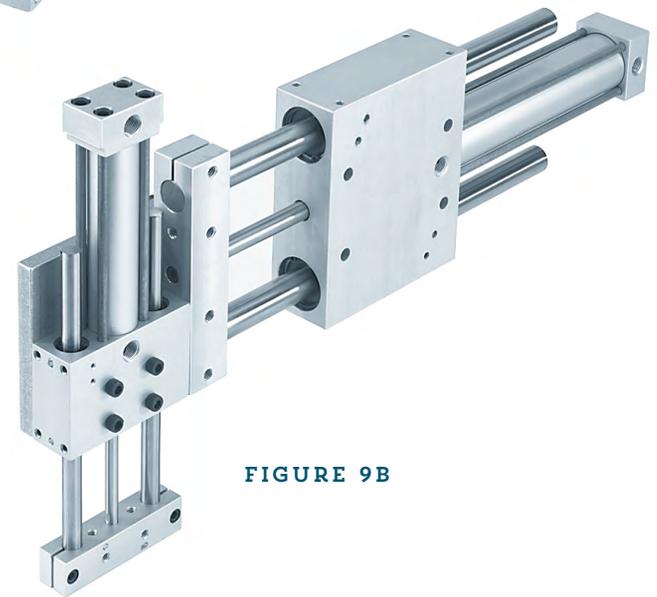


FIGURE 9B

# 2-AXIS MOTION - CONTINUED

## APPLICATION EXAMPLES

### APPLICATION EXAMPLES

#### LIFT AND CARRY MECHANISM (FIGURE 10)

Below one EZ Series Slide joined by a simple adapter plate to a second, smaller EZ Slide forms a two-axis motion device that carries a "comb" which engages parts in an overhead feeder track. The parts are lifted slightly so that work can be performed on them (assembly, checking, ink branding, etc.). The horizontal motion shuttles the parts forward and pushes a part off the end of the track. Next the vertical unit retracts, lowering the "comb" while the horizontal unit returns to a home position ready to repeat the cycle.

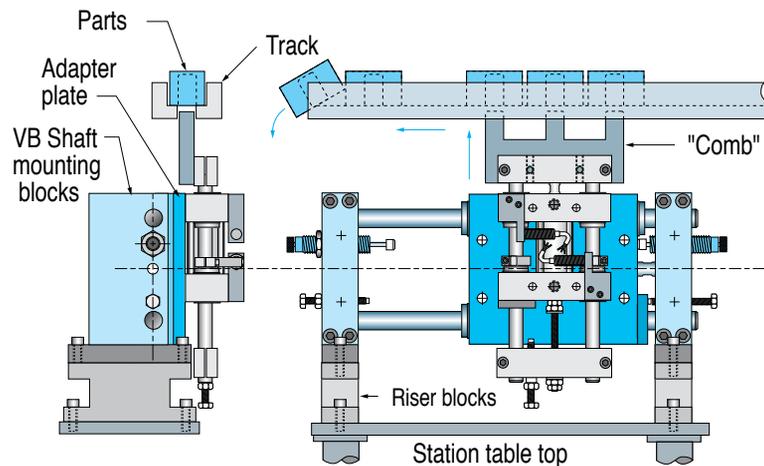


FIGURE 10

#### TANDEM CYLINDER PICK-AND-PLACE (FIGURE 11)

This pick & place application features a three-position tandem cylinder on the vertical motion allowing the track fed parts to be picked up at one level and placed into the nest on the dial at a lower level

(1) is retract position for tandem cylinder; (2) is mid-position; (3) is extend position

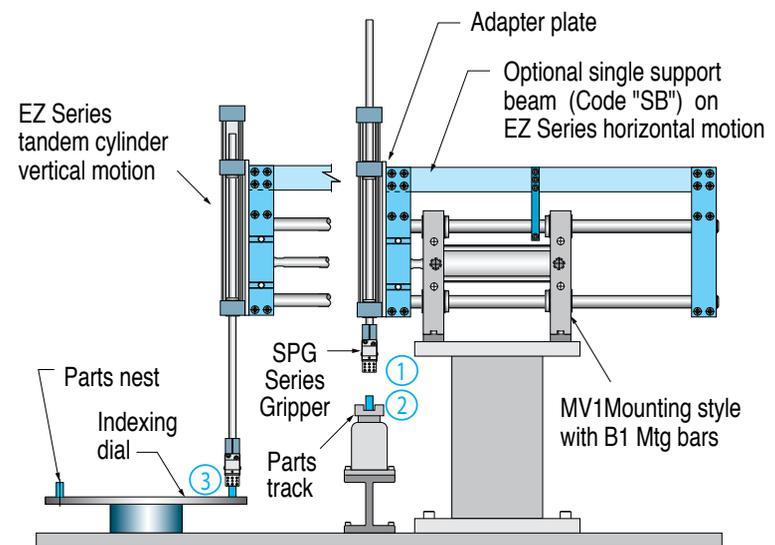


FIGURE 11

# 2-AXIS MOTION - CONTINUED

## APPLICATION EXAMPLES

### PALLET LIFT STATION

An EZ Series Slide with front flange mounting used as a pallet lift mechanism on a conveyor type assembly system. Extra length guide shafts extend through the slide's toolbar and act as locating dowels that engage pallet bushings to provide precise pallet positioning. The proximity sensors shown are used for position sensing.

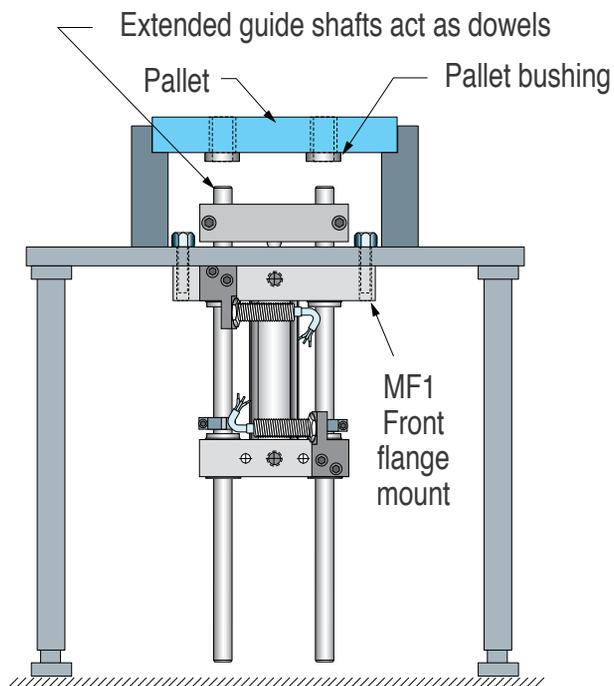
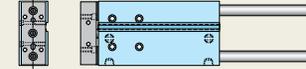


FIGURE 12

## Quick reference guide to FABCO-AIR linear slides

### “GB” Series (sleeve bearings)

Air cylinder is machined into bearing block. Standard features include bottom, side & rear mounting holes, top & side ports. Toolbar with top, front, and bottom mounting holes.



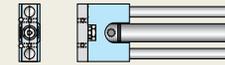
**Reasons to select:** Rugged block slide, featuring replaceable Duralon® bearings, repairable built-in cylinder, interchangeable bolt pattern. Dual port locations, multiple mounting surfaces. 10 inch stroke or less.

### “L & S” Series (Sleeve bearings)

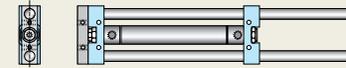
An inexpensive series using non-repairable air cylinders. The “L” Series is similar to the “EZ” Series while the “S” Series is similar to the “SE”.

Note:

Sleeve bearings need clearance to operate. Therefore some toolbar play exists. “L” & “S” slides are not intended for ultra-precision applications.

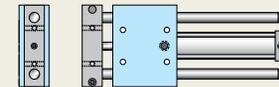


**Reasons to select:** Used for applications where the extreme precision of a linear ball bearing slide is not required. “S” Series – Shorter than “L”, but has less capacity and more “play”.



### “SE” Series (Linear ball bearings)

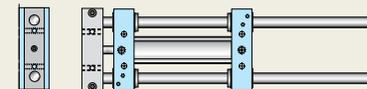
A shortened version of the “EZ” Series to save length. Cylinder is built into the bearing block which houses four linear ball bearings.



**Reasons to select:** Shorter than “EZ”. Good load capacity. Wide spacing of guide shafts to resist torsional load. Linear ball bearings at each end of bearing block provide “no-play” precision motion.

### “EZ” Series (Linear ball bearings)

Rugged slide with guide shafts either side of integral air cylinder. Bearings are spaced further apart as the stroke increases, providing exceptional bearing support.



**Reasons to select:** Wide spacing of guide shafts to resist torsional load. Good load capacity. Provides “no-play” precision motion. Widest choice of tooling, stop, and shock options.

### “TS” Series (Linear ball bearings)

Very compact. It is the only linear ball bearing slide available that is “built into” the air cylinder.



**Reasons to select:** Used where space is limited. High load capacity. Linear ball bearings at each end of cylinder provide “no-play” precision motion. Many tooling options available.

# CONTACT US!

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