

Linear & Rotary Actuators

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Overview of Linear & Rotary Actuators

Motors offer excellent controllability and are therefore used as the drive source of various automated equipment. In many cases, a motor is combined with various mechanical components, such as a ball screw, belt-and-pulley, and rack-and-pinion, to convert the motor rotation to a different type of motion needed to drive the equipment. Oriental Motor has various linear & rotary actuators consisting of a motor assembled with the necessary mechanical components, to meet the various needs of automated devices.

Features

Equipped with a motor that provides excellent controllability, the linear & rotary actuators offer the following advantages over hydraulic and pneumatic actuators.

- The actuator is very stable when operated, even at low speeds. It also offers smooth acceleration and deceleration operation.
- Operations can be programmed with multiple stopping points.
- With a linear & rotary actuator that uses a stepper motor and servo motor, position and speed regulation can be performed easily using data.
 Setup change is also simple, as all that needs to be done is changing the data.

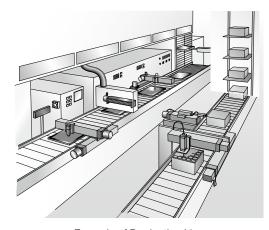
Advantages of Using Linear & Rotary Actuators

When automated equipment is designed, various factors must be taken into consideration including the production line layout, installation environment, ease of maintenance, configuration of electrical wiring and control system, and so on.

This means many man-hours are needed to select the motor and other mechanical components and to create a parts list, drawings, operating manuals, and so forth.

Oriental Motor offers various linear & rotary actuators to help improve the productivity of design work.

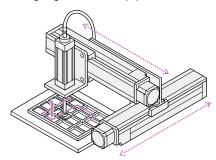
Use of linear & rotary actuators offers the benefits explained below.



Example of Production Line

♦ Higher Design Efficiency

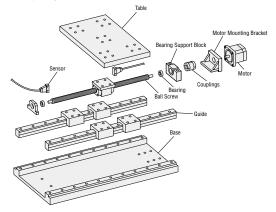
The primary feature of automated equipment is their ability to implement a series of basic operations such as "transfer", "push" and "rotate". In other words, automated equipment can be designed by selecting and combining linear & rotary actuators capable of performing these basic operations. The time and effort involved in designing automated equipment can be reduced.



Mechanism Example of Automated Equipment

Shorter Production Time and Higher Quality

When building equipment in-house by assembling a motor and mechanical components, the quality of assembly affects the traveling resistance and position accuracy. Therefore, adjustments will be needed. In comparison, Oriental Motor linear & rotary actuators are guaranteed to provide the specified operating performance. Using them reduces adjustment work and ensures uniform quality.



Example of Building Equipment In-House

■Types of Linear & Rotary Actuators

Electric Linear Slides

The motor is combined with a linear motion mechanism. This is an ideal actuator for transferring loads.



Electric Cylinders

The motor is combined with a linear motion mechanism. This is an ideal actuator for pushing and pulling loads.



Compact Linear Actuators

This product features a stepper motor integrated with a ball screw. This is an ideal actuator for pushing and pulling small loads or fine-tuning applications.



Hollow Rotary Actuators

The motor is combined with a rotating table mechanism. This is an ideal actuator for index drive applications.











Overview

Electric Linear Slides

CSTEP AZ

Electric Cylinders

CASTEP AZ

CASTEP AZ DRS2

Hollow Rotary Actuators

CKSTEP AZ

Types and Applications of Linear & Rotary Actuators

As components of automated equipment, linear & rotary actuators are used in many different ways. From the viewpoint of "motion," these uses are classified as follows.

A broad selection of linear & rotary actuators designed for different "motions" is available. Select the actuator that best suits the required specifications (transportable speed, transportable mass, resolution, accuracy), functions, system configurations and other applicable conditions.

Transport



Push



Rotate



Electric Linear Slides

Electric Cylinders

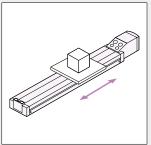
Transferring a spray gun

CASTEP AZ

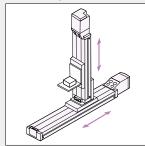
CSTEP AZ DR\$2

Hollow Rotary Actuators

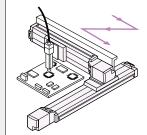


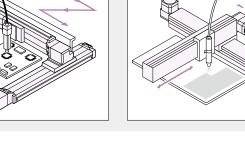


Transferring loads (vertical)

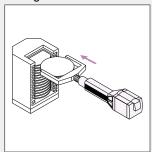


Moving a CCD camera

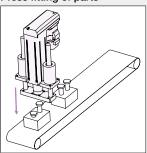




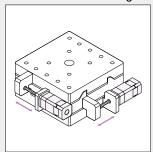
Storing loads



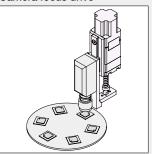
Press fitting of parts



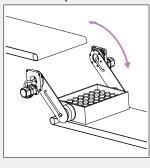
Driving mechanism for micrometer head X-Y stage



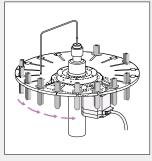
Camera focus drive



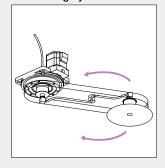
Packet transportation



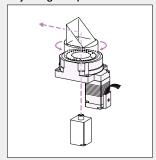
Positioning a table



Transferring by arm



Adjusting an optical axis



Selection of Electric Linear Slides

Series Name Type Name	Product Width × Height	Power Supply Voltage	Lead Screw Pitch [mm]	Stroke [mm]	Maximum Speed [mm/s] 200 400 600 800	
EZS Series		AC Input	12	50~700	800	
XSTEP AZ Equipped Straight Type	EZS3	Ao iliput	6	50~700	400	
•	54 × 50 mm	DC Input	12	50~700	600	
13. The same of th		Do input	6	50~700	300	
		AC Input	12	50~700	800	
Para Para Para Para Para Para Para Para	EZS4		6	50~700	400	
Dayaraad Matar Tima	74 × 50 mm	DC Input	12	50~700	600	
Reversed Motor Type		Do iliput	6	50~700	300	
		AC Input	12	50~850	800	
	EZS6	Ao iliput	6	50~850	400	
•	74 × 66.5 mm	DC Input	12	50~850	600	
		Do iliput	6	50~850	300	

Selection of Electric Cylinders

Series Name Type Name	Product Width × Height	Power Supply Voltage	Lead Screw Pitch	Stroke [mm]	Maximum Speed [mm/s]	Thrust Force [N]
Type Name	Tridui / Trioigin	Tomago	[mm]	100 200 300 400	100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800	[14]
EAC Series <i>OSTEP</i> AZ Equipped	EAC4	AC Input	12	50~300	600	~70
Straight Type		Ao iliput	6	50~300	300	~140 (125)*
	42 × 42 mm	DC Input	12	50~300	600	~70
		Do input	6	50~300	300	~140 (125)*
Reversed Motor Type	EAC6 60 × 60 mm	AC Input	12	50~300	600	~200
		710 mpat	6	50~300	300	~400 (360)*
		DC Input	12	50~300	600	~200
a)			6	50~300	300	~400 (360)*
EAC Series CSTEP AZ Equipped		AC Input	12	50~300	600	~70
Straight Type with Shaft Guide Cover	EAC4W	Ao input	6	50~300	300	~140 (125)*
30	42 × 114 mm	DC Input	12	50~300	600	~70
13		Do input	6	50~300	300	~140 (125)*
Reversed Motor Type with Shaft Guide Cover		AC Input	12	50~300	600	~200
COVE	EAC6W	7.0 mput	6	50~300	300	~400 (360)*
	60 × 156 mm	DC Input	12	50~300	600	~200
			6	50~300	300	~400 (360)*

 $[\]ensuremath{\bigstar}$ The parentheses () indicate the value of the reversed motor type.

	Oynamic Permissible N Static Permissible M		10	20	orizontal 30	Franspo [kg] 10 5		80	Vertical Tra	ansporta [kg] 20	able Mass	Repetitive Positioning Accuracy [mm]	Reference Page	Overview
4.2 26.4	4.2 26.4	10.5 52.0	7.5	20	30 .	10 3		00	3.5	20	30	ţ <u>j</u>		Electric Linear Slides
4.2 26.4	4.2 26.4	10.5 52.0	7.5 15						3.5					OSTEP AZ EZS
8 51.2	8 42.5	27.8 176	30						7 14(12.5)*					Electric Cylinders
8 51.2	8 42.5	27.8 176	15						7			±0.02	F-12	CKSTEP AZ EAC
45.7	37.5	55.6	30						14(12.5)*					OSTEP AZ DR\$2
290	187	340	60 30						30					Hollow Rotary Actuators
45.7 290	37.5 187	55.6	60						30					OSTEP AZ

Push Force	[kg]	Vertical Transportable Mass [kg]	Repetitive Positioning Accuracy	Reference Page
[N]	10 20 30 40 50 60 % 200 400	10 20 30	[mm]	Page
100	15	7		
200	30	14(12.5)*		
100	15	7		
200	30	14(12.5)*		
400	30	15		
500	60	30		
400	30	15		
500	60	30	±0.02	F-24
100	15	6	_0.02	1 24
200		13(11.5)*		
100	15	6		
200	30	13(11.5)*		
400	30	13		
500	60	28		
400	30	13		
500	60	28		

Selection of Compact Linear Actuators

■DR\$2 Series **Q**STEP AZ Equipped

Type with a Guide



DRSM42

	Frame Size [mm]	Ball Screw Type	Accuracy		Lead	Observe	Speed [mm/s]					Thrust Force [N]			Transportable Mass [kg]		Dynamic Permissible Moment [N·m]		Reference				
Product			Repetitive Positioning Accuracy [mm]	Lost Motion [mm]	Screw Pitch [mm]	Stroke [mm]	10	2	0 30) 41	0 5	0	Ę	50 	100 1	150	200	Horizontal	Vertical	Mp			Page
		Rolled	0.01[0.02]*	0.05	2 8 40		50						20	0	,			10	10				
DRSM42	42			0.05		40	200					\$	50					5	5	1.3	1	2.5	F-32
		Ground	0.003[0.005]*	0.02	2		50						20	0				10	10				

 $[\]textcolor{red}{\bigstar} \textit{Specifications will vary according to conditions. For details, check the specifications for each product.}$

Type without a Guide





DRSM42

DRSM60

Product	Frame Size	Ball Screw Type	Accui Repetitive	Accuracy		Stroke	Speed [mm/s]	Thrust Force [N]	Transportable Mass [kg]	Reference
rioduct	[mm]		Positioning Accuracy [mm]	Lost Motion [mm]	Pitch [mm]	[mm]	10 20 30 40 50	50 100 150 200	Horizontal Vertical	Page
		Rolled	0.01	0.05 2	2		50	200	40 20	
DRSM42	42		0.01		40	200	50 (10 5	F-32	
		Ground	0.003	0.02	2		50	200	40 20	F-32
DRSM60	60	Rolled	0.01	0.05	4	50	50	500	50 50	

Selection of Hollow Rotary Actuators

■DGII Series *Q* STEP **AZ** Equipped

Reference Page F-42

Product Frame Size	Power Supply Voltage	Electro- magnetic Brake	Diameter of Hollow Section [mm (in.)]	Permissible Torque [N·m (lb-in)]	Permissible Mo- ment [N·m (lb-in)] 20 40 60 80	Permissible Axial Load [N (lb.)] 500 1000 2000 4000	Lost Motion [arcmin]	Backlash [arcmin]	Angular Transmission Accuracy [arcmin]	Repetitive Positioning Accuracy [arcsec]
DGM85R 85 mm (3.35 in.)	AC Input DC Input	Not equipped	ф33	4.5			2		4	±15
		Equipped	(ф1.3)	(39)	10 (88)	500 (112)	(0.033°)		(0.067°)	(±0.004°)
DGM130R 130 mm (5.12 in.)	AC Input DC Input		φ62 (φ2.44)	12			2	Non- Backlash	3 (0.05°)	±15
				(106)	50 (440)	2000 (450)	(0.033°)			(±0.004°)
DGM200R 200 mm (7.87 in.)	AC Input	Not equipped		50 (440)	100 (000)	4000 (000)	2	2	2	±15
		Equipped			100 (880)	4000 (900)	(0.033°)		(0.033°)	(±0.004°)

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Electric Linear Slides

CKSTEP AZ EZS

Electric Cylinders

> CASTEP AZ EAC

> CKSTEP AZ DRS2

Hollow Rotary Actuators

DGII