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For the success of your business. Tandem, high-strength and multi-porous cylinders have more thrust than conventional cylinders, connecting in series 2, 3 or 4 cylinders with the same piston diameter and the same impact. When you connect from 2 to 5 cylinders in a series with the same diameter of the piston and different length of running, up to 6 positions can be approached. Tandem, high-strength and multi-profiled cylinders Are Compact, Short-stroke and Flat Cylinder cylinders with piston rods, usually with short strokes and optimized installation length. Compact, short-stroke and flat pneumatic cylinders is a component that moves using compressed air as an environment. Types of cylinders The range of pneumatic cylinders is divided into the following types. Cylinders with piston rod Rodless cylinders (linear discs) Swivel tandem cylinders and many position of stopper clip cylinders Discs with linear guide Bellows and aperture cylinder cylinders with piston rod Mainly, cylinders with piston rods can be separated according to two different functions. One active cylinders of the two active cylinders single-sleep cylinders Single-sleep cylinders These cylinders have only one compressed air connection. Incoming compressed air moves the piston in one direction, and the force of the cylinder is built up in this direction. If the piston has to return to its original position, the air is simply kicked out of the cylinder. The mechanical spring pushes the piston back to its original position. This part has a vent/exhaust hole, so that no excess or low pressure is generated through the piston motion in the second chamber of the cylinder. Benefits: A certain position in the event of a power failure Air Flow Reduction Easy drive through the 3/2-way valve Disadvantages: Cylinder has a longer design length Spring-dependent stroke length limits the maximum stroke length The Force is only built up in one direction Power is reduced by the spring power Of the constant (stroke-dependent) Double-acting cylinder - retracted double-acting cylinder - extended double-acting cylinder. On this type of cylinder, the force of both the promotion and the direction of retraction is built using compressed air. The easiest way to activate a two-acting cylinder is by using a 5/2-way valve. Benefits: The force builds in both directions of motion Permanent force (depending on the course) Beats of several meters possible Disadvantages: Each movement uses compressed air No certain position in the case of compressed air failure cylinder design with piston rod Standard pneumatic cylinder consists of five modules / parts. The barrel cylinder bearing the lid of the End Piston Piston Rod course, it is usually not all that makes up the cylinder. There are also various small components, such as seals, bearings, guide strip, permanent magnets, etc. But all these parts are included in the aforementioned five parts, which make up the standard cylinder (a cylinder with a single-wind piston rod). Cylinder barrels Initially, it really was just a tube. However, currently extruded profiles instead of tubes are used for most cylinders. The advantage is that the profile can also be used for additional features. Installing sensors Montage option for attaching parts One-sided pressure of two active cylinders Piston rods Piston rods is the part that transmits the strength and movement of the cylinder from the outside. The tip of the piston rod usually has a thread, so other customers can be attached to it. Piston Pistons, which is connected to the piston rod, make an actual movement in the cylinder. However, the piston should do more than just carry out the movement. It forms a seal between the front and back of the cylinder chamber. In addition, the piston must convert kinetic residual energy into the final position. The bearing and end of the cap also have a role to play. Bearing caps The bearing cover closes the cylinder (cylindrical trunk) on one side and at the same time forms a point of bearing and sealing of the piston rod. One of the air connections is usually located in the bearing cover. End of the lid End the lid closes the cylinder (cylinder barrel) on the other side. The second air service is usually located at the end of the cover. Rodless Rodless cylinders are usually cylinders that do not have a piston rod and which perform linear motion. Although pneumatic rotary discs do not have a piston rod either, and, strictly speaking, also rodless cylinders, they are classified as rotary discs and will be treated separately. Rodless cylinders are also defined as linear discs. Rodless cylinders can be found on the market in a variety of designs, like simple drives and as drives with integrated guides. With this extra external guide (like a simple bearing or roller bearing) you can load the slide with side force and torque. Tools or other drives can be installed directly on the slide. This makes it relatively easy to create, for example, multi-axis systems to handle parts. Rodless cylinders have two different functional principles of mechanically connected slide Magnetically connected slide Mechanically connected slides Piston moves in a barrel of cylinder using compressed air. The barrel of the cylinder is open on one side along its entire length, so that a mechanical connection can be established between the piston and the slide. The seal strip is clamped along the entire length to seal this open side. It is fed through the top side of the piston to make sure there is a tight seal between the piston and the slide, despite the mechanical connection. To protect the sealing strip from mechanical influences and dirt, a thin metal lid is clamped parallel to it on some types of cylinders. After applying pressure, the sealing strip is pressed to the body so that it is completely dense. The direction of the slide to the right The direction of the slide to the left Air is fed from one side for both directions of movement. The air is also fed to the opposite side through a canal along the shelter. Magnetically connected slides In this design the piston moves in a completely closed thin steel pipe. It is also one of the the main advantages of this design. After all, with this system, which has almost zero leakage, the drive is also suitable for use in clean room conditions. The piston and slide are connected by permanent magnets. They are partially integrated into the slide and partly in the piston. Their alignment is north/south parallel to the longitudinal axis of the drive. The magnetic compound is also a limiting force. If the slide can no longer be moved by external forces, the piston can free itself from the magnetic field and continue to move on its own. Like other cylinders, this disk has built-in magnets to probe end positions using proximity sensors. These magnets are located in the slide, not on the piston. The strength of the cylinder What force can apply to the cylinder? The theoretical strength of the pneumatic cylinder can be calculated according to the following formula: $F (N) = p \text{ bar} \times cm^2 \times 10$ For example: the cylinder with a nominal diameter of 100 mm has an area of 78.5 cm². At operating pressure 6 bar, this area has power approximately. 4700 N (78.5 x 6 x 10). 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