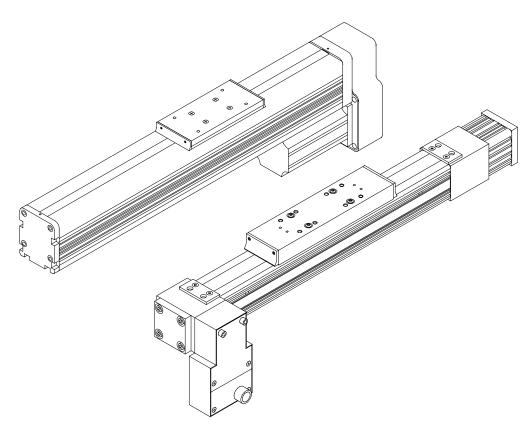
R2A/R3/R4 Series Rodless Actuators

Operator's Manual

P/N PCW-4647 Revision 1.1 7/99

This manual covers the following IDC Products:

R2A Actuators - R2AD, R2AH, R2AS, R2AB R3 Actuators - R3D, R3H, R3S, R3B R4 Actuators - R4H, R4S, R4B



INDUSTRIAL DEVICES CORPORATION





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1. Product Overview

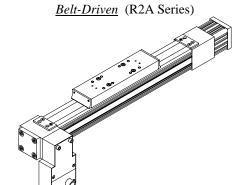
Industrial Devices Corporation (IDC) <u>R Series Rodless Electric Linear Actuators</u> are designed for use in a wide variety of industrial, scientific, and commercial applications requiring control of linear thrust, speed, or position. This operator's manual will help you properly install and operate your R Series Electric Linear Actuator.

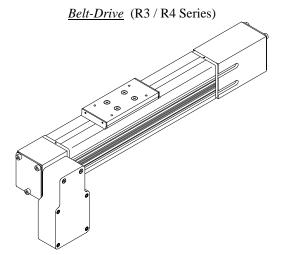
Belt-Drive vs. Screw-Drive

Rodless actuators are available in two configurations:

Belt-Driven Versions

- High Speed
- Moderate Force

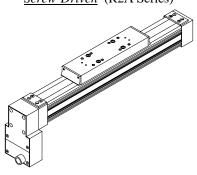


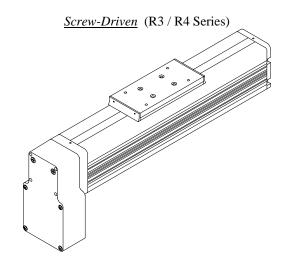


Screw-Driven Versions

- High Precision
- High Force

Screw-Driven (R2A Series)

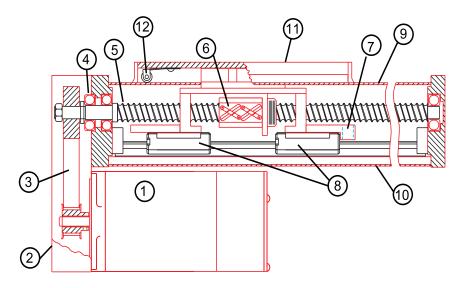






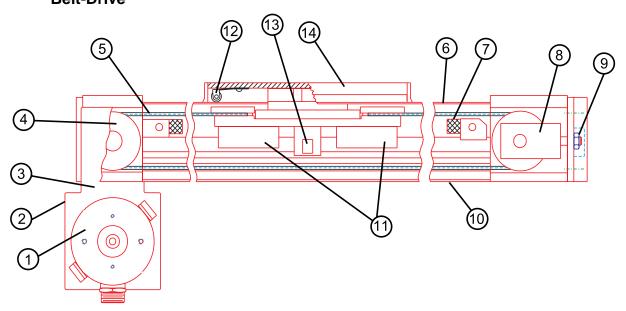
Internal Construction

Screw-Drive



- 1. Motor
- 2. Bearing Housing
- 3. Drive Train
- 4. Thrust Bearings
- 5. Leadscrew
- 6. Drive Nut
- 7. Magnet
- 8. Bearing Blocks
- 9. Carriage Seal
- 10. Guide Cylinder
- 11. Carriage
- 12. Seal Roller

Belt-Drive



- 1. Motor
- 2. Bearing Housing
- 3. Drive Train
- 4. Transport Pulley
- 5. Transport Belt
- 6. Carriage Seal
- 7. Bump-Stop
- 8. Tensioner Ass'y
- 9. Tensioning Nut
- 10. Guide Cylinder
- 11. Bearing Blocks
- 12. Seal Roller
- 13. Magnet
- 14. Carriage



R Series Control Compatibility Chart

IDC controls will optimize performance of R Series Electric Linear Actuators. Please refer to the specific control operator's manual for system operating instructions.

R2A & R3 Series Compatible Controls

	R2AD, R3D 24V DC Motor	R2AH, R3H 160V DC Motor	R2AS, R3S Step Motor	R2AB, R3B Brushless Servo
Limit Switch Controls	D2200 Series	H3301B		
	D2300 Series			
	D2400 Series			
Edge Guide Controls		H3321B		
Digital Brushless Drives				B8001
Microstepping Drives			NextStep	
			S6002	
Programmable Smart			SmartStep	B8961
Drives			S6961	B8962
			S6962	

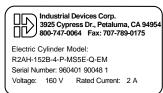
R4 Series Compatible Controls

	R4H 160V DC Motor	R4S33, R4S42 Step Motor	R4B32, R4B41 Brushless Servo
Limit Switch Controls	H4301		
Edge Guide Controls	H4321		
Digital Brushless Drives			B8001
Microstepping Drives		NextStep	
		S6002	
Programmable Smart		SmartStep	B8961
Drives		S6961	B8962
		S6962	

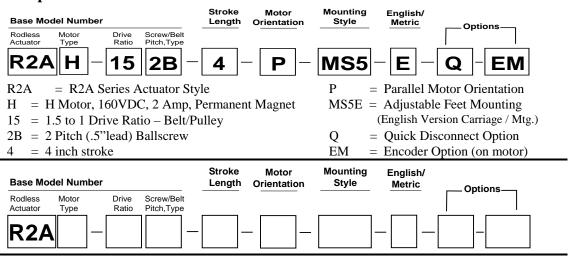


Your Model Number - Identify What You Have

R2A Series Model Numbers (see p. 6 for R3, R4 models)



Example:



1 R2A Series Rodless Electric Linear Actuator

2 Motor Type

D 24VDC, 5 Amp, Permanent Magnet Motor H 160VDC, 2 Amp, Permanent Magnet Motor

S23[x] NEMA 23 Frame, Step Motor, 3 Stack [x] = N, T or V (see below) **S32**[x] NEMA 34 Frame, Step Motor, 2 Stack [x] = N, T or V (see below)

B23 23 Frame Brushless Servo Motor

[x] can be: N = 8 leads, windings can be wired in Series or Parallel
T = Windings pre-wired in Series @ IDC Factory

V = Windings pre-wired in Parallel @ IDC Factory

3 Speed Reducer - Ratio/Type R2A Series

 10
 = 1.0:1 Drive Belt/Pulley
 (1.0 to 1 exact ratio)

 15
 = 1.5:1 Drive Belt/Pulley
 (1.5 to 1 exact ratio)

 20
 = 2.0:1 Drive Belt/Pulley
 (2.0 to 1 exact ratio)

 25
 = 2.5:1 Helical Gear
 (2.5 to 1 exact ratio)

 31
 = 3.1:1 Helical Gear
 (3.125 or 50:16 exact ratio)

 35
 = 3.5:1 Helical Gear
 (3.571...or 50:14 ratio)

 120
 = 12.0:1 Helical Gear
 (12.0 to 1 exact ratio)



4 Linear Drive Type

2A = 2 Pitch (.5" lead) acme leadscrew 5A = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) acme leadscrew 8A = 8 Pitch (.125" lead) acme leadscrew 10A = 10 Pitch (.1" lead) acme leadscrew

2B = 2 Pitch (.5" lead) ballscrew **5B** = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) ballscrew

5G = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) precision ground ballscrew
 5P = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) precision rolled ballscrew

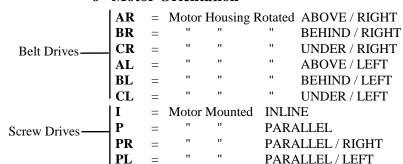
T = tangential drive belt:

(R2A Pulley Circumference = 3.000")

5 Stroke Length

(specified in inches)

6 Motor Orientation



7 Mounting Styles

MF3 = Front / Rear Rectangular Flanges

MS1 = Side End Angles MS5 = Adjustable Feet

MS6 = Side Tapped Mounting Holes

8 Carriage

S = Single Carriage

D = Dual Carriage (screw-drive only)

9 English/Metric (Carriage/Mounting)

E = English carriage & mounting dimensions M = Metric carriage & mounting dimensions

10 Actuator Options

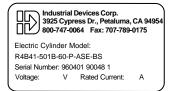
BxM = Brake on Motor
BxS = Brake on Leadscrew
ExM = Encoder on Motor
PN = Pre-loaded Nut
O = Ouick Disconnect

RM = Reverse Parallel Motor Mounting

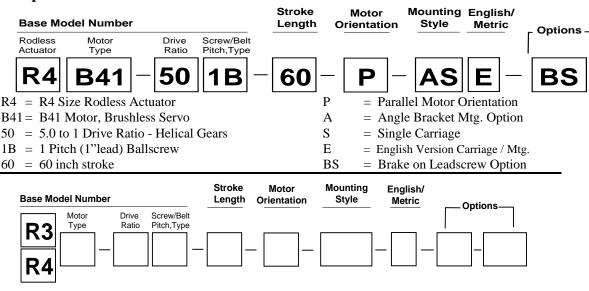
Motor Orientations Over Right -AR -BR Behind Right -CR Under Right - P Parallel Underneath -PR Parallel Right Side -PL Parallel Left Side -I In-line **Mounting Styles** -MF3 Front / Rear Rect. Flanges -MS1 Side End Angles -MS5 Adjustable Feet -MS6 Side Tapped Mtg. Holes



R3/R4 Series Model Numbers



Example:



1 R3 or R4 Series Rodless Electric Linear Actuator

2 Motor Type

D 24VDC 5 Amp, Permanent Magnet Motor

H 160VDC 2 Amp, Permanent Magnet MotorH4 160VDC 7 Amp, Permanent Magnet Motor

S23[x]NEMA 23 Frame, Step Motor, 3 Stack[x] = N, T or V (see below)**S33**[x]NEMA 34 Frame, Step Motor, 3 Stack[x] = T or V (see below)**S42**[x]NEMA 42 Frame, Step Motor, 2 Stack[x] = T or V (see below)

[x]can be: N = 8 leads, windings can be wired in Series or Parallel

T = Windings pre-wired in Series @ IDC Factory

V = Windings pre-wired in Parallel @ IDC Factory

B23 23 Frame Brushless Servo Motor
B32 34 Frame Brushless Servo Motor
B41 42 Frame Brushless Servo Motor

3 Speed Reducer - Ratio/Type

10 = 1.0:1 Drive Belt/Pulley	(1.0 to 1 exact ratio)	(1.0 to 1 exact ratio)
15 = 1.5:1 Drive Belt/Pulley	(1.5 to 1 exact ratio)	(1.5 to 1 exact ratio)
20 = 2.0:1 Drive Belt/Pulley	(2.0 to 1 exact ratio)	(2.0 to 1 exact ratio)
30 = 3.0:1 Drive Belt/Pulley		(3.0 to 1 exact ratio)
50 = 5:1 Helical Gear	(5.037or 3536 to702)	(5.110or 42432 to 8303)
70 = 7:1 Helical Gear	(7.000or 129030 to 18432)	
100 = 10:1 Helical Gear	(10.0 to 1 exact ratio)	(10.007or68640 to 6859)

R4 Series

R3 Series



4 Linear Drive Type

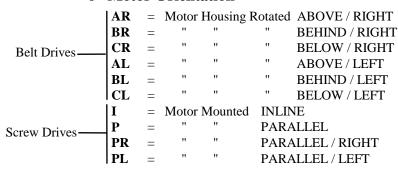
2A = 2 Pitch (.5" lead) acme leadscrew 5A = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) acme leadscrew = 6 Pitch (.167" lead) acme leadscrew **6A 8A** = 8 Pitch (.125" lead) acme leadscrew 10A = 10 Pitch (.1" lead) acme leadscrew = 1 Pitch (1" lead) ballscrew 1B = 2 Pitch (.5" lead) ballscrew **2B 4B** = 4 Pitch (.25" lead) ballscrew 5B = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) ballscrew **5G** = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) precision ground ballscrew **5P** = 5 Pitch (.2" lead) precision rolled ballscrew T = tangential drive belt: (Pulley Pitch Circumference:

R3=6.000", R4=7.500")

5 Stroke Length

(specified in inches)

6 Motor Orientation



7 Mounting Styles

A = Side Angle BracketsB = Adjustable T-Nuts

C = Front & Rear Rectangular Flanges

8 Carriage

S = Single Carriage

D = Dual Carriage (screw-drive only)

9 English/Metric (Carriage/Mounting)

E = English carriage & mounting dimensions M = Metric carriage & mounting dimensions

10 Actuator Options

BxM = Brake on Motor BxS = Brake on Leadscrew ExM = Encoder on Motor PN = Pre-loaded Nut

Motor Orientations

-AR Over Right

-BR Behind Right



-CR Under Right



- P Parallel Underneath



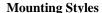
-PR Parallel Right Side



-PL Parallel Left Side



-I In-line



-A Angle Brackets



-B T-Nuts



-C Front / Rear Flanges





2. Mounting / Performance

WARNING! Power to the electric linear actuator should be **OFF** before attempting any physical installation or adjustments to the actuator mounting, rod end attachments, or the load.

Mounting Actuator To Machine

Surface Preparation

The mounting surface should be flat, to prevent undesired stresses in the actuator system and minimize *straightness & flatness* errors. The surface should also be free of dirt & debris.

Parallelism to External Bearings and Guides

When supplemental bearings are used to guide or support the load, it is critical that the actuator and/or external bearings be in alignment at both extremes of travel. If not, severe forces may be transmitted through the load and carriage, resulting in failure or shortened service life.

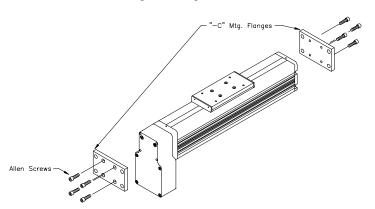
Use Care When Fixing Carriage to External Bearings

When a load is supported externally, (i.e. by a precision ball-bearing rail system) the mounting surface which attaches to the carriage must be at the same height as the carriage. Any clearance before tightening mounting screws will create severe forces on the carriage, potentially resulting in failure or shortened service life.

Mounting Options -A: Side Angle Brackets

-B: T-Nuts Guide Cylinder "-B" T-Nuts "-A" Angle Bracket

-C: Rectangular Flanges

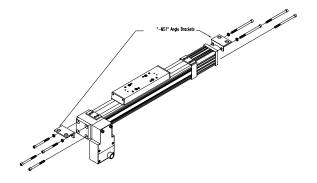


Note

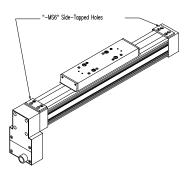
When securing to the Front and Rear Mounting flanges care should be taken to align the plates to their mating surfaces so as not to cause the body of the actuator to twist.



-MS1: Side Angle Brackets

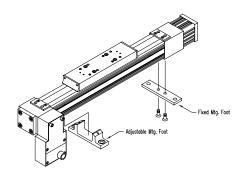


-MS6: Side-Tapped Holes

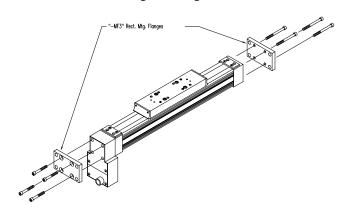


Note: Fasteners screw into blind hole. Do not use a fastener that protrudes more than 0.31 inches [7.8mm] into tapped hole.

-MS5 : Adjustable Feet



-MF3: Rectangular Flanges



Recommended Torque Values - Mounting Options

	=			
Actuator Series	Mtg. Option	Fastener Size	Tightening	g Torque ¹
	-MS5	1/4-20 SHCS	80 in-lbs	9.0 N-m
R2A	-MS6	1/4-20	80 in-lbs	9.0 N-m
		$M6 \times 1.0$	80 in-lbs	9.0 N-m
R3	-A / -B	10-32	40 in-lbs	4.3 N-m
		$M5 \times 0.8$	45 in-lbs	5.1 N-m
R4	-A / -B	10-32	40 in-lbs	4.3 N-m
		$M5 \times 0.8$	45 in-lbs	5.1 N-m

¹ values are for unlubricated, stainless steel fasteners



Attaching Payload To Carriage

Recommended Torque Values - Payload to Carriage

Use the following torque values when attaching the payload to the carriage:

Actuator	Fastener Size	Tightening Torque ¹
R2A / R3	10-32	40 in-lbs [4.3 N-m]
	$M5 \times 0.8$	45 in-lbs [5.1 N-m]
R4	1/4-20	80 in-lbs [9.0 N-m]
	$M6 \times 1.0$	80 in-lbs [9.0 N-m]

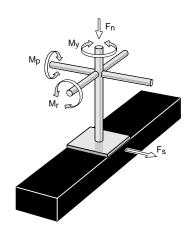
¹ values are for unlubricated, stainless steel fasteners

Carriage Load Limits

Even when loads are mounted directly to the carriage surface, bending loads are created in the carriage assembly since the force is not transmitted in a straight line with the internal screw or belt.

Using the calculations below as an example, verify that loads are within the limits of your actuator.

Actuator	F _n (Payload)	M _r (Roll)	M _p (Pitch)	M _y (Yaw)	
	lbs [N]	in·lbs [N·m]	in·lbs [N·m]	in·lbs [N·m]	
R2A	50 [220]	200 [22.6]	200 [22.6]	200 [22.6]	
R3	100 [440]	300 [33.9]	500 [56.5]	500 [56.5]	
R4	300 [1300]	600 [67.8]	1000 [113]	1000 [113]	



What is a "moment load?"

"Moment Load" is a term used to describe the bending loads transmitted to the carriage assembly and internal bearing system. Exceeding the limits in the table above can result in mechanical failure of the actuator.

Calculating moment loads is done as follows:

Equation: $M = F \times r$

F = Force Applied

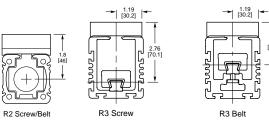
r = distance from point where force is applied to

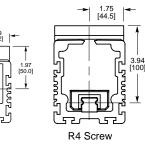
internal screw/belt

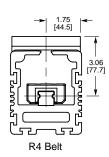
Example: $M_p = (50 \text{ pounds force}) \times (4 \text{ inches} + 2 \text{ inches})$

 $M_p = 300$ inch-pounds

Distances needed to calculate moment loads:









Mounting Limit Switches For Overtravel Protection

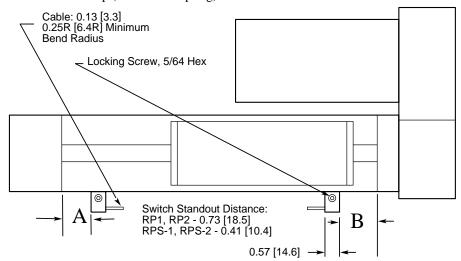
Limit switches should be mounted at each end of an actuator to limit travel within a desired operating area. IDC rodless actuators include integral position sensor tracks, allowing sensor placement anywhere over the entire travel range.

Limit switches are helpful during initial setup or testing, and program development. If the motor is accidentally commanded to move toward a hard-stop, position sensors will signal the control to stop before a collision occurs. Without limit switches, if the carriage travels to one end of the actuator, an internal *elastomeric spring* will help absorb shock loads*, but the actuator may become jammed at this extreme position limit. Position sensors (limit switches) are used to prevent such potentially damaging jam conditions.

*Note: Repeatedly contacting the internal elastomeric spring may reduce actuator life.

Minimum Limit Switch Mounting Distance from Actuator End

The drawing below indicates the point where the magnetic limit switch will trigger simultaneously with hitting the internal hard-stop (elastomeric spring).



Switch Location where End of Travel Occurs

Actuator	Type	A	В
R2A	Screw	3.5 in.	3.5 in.
	Belt	4.5 in.	4.5 in.
R3	Screw	0.5 in.	7.5 in.
	Belt	4.5 in.	4.5 in.
R4	Screw	2.0 in.	8.0 in.
	Belt	4.5 in.	4.5 in.

Limit Switch Mounting Location - Deceleration Distance

The limit switch's location on the actuator is associated with the *beginning* of a deceleration, not the final stopping point. Therefore, limit switches must be mounted inward of the actuator hard-stops, so as to provide a slowdown area and prevent jamming. The faster the approach speed, the longer it takes to stop the actuator, so deceleration distance varies with actuator speed, load, and actuator/control type. Some adjustment is usually necessary during initial setup.



Position Sensor Specifications

(RP1, RP2, RPS-1, & RPS-2)

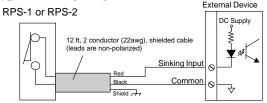
Position sensors are available in *normally open* and *normally closed* versions. Hall Effect (RP1 / RP2) and Reed Contact (RPS-1 / RPS-2) switches are compatible with the R Series Actuators. Switches are activated by two internal position indicating magnets on opposite sides of the drivenut.

- All sensors include a 12 ft [3.7m] shielded cable.
- Recommended minimum distance between switches is 0.65 inches [16.5mm].
- Sensors used for overtravel protection (mounted at the ends of travel) will reduce the actual travel by at least 0.3 inches [8mm] per sensor.

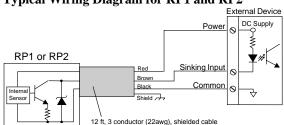
Position Sensor Specifications

Model #	RPS-1	RPS-2	RP1	RP2	
Type	Magnetic Re	eed Switches	Hall Effect Sensors		
	Contact	Closure	Open Collector,	Sinking Output	
Connection	Normally Open	Normally Closed	Normally Open	Normally Closed	
# of leads	2 Wire	2 Wire	3 Wire	3 Wire	
Voltage (VDC)	100VDC	100VDC	8 - 28VDC	8 - 28 VDC	
Voltage (VAC)	100VAC	100VAC			
Current (Amps)	.25A	.20A	40ma	40ma	
Power (Watts)	7W	7W 2W 1.1		1.1W	
Supply Voltage (VDC)			8 - 28VDC	8 - 28 VDC	
Supply Current (ma)			22ma	22ma	
Supply Power (watts)			.6W .6W		
Operating Temperature	-22° to 212°F [-30° to 100°C]		-4° to 140°F [-20° to +60°C]		
Storage Temperature	-22° to 212°F	[-30° to 100°C]	-22° to 176°F [-30° to 80°C]		
Humidity Rating	0 to 95% no	n-condensing	0 to 95% nor	n-condensing	

Typical Wiring Diagram for RPS-1 and RPS-2



Typical Wiring Diagram for RP1 and RP2



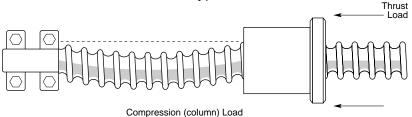


3. Application Considerations

Certain conditions can limit actuator performance and should be addressed prior to installation and operation. Please review the following information to insure that your actuator has been properly applied in your machine design.

Column Loading

(leadscrew-driven actuators only)



All leadscrews have a column loading limit which causes the screw to buckle or bend as thrust load increases. This limit is a function of unsupported leadscrew length. Exceeding this limit will cause the leadscrew to buckle and become permanently damaged.

Thrust Load Limitations Due to Length

R2A Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)						
Screw Type	≤18"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"	60"	72"
2B/5B	>400	>400	>400	>400	398	304	195	135
	[>1779]	[>1779]	[>1779]	[>1779]	[1769]	[1354]	[867]	[602]
5A	>400	394	252	175	129	98	63	44
	[1779]	[1751]	[1121]	[778]	[572]	[438]	[280]	[195]

Note: Above loads are in units of lbs [N]

R3 Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)						
Screw Type	≤18"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"	60"	72"
2B/5B	>800	>800	779	541	398	304	195	135
	[>3559]	[>3559]	[3467]	[2408]	[1769]	[1354]	[867]	[602]
5A	700	394	252	175	129	98	63	44
	[3113]	[1751]	[1121]	[778]	[572]	[438]	[280]	[195]

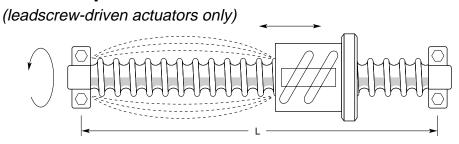
Note: Above loads are in units of lbs [N]

R4 Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)							
Screw Type	≤72"	72"	84"	96"	108"				
1B/4B	>1200	>1200	>1200	1101	870				
	[>5338]	[>5338]	[>5338]	[4899]	[3871]				
6A	>1200	>1200	>1200	930	735				
	[>5338]	[>5338]	[>5338]	[4135]	[3267]				

Note: Above loads are in units of lbs [N]



Critical Speed



Leadscrew-driven actuators are speed-limited by the *critical speed* (also called the natural resonant speed) of the leadscrew. This speed is a function of actuator stroke length and leadscrew diameter. Operation at or above the critical speed limit can cause the leadscrew to bend permanently, resulting in low performance and noisy operation.

Speed Limitations Due to Length

R2A Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)								
Screw Type	18"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"	60"	72"		
2B		22.3[567]	15.5[393]	11.4[288]	8.7[220]	6.9[174]	4.6[116]	3.3[83]		
5B	14.0[356]	8.9[227]	6.2[157]	4.5[115]	3.5[88]	2.7[70]	1.8[47]	1.3[33]		
5A	10.6[268]	6.7[171]	4.7[119]	3.4[87]	2.6[67]	2.1[53]	1.4[35]	1.0[25]		

Note: Above speeds are in units of inches/sec [mm/sec]

R3 Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)							
Screw Type	18"	24"	30"	36"	42"	48"	60"	72"	
2B		23.6[599]	16.2[411]	11.8[299]	9.0[228]	7.1[179]	4.7[119]	3.3[85]	
5B		9.4[240]	6.5[165]	4.7[120]	3.6[91]	2.8[72]	1.9[48]	1.3[34]	
5A	11.3[287]	7.1[181]	4.9[124]	3.6[90]	2.7[69]	2.1[54]	1.4[36]	1.0[26]	

Note: Above speeds are in units of inches/sec [mm/sec]

R4 Series		Actuator Stroke Length (inches)								
Screw Type	36"	42"	48"	60"	72"	84"	96"	108"		
1B		35.4[898]	28.4[722]	19.5[496]	14.2[361]	10.8[275]	8.5[216]	6.9[174]		
4B	11.3[287]	8.8[225]	7.1[181]	4.9[124]	3.6[90]	2.7[69]	2.1[54]	1.7[44]		
6A	7.2[183]	5.6[144]	4.5[115]	3.1[79]	2.3[58]	1.7[44]	1.4[35]	1.1[28]		

Note: Above speeds are in units of inches/sec [mm/sec]



Duty Cycle Limits

Duty Cycle is the percentage of <u>On Time</u> divided by <u>Total Cycle Time</u> for the worst case 10 minute period. The maximum power dissipation of the motor and the frictional heat losses of the internal cylinder components (primarily the leadscrew/drivenut assembly) limit operating loads to less than 100% duty cycle for some models. In general, ballscrew actuators are rated for 100% duty cycle and acme screws are rated for a maximum of 60%. Exceeding the recommended duty cycle will damage the motor or internal cylinder components. Consult IDC *Electric Linear Actuators & Controls* Catalog for individual model number ratings.

Environmental Specifications

Temperature Rating

Standard Actuator -20° to 140°F [-29° to 60°C]

Moisture/Contaminants - IP44

R Series rodless actuators are rated per the IP (Ingress Protection) industry standard for resistance to liquid and solid contaminants as **IP44**.

IP44 is defined as follows:

First Digit (4): protected against solid objects 1 mm in diameter

Second Digit (4): protected against splashing water

For applications where exposure is unavoidable with a corrosive liquid or a pressurized liquid, please consult the factory for assistance.

Backdriving

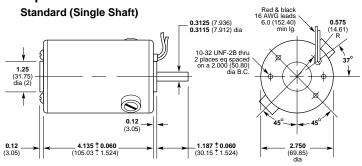
Backdriving is when the carriage is forced to move by an external force. This is an important consideration for actuators being used in a vertical orientation or when a thrust load is applied to the carriage when there is not sufficient holding torque from the motor. An actuator will hold position up to the thrust limit known as the backdrive limit. The IDC *Electric Linear Actuators & Controls* Catalog shows specific backdrive force limits for each actuator model. Acme screws, due to their inherent self-locking action, have considerably higher limits than ballscrew driven actuators. Belt-driven actuators usually offer very low backdrive limits.

Actuator Type		Description	Load Required to Backdrive		
Belt Drive	T	Tangential Belt / Pulley	Do not rely on belt to hold load.		
Ballscrew	1B	1 Pitch, 1.000" lead	1 Pitch, 1.000" lead 15 - 100 lbs		
	2B	2 Pitch, 0.500" lead	10 - 15 lbs	[45 - 67 N]	
	4B	4 Pitch, 0.250" lead	75 - 450lbs	[333 - 2000 N]	
	5B	5 Pitch, 0.200" lead	20 - 25 lbs	[89 - 111N]	
Acme Screw	5A	5 Pitch, 0.200" lead	100 - 400 lbs	[440 - 1800N]	
	6A	6 Pitch, 0.167" lead	2400 lbs	[10700N]	
	<i>8A</i>	8 Pitch, 0.125" lead	600 - 800 lbs	[2700 - 3600N]	

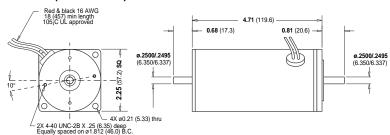


4. Motor Wiring / Specifications

D 24V DC Motor Specifications



Inline (Double Shaft)



Electrical Data

Rated Voltage	V	24
Max. Continuous Current	A	4.5
Max. Operating Voltage	V	36
Inductance	mH	2.0
K _t Torque Constant (± 10%)	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	8.9 [0.062]
K _v Voltage Constant (± 10%)	V/kRPM	6.5
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	Ohms	1.0

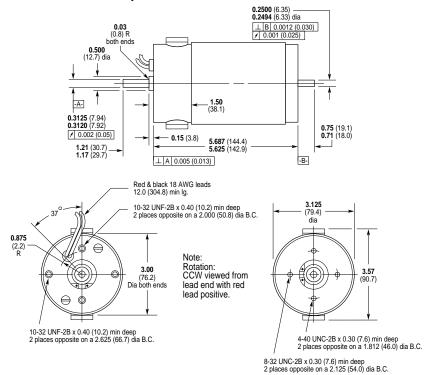
Mechanical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	40 [0.28]
No-load Speed at Rated Voltage	RPM	3600
No-load Current	A	0.5
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-cm ²]	0.018 [1.3]
Max. Winding Temperature	°F [°C]	180 [82]

Motor Wiring Motor Supply Voltage Motor Negative Lead M- Black Earth Ground Med (White with -Q Cable) Green Case Ground



H 160V DC Servo Motor Specifications

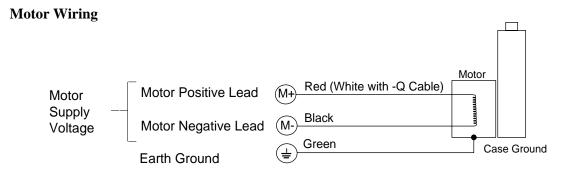


Electrical Data

Rated Voltage	V	160
Max. Operating Voltage	V	180
Max. Continuous Current	A	2.0
Max. No-load Current	A	0.22
Number of Poles		2
Inductance	mH	25
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	ohms	6.4
K _t Torque Constant (± 10%)	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	54 [0.38]
K _v Voltage Constant (± 10%)	V/kRPM	40

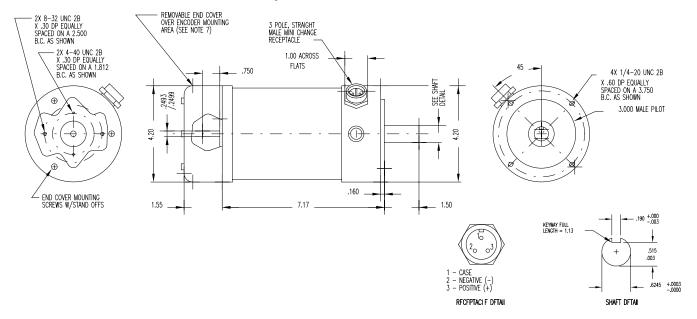
Mechanical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	108 [0.76]
No-load Speed at Rated Voltage	RPM	3900
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-cm ²]	0.049 [3.46]
Max. Winding Temperature	°F [°C]	180 [82]





H4 160V DC Servo Motor Specifications

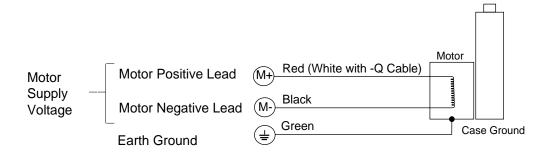


Electrical Data

Rated Voltage	V	160
Max. Operating Voltage	V	180
Max. Continuous Current	A	7.0
Max. Starting Current	A	0.7
Number of Poles		2
Inductance	mH	12
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	Ohms	1.5
K _t Torque Constant (± 10%)	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	67 [0.47]
K _v Voltage Constant (± 10%)	V/kRPM	49

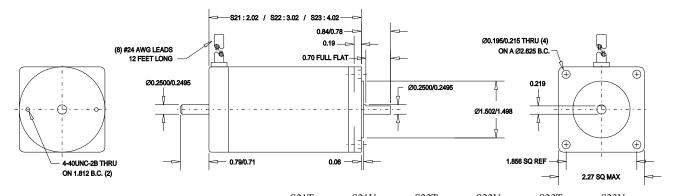
Mechanical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	425 [3.0]
No-load Speed at Rated Voltage	RPM	3200
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-cm ²]	0.20 [14]
Weight	lbs [kg]	12 [5.4]





S21/S22/S23 Hybrid Step Motor Specifications



Electrical Data		S21T	S21V	S22T	S22V	S23T	S23V	
Electrical Data		(Series)	(Parallel)	(Series)	(Parallel)	(Series)	(Parallel)	
Continuous Stall Torque oz-in [N-m]		65 [0	65 [0.46]		100 [0.71]		125 [0.88]	
Recommended Current/Phase	Amps	1.2	2.4	1.5	3.0	1.75	3.5	
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	Ohms	5.4	1.35	4.8	1.2	4.4	1.1	
Inductance	mH	18	4.5	18	4.5	18	4.5	
Max. Winding Temperature	°F [°C]	212 [100]		212 [100]		212 [100]		

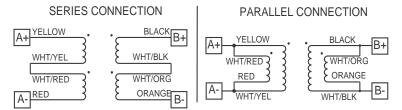
Mechanical Data		S21(T / V)	S22(T / V)	S23(T / V)
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-m ²]	1.66×10 ⁻³ [1.17×10 ⁻⁵]	3.31×10 ⁻³ [2.34×10 ⁻⁵]	4.97×10 ⁻³ [3.51×10 ⁻⁵]
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	25 [111]	25 [111]	25 [111]
Radial Shaft Load - @ 0.5"	lbs [N]	5.6 [25]	5.6 [25]	5.6 [25]
Motor Weight	lbs [kg]	1.6 [0.73]	2.4 [1.1]	3.2 [1.5]
Step Angle (full step)	degrees	1.8	1.8	1.8

Notes • Parallel (V) Wiring: 60% Duty Cycle Max. Above 5 rps (300 rpm).

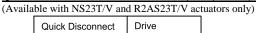
• Always use at least 50% torque safety margin when applying step motors.

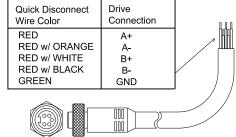
Motor Wiring

12 ft [3.7m] Wire Leads - Models S21N / S22N / S23N



Quick-Disconnect - Models S21(T/V) / S22(T/V) / S23(T/V)





S6000 Drive Settings

S21T (Series)

S21V (Parallel)

Motor Current	Inductance	Motor Current	Inductance
1.2 Amps	16* mH	2.4 Amps	4 [*] mH
n/a 1 2 Amps	48 0 8 16 mH	n/a 0 1 2 Amps	48-01-16 mH
Tenths For Amps		Page 1 Tenths of Amps	
*Drive auties alesses to	a actual motor aposification		

S22T (Series) S22V (Parallel)

Motor Current	Inductance	Motor Current	Inductance
1.5 Amps	16⁺ mH	3.0 Amps	4* mH
n/a 1 2 Amps	48-0-16 mH	n/a 0 1 2 Amps	48-01-16 mH
Tenths Tenths Tenths		Tenths of Amps	

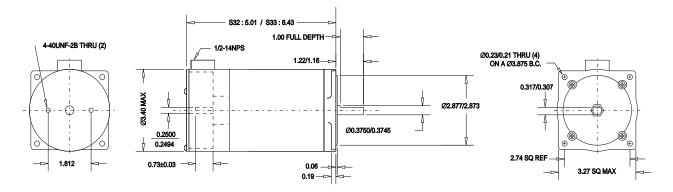
*Drive setting closest to actual motor specifications. \$23T (Series) \$23V (Parallel)

SZST (Series)		323V (F	araner)
Motor Current	Inductance	Motor Current	Inductance
1.7* Amps	16* mH	3.5 Amps	4 [*] mH
n/a 0 1 2 Amps	56 0 8 48 16 mH	n/a 0 1 2 Amps	48-0-8-16 mH
Tenths of Amps		8 Tenths 7 Super S	

*Drive setting closest to actual motor specifications.



S32/S33 Hybrid Step Motor Specifications



El4-:1 D-4-		S32T	S32V	S33T	S33V
Electrical Data		(Series)	(Parallel)	(Series)	(Parallel)
Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	300	[7.1]	400	[5.3]
Recommended Current/Phase	Amps	2.8	5.6	3.5	7.0
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	Ohms	1.03	.26	.96	.24
Inductance	mH	10	2.5	10	2.5
Max. Winding Temperature	°F [°C]	212	[100]	212	[100]

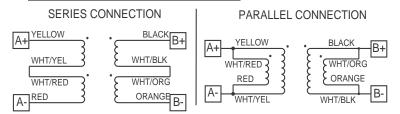
Mechanical Data		S32(T/V)	S33(T/V)
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-m ²]	0.017 [3.51×10 ⁻⁵]	0.0265 [3.51×10 ⁻⁵]
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	50 [222]	50 [222]
Radial Shaft Load - at .5 in	lbs [N]	14.5 [64.4]	14.5 [64.4]
Motor Weight	lbs [kg]	5.1 [2.3]	8.3 [3.8]
Step Angle (full step)	degrees	1.8	1.8

Notes

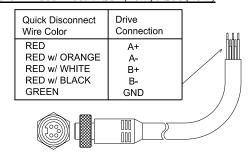
- Parallel (V) Wiring: 60% Duty Cycle Max. Above 5 rps (300 rpm).
- Always use at least a 50% torque safety margin when applying step motors.

Motor Wiring

12 ft [3.7m] Wire Leads: S32N/S33N



Quick-Disconnect: S32(T/V) / S33(T/V)



S6000 Drive Settings

S32T (Series)

(
Motor Current	Inductance		
2.8 Amps	8* mH		
n/a 0 1 2 Amps n/a 0 2 3 Amps 8 0 0 1 2 Tenths 7 0 5 4 3 of Amps	49-21-16 mH		

*Drive setting closest to actual motor specifications

Motor Current	Inductance
5.6 Amps	4* mH
n/a 0 1 2 Amps	48-0-16 mH
Port of Amps	

S32V (Parallel)

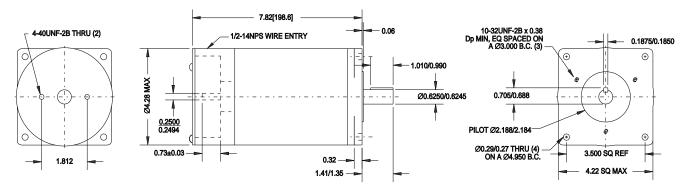
S33V (Parallel) S33T (Series)

Motor Current	Inductance
3.5 Amps	8* mH
n/a 0 1 2 Amps	48-0-16 mH
Tenths of Amps	

Motor Current Inductance 7.0 Amps 4* mH



S42 Hybrid Step Motor Specifications



Electrical Data		(Series)	(Parallel)
Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	1000 [7.1]	725 [5.1]
Recommended Current/Phase	Amps	6.0	7.9
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	Ohms	.36	.09
Inductance	mH	7	1.75
Max. Winding Temperature	°F [°C]	212 [100]

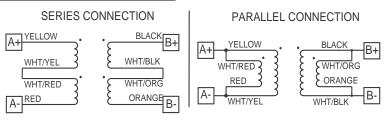
Mechanical Data		S42 (T/V)
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-m ²]	114×10 ⁻³ [80.5×10 ⁻⁵]
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	65 [289]
Radial Shaft Load - @ 0.5"	lbs [N]	23.6 [105]
Motor Weight	lbs [kg]	19.1 [8.66]
Step Angle (full step)	degrees	1.8

Notes

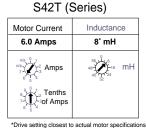
- Parallel (V) Wiring: 60% Duty Cycle Max. Above 5 rps (300 rpm).
- Always use at least 50% torque safety margin when applying step motors.

Motor Wiring

12 ft [3.7m] Wire Leads: S42N

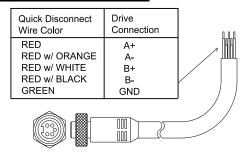


S6000 Drive Settings



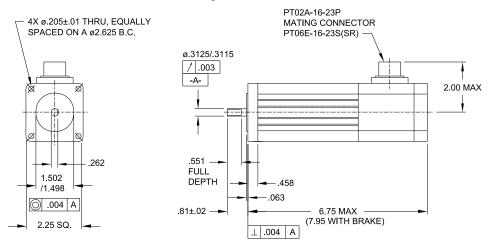
S42V (Parallel)		
Motor Current	Inductance	
7.9* Amps	4* mH	
0 1 2 Amps	48-40-32-24 mF	

Quick-Disconnect: S42(T/V)





B23 Brushless Servo Motor Specifications



Electrical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	161 [1.14]
Cont. Torque at Rated Speed	oz-in [N-m]	144 [1.02]
Winding Resistance @ Ambient	ohms	10.6
Winding Resistance @ T _{max}	ohms	15.2
Inductance	mH	16.1
K _t , Phase to Phase Peak	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	57.6 [0.41]
Κ _ν	Vp-p/kRPM	45.5
Number of Poles		4
Electrical Time Constant	ms	1.769

Mechanical Data

Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s2 [kg-m2]	0.0019 [1.34 × 10 ⁻⁵]
Static Friction	oz-in [N-m]	12.8 [0.09]
Dynamic Friction	oz-in/kRPM [N-m/kRPM]	2.0 [0.01]
Thermal Resistance	°C/W	1.07
Max. Winding Temperatu	re °F [°C]	118 [155]
Mechanical Time Constar	nt ms	0.684
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	15 [65]
Radial Shaft Load @ 1/2	in lbs [N]	40 [180]
Weight	lbs [kg]	4 [1.8]

System Data with B8000 S	Series	110VAC	220VAC
Max. Speed	RPM	3200	6500
Drive Bus Voltage	V	155	311
Drive Peak Current	Α	8	.3
Ambient Temperature	°F [°C]	77	[25]

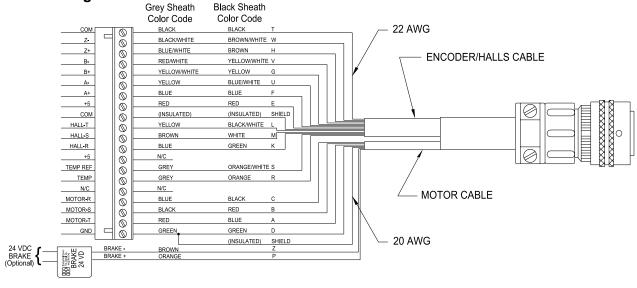
 Drive Peak Current
 A
 8.3

 Ambient Temperature
 °F [°C]
 77 [25]

 RMS Output Power
 W
 288
 355

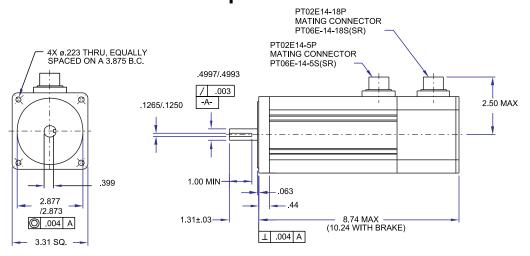
 Nominal Peak Power
 W
 353
 1238

 Nominal Peak Stall Torque
 oz-in [N-m]
 478 [3.38]





B32 Brushless Servo Motor Specifications



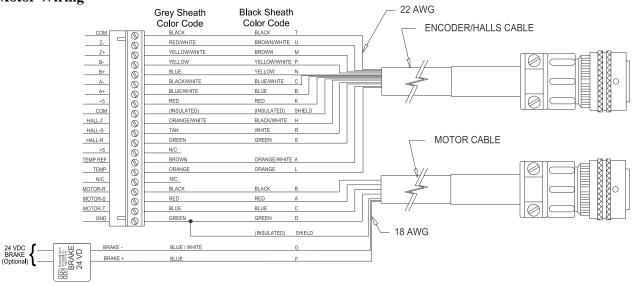
Electrical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	480 [3.4]
Cont. Torque at Rated Speed	oz-in [N-m]	400 [2.8]
Winding Resistance @ Ambie	nt ohms	3.4
Winding Resistance @ T _{max}	ohms	5.1
Inductance	mH	9.8
K _t , Phase to Phase Peak	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	99.2 [0.70]
$K_{\rm v}$	V _{p-p} /kRPM	77.8
Motor Constant	oz-in/ \sqrt{W} [N-m/ \sqrt{W}]	53.4 [0.38]
Number of Poles		6
Electrical Time Constant	ms	2.837

Mechanical Data

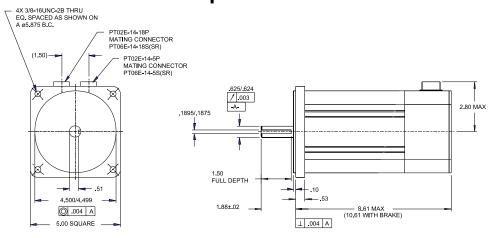
Micchailleaf Data		
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-cm ²]	0.016 [1.13]
Static Friction	oz-in [N-m]	12.8 [0.09]
Dynamic Friction	oz-in/kRPM [N-m/kRPM]	2.0 [0.014]
Thermal Resistance	°C/W	1.0
Max. Winding Temperatur	e °F [°C]	310 [155]
0 Ohm Damping	oz-in/kRPM [N-m/kRPM]	2110 [14.9]
Mechanical Time Constant	t ms	0.793
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	25 [111]
Radial Shaft Load @ 1/2 is	n lbs [N]	48 [214]
Weight	lbs [kg]	12 [5.4]

System Data with B8000 Series		110VAC	220VAC
Max. Speed	RPM	1900	3800
Drive Bus Voltage	V	155	311
Drive Peak Current	A	10.0	10.0
Ambient Temperature	°F [°C]	77[25]
RMS Output Power	W	459	918
Nominal Peak Power	W	978	1957
Nominal Peak Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	853	[6.0]





B41 Brushless Servo Motor Specifications



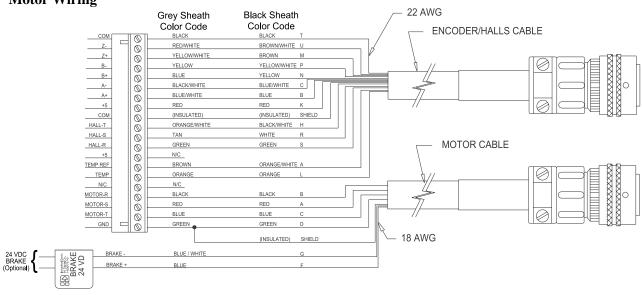
Electrical Data

Continuous Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	864 [6.1]
Cont. Torque at Rated Speed	oz-in [N-m]	768 [5.4]
Winding Resistance @ Ambier	nt ohms	3.6
Winding Resistance @ T _{max}	ohms	5.4
Inductance	mH	24.0
K _t , Phase to Phase Peak	oz-in/A [N-m/A]	187 [1.32]
K_{v}	V _{p-p} /kRPM	148
Motor Constant	oz-in/ \sqrt{W} [N-m/ \sqrt{W}]	98.3 [0.69]
Number of Poles		6
Electrical Time Constant	ms	6.667

Mechanical Data

111CCHAINCAN Data		
Rotor Inertia	oz-in-s ² [kg-cm ²]	0.0416 [2.94]
Static Friction	oz-in [N-m]	16.0 [0.11]
Dynamic Friction	oz-in/kRPM [N-m/kRPM]	8.0 [0.056]
Thermal Resistance	°C/W	0.47
Max. Winding Temperate	ure °F [°C]	310 [155]
0 Ohm Damping	oz-in/kRPM [N-m/kRPM]	7150 [50.5]
Mechanical Time Consta	nt ms	0.609
Axial Shaft Load	lbs [N]	50 [222]
Radial Shaft Load @ 1/2	inch lbs [N]	110 [490]
Weight	lbs [kg]	20 [9.1]

System Data with B8000 Series		110VAC	220VAC
Max. Speed	RPM	1000	2000
Drive Bus Voltage	V	155	311
Drive Peak Current	A	10.0	10.0
Ambient Temperature	°F [°C]	77	[25]
RMS Output Power	W	455	909
Nominal Peak Power	W	888	1770
Nominal Peak Stall Torque	oz-in [N-m]	1500	[10.6]



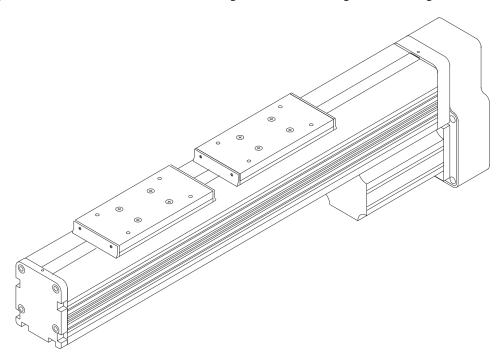


5. Options

Dual Carriage (-□D) Option

(screw-driven actuators only)

The dual carriage option provides a second, non-driven carriage to better support larger loads, by increasing the distance between support points. The second carriage is not attached to the leadscrew drive, but does connect to the internal bearing system. This allows field adjustment of the spacing between the two carriages. Since the load is attached to both carriages, the second carriage will travel together with the first.



25



Brake (-BS) Option

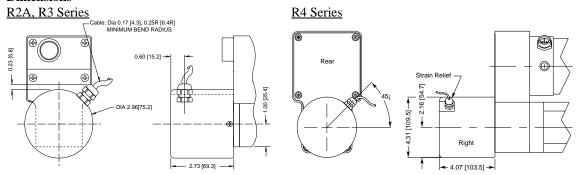
The brake option provides an electrically released, spring-set, friction brake mounted to an extension of the leadscrew. It prevents backdriving when the unit is at rest, or in the case of a power failure.

Without power, the brake is engaged. Applying 115VAC releases the brake, allowing motion to occur.

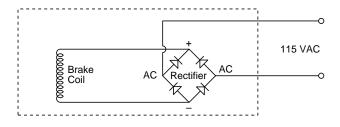
Note: The brake option is used only for in-position holding, it should not be used for stopping a moving load more quickly.

Specifications	R2A, R3 Series	R4 Series
Mounting Location	Leadscrew (see diagram below)	
Voltage	115VAC	(to release)
Current	0.11 Amps	0.14 Amps
Holding Torque	20 in-lbs	75 in-lbs
Cable Length	12 ft	12 ft
Holding Force		
Screw Type and Pitch	Holding Force	with -BS lbs [N]
1B (1 Pitch Ballscrew)	n/a	550 [2450]
2B (2 Pitch Ballscrew)	240 [1100]	n/a
4B (4 Pitch Ballscrew)	n/a	2200 [9790]
5B (5 Pitch Ballscrew)	640 [2900]	n/a
5A (5 Pitch Acme Screw)	800 [3600]	n/a
6A (6 Pitch Acme Screw)		2400 [10700]

Dimensions



Electrical Connections





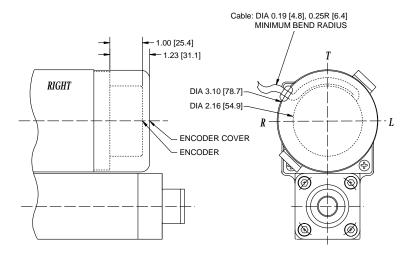
Encoder (-EM) Option

The encoder option provides an incremental 500 line rotary encoder, factory mounted directly to the rear shaft of an IDC motor. The digital pulse output is used to provide position feedback to external devices such as motor controllers, counters, or PLC's.

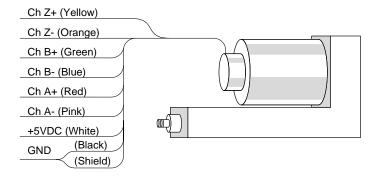
Note: 1. All encoders come with a 12ft [3.7m], 8 conductor (22AWG) cable.
2. Encoder cables can be extended up to a maximum of 200ft [60m].

Specifications	
Output Type	Incremental, TTL Level,
	dual channel square wave.
	Differential Line Driver.
Pulses Per Revolution	500 line with quadrature
	(2000 PPR), One index pulse
Supply Voltage	5VDC+/-10%
Current Requirements	80mA max
Frequency	100khz pre-quadrature, max

Dimensions



Electrical Connections



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6. Maintenance and Troubleshooting

IDC Rodless Electric Linear Actuators are designed for maintenance-free operation over the service life of the product.

Periodic inspection and service can extend service life, especially under extreme operating conditions, such as continuous high speed operation, shock loading, high speed stops/starts, or exposure to harsh environments. In such applications, it is recommended that the screw and gears be re-lubricated, and an internal inspection be completed periodically. Inspection/re-lube consists of partial disassembly, cleaning, visual evaluation, and re-lubrication.

Factory Repair Service

IDC offers factory repair service for both *in-warranty* and *out-of-warranty* Electric Linear Actuators. Factory Service is the most reliable method of replacing damaged parts. In most cases, factory repair is quicker than field repairs, even considering shipping time. We return repaired units using the same shipping method as the unit was received by IDC, automatically decreasing turnaround time on urgent repairs.

Field Service / Lubrication / Maintenance

While we recommend our factory repair service for most customers, we recognize that occasionally it may be necessary to perform minor repairs or maintenance in the field. Such cases include replacing accessible worn or broken components such as belts or mounting hardware, and lubrication of leadscrew or gears as required. Actuators with certain options are more difficult to disassemble without special tools and instruction, and these are noted in the table below in the <u>Factory</u> columns.

Parts can be ordered through your local IDC Distributor.

Note: Improper field assembly which causes damage or premature wear voids warranty.

Field Service Chart

All field service work should be done ONLY on authorized items, by qualified personnel.

	Motor, Belt / Gear Speed Reducer	Leadscrew / Belt Assembly	Mounting Options, Carriage, and Other Options
Maintenance	Field Gear Lubrication Re-tension Motor Drive Belt	Field • Lubrication	Field • Clean External Surfaces
Conversion	Factory • Belt / Pulley Ratios (1:1, 1.5:1, 2:1, 3:1 ratios) • Helical Gears (2.5:1, 3.1:1, 3.5:1, 5:1, 10:1, 12:1 ratios)	Authorized at Factory Only	Field Factory • Motors
Repair	Field Motor Pulleys Drive Belts Gears Motor Pinion Intermed. Gear Inline Coupling Factory Driven Pulley Driven Gear Coupling BS Option	Authorized at Factory Only	Field Motors Mounting Options Actuator Housing Encoder Quick Disconnect Factory - BS Option 2.5, 3.1, 3.5, 5, 10 or 12 Drive Ratios



Lubrication

Recommended Re-Lubrication Interval: Every 4 million inches [100km] of travel.

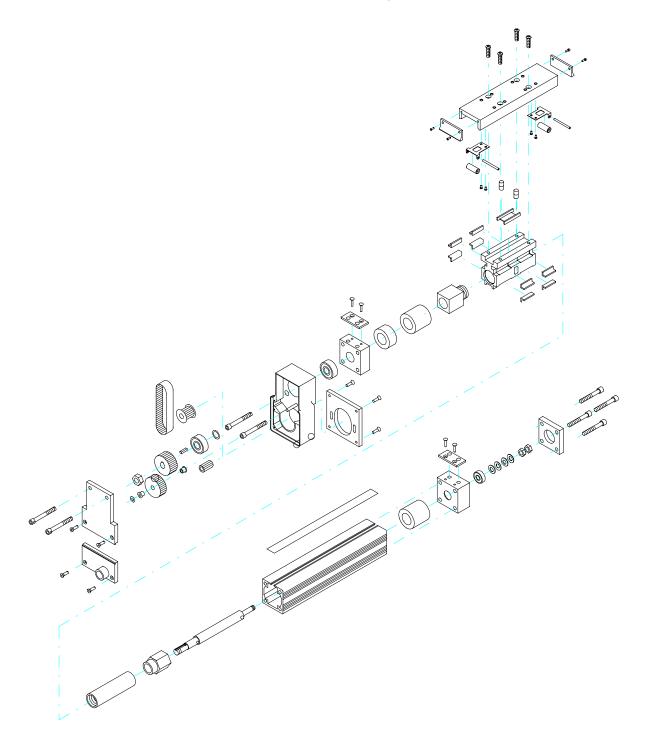
<u>Example:</u> An application which operates at a peak speed of 40"/sec each cycle will travel one million inches in 41.7 hours.

- $40 \text{ in/sec} \div 1.5 = \text{Average } 26.7 \text{ in/sec}$ (assuming 1/3-1/3-1/3 trapezoidal move profile)
- $4,000,000 \text{ in} \div 26.7 \text{ in/sec} = 150,000 \text{ seconds} \div 3600 \text{ sec/hr} = 41.7 \text{ hours}$
- This high speed application requires re-lubrication of critical components once every 41.7 hours of operation.

Component	Lubricant	Lubrication Interval
Carriage Seal	IDC P/N 600-041, Silicone Grease	4 million inches
Internal Rail Bearing (R3/R4 Series Only)	IDC P/N 600-035, Lithium Grease	4 million inches
Leadscrew	IDC P/N 600-025 for Ball screws IDC P/N 600-022 for Acme screws	4 million inches
Leadscrew Thrust Bearings	IDC P/N 600-035, Lithium Grease	4 million inches
Helical Gear Speed Reducer	IDC P/N 600-035, Lithium Grease	4 million inches

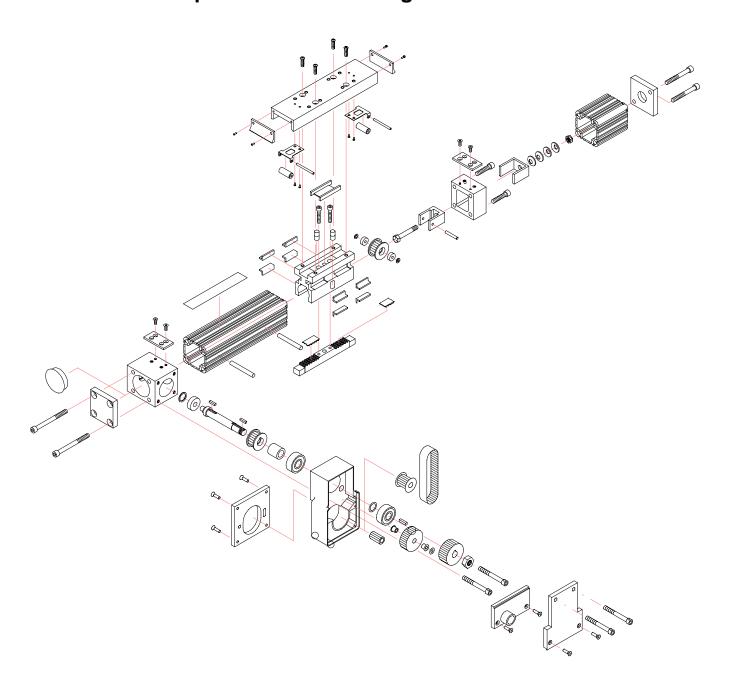


R2 Screw-Drive Exploded Parts Drawing



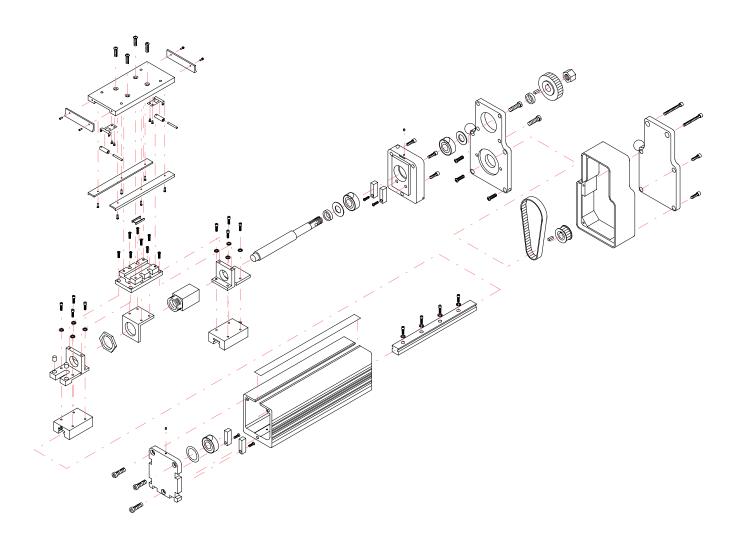


R2 Belt-Drive Exploded Parts Drawing



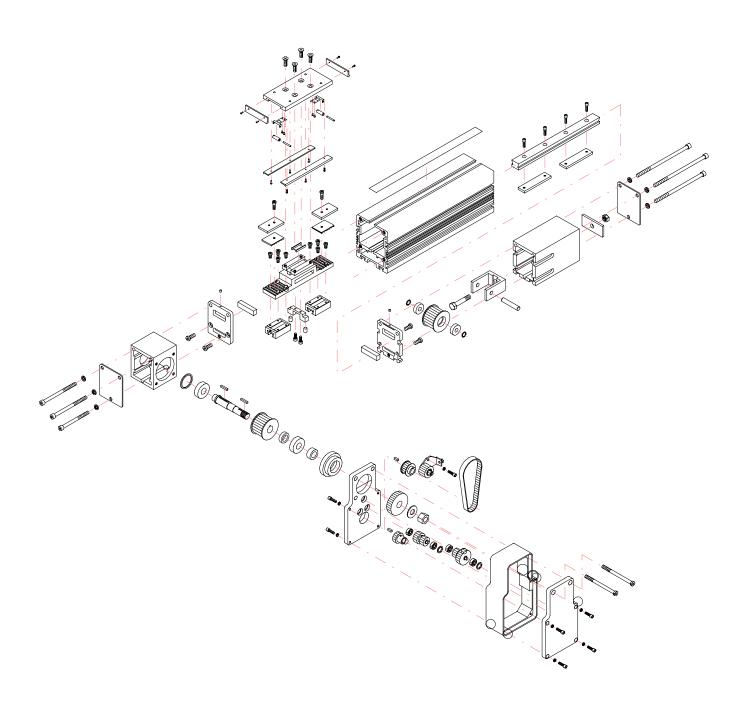


R3/R4 Screw-Drive Exploded Parts Drawing





R3/R4 Belt-Drive Exploded Parts Drawing





Troubleshooting Chart

The guide below offers assistance when troubleshooting basic actuator problems related to mechanical operation. When troubleshooting actuator performance, the cause may be related to the Drive/Motor used with the actuator. Refer to your IDC Control Manual for additional assistance on troubleshooting your control/actuator system.

Problems Related to...

- A. Audible Noise (emitting from actuator)
- B. Actuator Motion
- C. Positioning and Travel Length
- D. Thrust Tube
- E. Actuator Parts and Options

A. Audible Noise (emitting from actuator)

Symptom			Cause		
1.	Knocking, squealing or grinding during operation	a)	Excessive carriage loading		
		b)	Carriage Bearing / Leadscrew needs re-lubrication		
		c)	Entry of foreign matter into actuator body		

B. Actuator Motion

ъ.	Actuator Motion		
1.	Stalls/Binds/Sticks during a move (erratic motion)	a)	Load too great for actuator/motor
		b)	Pulley, gear, or coupling slipping
		c)	Erratic motor/drive operation
		d)	Drive nut or internal bearing seizing (locking up)
			typically due to too high a duty cycle/temperature or
			entry of foreign matter into actuator
2.	Extends when it should retract (and vice versa)	a)	Motor polarity reversed
3.	Vibrates during motion	a)	Motor Unstable (servo-gains, stepper-resonance)
		b)	Actuator being operated at or above critical speed
		c)	Misalignment of internal components
4.	Does not move at all when commanded to move	a)	Motor damaged, miswired, or wire loose
		b)	Load too great for actuator/motor
		c)	Problem with drive/motor
5.	Does not move (or is erratic) although motor is	a)	Gear, pulley or coupling not secured to motor shaft
	rotating	b)	Belt is loose or damaged
		c)	Bad gear alignment or stripped teeth
		d)	Threads are stripped on the drive nut (Acme)
6.	Not running at rated speed	a)	Load is too great for desired speed
	· · ·	b)	Limited by critical speed (oscillation) of screw
		c)	Incorrect screw pitch or drive ratio
		d)	Actuator option (i.e. bronze drivenut) causing
			excessive friction

C. Positioning and Travel Length

1.	Actuator backdriving (without holding torque on motor)	a) b)	Backdriving force generated by load is greater than the static holding capacity of the actuator Excessive external vibration
2.	Actuator backdriving (with holding torque on the motor)	a) b)	Backdriving force generated by load is greater than the holding capacity of the screw/nut of the actuator and the holding torque of the motor Loss of motor holding torque (servo and steppers)
3.	Not enough travel	a) b) c) d)	Position sensors reducing "actual" travel Actuator option (may be limiting stroke) Excessive side-loading Customer mounting (physically limiting travel)



Maintenance / Troubleshooting

4.	Expected linear travel distance not corresponding	a) Incorrect screw pitch or drive ratio
	to number of motor revs	b) Incorrect scaling factor (programmable controls)
5.	Expected stop position not repeatable (in same	a) Varying Load
	direction)	b) Erratic motor or control operation
		c) Excessive system backlash
D.	Carriage	
1.	Excessive backlash	a) Carriage drive belt not tensioned sufficiently
		b) Motor belt stretching or geartrain backlash excessive
		c) Pulley, pinion gear, or coupling slipping
		d) Servo motor gains too low - motor not "stiff enough"
		e) Leadscrew/nut is worn
2.	Excessive deflection	a) Leadscrew/nut or internal bearings are worn
		b) Excessive side-loading
		c) Improper actuator mounting
3.	Stuck in fully extended or retracted position	a) Physically jammed into end of travel
		b) Load too great for actuator/motor
		c) Pulley, pinion gear, or coupling slipping
		d) Erratic motor/drive operation
4.	Wobbles during travel	a) R3/R4: Internal carriage components broken or loose
		b) R2A: Leadscrew or thrust tube is bent
		c) R2A: Excessive wear on carriage bearings
_		1
	Actuator Parts and Options	
1.	Driving belt breaking or gears stripping	a) Motor torque is too great
		11) 34 4 1/1 14 46 1 1 1
		b) Motor accel/decel too great for given load
		c) Load is too great for actuator
		c) Load is too great for actuatord) Excessive shock loading (running into physical
2	Position Consers not being activated by internal	 c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction)
2.	Position Sensors not being activated by internal	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components
2.	Position Sensors not being activated by internal magnet	 c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet
2.		c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired
2.		c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on
2.		c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located)
	magnet	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast
2.		c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP
	magnet	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle)
	magnet	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high b) High ambient temperature
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly Motor overheating	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high b) High ambient temperature c) Incorrect current setting on drive
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high b) High ambient temperature c) Incorrect current setting on drive a) Brake not coupled to motor or leadscrew properly
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly Motor overheating	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high b) High ambient temperature c) Incorrect current setting on drive a) Brake not coupled to motor or leadscrew properly b) Load exceeds holding capacity of actuator/brake
3.	Linear Potentiometer (LP) not reading properly Motor overheating	c) Load is too great for actuator d) Excessive shock loading (running into physical hardstop, rapid change in direction) a) Misalignment of internal components b) Weak internal magnet c) Switch/sensor is damaged or miswired d) Sensors positioned improperly on actuator (not on actuator side where magnet is located) e) Actuator speed too fast a) LPO wiper lifting off track (misalignment or LP bending due to excessive load b) Damaged / contaminated LP (by liquid/particle) a) Duty cycle too high b) High ambient temperature c) Incorrect current setting on drive a) Brake not coupled to motor or leadscrew properly b) Load exceeds holding capacity of actuator/brake



Replacement Parts List for R2A Series Actuators

Replacement parts can be ordered through your local IDC Distributor.

		R 2	AD	R2AH		R2AS23		R2AB23	
		24V Brus		160V Brushe		2.3" Stepp		Brushless S	
Mo	tor	D Motor	810-101	H Motor	820-213	S23N/T/V Inline	801-123	B23 Motor	810-023
1410	101	D Inline	830A302	H Mtr. w/	820-214	S23T Parallel	801-223-T	B23-BM Motor	810-023B
				Quick Disc.		S23V Parallel	801-223-V	w/ brake	
١.						S23N Parallel	801-223	B23A Motor	810-025
	Brushes	Brush Set (for 810-101 only	810-199 v)	Brush Set, H	820-298				
	Cables	12' Quick Disc.	QF1-12	12' Quick Disc.	QF1-12	12' Quick Disc.	QF3-12	12' B23 / B23-BM	QBB2-12
		(3-lead)		(3-lead)		(5-lead)		(includes leads for	optional
								–BM brake)	
Dri	ve Train								
	Pulleys								
	1:1		ooth, motor	851-122A		15 tooth, motor		15 tooth, motor	872-015A
			ooth, leadscrew			15 tooth, leadscrew		15 tooth, leadscrew	850-123A
	1.5:1		ooth, motor	851-118A		12 tooth, motor	858-112A	12 tooth, motor	872-012A
	2.1		ooth, leadscrew			18 tooth, leadscrew	850-120A	18 tooth, leadscrew	850-120A
	2:1		ooth, leadscrew ooth, leadscrew			10 tooth, leadscrew 20 tooth, leadscrew	855-130A	10 tooth, leadscrew 20 tooth, leadscrew	872-010A 850-121A
	Motor Belt	201	oom, leadscrew		Actor Relt fo	r all 1:1, 1.5:1, 2:1 ra		20 tootii, leausciew	030-121A
	Gear Sets			701-100K N	TOTOL DELL TO	1 411 1.1, 1.3.1, 2.1 141108			
		3.5:1 Pinion	950B001	3.1:1 Pinion	950J031	3.5:1 Pinion	950D002	3.1:1 Pinion	950J031
	3.1, 3.3.1	Int. Gear	950-035	Int. Gear	950-035	Int. Gear	950-035	Int. Gear	950-035
		Leadscrew Gear	950-015	Leadscrew Gear	950-015	11111 30111	700 000	Inti Guil	700 000
	12:1	Pinion	950K001	N/A		Pinion 950K102		N/A	
		Upper Cluster	950K051			Upper Cluster	950K051		
		Lower Cluster	950K052			Lower Cluster 950K052			
		Leadscrew Gear	950K011			Leadscrew Gear	950K011		
	Inline	Motor Adapter	950-019	Motor Adapter	950-024	Motor Adapter	950-019	Motor Adapter	950-024
	Coupling		950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U
		Leadscrew Adap	er 950-020	Leadscrew Adapter	950-020	Leadscrew Adapter	950-020	Leadscrew Adapter	950-020
Ca	rriage								
	Seal Strip			i.e. Qty $6 = 6$ feet)					
				I seal length: Add 10			_	*	
				R2A actuator – Seal	Length (ft) =	= [36 inches + 10] ÷	12 = 3.8 ft c	of seal required (orde	<u>r 4 ft.)</u>
	Seal Roller			quired per carriage)					
	Assembly			in (Two required per	0 ,				
	CIT II			Spring (Two required			1 . 1 11		
		518-001 R2 C	arriage Bearing	(Eight required per	carriage) **	not required on R2A	updated roll	er bearing design	
	Bearings Transport	519D501 Onda	rad by the feet (i o Oty 12 – 12 foot)					
	Belt		ered by the foot (i.e. Qty 12 = 12 feet) calculate required belt length: Multiply stroke in inches by 2, add 24, divide by 12 to get feet.						
	Deit			oke R2A actuator – Belt Length (ft) = $\begin{bmatrix} 36 \text{ inches} \times 2 + 24 \end{bmatrix} \div 12 = 8$ feet of belt required					
T	brication			or Acme Screws $(12$			1 · 12 – <u>0 je</u>	er of ben reguired	
			or Ballscrews (one pa						
				or Gears, Leadscrew T			ın cartridge)		
				or Carriage Seal (1 oz		0 0	0 ,		
En	coder		der Assembly K		,	,			
			3						



Replacement Parts List for R3 Series Actuators

Replacement parts can be ordered through your local IDC Distributor.

		R	3D	R3H		R3S	23	R3S	33	R3B23	
		24V Bru	ished DC	160V Bru	shed DC	2.3" St	epper	3.4" St	epper	Brushles	ss Servo
Mo	otor	D Motor (2 leads)	830A302	H Motor w/ Quick Disc. Fitting		S23 Motor (8 leads)	**	S33N Motor S33T Motor S33V Motor		B23 Motor B23-BM Mtr w/ brake B23A Motor	810-023 810-023B
l	Brushes	lifatin	ne rated	Brush Set, H	820-298					BZSA WIOTOI	810-023
	Cables		/A	12' Quick	OF1-12	N/2	Λ	12' Quick	QF3-12	12' B23 &	OBB2-12
	Cables		to motor)	Disc. (3-lead)	QI 1-12	(attached t		Disc. (5-lead)	QF3-12	B23-BM (includes for optional brake)	leads
Dri	ive Train										
	Pullevs										
		15 th, motor	858-115A	15 th, motor	851-122A	15 th, motor	858-115A	15 th, motor	858-128A	15 th, motor	872-015A
		15 th, screw		15 th, screw	850-123A	15 th, screw	850-123A	15 th, screw	850-123A	15 th, screw	850-123A
	1.5:1	12 th, motor		12 th, motor	851-118A	12 th, motor	858-112A	12 th, motor	858-129A	·	872-012A
		18 th, screw	850-120A	18 th, screw	850-120A	18 th, screw	850-120A	18 th, screw	850-120A	18 th, screw	850-120A
	2:1	10 th, motor		10 th, motor	851-119A	10 th, motor	855-130A	12th, motor	858-129A	10 th, motor	872-010A
		20 th, screw		20 th, screw	850-121A	20 th, screw	850-121A	24th, screw	850-126A	20 th, screw	850-121A
	Motor Belt		901-112K	Motor Belt	901-112K	Motor Belt	901-112K	Motor Belt	901-117	Motor Belt	901-112K
	Gear Sets		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		Pinion Gear	955R002	Pinion Gear	955R001	Pinion Gear	955R002	Pinion Gear	955R003	Pinion Gear	955R001
	2.1	Upper Clust.		Upper Clust.	955S001	Upper Clust.	955S001	Upper Clust.			955S001
		Lwr Cluster		Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002
		Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002
		Ldscrw. Gea		Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear	
		Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear	950R001	Pinion Gear	950R002	Pinion Gear	950R003	Pinion Gear	950R001
		Upper Clust		Upper Clust.			950S001	Upper Clust.			
		Lwr Cluster		Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002	Lwr Cluster	950S002
		Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002	Bushing	750P002
		Ldscrw. Gea	r 950T001	Ldscrw. Gear	950T001	Ldscrw. Gear	950T001	Ldscrw. Gear	950T001	Ldscrw. Gear	950T001
	Inline	Mtr. Adapte	r 950-019	Mtr. Adapter	950-024	Mtr. Adapter		Mtr. Adapter		Mtr. Adapter	950-024
		Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U	Sleeve	950-021U
		Screw Adap	t. 950-020	Screw Adapt.	950-020	Screw Adapt.	950-020	Screw Adapt.	950-020	Screw Adapt.	950-020
Ca	rriage										
		661-201	Ordered by the	e foot (i.e. Qty	6 = 6 feet						
	эсы эстр					l to stroke in in	ches, divide	by 12 to get fe	et of seal rec	uired.	
								$[11] \div 12 = 3.$			4 ft.)
	Seal Roller			wo required p		U V / -		,	<u>, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, , , , , , , , , , </u>		- j/
	Assembly			owel Pin (Two							
		517-005 Roller Bracket Flat Spring (Two required per carriage)									
	Transport										
	Belt	To calculate required belt length: Multiply stroke in inches by 2, add 26, divide by 12 to get feet.									
		Example: 36" stroke R3 actuator Belt Length (ft) = $\begin{bmatrix} 36 \text{ inches} \times 2 + 26 \end{bmatrix} \div 12 = \underbrace{8.2 \text{ ft of belt required (order 9 ft.)}}$									
T ,,	brication					2.5 oz grease gi				4	J**/
Lu	oi icativii										
		600-025 Lubrication Packet for Ballscrews (one packet per 36 inches of stroke) 600-035 Lubrication Packet for Gears, Rail Bearing Blocks, Leadscrew Thrust Bearings (12.5 oz grease gun cartridge))	
		600-041 Lubrication Packet for Carriage Seal (1 oz container, up to 108 inches of stroke)									
En.	coder		Encoder Asser		٠ ٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠٠	,		-,			
וועו	Couci										



Replacement Parts List for R4 Series Actuators

Replacement parts can be ordered through your local IDC Distributor.

		R4H R4S33		D/C	R4S42 R4B32		22	R4B41			
								3.3" Brush			
			ushed DC	3.4" St		4.2" St S42N Motor			801-032	B41 Motor	810-041
Mo	otor	H4 Motor w Ouick Disc		S33N Motor		S42N Motor S42T Motor		B32 Wotor B32 w/ brake		B41 Motor B41 w/ brake	
		Fitting	•	S33V Motor			801-142-1 801-142-V	B32 W/ blake	601-032B	B41 W/ blake	610-041B
	Cables	12' Quick	QF1-12	12' Quick	OF3-12	12' Quick	OF3-12	12' B32	OFB3-12	12' B41	OFB3-12
	Cables	Disc.	Q1·1-12	Disc.	Q1 ⁻ 3 ⁻ 12	Disc.	Q1 ⁻ 3-12	12' B32 brk	QBB3-12	12' B41 brk	QBB3-12
		(3-lead)		(5-lead)		(5-lead)		12 B32 01K	QBB3 12	12 D41 01K	QBB3 12
Dri	ive Train	(o read)		(b lead)		(b read)				I	
	Pulleys			1							
		30 th, motor	864-102	30 th, motor	869-102	30 th, motor	864-102	30 th, motor	870-102	30 th, motor	864-102
	1.1	30 th, screw		30 th, screw	873-102	30 th, screw	873-102	30 th, screw	873-102	30 th, screw	873-102
		Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108
	1.5:1	24 th, motor			869-101	24 th, motor	864-101	24 th, motor	870-101	24 th, motor	864-101
		36 th, screw	873-101	36 th, screw	873-101	36 th, screw	873-101	36 th, screw	873-101	36 th, screw	873-101
		Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108	Motor Belt	901-108
	2:1	24 th, motor	864-101	24 th, motor	869-101	24 th, motor	864-101	24 th, motor	870-101	24 th, motor	864-101
	(no tensioner)	48 th, screw	873-103	48 th, screw	873-103	48 th, screw	873-103	48 th, screw	873-103	48 th, screw	873-103
		Motor Belt	901-109	Motor Belt	901-109	Motor Belt	901-109	Motor Belt	901-109	Motor Belt	901-109
	3:1					16 th, motor	869-103	16 th, motor	867-003		
						48 th, screw	873-103	48 th, screw	873-103		
						Motor Belt	901-109	Motor Belt	901-109		
	Gear Sets										
	5:1	Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear	945-23L	Pinion Gear	944-23LH	Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear	944-23LH
		11	. 946-051H	Upper Clust.		Upper Clust.	946-051H	Upper Clust.		Upper Clust.	946-051H
		Lwr Cluster		Lwr Cluster	946-052H	Lwr Cluster	946-052H	Lwr Cluster	946-052H	Lwr Cluster	946-052H
			ar 943-52RH	Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear		Ldscrw. Gear	
	10:1	Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear	955-19LH	Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear		Pinion Gear	944-19LH
			. 946-101H	Upper Clust.		Upper Clust.	946-101H	Upper Clust.		Upper Clust.	
		Lwr Cluster	946-102H ar 943-52RH	Lwr Cluster Ldscrw. Gear	946-102H	Lwr Cluster Ldscrw. Gear		Lwr Cluster Ldscrw. Gear	946-102H	Lwr Cluster Ldscrw. Gear	946-102H
	T., 12	Coupl. Ass'		Coupl. Ass'y		Coupl. Ass'y		Coupl. Ass'y		Coupl. Ass'y	
	Coupling	Coupi. Ass	y 930-100	Coupi. Ass y	930-100	Coupi. Ass y	930-100	Coupi. Ass y	930-107	Coupi. Ass y	930-100
Ca	rriage			ı							
Ca	Seal Strip	661 201	Oudouad by the	e foot (i.e. Qty	6 - 6 foot)						
	Seal Strip			equired seal len		to stroke in in	ches divide	by 12 to get fe	et of seal rec	mired	
				stroke R4 actu	_			, .		•	1 ft)
	Seal Roller			wo required p		Eengin (ji) = [30 menes 1	12 j · 12 = <u>+.</u>	o ji oj seui re	equirea (oraci	+ ji.j
	Assembly					r carriage)					
	rissembly		Seal Roller Dowel Pin (Two required per carriage) Roller Bracket Flat Spring (Two required per carriage)								
	Transport										
	Belt	The state of the s						1 33, divide by	12 to get fee	t.	
Example: 36" stroke R4 actuator Belt Length (ft) = [36 inche										der 9 ft.)	
Lii	brication	990-002	Lubrication Pa	acket for Acme	Screws (12	.5 oz grease gi	un cartridge)		•	
600-025 Lubrication Packet for Ballsc											
600-035 Lubrication Packet for Gears, Ra									2.5 oz grease	gun cartridge)	
		600-041	Lubrication Pa	acket for Carria	ige Seal (1 a	z containe <mark>r, u</mark> j	p to 108 inch	nes of stroke)			
En	coder	E1KIT	Encoder Asser	mbly Kit							



Warranty and Service Coverage

Industrial Devices Corporation warrants all R Series Actuators to be free of defects in material & workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment to the user. Products returned prepaid to the factory will be repaired or replaced at our option at no charge, and returned prepaid to the user.

Products that have expended their useful life after one year or have been improperly used or damaged, in the opinion of Industrial Devices, are not subject to the terms of this warranty.

Technical Support

Industrial Devices offers technical support through its factory authorized and trained Distributors, and through its factory-based Applications Engineering and Inside Sales department.

If an application problem exists or if the product has failed, contact your Distributor or Industrial Devices for technical assistance. Contact our factory at 1-800-747-0064, outside the U.S. at 707-789-1000.

Factory Repair Service

Product repairs are performed at our factory in Petaluma, California. Prior approval by Industrial Devices is required before returning a product for any reason. All returned products must be accompanied by an Industrial Devices supplied RMA (Return Material Authorization) number.

In Case of Failure

- Get the Model and Serial Number of the defective unit, and document the nature of the failure using the RMA Data Form to help us repair the unit.
- Prepare a purchase order for the repair cost in case the unit is out of warranty.
- Contact your IDC Distributor (or Industrial Devices at 1-800-747-0064) for an RMA#.
- Ship the unit prepaid, with the RMA number and documentation to:

Industrial Devices Co., LLC 3925 Cypress Drive Petaluma, CA 94954 Attn.: RMA # _



INDUSTRIAL DEVICES CO., LLC

3925 Cypress Drive • Petaluma, CA USA 94954

(800) 747-0064 • Fax (707) 789-0175 OUTSIDE THE U.S. CALL (707) 789-1000

R Series Operator's Manual PCW-4647 Internet: http://www.idcmotion.com Jul-99 E-mail: support@idcmotion.com