## 

## CAR Linear Actuators



## The CAR Linear Actuators

The CAR range of industrial actuators offers a unique standard of performance, durability and reliability. The compact design incorporates well-proven parts, such as the SKF high efficiency ball screw, a sturdy gearbox assembly and high quality DC and AC-motors. All to give the best possible performance with unsurpassed service life. Individual application requirements can easily be matched thanks to the modular design concept. A vast number of motors, gear ratios and other options can be combined to give the actuator the required characteristics. The CAR range is available in three sizes, CAR22, CAR32 and CAR40, with loads of up to 6000 N . Three special version of the CAR 32 actuator are available:

- CAP 32, with integrated positional feedback potentiometer.
- CARN 32, with gearbox input shaft for external drive source.
- CCBR 32, without motor and gearbox (direct drive on the ball screw).


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Ordering keys


## Performance

| V DC-motors |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max <br> dynamic <br> load | Max <br> static <br> load | Linear <br> Current <br> consump- |  |
| Actuator | N | N | mm/sec. | A |
| D24B | 1500 | 2200 | $15-10$ | 5 |
| CAR 22xSx1 | 1000 | 2200 | $30-20$ | 5 |
| CAR 22xSx2 |  |  |  |  |
| D24C/D24CS/D24CB |  |  |  |  |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx1 | 3500 | 5400 | $15-10$ | 8 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx2 | 2500 | 5400 | $30-20$ | 8 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx4 | 1500 | 5400 | $60-40$ | 8 |
| D24CW |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 32xSx1 | 3500 | 5400 | $9-5$ | 5 |
| CAR 32xSx2 | 2500 | 5400 | $18-10$ | 5 |
| CAR 32xSx4 | 1500 | 5400 | $34-24$ | 5 |
| D24D/D24DS/D24DB |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 40xSx1 | 6000 | 8700 | $15-10$ | 16 |
| CAR 40xSx2 | 4000 | 8700 | $30-20$ | 16 |
| CAR 40xSx4 | 2000 | 8700 | $60-40$ | 16 |
| D12B |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 22xSx1 | 1500 | 2200 | $15-10$ | 9 |
| CAR 22xSx2 | 1000 | 2200 | $30-20$ | 9 |
| D12C |  |  |  |  |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx1 | 2500 | 5400 | $15-10$ | 13 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx2 | 2000 | 5400 | $30-20$ | 13 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx4 | 1000 | 5400 | $60-40$ | 13 |

The CAR actuator range is self-locking within the dynamic load range with gear (1).
Gear (2) and (4) are self-locking within the dynamic load range if a DC-motor with brake is used.

## V AC-motors

| Actuator |  |  |  | Max static I oad | Linear speed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E220C |  | N |  | N | $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$. |
|  | $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| CAR/CAP32xSx1 | 3500 | 2500 | 1500 | 5400 | 6 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx2 | 2500 | 1500 | 900 | 5400 | 13 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx4 | 1500 | 900 | 500 | 5400 | 26 |
| E110C |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $16 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $12 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx1 | 3500 | 2500 | 1500 | 5400 | 8 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx2 | 2500 | 1500 | 900 | 5400 | 16 |
| CAR/CAP 32xSx4 | 1500 | 900 | 500 | 5400 | 32 |
| E220D |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 40xSx1 | $12 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |  |
| CAR 40xSx2 | 6000 | 4000 | 8700 | 9 |  |
| CAR 40xSx4 | 4000 | 2700 | 8700 | 17 |  |
| E110D | 2000 | 1200 | 8700 | 34 |  |


|  | $37.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CAR 40xSx1 | 6000 | 4000 | 8700 | 10 |
| CAR 40xSx2 | 4000 | 2700 | 8700 | 20 |
| CAR 40xSx4 | 2000 | 1200 | 8700 | 40 |

CAR actuators equipped with AC-motors are self-locking within the dynamic load range if a brake is used.

## Performance diagram

CAR 22.../D12B


CAR/CAP 32.../D12C



CAR 22.../D24B



CAR 40.../D24D/D24DS/D24DB


Gear 1 V (mm/sec.)

Gear2---------- $\quad V(\mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.

Gear 4 -.-.-.--- $\quad$ ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.)
-.-.-.-- I (A)

## CAR 22, 32, 40



| Actuator <br> S=Stroke in mm | A | A2 | A3 | A4 | D | G | G1 | H | H1 | H2 | L1 | N | N1 | R |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 22 | S+205 | 49 | 66 | 16 | 22 | M10 1.5 | 35 | 60 | 16.5 | 23 | 46 | 10 | 26 | 9 |
| CAR 32 | S+218 | 57 | 71 | 20 | 32 | M12 x1.75 | 38 | 73 | 23 | 27.5 | 55 | 12 | 28 | 12 |
| CAR 40 | S +263 | 75 | 100 | 25 | 40 | M16 2 | 53 | 97 | 29 | 40 | 80 | 16 | 40 | 19 |


| Motor | A1 | L | N2 | N3 |  | Stroke S | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm |  |  |  |  | mm | kg |
| D12B | 104 | 86 | 53 | - | CAR22 | 50 | 1.2 |
| D12C | 120 | 104 | 58 | - |  | 100 | 1.3 |
| D24B | 104 | 86 | 53 | - |  | 150 | 1.4 |
| D24C | 120 | 104 | 58 | - |  | 200 | 1.5 |
| D24CW | 120 | 104 | 58 | - |  | 300 | 1.6 |
| D24CS | 120 | 104 | 58 | - |  |  |  |
| D24CB | 120 | - | - | 100 | CAR32 | 50 | 2.1 |
| D24D | 150 | 127 | 75 | - |  | 100 | 2.2 |
| D24DS | 150 | 127 | 87 | - |  | 200 | 2.4 |
| D24DB | 150 | - | - | 121 |  | 300 | 2.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 | 3.2 |
| E110C | 97 | 150 | 108 | - |  | 700 | 3.7 |
| E110CB | 97 | 198 | - | 156 |  |  |  |
| E110D | 119 | 200 | 141 | - | CAR40 | 100 | 5.8 |
| E110DB | 119 | 248 | - | 189 |  | 300 | 6.7 |
| E220C | 97 | 150 | 108 | - |  | 500 | 7.6 |
| E220CB | 97 | 198 | - | 156 |  | 700 | 8.4 |
| E220D | 119 | 200 | 141 | - |  |  |  |
| E220DB | 119 | 248 | - | 189 |  |  |  |

The CAR actuator is manufactured in three versions with capacities up to 6000 N . The CAR 32 and 40 versions can be supplied with three gear ratios $(1,2,4)$ while the CAR 22 is available with two ratios $(1,2)$. With gear 1, the CAR actuator is self-locking within the dynamic load range, when used together with DCmotors. Actuators fitted with gear $2 \& 4$ are selflocking within the dynamic load range provided that a motor with brake is fitted. CAR actuators equipped with AC -motors are self-locking within the dynamic load range providing motors with brakes are fitted. The safety friction device protects the actuator and the mechanism to which it is fitted from damage caused by dynamic overload.

## CAP 32



The CAP 32 actuator is fitted with a potentiometer which indicates the position of the actuator.
This unit is, therefore, suitable for use in situations where it is necessary to know the current position of the actuator, either for manual or automatic control.
The CAP 32 has a built in $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ potentiometer which is

| Positioning accurancy |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gear | Accurancy |
| mm | $\pm 1$ |
| 1 | $\pm 2$ |
| 2 | $\pm 4$ |
| 4 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

At constant load and direction of load a significantly higher accuracy can be achieved. Please consult SKF for further information.
linked to the ball screw. This provides an analogue signal representing the present position of the adjustment tube.
The CAP 32 is fitted, as standard, with CAXB limit switch. Other performance values are identical with CAR 32.

|  | Stroke | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{S}$ |  |
| CAP32 | 50 | kg |
|  | 100 | 2.9 |
|  | 200 | 3.3 |
|  | 300 | 4.1 |
|  | 500 | 4.5 |
|  | 700 | 5.0 |
|  |  |  |

Ordering key - see page 3.

## CARN 32 actuator without motor



An external drive can be connected to CARN 32. This could be a pneumatic motor, a manual drive unit or an electric motor, linked to the gearbox input shaft.
The CARN 32 actuator can also be operated in parallel with two, or more, actuators.
The linear speed is determined by the input rotary speed, as shown in the diagram below. A diagram also shows the torque required for any given load.

| Stroke | Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{S}$ |  |
| CARN32 | 50 | 0.8 |
|  | 100 | 1.0 |
|  | 200 | 1.5 |
|  | 300 | 2.2 |
|  | 500 | 2.7 |
| 700 | 3.3 |  |
|  |  |  |


| Designation <br> Ordering key | Gear ratio | Ballscrew <br> lead |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | mm |
| CARN 32xSx1 | $25.0: 1$ | 4 |
| CARN 32xSx2 | $12.5: 1$ | 4 |
| CARN 32xSx4 | $6.25: 1$ | 4 |

## Available force " $F$ " as a function of applied torque



Linear speed "V" as a function of input speed


## CCBR 32 actuator without motor



The CCBR 32 is an actuator with no motor or gearbox. It is driven directly by the ball screw and is therefore of small external dimensions.
Direct drive offers very accurate positioning. The SKF ball screw provides a high level of efficiency.
The linear speed is determined by the input rotary speed, as shown in the diagram below. A diagram also shows the torque required for any given load.
If required, the CAXB 32 limit switch can be mounted on the ball screw cylinder.
The front mounting attachment described in this folder is also suitable for CCBR 32.
A steel ring to be mounted at the end of the cylinder is supplied with CCBR 32 . The drawing shows the ring fitted to the cylinder.

Avaiable force ' F " as a function of applied torque torque


|  | Stroke | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{S}$ |  |
| CCBR 32 | 50 | kg |
|  | 100 | 1.1 |
|  | 200 | 1.2 |
|  | 300 | 1.25 |
|  | 500 | 1.4 |
|  | 700 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Designation <br> Ordering key | Max <br> dyn. load | Max <br> stat. load | Ballscrew <br> lead |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N | N | mm |
| CCBR 32xS | 2500 | 5400 | 4 |

## Linear speed "V" as a function of input speed

V linear speed ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.)


Max input speed 1500 rpm
input speed (rpm)

## Motors

SKF actuators are fitted with either AC or DC-motors.

## DC-motors

12 and 24 Volt motors are available. CAR and CAP 32 are fitted with compact flat motors. DC-motors are simple to control but have a limited service life, due to the wear of the brushes and commutator. The 'General motor data' table on page 11 shows the approximate service life when operated at rated power. The flat motors are protected against dust and moisture, to protection class IP44. The connecting cables on all flat motors are 300 mm in length.

## Motors with extended shaft

These motors is suitable for situations where it is necessary to synchronize the actuator. The shaft can then be linked to the extended shaft or another motor or to the shaft of a CARN 32 actuator. The extended shaft can also be used to adjust the actuator manually with a hand wheel, for example, in case of power failure.
Motors with extended shaft are available in the 24 V DC range for use on the CAR 32, 40 and CAP 32.

## AC-motors

110 and 220 Volt motors are available. The 220 V motors are fitted with thermal protection. AC-motors are protected against dust and moisture, to protection class IP54 (with brake IP20). The motors for CAR 32 and 40 are fitted with connecting cables 1000 mm in length. A start capacitor is required for the operation of AC-motors. For selection of capacitor see page 18 (calculation section).


Motor with extended shaft (D24CS/D24DS)

| Actuator <br> size | Motor <br> type | Dimensions <br> D | d | d1 | e | f | I5 | I6 | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAR 32 | D24CS | 48 mm | M5 | 7hg | 6.5 | $7 \mathrm{h7}$ | 16 | 9 | 36 |
| CAR 40 | D24DS | 70 mm | M8 | 9h6 | 6.5 | 7 h 7 | 16 | 9 | 55 |

## General motor data

| Designation | Rated voltage | Rated speed | Brush life |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC-motors | Volt | rpm | hours |
| D12B | 12 | 7600 | 300 |
| D12C | 12 | 5300 | 1500 |
| D24B | 24 | 7500 | 500 |
| D24C | 24 | 5500 | 1500 |
| D24CB | 24 | 5500 | 1500 |
| D24CW | 24 | 2500 | 1500 |
| D24CS | 24 | 5500 | 1500 |
| D24D | 24 | 4700 | 900 |
| D24DB | 24 | 4700 | 900 |
| D24DS | 24 | 4700 | 900 |
|  |  |  |  |
| AC-motors | Volt | rpm | - |
| E220C | $240 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 2600 | - |
| E220CB | $240 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 2600 | - |
| E220D | $240 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 2790 | - |
| E220DB | $240 / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 2790 | - |
| E110C | $110 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 3250 | - |
| E110CB | $110 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 3250 | - |
| E110D | $110 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 3350 | - |
| E110DB | $110 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 3350 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Recommended wiring diagram for general connection of CAR with $230 / 110 \mathrm{~V}$ AC-motors



A low voltage limit switch (CAXB) can be used in connection with SKF special electronic control systems. As standard, motors are fitted with thermo-contacts which activates at $+140^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

SB $=$ operating switch
SQ = limit switch
$\mathrm{KA}=$ relay
$\mathrm{C} 1=$ capacitator
$\mathrm{M}=$ motor

## Accessories

## Mounting attachments

SKF mounting attachments provide simple and secure mounting of the actuators. There are various types for attachment both to front and rear of the actuator. The mounting attachments are supplied complete with nuts and bolts.

## Front mounting attachments

## Rod-end, Type 575

The rod-end allows some alignment of the actuator. The rod-end requires no maintenance and consists of a head with an inner pivot bearing and a bearing surface located between the hole in the head and the inner ring. The rod-end is made of galvanized steel. The unit is supplied complete with lock nut. Mounting attachment Type 575 must not be combined with Type 581.


## Clevis attachment, Type 576

This consists of a galvanized clevis head and a journal fitted with a quick coupling. It allows simple and rapid attachment of the actuator. This mounting attachment is supplied complete with locking nut.


## Accessories

## Mounting attachments

## Rear mounting attachments

Rear mounting bracket, Type 580
The bracket consists of an eye on a base plate, made of light alloy, with a bronze bush vulcanized into the ring of the eye. This gives some degree of flexibility to the attachment and the rubber also has a vibration damping effect. The unit is supplied complete with attachment bolts.


## Ball-joint bracket, Type 581

This bracket is intended for mounting at the rear of the actuator. It consists of an eye on a base plate, made of light alloy, with a pivoted bearing in the eye ring. This allows some degree of self-alignment. This bracket should not be used if the actuator is fitted with a safety clutch. The bracket is supplied complete with two spacer rings and attachments bolts. Mounting attachment Type 581 must no be combined with Type 575.


## Universal bracket, Type 582

This bracket is moulded in aluminum, and consists of a plate with an integrated ball, which has an attachment hole. The ball is guided, so it can be misaligned $\left( \pm 15^{\circ}\right)$ horizontally and $\left( \pm 20^{\circ}\right)$ vertically. This feature will allow some degree of misalignment, and make it possible to mount the actuator on an uneven surface.


## Accessories

## Limit switch CAXB

Limit switches, in combination with an SKF control unit make it possible to set the actuator for any desired stroke length.
They also protect the actuator from running against the mechanical end stops, thereby avoiding damage.
The CAXB limit switch can be used on the following ball screw actuator: CAR, CAP, CARN and CCBR. It is robust and durable and can be used in most environments. CAXB limit switches are available in a number of standards lengths, but can be manufactured in special lengths on request.
The CAXB limit switch consists of a profiled tube, two switch units, a rod carrying a permanent magnet and a protective cover.
The profiled tube, which is made of anodized aluminum, is mounted directly on the protection tube of the actuator. The two switch units (proximity switches) are attached to the profiled tube and can be adjusted to any position. The magnet rod, made of stainless steel, is attached to the end of the adjustment tube and runs in a groove in the profiled tube.

When the magnet, which is attached to the free end of the rod, approaches the switch unit, the latter is activated. The switches are connected to the control unit, from which relays disconnect the power supply to the motor. The motor is then short-circuited, thereby braking the actuator.
The switches and connections are effectively protected by an anodized aluminum cover. There are three connections to the switch units, allowing them to be connected in "normally open", "normally closed" or "alternating" modes (see illustration below).
In order to minimize the stopping distance of the actuator and to ensure correct circuit-breaking, the actuator should be connected as shown in the wiring diagram below.


W = Common
C = Normally closed
O = Normally open


Permissible brake power
Max brake voltage
Max brake current
The switches must not be connected to an AC supply

200 mA DC
3 W
200 V DC
200 mA DC

## Accessories

## Limit switch CAXB



| Designation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dimensions } \\ \text { X1 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | X2 | Y1 | Y2 | Z | G | G1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | thread | mm |
| CAXB 22x50 | 14 | 37 | 22 | 42.5 | 120 | M10x1.5 | 25 |
| CAXB 22x100 |  |  |  |  | 170 |  |  |
| CAXB 22x150 |  |  |  |  | 220 |  |  |
| CAXB 22x200 |  |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |
| CAXB 22x300 |  |  |  |  | 370 |  |  |
| CAXB $32 \times 50$ | 20 | 42 | 20 | 42.5 | 120 | M12x1.75 | 25 |
| CAXB 32x100 |  |  |  |  | 170 |  |  |
| CAXB 32x200 |  |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |
| CAXB 32x300 |  |  |  |  | 370 |  |  |
| CAXB $32 \times 500$ |  |  |  |  | 570 |  |  |
| CAXB 32x700 |  |  |  |  | 770 |  |  |
| CAXB 40x100 | 23 | 46 | 19 | 42.5 | 170 | M16x2 | 35 |
| CAXB 40x300 |  |  |  |  | 370 |  |  |
| CAXB 40x500 |  |  |  |  | 570 |  |  |
| CAXB 40x700 |  |  |  |  | 770 |  |  |

## Options

## Friction clutch

All CAR actuators, except size 22, can be equipped with a friction clutch. The friction clutch is not intended for use as a load limiter, but only for protection of the actuator and the mechanism to which the actuator is fitted, in the event of dynamic overload.

## Back-up nut

CAR 32 and CAR 40 can be fitted with a back-up nut in cases where added safety is required. The ball nut is then equipped with a device which prevents the ball nut moving axially, in case of failure.

SKF Control units

|  | CAEL 10-24R | CAEN 10R | CAEP 10P-SL | CAED 5-24R | CAED 9-24R | CAEV 110/220 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC-Motor <br> D24B <br> D24C <br> D24CS <br> D24CB <br> D24CW | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ | X X | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X } \\ & \text { X } \\ & \text { X } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| AC-Motor <br> E110C <br> E110CB <br> E220C <br> E220CB |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{X} \end{aligned}$ |
| Limit switch CAXB | X | X |  | X | X | X |
| Hand switch CAES 31B CAES 31C | X | X | X | X | X | X |

## Calculations

Life calculation

The service life of a CAR actuator is normally determined by the $\mathrm{L}_{10}$ life of the ball screw. In most cases there is less wear on the worm gear and bearings than on the ball screw. Under certain circumstances the life of the motor is shorter than that of the ball screw, however, the motor can be easily replaced. The table, page 11, shows the life of various DC-motors at rated output power. Generally, the life of DC-motors is reduced when load and number of starts/stops is increased. To calculate the basic rating life $\mathrm{L}_{10}$ of ball screw it is sufficient if the dynamic load and actual stroke is known. $\mathrm{L}_{10}$ is defined as the life that $90 \%$ of a sufficiently large group of apparently identical ball screws can be expected to attain or exceed.

$$
L_{10 d s}=\frac{500000 \times p}{S} \times \frac{(C)^{3}}{F_{M}}
$$

$\mathrm{L}_{10 \mathrm{ds}}=$ basic rating life in double strokes i.e. a stroke from one end position to the other and back again.
p = lead of the ball screw mm (CAR 22, $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}, \operatorname{CAR} 32,4 \mathrm{~mm}, \operatorname{CAR} 40,5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
S = actual stroke (mm).
C = ball screw basic dynamic load rating (N) (CAR 22, 1500N, CAR 32, 3400N, CAR 40, 5200N).
$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{M}}=$ cubic mean $\operatorname{load}(\mathrm{N})$.
In many cases, the magnitude of the load fluctuates. In order to calculate the equivalent screw load, it is first necessary to determine a constant mean load $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{M}}$ which would have the same influence on the ball screw as the actual fluctuating load. A constant mean load can be obtained from the formula below.

$$
F_{M}=\sqrt[3]{\frac{\mathrm{F}_{1}{ }^{3} x \mathrm{~S}_{1}+\mathrm{F}_{2}{ }^{3} x \mathrm{~S}_{2}+\mathrm{F}_{3}{ }^{3} x \mathrm{~S}_{3}+\ldots}{\mathrm{S}_{1}+\mathrm{S}_{2}+\mathrm{S}_{3}+\ldots}}
$$

$\mathrm{F}_{1}, \mathrm{~F}_{2}, \mathrm{~F}_{3} \ldots=$ cubic load $(\mathrm{N})$ during $\mathrm{S}_{1}, \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{S}_{3}$ .... partial stroke.
The diagrams show life in double strokes, $\mathrm{L}_{10 \mathrm{ds}}$ at various load and stroke.

## Example:

CAR $32 \times 500 x 1 / D 24 \mathrm{C}$ having a load of 2800 N in one direction of movement and 2100 N in the other. The entire stroke of the actuator is utilized.

$$
F_{M}=\sqrt[3]{\frac{2800^{3} \times 500+210^{3} \times 500}{500+500}}=2500 \mathrm{~N}
$$

Basic rating life $\mathbf{L}_{10 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}}$




Diagram for CAR 32 shows $\mathrm{L}_{10 \mathrm{ds}}=10000$ double strokes

## Calculations <br> Duty factor

SKF Linear Actuators are designed for intermittent operation. Permitted load is related to the duty factor i.e. load must be reduced when the duty factor is increased. In the diagrams maximum load is shown as a function of duty cycle. A capacitor must be selected for AC-actuators. The diagrams show required capacitor size at various load and duty factor. If the recommended duty factor is exceeded the actuator may be overheated and damaged. Duty factor is defined as amount of time running under load versus total cycle time.

$$
\text { Duty factor } \%=\frac{N}{N+R} \times 100
$$

$\mathrm{N} \quad=$ running under load
R = rest period
$\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{R}=$ total cycle time


Permitted load for DC-actuators at a specific duty factor is expressed in percentage of maximum dynamic load capacity, see diagram.

## Example:

A CAR $40 \times 700 \times 2 / D 24 D$ is running with the following cycle. 5 seconds running, 5 seconds rest, 5 seconds running, 15 seconds rest, and so on.

Calculate duty factor and maximum load for this working cycle.

$$
\text { Duty factor }=\frac{5+5}{(5+5)+(5+15)} \times 100=33 \%
$$

Diagram shows that permitted load $\left(\mathrm{F}_{\text {act }} / \mathrm{F}_{\text {rated }}\right)$ is $73 \%$ of maximum dynamic load at $33 \%$ duty factor.

Max dynamic load $=5000 \mathrm{~N}$
Permitted load $=0.73 \times 5000=3650 \mathrm{~N}$.

## Note:

All diagrams are valid for a maximum ambient temperature of $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At higher temperatures or in critical applications, please contact SKF.

CAR 22, 32, 40 ... 24/12 VDC
CAP 32... 24/12VDC


CAR 32...220/110VAC


CAR 40... 220/110VAC


## Calculations <br> Buckling safety factor

At max. dynamic load the buckling safety factor exceeds 2 for all actuators with standard stroke, except CAR 32 with a stroke of 700 mm . The diagrams below, show the buckling load for CAR 32 and 40 with 500 and 700 mm strokes. As shown, the buckling load varies with the actual stroke. If the required stroke exceeds the maximum standard stroke, please contact SKF.

Buckling load



Long lead wires between the power source and the actuator will result in a voltage drop for DC-units. The wires should be selected so that the voltage drop does not exceed $5 \%$ of rated voltage. Required wire dimension can be calculated using the following formula:

$$
a=0.4 \times L \times \frac{I}{U}
$$

a $=$ cross section area of the wire $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$
$\mathrm{L}=$ total wire length in the both directions (m)
I $=$ current consumption (A)
$\mathrm{U}=$ supply voltage (DC)

## Example:

L= 5 m
$\mathrm{I}=14 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{U}=12$ Vd.c.

$$
a=0.4 \times 5 \frac{14}{12}=2.3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}
$$

i.e. select nearest standard wire: $\mathrm{a}=2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

## Temperatures

The CAR actuator can normally be used within a temperature range $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All performance data stated in the catalogue are only valid at $+20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

SKF Actuation Systems - Product groups


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