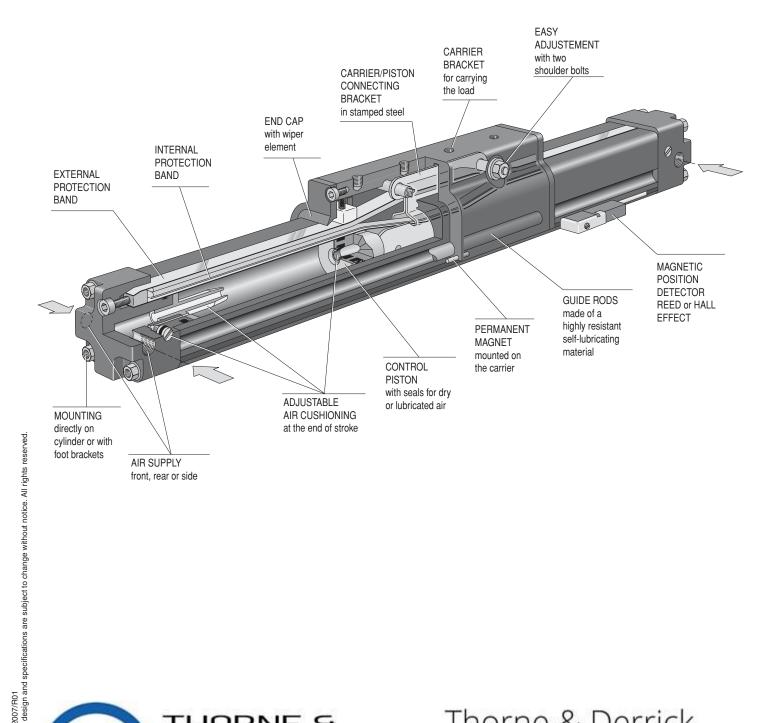
OPERATING PRINCIPLE

Set in motion with pneumatic energy, the piston moves in an extruded alumunium tube containing a slot running the length of the cylinder. In order to provide a tight seal over the slot length, there are two bands. A stamped steel piston bracket connects the cylinder piston to the carrier bracket. This piston bracket contains special band ramps which unseat and reseat the bands in the slot, providing a sealed







30351GB-2007/R01

Thorne & Derrick DERRICK +44 (0) 191 490 1547
NTERNATIONAL www.heatingandprocess.com

RODLESS BAND CYLINDERS

Ø 25 to 63 mm - double acting with carrier bracket



Series 446 Type STB

SPECIFICATIONS

Detection Equipped or not for magnetic detectors Fluid air or neutral gas, filtered, lubricated or not

Pressure 8 bar max
Temperature -10°C to +65°C
Maximum velocity 2 m/sec

Stroke

Ø mm	min. stroke	max. stroke								
25	100	3400								
32	100	3400								
40	100	3400								
50	100	3400								
63	100	3300								



TubeAnodized aluminum alloyEndsAnodized aluminum alloyCarrier bracketAnodized aluminum alloyPistonPolyamide/light alloy

Piston seals Nitrile (NBR)

Piston bracketHigh resistance stamped steelBandesStainless steel with elastomer stripsMagnetPlaced outside the cylinder, on the carrier

Guide rods Self-lubricating NYLATRON

Cushioning : with air, adjustable





CHOICE OF EQUIPMENT

011010	O. LOON MERT									
Ø	CYLINDER NON I		CYLINDER EQUIPPED FOR DETECTOR							
Cylinder	DETEC	TOR	with Reed switch	with Hall effect		(4)				
(mm)	CODE	REFERENCE	CODE ⁽³⁾	CODE ⁽³⁾	REFERENCE	(4)				
25	44650001(1)	STB 25 A - (1)-	44650006 ⁽¹⁾	44650011 ⁽¹⁾	STB 25 A _(1) DM (A/H)(2)	G 1/8				
32	44650002 ⁽¹⁾	STB 32 A - (1)_	44650007 ⁽¹⁾	44650012 ⁽¹⁾	STB 32 A _(1) DM (A/H)(2)	G 1/4				
40	44650003 ⁽¹⁾	STB 40 A - (1)-	44650008 ⁽¹⁾	44650013 ⁽¹⁾	STB 40 A _(1) DM (A/H)(2)	G 1/4				
50	44650004(1)	STB 50 A - (1)-	44650009 ⁽¹⁾	44650014 ⁽¹⁾	STB 50 A _(1) DM (A/H)(2)	G 3/8				
63	44650005 ⁽¹⁾	STB 63 A - (1)_	44650010 ⁽¹⁾	44650015 ⁽¹⁾	STB 63 A _(1) DM (A/H)(2)	G 3/8				

- (1) Specify the stroke (in mm)
- (2) Cylinder equipped for Reed switch = suffix DMA, for Hall effect = suffix DMH
- (3) Position detectors are to be ordered separately (see pages 9 and 10)
- (4) 3 types of pneumatic connection: front, rear or side

MOUNTINGS

6	Ø Cylinder (mm)	CODE
	25	43400237
	32	43400238
Foot brackets(5)		

\ \$\int \ \$\int \	Ø Cylinder (mm)	CODE
	40	43400239
	50	43400240
Mounting brackets	63	43400241

Delivered with two (2) brackets plus cylinder mounting screws

The mountings are delivered non assembled

(5) Foot brackets for cylinders Ø 25 and 32 allows upward adjustment

ACCESSORIES

- Tube support (recommended to avoid buckling, depending on the stroke and load) (see page 5)
- Shock absorbers (see page 6)
- · Floating mount bracket, alignment compensation (for guided load movement only) (see page 8)
- Magnetic detectors: Reed switch (ILS) or Hall effect (see pages 9-10)

OPTIONS (consult us)

- · Stroke limiting device adaptable on cylinder (adustable stoppers equipped with shock absorbers)
- · Double carrier bracket version (for loads and bending moments higher than standard values)

Selecting the appropriate Band Cylinder is simple. The information you need includes:

- the stroke,
- the force required for moving the load,
- the weight of the load,
- the position of the load (centered on the carrier or elsewhere),
- the final or average velocity.

How to_select

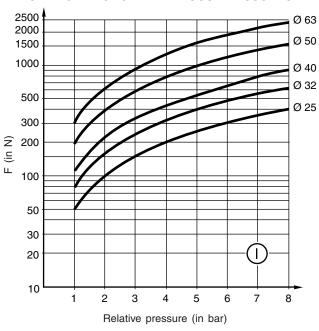
Graph Trepresents the theoretical force at various pressures. For the most efficient use of a cylinder, it is recommended to use a load rate of 70 %: the force needed to move the load therefore corresponds to 70% of the theoretical force.

After defining the cylinder diameter, you must determine if the cylinder's internal cushions may be used.

Allowable Bending Moments

If the load is not centered on the carrier, there will be bending moment. (see bending moment data below).

THEORETICAL FORCE AT VARIOUS PRESSURES



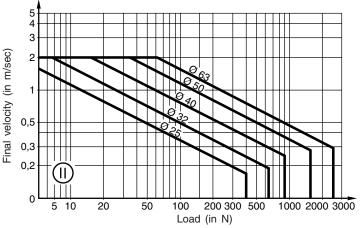
Cushioning capacity

Graph (I) is used to determine the type of cushioning needed. If the intersection point of the final velocity and the load falls below the curves, the internal cushions are adequate. If this is not the case, you must either choose a larger cylinder with greater cushion capacity, or use the shock absorders which are offerd as accessories. If you have determined that the internal cushions would be used near their maximum capacity and there is highly intense movement, it would be wise to use the optional shock absorbers.

OTHER ACCESSORIES:

- Tube support brackets: You must determine if intermediate tube support brackets are required, depending on the weight of the charge and the stroke. (see chart on tube support sheet)
- Floating mount bracket: for use when there is a lack of parallelism between the cylinder and a guided and supported load.
- Reed switch or Hall Effect magnetic detectors for position control.

CUSHION DATA



The velocities indicated in graph (I) represent final velocities. To properly determine the inertial forces for cushioning, it is important to know the **final velocity**.

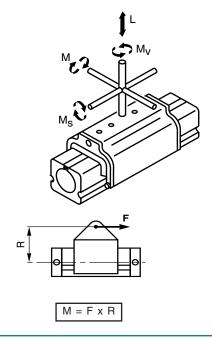
If final (or impact) velocity cannot be calculated directly, a reasonable quideline is:

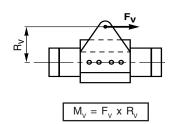
final V = 2 x average velocity

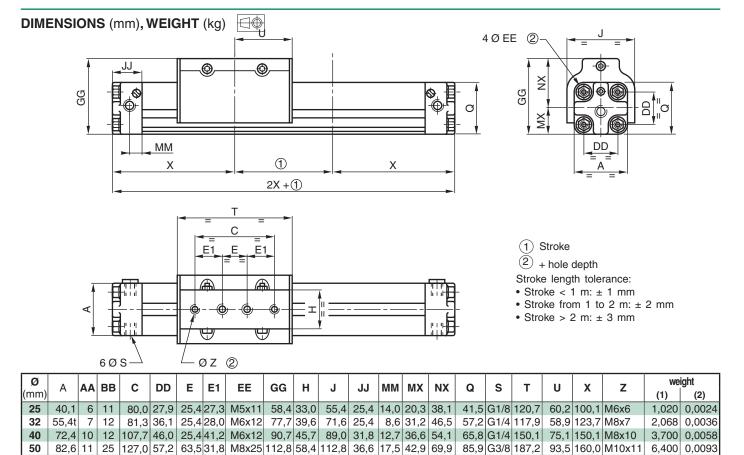
Ø	Bending	moments	(in N.m)	Load (in N)
Cylinders (mm)	М	M _s	M_{v}	L
25	11	6	3.5	270
32	33	8.5	15	540
40	56	31	23	820
50	125	34	37	1360
63	200	51	45	1820

Greater performances possible with the double carrier bracket version (consult us)

ALLOWABLE BENDING MOMENTS





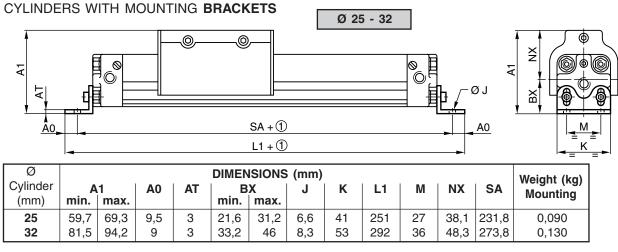


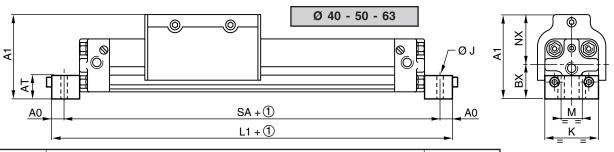
76,2|38,1| M8x25|139,7|64,8|142,8| 52,3|25,4|58,4|81,3|111,0|G3/8|225,0|112,5|214,6|M10x12|14,467|0,0173

(1) Cylinder weight at 0 mm stroke.

108,0 12 25 152,4 73,2

(2) Weight to be added per additional 100 mm length.





	Ø Cylinder		Weight (kg)									
	(mm)	A1	A1 A0 AT BX J K L1 M NX SA									Mounting
	40	92	12,7	25	34,7	8,3	72	351	30	57,3	325,5	0,270
	50	115	12,7	22	42	9,9	83	371	31,8	73,1	345,5	0,270
L	63	143,5	15	25	54,3	11	108	490	48	89,2	460	0,400

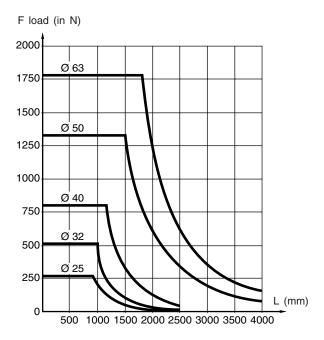
B

For certain strokes and loads, it is necessary to use tube support brackets for intermediate support. The graph below is used to determine the maximum allowable length. The number of tube support brackets required and their placement, depends on the overall length of the cylinder and the load weight being moved and supported.

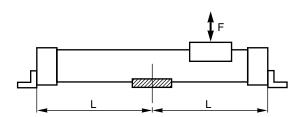
These brackets are made of black-anodized aluminum and are desinged to fit into dovetail grooves which run the length of the cylinder tube. They are **delivered mounted** on the cylinder; therefore, **they must be ordered** <u>with </u>**the cylinder**

Note: These support brackets cannot be mounted in the same place as the magnetic detector, as they use the same grooves.





Max. allowable distance between 2 support brackets



Number of supports needed (n) given that the cylinder is fixed on the ends.

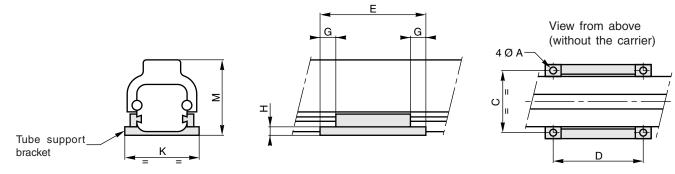
$$n = \left(\frac{Stroke + 2 X}{L}\right) - 1$$

n = whole number, rounded up.

X = value in mm, mentionned with general cylinder dimensions

L = max. distance defined in the graph below.

CODES - DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS



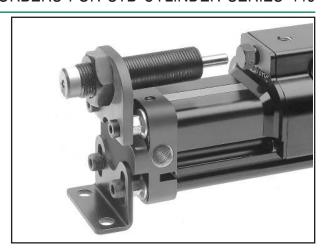
Ø		CODE (1)						Weight (kg)					
Cylinder (mm)	1 support bracket	2 support brackets	3 support brackets	4 support brackets	Α	С	D	E	G	н	K	М	1 support bracket
25	410528	410529	410530	410531	5,6	51	76,2	90	13	6,5	60	62	0,180
32	410532	410533	410534	410535	6,7	66,7	114,3	127	13	10	79	82	0,220
40	410536	410537	410538	410539	6,7	76,2	114,3	127	13	8	89	92	0,220
50	410540	410541	410542	410543	10,5	95,3	146	162	17,5	9,5	113	115	0,350
63	410544	410545	410546	410547	10,7	130	197	216	19	11	152,5	143,5	0,600

(1) These codes are added to the cylinder codes

The standard rodless band cylinder cushion is an effective method for load deceleration. However, the band cylinder can bear heavier loads at higher velocities than that of which the cylinder cushion can absorb. Shock absorbers are used to increase the cylinder's service life and broaden the aplication range for the chosen cylinder. Shock absorbers can be mounted directly on the cylinder.

Selecting the neccessary absorber:

- 1- Define the following values:
 - Weight of load being moved (in N).
 - Final velocity (in m/sec).
 - · Cycles per hour.
- 2- In the graph below, determine the type of absorber in relation to the diameter of the cylinder chosen.
 - Cross reference the intersection of final velocity and load weight to determine which shock absorber is required: type 1 or type 2.
- 3- To complete the shock absorber selection, you must consider the cycles per hour for your application. Since shock absorbers convert kinetic energy of a load into heat, it is important not to exceed the maximum allowable cycles listed in the adjacent table.



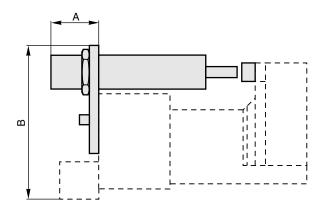
MAXIMUM CYCLE PER HOUR CAF Models Cycl	es per hour
Absorbers for cylinder Ø 25 Absorbers for cylinder Ø 32 Absorbers for cylinder Ø 40 Absorbers for cylinder Ø 50 Absorbers for cylinder Ø 63	1200 1000 1000 800 800

CODES

		CODES (1)				
DESIGNATION		Absorbers type 1	Absorbers type 2			
Set of two (2) shock absorbers	Ø 25 mm	560569	560572			
(delivered mounted on the cylinder)	Ø 32 mm	560570	560573			
	Ø 40 mm	560577	560579			
	Ø 50 mm	560571	560574			
	Ø 63 mm	560578	560580			

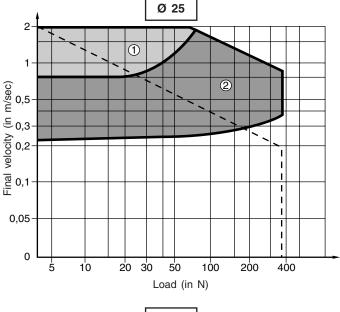
(1) Code to be added to the standard cylinder code

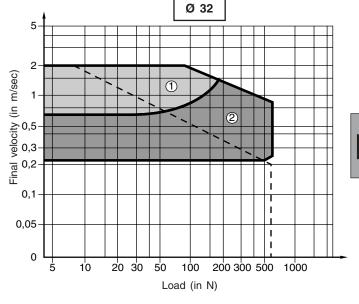
SIZE AND DIMENSIONS

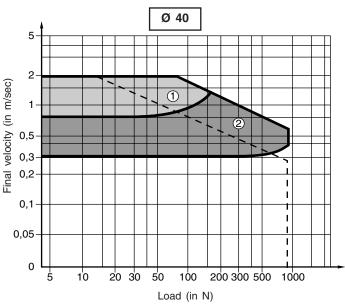


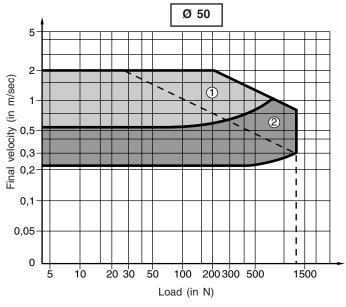
Ø Cylinder	Α	В		Weight (kg) 2 absorbers
(mm)		min.	max.	+ mountings
25	40,5	64	73,5	0,200
32	29,5	90	102,5	0,430
40	28	104		0,570
50	58,5	123,5		0,780
63	24,5	162	2,5	0,920

You must not adjust the position of the absorbers









To properly determine the inertial forces for cushioning, it is important to know the final velocity. If the final velocity cannot be calculateddirectly, a reasonable guideline is:

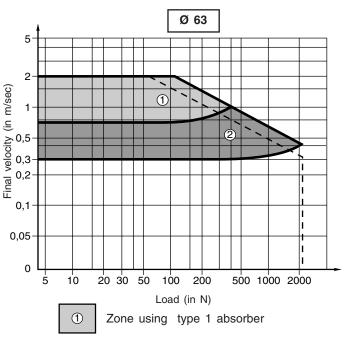
Final velocity = 2 x average speed

For each cylinder diameter, the intersection of the final speed and the load weight indicates which type of absorber to use.

The dotted line represents the limit between choosing the air cushions or shock absorbers. If you have determined that the internal cushions would be used near their maximum capacity and there is highly intense movement, it would be wise to use the optional shock absorbers.

The above graphs were established for cylinders working on a horizontal plane and at 6 bar.

For applications exceeding cycle capability, please consult us.



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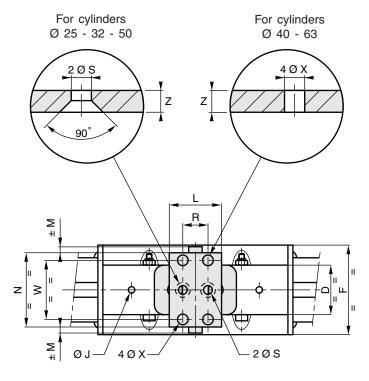
Zone using type 2 absorber

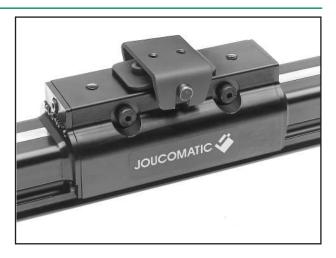
JOUCOMATIC™ FLOATING MOUNT BRACKET - ALIGNMENT COMPENSATION FOR STB SERIES 446

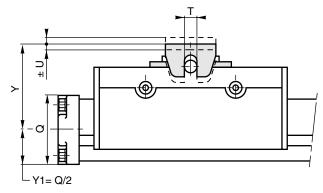
For applications where a band cylinder moves a load that is externally guided and supported , a floating mount bracket is necessary to compensate for non-parallelism between the cylinder and the independent guiding member.

Alignment of compensation

‡ : ± U







Ø Cylinder	MOUNT BRACKET		DIMENSIONS (mm)										Weights Mount					
(mm)	CODE	D	F	ØJ	L	± M	N	R	øs	Т	± U	W	4 Ø X	Υ	Y1	Q	Z	Bracket (kg)
25	43400232	33	55,5	M6	32	3,3	46	15,7	5,6	8	3,8	_	_	50,5	20,5	41	3	0,110
32	43400233	40	71,5	M8	70	4	56	50	7	8	4	_	_	66	28,5	57	4	0,250
40	43400234	46	89	M8	90	7	75	75	_	11	6	55	7	75	33	66	7	0,540
50	43400235	58	113	M10	100	7	82	80	8,6	16	6,4	_	_	96	43	86	5	0,610
63	43400236	65	143	M10	120	12	98	100	_	16	7	70	8,6	102	54	108	5	0,730

Floating mount bracket mounting screws are supplied.

You must use LOCTITE 241 for the carrier bracket mounting screws.

MAGNETIC POSITION DETECTOR

reed switch

JOUCOMATIC™ for rodless band cylinders, type STB series 446



Series 2 wires

OPERATION

A permanent magnet mounted on the carriage passes in the vicinity of the reed switch and operates it without contact. One or more detectors can be mounted on the cylinder to detect the end of stroke position is reached. Reed switches are engaged in the longitudinal dovetail groove in the cylinder body. They are equipped with an indicator light which illuminates when contact is broken.

Passing an intermediate position by the piston can be detected with a solid-state sensor, see overleaf



SWITCHING POWER : 10 W max.

SWITCHING VOLTAGE : 3 to 200 Vdc (1) (2)

SWITCHING CURRENT : 500 mA CONTACT RESISTANCE : $100 \text{ m}\Omega$ WITHSTAND VOLTAGE : 200 V REPONSE TIME : < 0.6 ms

: until 2x108 operations SERVICE LIFE

(depending on the load)

TEMPERATURE : -40° C to + 70° C **ELECTRICAL PROTECTION** : See chart

HOUSING : polyamide

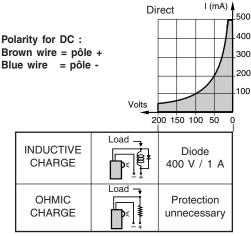
CONNECTION : One Ø 4 mm cable - 5 m long - 2 conductors 0.30 mm²

INDICATOR LAMP : Red diode (LED) which lights up when the contact is closed (I min.: 4mA)

(1) The indicator lamp gives a voltage drop of approx. 3 V.

Nota: The operating point must be in the shaded zone. Exceeding the voltage or amperage levels can destroy the switches

PROTECTION



The user is responsible for supplying and assembling diode.

CODES FOR REED SWITCH

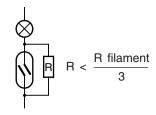
CODES (2 codes to specify : detector + fastening kit)								
REED SWITCH DETECTOR with wire outlet, 5m long	Ø cylinder	STB cylinder FASTENING KIT						
881 44 658	25 32 40 50 63	88144662 88144663 88144664 88144664 88144663						

(2) Detector for alternating current (120 V and 3 W max., without reed): consult us



Detectors used for direct control of incandescent

The power indicated in the lamp is based on its resistance when hot. The resistance is very low when turned on with the lamp cold and the amperage can become very high and may exceed the ILS rating. Allowance should therefore be made for the actual wattage of the bulb when cold. (see diagram)



ELECTRONIC POSITION DETECTOR

Hall effect

JOUCOMATIC™ for rodless band cylinders, type STB series 446



Series 881 Type 3 wires

OPERATION

Solid-state sensors are magnetically-operated devices which open and close DC circuits and, having no moving parts, have theoretically unlimited service lives. Solid state sensors are engaged in the cylinder body groove and can be used to detect reaching end-of-stroke positions or any intermediate ones.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SENSITIVITY : 20 to 135 gauss max. TEMPERATURE : - 18° C to + 66° C

HOUSING : polyamide

CONNECTION : One Ø 4 mm cable - 5 m long - 3 conductors 0.30 mm² INDICATOR : Red diode (LED) which lights up during switching

ELECTRIC PROTECTION : Detector polarized, unprotected against short circuits and over voltage.

Protection on inductive circuit: Use of a 600 V/1 A diode is recommended,

to be mounted parallel to the load.

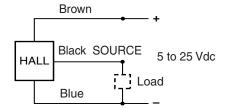


• **SOURCING** (switching positive potential of the charge)

Max. Power: 0.2 A under 25 Vdc.

The detector is conceived to supply a signal to equipment such as a PLC. (relay not recommended).

SOURCING function detector



CODES FOR HALL EFFECT SWITCHES

CODES (2 codes to specify : detector + fastening kit)		
HALL EFFECT DETECTOR with outlet wire, 5m long SOURCING function	Ø cylinder	STB cylinder FASTENING KIT
	25	88144662
	32	88144663
881 44 659	40	88144664
	50	88144664
	63	88144663



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