

ERD – Electric Rod-Style Actuator

sizeit.tolomatic.com for fast,
accurate actuator selection

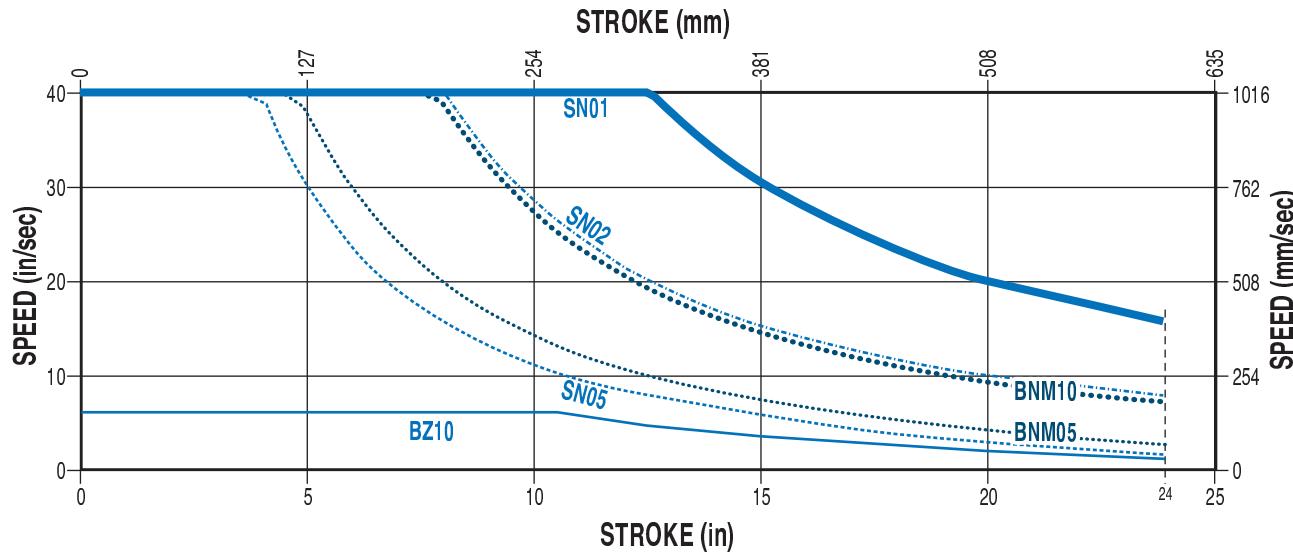


ACTUATOR
SIZING

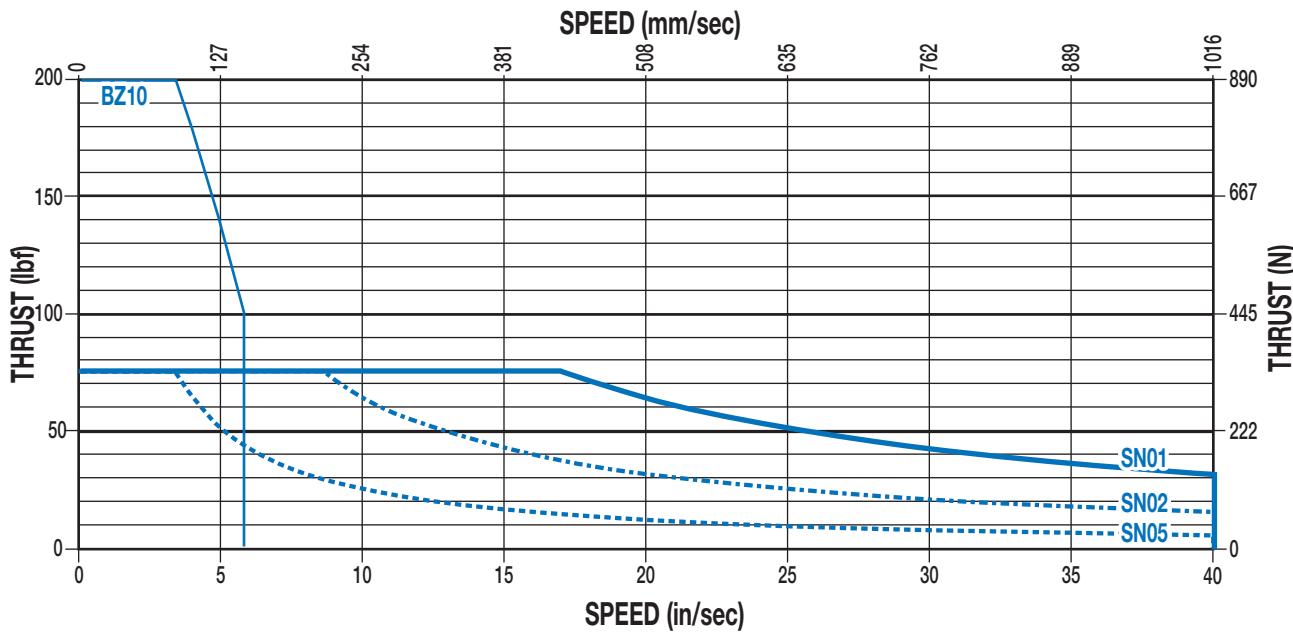
SIZE: ERD15

PERFORMANCE

CRITICAL SPEED CAPACITY



PV LIMITS (ACME NUTS)



(Pressure Velocity of Acme Nut)

P X V ≤ 0.1

$$\left(\frac{\text{Thrust}}{\text{(Max. Thrust Rating)}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{Speed}}{\text{(Max. Speed Rating)}} \right) \leq 0.1$$

PV LIMITS: Any material which carries a sliding load is limited by heat buildup. The factors that affect heat generation rate in an application are the pressure on the nut in pounds per square inch and the surface velocity in feet per minute. The product of these factors provides a measure of the severity of an application.

ERD – Electric Rod-Style Actuator

sizeit.tolomatic.com for fast, accurate actuator selection

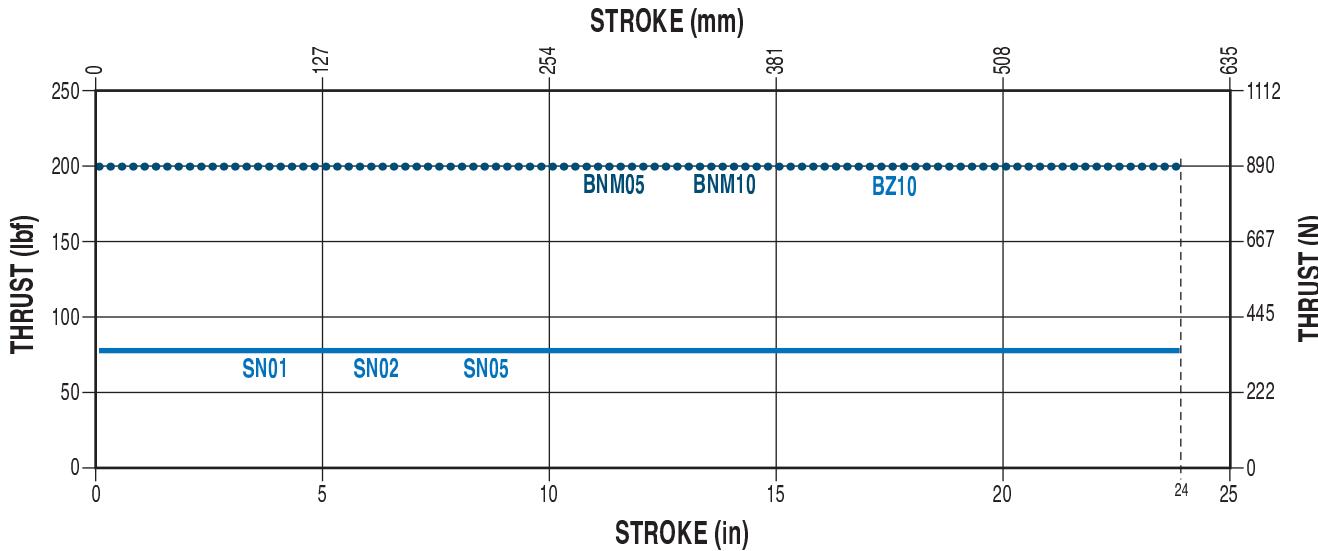


SIZE: ERD15

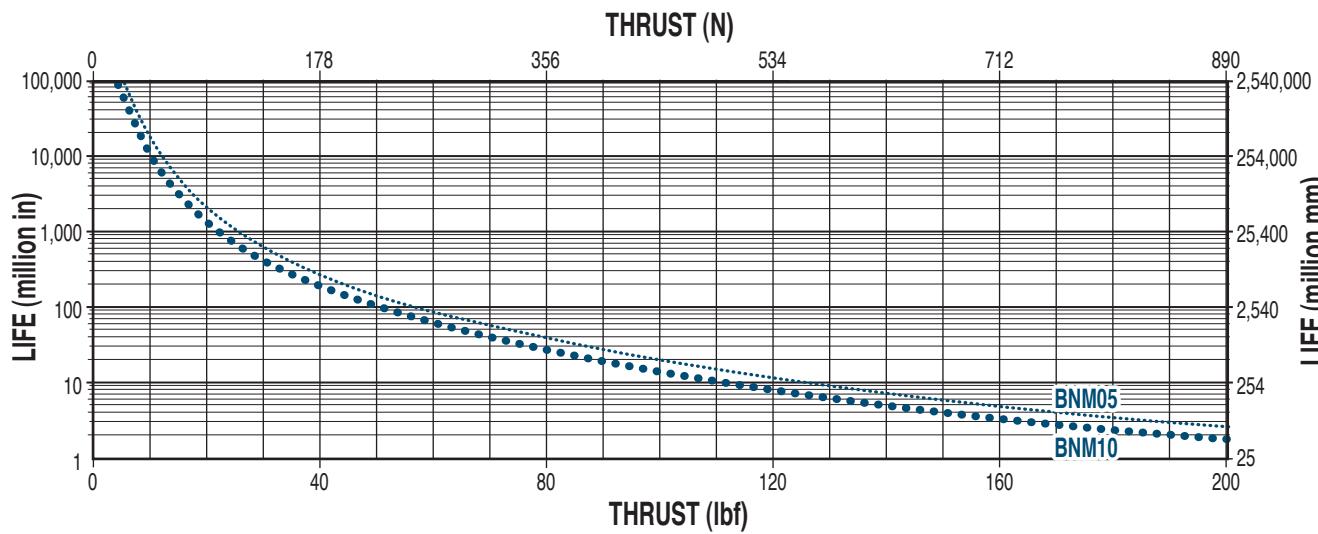
PERFORMANCE

ACTUATOR
SIZING

MAXIMUM THRUST vs STROKE



SCREW LIFE (BALL NUTS)



NOTE: The L_{10} expected life of a ball screw linear actuator is expressed as the linear travel distance that 90% of properly maintained ball screw manufacturers are expected to meet or exceed. This is not a guarantee and this graph should be used for estimation purposes only.

The underlying formula that defines this value is:

$$L_{10} = \left(\frac{C}{P_e} \right)^3 \cdot L$$

L_{10} Travel life in millions of units (in or mm), where:

C = Dynamic load rating (lbf) or (N)

P_e = Equivalent load (lbf) or (N)

If load is constant across all movements then:

\bar{L} = actual load = equivalent load

\bar{L} = Screw lead (in/rev) (mm/rev)

Use the "Equivalent Load" calculation below, when the load is not constant throughout the entire stroke. In cases where there is only minor variation in loading, use greatest load for life calculations.

$$P_e = \sqrt[3]{\frac{L_1(P_1)^3 + L_2(P_2)^3 + L_3(P_3)^3 + L_n(P_n)^3}{L}}$$

Where: P_e = Equivalent load (lbf) or (N)

P_n = Each increment at different load (lbf) or (N)

L = Total distanced traveled per cycle (extend + retract stroke)
[$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_n$]

L_n = Each increment of stroke at different load (in) or (mm)