Engineering Specifications

ACTUATOR OPERATION

Rotary action of the Pneu-Turn Rotary Actuator is achieved through the use of a rack and pinion assembly. Just as with a pneumatic or hydraulic cylinder, the speed of rotation may be controlled through the use of flow controls. The action at the end of the rotation can be controlled by the use of adjustable cushions, which are available as an option.

Care should be taken to insure that the inertial force does not exceed the published torque capacity. An external stop may be necessary to avoid exceeding the torque capacity due to inertial loads.

When mounting the Pneu-Turn against the shaft side of the housing, be sure to provide clearance for the pilot diameter to avoid excessive bearing pressure.

For standard models, axial loads must only be applied in the direction indicated on the dimensional drawings. The Dual Shaft or Rear Shaft options can be used to correctly orient tension induced axial loads. With the Ball Bearing option, axial loads can be applied in either direction.

The Angle Adjustment Option will allow 45° of adjustability. If cushions are ordered in conjunction with the angle adjustment option, adjustability will be 10°.

PORT POSITIONING

Ports on the Pneu-Turn may be repositioned to accommodate any air line configuration by loosening the three body retainer screws. Once desired port positions are obtained, tighten screws to specified torque values.

LUBRICATION

The Pneu-Turn Rotary Actuator is pre-lubricated at the factory for extensive, maintenance-free operation. The life of the rotary actuator can be lengthened by providing additional lubrication with an air line mist lubricator or direct introduction of oil to the actuator every 500 hours of operation. Recommended oils for Buna N seals are medium to heavy inhibited hydraulic and general purpose oil. If High Temperature seals, use Dow Corning #710. Other types of prelube are available upon request.

The rack and pinion gear and ball bearings are prelubricated at the factory for extensive, maintenance-free operation. If additional lubrication should be required, use a high grade bearing grease.

WOODRUFF KEY LOCATION

The standard position of the woodruff key is 12 o'clock at the center of rotation.

RATINGS:

Pressure Rating: All Bimba Pneu-Turn Rotary Actuators are rated for 150 PSI air.

Rotation Tolerance: Standard rotation tolerance for 9/16" – 3/4" bore is -0° to 15° and for 1-1/16" – 2" bore is -0° to +10°.

Temperature Range: Buna N: (Standard) -20°F to +200°F; Option (V) High Temperature seals: 0°F to +400°F. Temperature range of high temperature seals with Ball Bearing option is 0°F to +250°F. If cylinders are operated at temperatures below 0° for extended time periods, special modifications may be required. Special seal materials are available on request.

Backlash:

- Without "X" option, 1-1/2° of Arc Maximum, Double rack actuators have zero backlash at end of rotational stroke
- With "X" option, single rack models have zero mid rotational and end of rotation backlash. Double rack models have zero mid-rotational backlash.

Breakaway: Less than 5 PSI.

Standard Line

Series	9/16"		3/4"		1-1/16"		1-1/2"		2"	
	(006)	(014)	(017)	(033)	(037)	(074)	(098)	(196)	(247)	(494)
Theoretical Torque Capacity (in.-lbs./PSI)	0.068	0.135	0.166	0.331	0.369	0.739	0.982	1.963	2.468	4.935
Bearing Load (Axial) (lbs.)	25	25	25	25	40	40	40	40	80	80
Bearing Load (Radial) (lbs.)	200	200	250	250	300	300	350	350	500	500
Distance Between Bearing Midpoints (in.)	0.77	0.77	0.96	0.96	1.24	1.24	1.70	1.70	1.98	1.98
Maximum Rate of Rotation (@ 100 PSI With No Load)	3000 deg./sec.	3000 deg./sec.	3500 deg./sec.	3500 deg./sec.	2000 deg./sec.	2000 deg./sec.	1500 deg./sec.	1500 deg./sec.	1000 deg./sec.	1000 deg./sec.
Weight (Approximate) (oz.)	6	11.5	11	20.5	21	38	48	89	105	152
Body Retainer Cap Screw Recommended Tightening Torque (in.-lbs.)	10	10	12	12	12	12	20	20	20	20

For Ball Bearing Option, the Following Specifications Apply

Series	9/16"		3/4"		1-1/16"		1-1/2"		2"	
	(006)	(014)	(017)	(033)	(037)	(074)	(098)	(196)	(247)	(494)
Bearing Load (Axial) (lbs.)	55	55	75	75	100	100	110	110	130	130
Bearing Load (Radial) (lbs.)	205	205	270	270	380	380	425	425	740	740
Distance Between Bearing Midpoints (in.)	.72	.72	.96	.96	1.26	1.26	1.71	1.71	1.82	1.82
Weight (Approximate) (oz.)	6	11.5	10.5	20	20.5	37.5	47	88	103	150

Engineering Specifications

Kinetic Energy Capacity

A load connected to the shaft of a Pneu-Turn will produce kinetic energy as it is rotated. This kinetic energy must be absorbed by the Pneu-Turn or other stopping device. If the Pneu-Turn is to stop the load without external devices, then the application kinetic energy must not exceed the maximums noted in the table below.

Maximum Allowable Kinetic Energy *(In.-lbs.)*

Size	Without Cushions	With Cushions
9/16" (006 / 014)	0.02	N/A
3/4" (017 / 033)	0.04	0.08
1-1/16" (037 / 074)	0.07	0.88
1-1/2" (098 / 196)	0.41	7.80
2" (247 / 494)	1.60	13.00

The kinetic energy developed by your application can be determined by using the equations noted below:

$$KE = 0.5 * I * w^2$$

$$w = 1.20 * (ø / t)$$

LEGEND:

KE = Kinetic energy (in.-lbs.)
I = Moment of inertia (in.-lb.-sec.^{2})
w = Rotational speed (radians/sec.)
ø = Angle of rotation (radians)
t = Time of rotation (sec.)
W = Weight of load (lb.)
g = Acceleration of gravity (386 in./sec.^{2})

Below are examples of attachments, their geometry, and the equation to use to determine the Moment of Inertia.

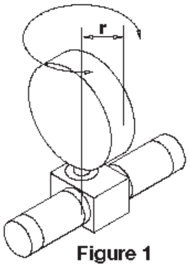

Figure 1

Thin Disc

(mounted on side through center)

$$I = \frac{W}{g} * \frac{r^2}{4}$$

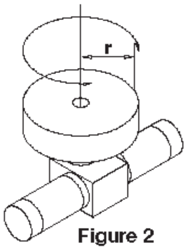

Figure 2

Thin Disc

(centered)

$$I = \frac{W}{g} * \frac{r^2}{2}$$

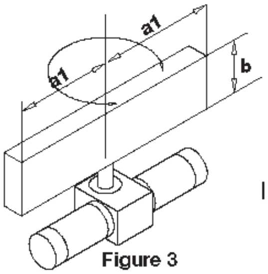

Figure 3

Thin Rectangular Plate

(centered and mounted on side)

$$I = \frac{W}{g} * \frac{(2(a1))^2}{12}$$

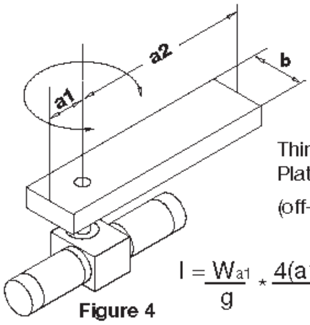

Figure 4

Thin Rectangular Plate

(off-centered)

$$I = \frac{W_{a1}}{g} * \frac{4(a1)^2 + b^2}{12} + \frac{W_{a2}}{g} * \frac{4(a2)^2 + b^2}{12}$$

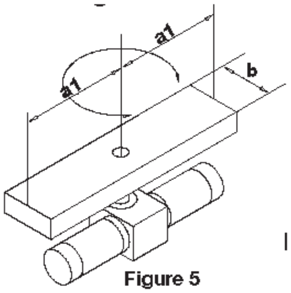

Figure 5

Thin Rectangular Plate

(centered)

$$I = \frac{W}{g} * \frac{(2(a1))^2 + b}{12}$$

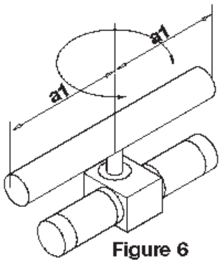

Figure 6

Slender Rod

(centered)

$$I = \frac{W}{g} * \frac{(2(a1))^2}{12}$$

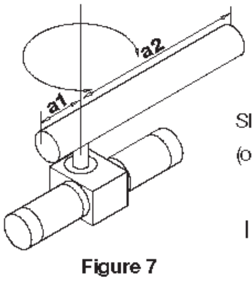

Figure 7

Slender Rod

(off-centered)

$$I = \frac{W_{a1}}{g} * \frac{a1^2}{3} + \frac{W_{a2}}{g} * \frac{a2^2}{3}$$