## TSUBAKI POWER CYLINDER



# HIGH PERFORMANCE LINEAR ACTUATORS OFFERING EFFICIENT, CLEAN AND QUIET DRIVE.… ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS 



| Battery Series |  | F Series | G Series |  | T Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Small | Mid. |  | GA- ${ }_{K}^{\top}$ type | GC-K ${ }_{-}^{\text {- }}$ type | TB type |
|  | ompact a $\mathrm{C} 12 \mathrm{~V} \text { or }$ |  |  |  | dumper <br> rts |



| T Series | Ultra Heavy <br> Duty Series | Multi Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TB type $\quad$ TC type |  | TB type $\quad$ TC type |
| - For general industrial use, hopper gate \& dumper <br> - High grade series with various optional parts |  | - Synchronized operation of multiple units |

 $600080001200016000320002505001100020004000600080001200016000320006300090000125000500|1000| 2000400060008000120001600032000$ 6.37.6 10/12


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Depending upon the type and input r.p.r. } \\
& \text { See Max. Input } r \text {..m.mon page } 55 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

25/30 $30 / 36$ 18/22 $20 / 24$ 15//8 $50 / 60$ 50/60 $50 / 60$ 50/60 $35 / 42$ 25/30 $30 / 3618 / 22$ 20/24 $15 / 18$ 10/12 $10 / 12$

$$
\text { See Max. Input r.p.m. on page } 55 \text {. }
$$



## D.C. MOTOR SERIES



## FEATURES

. Compact and clean electro-mechanical drive for linear
movement.
2. No piping for hydraulic fluid or compressed
4. Mall type overload clutch is equipped for overload protection.
5. Weatherproof for indoor and outdoor operation.
6. Press contact stopping is available for LPAO1OM \& LPA04OL.

## SPECIFICATIONS

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Model } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { Load (kgf) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stroke } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ (\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec} .) \end{gathered}$ | Voltage | Current (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPA010M (V) | 10 | 50 | $=\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC12V } \\ & \text { (DC24V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.4(1.7) \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| LPA040L (V) | 40 | 50 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC12V } \\ & \text { (DC24V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0(1.5) \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |  |  |

1. Use the battery cylinder below the rated load and speed in the table.
2. Speed and motor current vary depending upon the load applied.

LPA010M


LPA040L


## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Agricultural Equipment

Silage chutes, conveyors, cutter bar control transmission shifters
tractor accessory lifts.
2. Industrial Equipment
Belt speed and tension controls, flue and draft controls, table lifts hatch covers, ventilator controls.
3. Medical Equipmen

Dental chairs, hospital beds, examination tables, X -ray equipment, invalid lifts, patient handlers
Container tippers, dump chute doors, elevators, containe positioners, conveyor switching, and trip devices.
5. Recreational Equipment

Satellite systems, trailer actuators.

| Model No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rated } \\ \text { Load (kgf) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Stroke } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Speed } \\ (\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec} .) \end{gathered}$ | Voltage | Current (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPA100M | 100 | 50 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 27 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC12V } \\ & \text { (DC24V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 13 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| LPA150L | 150 | 50 | $\text { - } \begin{gathered} 17 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DC12V } \\ & \text { (DC24V) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 13 \\ \text { (at full load) } \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 |  |  |  |

LPA100M


LPA150L


DIMENSIONS/ENGINEERING INFORMATION

## DIMENSIONS <br> LPA010M <br> DIMENSIONS <br> PA100M




| Model No . | Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approx. } \\ \text { Weight } \\ \text { (kg) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stroke (mm) | A | XAMIN. | XAMAX. |  |
| LPA010M0. 5 (V) | 50 | 129.5 | 190 | 240 | 0.8 |
| LPA040LO. 5 (V) |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA010M1.0 (V) | 100 | 179.5 | 240 | 340 | 0.9 |
| LPA040L1.0 (V) |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA010M1. 5 (V) | 150 | 229.5 | 290 | 440 | 1.0 |
| LPA040L1.5 (V) |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA010M2.0 (V) | 200 | 279.5 | 340 | 540 | 1.1 |
| $\underline{\text { LPA040L2.0 ( } \mathrm{V})}$ |  |  |  |  |  |


| Model No. | Stroke (mm) | Dimensions (mm) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approx. } \\ \text { Weight } \\ \text { Wegg) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A | XA MIN. | XAMAX. |  |
| LPA100M0. 5 | 50 | 77 | 205 | 255 | 3.6 |
| LPA150L0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA100M1.0 | 100 | 127 | 255 | 355 | 3.9 |
| LPA150L1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA100M1.5 | 150 | 177 | 305 | 455 | 4.2 |
| LPA150L1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPA100M2.0 | 200 | 227 | 355 | 555 | 4.5 |
| LPA150L2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |

## ENGINEERING INFORMATION

(1) Wiring
For norm

For normal inching operation, please refer to the circuit below;

LPA040L


PA150L


## F Series

## FEATURES

1. Compact design with right angled connection between motor and actuato
2. Right angled two-way clevis holes make four position of mounting
3. Press stopping is available with overload detecting unit (Option).
4. Both $\mathrm{DC}(12 \mathrm{~V}$ or 24 V ) and AC ( 100 V or 200 V with AC adapter) are applicable for power source
5. Variety of options are available such as stroke adjustment external LS, bellows, position detecting unit. AC adapter, overload detecting unit and so on.


## MODEL No

LPF 040 L 2.0 V L K2 P J
Power Cylinder F Series Thrust 010: 100N \{10.2kg $020: 200 \mathrm{~N}\{20.4 \mathrm{kgf}$
$040: 400 \mathrm{~N}\{40.8 \mathrm{kgf}$
Speed (L: Low M : Mid H: High) $\square$
$\qquad$ (Can't be used together with K2)

Stroke (2.0: :200mm)
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$ (Can't be used together wis tor positioning V: DC 24V (No mark: DC 12V) (Can't be installed onto the model with 50 mm stroke)

## STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No. |  | Rated Thrust |  | Stroke | Speed | Voltage | Rated load current | Locked current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | N | \{kgft | mm | mm/s | v | A | A |
| LPFO10H0.5 | LPF010H0.5 V | 100 | 10.2 | 50 | 54 | DC12 | $\begin{gathered} 3.2 \\ (1.6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16.7 \\ (7.5) \end{gathered}$ |
| LPFO10H1.0 | LPF010H1.0 V |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFO10H1.5 | LPF010H1.5 V |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFO10H2.0 | LPF010H2.0 V |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFO10H3.0 | LPF010H3.0 V |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFO2OM0. 5 | LPF020M0.5V | 200 | 20.4 | 50 | 24 |  | 3.2(1.6) | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & (7.5) \end{aligned}$ |
| LPFO20M1.0 | LPFO20M1.0V |  |  | 100 |  | or |  |  |
| LPFO2OM1.5 | LPF020M1.5V |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| LPForom2.0 | LPFozom2.0 V |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFOгомз.0 | LPFогомз.0 V |  |  | 300 |  | DC24 |  |  |
| LPF040L0.5 | LPF040L0.5V | 400 | 40.8 | 50 | 15 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & (7.5) \end{aligned}$ |
| LPF040L1.0 | LPF040L1.0 V |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| LPFO40L1.5 | LPF040L1.5V |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| LPF040L2.0 | LPF040L2.0 V |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| LPF040L3.0 | LPF040L3.0V |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |

Note: 1. Model No. should be selected in consideration of locked current.
2. Figures in () are shown as current for DC 24 V models.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

| Model No . | Voltage | Output | Rating |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | v | w |  |
| LPF0010H | 12 | 29 | 5 Minutes |
| LPFO10HV | 24 |  |  |
| LPF020M | 12 |  |  |
| LPForom V | 24 |  |  |
| LPF040L | 12 |  |  |
| LPF040LV | 24 |  |  |

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

|  | Type | Outdoor type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ambient temp. | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity | Less than 85\% |
|  | Shock | Less than 19 |
|  | Altitude | Less than 1000 m |
|  | Environment | Outdoor use |

## WIRING DIAGRAMS



When connecting the black wire to + and red wire to - , the rod goes forward

Use the following capacity of the relay DC 12V Model: 30A or greater ( 14 VDC ) DC 24V Model: 30A or greater (28VDC)

Note: Diameter of electric cable should be greater than $2 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ when distance between motor $\sim$ overload detecting unit and DC power source is within 3 m .


## SELECTION AND INSTRUCTION FOR OPERATION

## SELECTION

The following information is necessary for the selection of $F$ series

1. Application
2. Required Thrust or Load
3. Stroke

N (kgf)
4. Speed
$\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$
6. Voquency of operation
cycle/min

## SELECTION PROCEDURE

1. Selection of

Select the suitable model number from the chart of standard specification (page 8) based on Thrust ( N or kgf), Stroke ( mm ), Speed ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.) and so on.
2. Confirmation of special features

Frequency of operation must be kept at the following:
Allowable number of motor starts : 2 times $/$ min. or less

## INSTRUCTION FOR OPERATION

## 1. Performance

Operative speed and motor current varies depending on actual load applied to the rod. Refer to the characteristics graph at page 10 for the detail.
F series Power Cylinders cannot be operate in synchronicity due to change of speed by applied load as a characteristic of DC motor. Life is series Power Cylinders cannot be operate in synctron
2. Power source

When using AC power source by transformer in stead of DC battery power source, capacity dropping of voltage. (AC adapter for output voltage DC 24 V is available as optional parts.)
3. Voltage

DC 12 V type $(10 \sim 14 \mathrm{~V})$ and $\mathrm{DC} 24 \mathrm{~V}(20 \sim 28 \mathrm{~V})$ are available. Operative speed may change depending on actual voltage.
4. Maintenance

Maintenance $\begin{aligned} & \text { Actuator portion and reducer portion are pre-greased. Greasing is not required. }\end{aligned}$
5. Press stopping operation

Press stopping is available with overload detecting unit. (overload detection unit must be used with Power Cylinder in this case) CAUTION: Press stopping is not available for the standard model because it doesn't have any overload detecting units.
6. Rod rotating prevention

It is necessary to prevent rod rotating because rotating torque as shown below applies to the rod when operating.
LPF010H: Max 0.14 Nm
LPFO20M: Max 0.28 Nm
LPFO4OL: Max 0.55 Nm
7. Frequency of operation

F series Power Cylinder is designed for low frequency of operation, however it can be also used for inching operation if frequency of operation is less than 10 times $/ \mathrm{min}$.
8. Outdoor use

Outdoor use F Series Power Cylinder itself is for outdoor use. Waterproof connector must be prepared and connected to the end of the motor cable.
9. Installation

When installing, do not apply radial force to the rod or external forces other than thrust force.
Power Cylinder should be connected with connecting pins to the equipment. Both clevis pin and end fitting pin should be also adjusted in phase.

## CHARACTERISTICS GRAPH

## ${ }_{\text {LC12V }}^{\text {LPF010H }}$






 ambient temp.

## DIMENSIONS

## Basic type



| Model No . |  | Thrust |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stroke } \\ \hline \mathrm{mm} \end{gathered}$ | Dimensions |  |  | Approx. weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A | XA |  |  |
|  |  | N | \{kgf\} |  | MIN. | MAX. |  |  |
| LPF010H0.5 | LPF010H0.5 V |  |  |  |  | 50 | 162 | 220 | 270 | 1.0 |
| LPF010H1.0 | LPF010H1.0 V |  |  | 100 | 212 | 270 | 370 | 1.2 |
| LPF010H1.5 | LPF010H1.5 V | 100 | 10.2 | 150 | 262 | 320 | 470 | 1.4 |
| LPF010H2.0 | LPF010H2.0 V |  |  | 200 | 312 | 370 | 570 | 1.6 |
| LPF010Н3.0 | LPF010H3.0 V |  |  | 300 | 412 | 480 | 780 | 2.0 |
| LPF020M0. 5 | LPForom0.5 V |  |  | 50 | 162 | 220 | 270 | 1.0 |
| LPFozom 1.0 | LPFozom 1.0 V |  |  | 100 | 212 | 270 | 370 | 1.2 |
| LPF020M1.5 | LPFozom 1.5 V | 200 | 20.4 | 150 | 262 | 320 | 470 | 1.4 |
| LPF020м2.0 | LPFozom2.0 V |  |  | 200 | 312 | 370 | 570 | 1.6 |
| LPFozom3.0 | LPFozom3.0 V |  |  | 300 | 412 | 480 | 780 | 2.0 |
| LPF040L0.5 | LPF040LO. 5 V |  |  | 50 | 162 | 220 | 270 | 1.0 |
| LPF040L1.0 | LPF040L1.0 V |  |  | 100 | 212 | 270 | 370 | 1.2 |
| LPF040L1.5 | LPF040L1.5 V | 400 | 40.8 | 150 | 262 | 320 | 470 | 1.4 |
| LPF040L2.0 | LPF040L2.0 V |  |  | 200 | 312 | 370 | 570 | 1.6 |
| LPF040L3.0 | LPF040L3.0 V |  |  | 300 | 412 | 480 | 780 | 2.0 |

Note: In case of $D C 24 V$, symbol " $V$ " is added to the end of the model number.

## WITH LIMIT SWITCH FOR STROKE ADJUSTMENT

Note: Limit switch for stroke adjustment cannot be installed onto the model with 50 mm stroke.


## WITH BELLOWS

## WITH POSITION DETECTION UNIT



## POSITION DETECTING UNIT

## INTERNAL STRUCTURE

The following two built-in units are available for position detection.

## 1. INTERNAL LIMIT SWITCH FOR POSITION DETECTION

## 2. POTENTIOMETER



Note: Internal LS for position detection cannot be used together with potentiometer and vice versa.

## SPECIFICATIONS OF POSITION DETECTING UNIT

## 1. INTERNAL LIMIT SWITCH FOR POSITION

DETECTION
For space saving or hard environments such as dust, corrosion etc.
Limit Switch Set-Up
Operate Power Cylinder to confirm direction of LS cam before installing the Power Cylinder.
2. Install the Power Cylinder, then adjust where the position of stroke is to be stopped or detected
3. Rotate LS cam, then fix it at the position where the micro switch works by tightening set screws taking into consideration the coasting distance of the stroke.

## 2. POTENTIOMETER

Potentiometer is a variable resister to output electrical signals by stroke.
Printed circuit board and stroke indication meter may be used
together with the potentiometer together with the potentiometer.
Resister is preset by model of $P$ P
If the actuator rod is rotated before installation, the stroke position will be out of phase with potentiometer. After installation adjust the phase correctly


## CONTROL OPTIONS

## STROKE INDICATION METER

| ER |
| :--- |
| Stroke is indicated by \%. |
| Model No. |
| Class |
| External appearance |
| Scale specification |



CIRCUIT BOARD LPCO-D1 (100/110V 50/60Hz) LPCO-D2 (200/220V 50/60Hz) The circuit board transforms output signals of voltage
from the potentiometer to current. To adjust the meter, use the potentiometer on the printed
from circuit board.
If the meter is required to read $100 \%$ at minimum stroke, reverse wire 1 and wire 2 .


R CONTROLLER
The R Controller digitizes output signals of voltage from
potentiometer for stroke indication or strok available for indroke indication or stroke control. Scaling function is availabie for indicating actual stroke or stroke by \%. The R Controller can
be connected to the potentiometer directly.

| Model No. | RX- $5455-$-NBAS (BURRUF) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Total resitance of <br> input potenniometer | $0.8 \mathrm{~K} \Omega \sim 12 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |
| Display | 4 digits 7 segment LED |
| External appearance | Black Plastic |
| Comparative output | $\mathrm{HI}, \mathrm{LO}, \mathrm{GO}$ (Relay output) |
| Comparative set value | $0- \pm 9999$ |
| Comparative output <br> contact capacity | DC30V/1A AC250V/0.2A |
| Output contact configuration | CC for $\mathrm{H} 1, \mathrm{LO}$ and GO |
| Power source | $200 \mathrm{VAC} \pm 10 \% 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

P.C.B. for the Meter Relay is the same as P.C.B. for Stroke Indication Meter. The Meter Relay controls stroke with built-in control panel.
Steel mounting panel is standard.
Aluminum mounting panel is also available.

| Model No. | NRP-100 (TSURUGA) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Class | JIS C 1102 2.5 Class |
| External appearance | Black Plastic |
| Scale specilication | 100\% at full stroke |
| Power source | AC 100/100, 200/220V 50/60 Hz |
| Input | Max. DC 100MA |
| Output contact configuration | 1C for both High and Low (Refer to page 14) |
| Contact rating | AC250V3A ( $\cos \phi=1$ ) |

RELAY OPERATION
(NORMALLY CLOSED CONTACT)
The meter relay's wiring is the same as that of the stroke meter except that a separate power supply is necessary. Please use one of the other power source
Direct connection of the output contact (normally closed) with the LS stroke adjustment normally closed, contact is simple.

OVERLOAD DETECTION UNIT


| Model No. |  | LPF-K12 | LPF-K24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Power Cylinder |  | LPF010, LPF020, LPF040 |  |
| Power voltage |  | 10 ~ 14VDC | 20 ~ 28VDC |
| Rated current |  | 3.7 ADC | 1.8 ADC |
| Overload Protection function | Load current | 7.0ADC (fixed) | 4.OADC (fixed) |
|  | Starting time | 0.3sec. (fixed) |  |
|  | Overloading time | 0.1 sec. or less (fixed) |  |
| Operation specification |  | Switched on between $F$ and + : forward Switched on both F-+, R - + : stop |  |
| Ambient temp. |  | $-15 \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Ambient humidity |  | $45 \sim 85 \%$ RH (No condensation) |  |
| Structure |  | Built in type for control box case: ABS |  |
| Weight |  | 0.2kg |  |

## AC ADAPTER



| Model No. |  | LPF-A24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applicable Power Cylinder |  | LPF010, LPF020, LPF040 |
| Applicable motor |  | 24VDC 29w |
| Power source |  | 100VAC 50/60Hz 200/220VAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Rated current |  | 1.8 ADC |
| Overload <br> Protection function | Load current | 4.0ADC (fixed) |
|  | Starting time | 0.3sec. (fixed) |
|  | Overloading time | less than 0.1 1sec. (fixed) |
| Operation specification |  | Switched on between F and Com : forward Switched on between R and Com : revers Switched on both $F-$ Com and $R$-Com: stop Swled onboh Com and Com: stop |
| Ambient temp. |  | $-15 \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ambient humidity |  | $45 \sim 85 \%$ RH (No condensation) |
| Structure |  | Built in type for control box case: SPCC |
| Weight |  | 2.5 kg |

## STRUCTURE



## TYPE (OVER LOAD PROTECTION DEVICE) SELECTION

There are 3 types of $G$ series Power Cylinder. Select the type based on your application. Basic performances (Thrust, Speed and Stroke) are the same.

Basic type (LPGA)
This type has no Over Load Protection Device. It only has a brake for the brake motor. Please note that it can be used within their stroke. If you use it over the stroke, it may cause damage. Use LS for stroke control on your equipment or stroke adjusting. The LS unit is optional when you choose an LPGA type. We recommend using a Shock Relay or Shock Monitor for Overload Protection Device.
Slip Clutch type (LPGB). Only Parallel type is available
The internal slip clutch is activated as Overload Protection Device when the thrust load exceeds pre-set thrust. However the slip clutch will wea quickly through continuous slipping and smooth operation may not be possible. Therefore we recommend using it with a Shock Relay
Thrust Detection Spring Unit type (LPGC)
The LPGC type features an internal thrust detection system that combines pressurizing disk springs with a micro switch. This system will operate effectively in cases shown below,
Press sopping and stopping by own motor power at min/max stroke end.
2. To require electrical signal when overload working.

When shock load working, the spring unit can absorb it.

## THRUST DETECTION SYSTEM



Compression Load (Extension)
Overload during extension
Overload during extension
Internal stopping at the forward stroke end

- Compression is required after stopping


Tension Load (Retraction)
Overload during retracting
Internal stopping at the backward stroke end

- Tension is required after stopping


## INSTRUCTIONS

1. When using a rotary encoder or potentiometer

LPGC type Power Cylinder uses a spring unit. Therefore electrical signal of rotary encoder or potentiometer will have some electrical signal of rotary encoder or potentiometer wiit hav
lag due to bending of spring unit when the spring unit is operating. LPGB type Power Cylinder can use rotary encoder or potentiometer without any lag when the slip clutch is operating. LPGC type Power Cylinder can use them when the spring unit does not operate.
2. Overload working during Power Cylinder stopping LPGC type Power Cylinder cannot be used if the rod has to stop without any bending.
3. When you use LPGC type Power Cylinder for press/pull stopping he equipment the equipment streng, required must be more

## STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

| Model | Speed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thrust } \\ & \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { \{ kgf \}} \end{aligned}$ | Speed $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$ 50/60Hz | Motor kw | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Rod Travel per } \\ \text { manual popaled } \\ \text { shatt } e v o l u t i o n ~ \end{array}, \begin{gathered} \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | Stroke <br> mm | Type |  | OVerload |  |  | Option |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{O}}}{\substack{2}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGA070 LPGB070 LPGC070 | L | $\begin{gathered} 700 \\ \{71.4\} \end{gathered}$ | 25/30 | 0.1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{0}$ | $\bigcirc$ | O | O | O | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | M |  | 75/90 | 0.2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | H |  | 100/120 | 0.4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGA100 LPGB100 LPGC100 | L |  | 25/30 | 0.1 | 1 | 300400 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | O | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | M | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \mathrm{k} \\ & \{102\} \end{aligned}$ | 75/90 | 0.2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | H |  | 100/120 | 0.4 | 4 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | U |  | 200/240 | 0.4 | 8 | 500 |  |  |  |  | $0^{-3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGA150 | L | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \mathrm{k} \\ & \{153\} \end{aligned}$ | 25/30 | 0.2 | 1 | 600 | O | $\bigcirc$ | O | $0^{4}$ | O | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0^{11}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{-}$ |
| LPGB 150 | M |  | 75/90 | 0.4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGC150 | H |  | 100/120 | 0.4 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGA300 | L | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00 \mathrm{k} \\ & \{306\} \end{aligned}$ | 25/30 | 0.4 | 1 |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0^{+1}$ | $0$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0$ | $0^{1}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $0^{-1}$ | $0^{2}$ |
| LPGB300 | M |  | 50/60 | 0.2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LPGC300 | H |  | $67 / 80$ | 0.4 | 2.67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Le: LPGCO70H \& LPGC 100H : Motor 0.2kw |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1. Only Parallel type is available <br> *2. LPGC type is not available. <br> *3. Cannot do press stopping |  |  |  |  |  |

## MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

| Type |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| KW | Brake motor, Enclosed type, Self cooling type |
| Number of Poles |  |


| AMBIENT CONDITIONS |
| :--- |
| Ambient <br> Conditions <br> Model <br> Ambient <br> temp. <br> Humidity |
| $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Shock <br> $85 \%$ |

1) In temperatures below zero, the characteristics of Power Cylinder (Ampere and speed) will change due to grease.
2) We recommend the Power Cylinder with bellows for dusty conditions.
Note. Tsubaki.

Paint: Munsell 5GY6/0.5 (Olive Gray)

## MODEL No.

LPG C 300 LT $5 \mathrm{~V} \square$
Power Cylinder G Series
LPGA
LPGB (Only Parallel type is available)

| LPGBC (Only Paraliel type is avaiab |
| :--- |



Speed ( $L, M, H, U$ )


Type $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { T: Straight } \\ \text { K: Paralle }\end{array}\right]$

## SELECTION

REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR SELECTION

1. Application
2. Thrust $\begin{array}{lll}\text { N }\{\text { kgf } \\ \text { 3. Stroke }\end{array}$
3. Stroke
mm
$\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}$
4. Frequency of operation Cycle/min

ROCEDURE

1. Select the type of Power Cylinder to be used based on the operating environment, load conditions ( $\mathrm{N}\{\mathrm{kgff}$ ) and speed ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{s}$ ).
2. Based on an application, select straight or parallel type. Also select the Overload protection device and options.
3. Confirm that the frequency of operation and working time rate ED is allowable.

Allowable Frequency of Operation \& Working time rate ED

| Number of Motor Starts | Below 10 time/min |
| :--- | :---: |
| Working Time Rate ED (\%ED) | 25 |

Working time rate ED is a rate of working time per 10 minute and to be calculated as below.

$$
\text { Working time rate ED }(\%)=\frac{\text { Working Time per cycle }}{\text { Workina Time per cvcle + stopina tim }}
$$

## ESTIMATE LIFE TIME

Estimated life time of $G$ series Power Cylinder is shown below.

- Based on brake operations: 2 million times (Need brake gap adjusting)
- Based on running distance of cylinder: 25 km

INERTIA LOAD FOR HORIZONTAL APPLICATIONS
Setting load of the overload protection device is from $140 \%$ to $200 \%$ against rated thrust of cylinder.
When starting with large inertia loads, there is possibility of not smooth operation because over protection device is activated. Refer
to the following table for limits. If inertia load is larger than the following table, please use the inverter to start slowly.



## BRAKE HOLDING POWER

The load holding strength of the brake exceeds the rated thrust of the Power Cylinder so loads can be safely and securely held by the brake. This holding power is generated by the motor brake. While in operation the brake uses spring power and generates holding power that exceeds $150 \%$ the rated torque of the motor.

## SELECTION 2

Select the type of Power Cylinder to be used based on the following selection criteria.

1. Setting Load of Overload protection device

- Slip Clutch (GB Type) : 150\% ~ 200\% against rated thrus
- Thrust detection spring unit (GC Type) : 140\% ~ $200 \%$ against rated thrust

2. Brake Holding Power

The load holding strength of the brake exceeds the rated thrust of the Power Cylinder so loads can be safely and securely held by the brake. This holding power is generated by the motor brake. While in operation the brake uses spring power and generates holding power that exceeds $150 \%$ of the rated torque of the motor.
3. Coasting and Stopping Accuracy

The position accuracy of the Power Cylinder varies depending upon speed and load inertia. Accuracy will improve as speed is lowered. Refer to the table shown below, and then set the limit switches taking into consideration expected coasting.

Coasting and Stopping Accuracy Table (Reference value when time lag of relay is 0.03 S )

| Operation <br> Model |  | Lititing (In case of 1 and 3) |  |  |  | Lowering (In case of 2 and 4) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 50 Hz |  | 60 Hz |  | 50 Hz |  | 60 Hz |  |
|  |  | Coasting | Soppingararay | Coasting | Soppigaxaray | Coasting | Spapigacuray | Coasting | Supporaxaray |
| LPGA070 LPGB070 LPGC070 | L | 6.9 | $\pm 0.4$ | 10.0 | $\pm 0.5$ | 10.6 | $\pm 0.4$ | 14.9 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | M | 15.0 | $\pm 1.1$ | 21.5 | $\pm 1.3$ | 21.8 | $\pm 1.2$ | 30.1 | $\pm 1.4$ |
|  | H | 15.4 | $\pm 1.4$ | 21.7 | $\pm 1.7$ | 23.7 | $\pm 1.5$ | 32.7 | $\pm 1.8$ |
|  | u | 34.2 | $\pm 2.8$ | 47.9 | $\pm 3.4$ | 60.6 | $\pm 3.1$ | 81.2 | $\pm 3.8$ |
| LPGA100 LPGB100 LPGC100 | L | 6.1 | $\pm 0.4$ | 9.0 | $\pm 0.5$ | 10.6 | $\pm 0.4$ | 14.9 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | M | 13.8 | $\pm 1.1$ | 19.8 | $\pm 1.3$ | 22.1 | $\pm 1.2$ | 30.5 | $\pm 1.4$ |
|  | H | 14.1 | $\pm 1.4$ | 19.8 | $\pm 1.7$ | 23.8 | $\pm 1.5$ | 32.7 | $\pm 1.8$ |
|  | u | 32.0 | $\pm 2.8$ | 45.0 | $\pm 3.4$ | 66.9 | $\pm 3.1$ | 88.2 | $\pm 3.8$ |
| LPGA150 <br> LPGB150 LPGC150 | L | 4.6 | $\pm 0.4$ | 6.6 | $\pm 0.5$ | 7.1 | $\pm 0.4$ | 9.8 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | M | 10.6 | $\pm 1.1$ | 14.7 | $\pm 1.3$ | 15.6 | $\pm 1.2$ | 21.3 | $\pm 1.4$ |
|  | H | 13.7 | $\pm 1.4$ | 19.0 | $\pm 1.7$ | 21.8 | $\pm 1.6$ | 30.0 | $\pm 1.9$ |
| LPGA300 <br> LPGB300 <br> LPGC300 | L | 3.3 | $\pm 0.4$ | 4.6 | $\pm 0.5$ | 5.1 | $\pm 0.4$ | 6.9 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | M | 8.6 | $\pm 0.8$ | 12.4 | $\pm 0.9$ | 23.2 | $\pm 0.8$ | 29.4 | $\pm 1.0$ |
|  | H | 9.4 | $\pm 1.0$ | 13.1 | $\pm 1.2$ | 19.0 | $\pm 1.1$ | 25.0 | $\pm 1.3$ |

* Values of the above table show paralle type Power Cylinder and the Power Cylinder with slip clu
is more than 10 N . Coaasting of another type of Power Cyyinder will be smaller than the above.

Coasting Distance:
Stopping Accuracy:
The position deviation for repeated stops. The above values include $\pm 25 \%$ time lag of relay and brake.

INSTALLATION \& MAINTENANC

## INSTALLATION POSITION

installation
Use a trunnion or clevis mount when instaling. Install with either a male (I) or female (U) style end fititing
Apply grease to the Trunnion Pin and Bracket hole.



Trunnion mount

## MANUAL CONTROL

To manually adjust the stroke, remove the load from the actuator,
release the brake of the brake motor then turn the manually operated
shaft of the motor with a handle. G: Remove any load $f$
releasing the brake

Regarding rod travel per manual operated shaft revolution, please refer to the table on page 17 .

## ANTI ROD ROTATION

- For the thrust of the actuator rod there is a reaction torque

Generally, connection to the driven load prevents rotation

- If the actuator rod end piece is required to rotate freely or if the actuator rod is used to drive a rolling car or to pull a load with a wire
rope or chain, please use option M.


## SIDE LOADS ON THE ROD

Install the device so that bending moments are not applied to the Install the device so that bending moments are not applied to the

SETTING THE EXTERNAL STROKE ADJUST LIMIT SWITCHES

1. Set the limit switches taking into consideration expected coasting 1. Set the limit switch
2. Set the limit switches so that the rod stops within XA dimension.
3. When using the Power Cylinder for multiple driving, use the limit switches attached on $\mathrm{min} / \mathrm{max}$ stroke end of each Powe
Cylinder

## MAINTENANCE

Lubrication
The Power Cylinder is delivered with grease applied to the screw and can be used without greasing. For maintenance, recommended grease and lubrication cycle is as below.
Table 2 Recommended Grease

| MOBIL | MOBILUX EPNo.2 |
| :--- | :---: |
| SHELL | ALVANIA EP GREASE |



Clevis mount

| Table 3 Lubrication Cycle |
| :--- |
| Frequency of starts/day |
| $500 \sim 1000$ |
| $100 \sim 500$ |
| $10 \sim 200$ |

## BALL SCREW LUBRICANT REPLACEMENT

Grease must be applied to the ball screw. Grease can be injected through the grease port of the cylinder after extending the actuator od to the forward stroke end.


Note: In actual operation, rod antirotation provision is required

## WIRING

## BRAKE MOTOR WIRING (WITH DC BRAKE)



Separate brake power supply


Note: 1. When you use separate brake power supply operation using 400 V class power source, please insulate wiring from the mid-tap. In this case, you have to input 200 V power to the DC module. If you do not have a 200 V power source, use a transformer to reduce voltage to 20V. Transtormer capacity needs than 90 VA ( 10.1 W 10.4 kW ) and please cheak can be used without the voltage dropping MCB: AC 250V, 7A minimum
2. Do not insert a relay between the DC module and the brake coil. (Separate brake DC power supply is not available.)

* For more details, please refer to the instruction manual.


## LIMIT SWITCHES SPECIFICATIONS

|  | Stroke adjustment Limit Switch (External) | Thrust detection Limit Switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limit Switch | D4E-1B2ON (OMRON) | SS-5GL2D (OMRON) |  |
| Current | $\mathrm{AC} 250 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A}(\cos \phi=0.4)$ | $\mathrm{AC} 250 \mathrm{~V} 2 \mathrm{~A}(\cos \phi=0.4)$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NC}-\mathrm{Q} \\ & \mathrm{NO}-\mathrm{O} \\ & \hline \mathrm{O} \end{aligned}$ | For Forward | For Backward |
| Contact configuration |  |  |  |

## POSITION SENSOR UNIT

If position sensing is required, any or all of the following three built-in units may be used only with trunnion mount.

1. Internal position sensor limit switch (2 or 4 circuit)
2. Potentiometer
3. Rotary encoder
3.te: Clevis adate

Note: Clevis adapter cannot be attached when a Position Sensor Unit is used.


INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION OF POSITION SENSOR UNIT


## INTERNAL WIRING OF THE POSITION LIMIT SWITCH UNIT

Use the internal terminal strip for the position sensor limit switch, potentiometer and rotary encoder wiring.

| Option | Position Limit Switch (Internal) (K2, K4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Potentiometer$P$ |  |  | Rotary encoder |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mark | LS1 |  | LS2 |  | LS3 |  | LS4 |  | сом |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contact | a | b | a | b | a | b | a | b |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | z | 5 V | ov |  |
| Terminal number | 18 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

## POSITION DETECTION UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

## POSITION DETECTION INTERNAL LS

 Use a Position detection internal LS when there is no space to installexternal stroke adjustment LS unit, or you want to use it combined
with a Potentiometer and/or a Rotary encoder. with a Potentiometer and/or a Rotary encoder.

- When the two are attached (K2)...The arran
ent is as for micro switches LS1 and LS2 in the drawing on the previous page.
- When four are attached (K4) ........The arrangement is as for micro switches LS1, LS2, LS3 and LS4
in the drawing on the previous
page.


## LS settings

To adjust the operating position, first operate the $G$ series Power Cylinder, then adjust the $L S$ cam and make the setting taking into
account the amount of coasting. Use a hexagonal wrench (1.5) to loosen the LS cam's two hexagonal socket set screws and to make the adjustment. (See the illustration on the right.)
*The limit switches are not set before shipping. Upon delivery, please set them into suit your equipment.

## POTENTIOMETER

Potentiometer is a changeable resistor that can output electrical signals following the stroke of the Power Cylinder.
Use it combined with a Printed circuit board and Stroke display meter.
is rotated before installation, the stroke position will be out of phase with the potentiometer

| Micro switch specification |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model No. | OMRON <br> D2VW-5L2A-1M |  |
| Contact configuration | $\text { Black }{ }_{\text {White }}^{\text {LS1, } 3}{ }_{0}^{\text {Red }}$ | $\underbrace{\text { Green }}_{0}{ }_{0}^{\text {LS2, } 4} \text { Yellow }$ |
| Capacity | AC 250V 2A $(\cos \phi=0.4)$ |  |



1. Please use the limit switches to make the origin setting.

External loads should not exceed allowable loss P.

POTENTIO-CONTROL OPTION

## ROTARY ENCODER

The rotary encoder is ideal for controling the stroke in conjunction with a programmable controller.

| Output pulse number | 40P/R |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output wave form | 90-degree phase difference, tw--phase wavérom + origin output |
| Output voltage | 5 V Power Source"1" 4.5 V min. <br> 000 <br> 0.5 Vmax |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12V Power Source " " } 1 \text { " } 11.0 \mathrm{~V} \text { min. } \\ & \text { " } 01.0 \mathrm{~V} \text { max. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Output resistance | Load resistance 2.2k |
| Signal accuracy | Cycle error: less than 0.1 cycles |
| Power source | DC 5 to 12 V 60 mA |
| Frequency response | 50 kHz |
| Light source | Light emititing diode |
| Light receiver | Phototransistor |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | Less than 95\% relative humiditiy (RH), (With no condensation) |
| Vibration | 55Hz max. oscillaion amplitude of 1.5 sm for 2 hours in direction XYZ. |
| Shock | 50 G ( $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ direction 3 times) |

*Stated values are for the encoder only.

■ STROKE DISPLAY METER

| Type | RM-80B (DC 100HA) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Class | JIS C 1102 2.5 class |
| Appearance | Frame/black |
| Scale specifications | Full stroke $100 \%$ display |

## $\square$ PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

Please adjust the meter using the ADJUST controls located on the PCB. Do not get + and - confused on the stroke meter. To have the meter display $100 \%$ when at it's minimum value, switch terminals and 2 on the PCB.


## - R CONTROLLER

The signal from the potentiometer located inside the $G$ series Power Cylinder position detection mechanism is digitized for display and the actual stroke and the degree of extension (\%). Direct connection of the $R$ controller to the potentiometer is possible.


## ■ METER RELAY

Stroke adjustment can be easily performed from the control panel (The steel panel attachment is standard. Please indicate if an aluminum panel is desired.)

Note: When using a TC unit, etc. ( 4 to 20 mA output), please indicate,
'For 4 to 20 mA output.'

| Meter Relay Specifications |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Model No. | NRP-100 (TSURUGA) |
| Level | TISC 1102 2.5 |
| External appearance | Black Plastic |
| Scale specification | 100\% at full stroke |
| Power source | AC100/100, 200/220V $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Input | DC 100यA max. |
| Output contact contiguration | 1C for both high and <br> low (refer to page 25) |
| Contact rating | AC250V3A (cos $\phi=1$ ) |



The $G$ series Power Cylinder comes equipped with a potentiometer. Use caution when installing, if the screw is turned, stroke and phase settings will be thrown off. Using the limit switches, adjust the minimum and maximum application stroke setting before using the meter relay.

## PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

Same as the stroke meter PCB

## RELAY OPERATION

## (NORMALLY CLOSED CONTACT)

The meter relay's wiring is the same as that of the stroke meter except that a separate power supply is necessary. Please use one of (normally closed) with the LS stroke adjustment normally closed contact is simple.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ov } 71 / 1{ }^{2} \\
& \left.{ }_{\text {off }}^{\text {on }} 71 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1\right] \\
& \text { ov } \quad 711111111117
\end{aligned}
$$

SHOCK RELAY
We recommend a Shock Relay as the electric safety device for GB type Power Cylinder.

## ROTARY ENCODER OPTIONS

## I PULSE COUNTER

This counter is capable of displaying the pulse count from the rotary encoder in addition to sending relay output. With its prescale function, the atual amount of movement can also be displayed. For stroke control and other uses, please use it in conjunction with a self-ratetecting circuit. The display, and internal counter data, is backed up with internal batteries so that even when power is cut data is not lost.*
*If there is a power failure, counting is not possible, so do not attempt to move the jack. We recommend that external stroke adjusting limit switches also be used.

| Model No. | OMRON HTCS-CW ( $\pm$ area type) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Type | Preset counter |
| Protective construction | IP54F (panel display section) |
| Prescale function | Yes (0.001 to 99.999) |
| Display type | Back-lit, 7-segment LCD |
| Rated voltage | AC 100 to 240V ( $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ) |
| Power consumption | Approx. 6.6 VVA (at AC 250V, 5 OHz ) |
| Control output | Contact: AC 250V 3 ( (cos $\phi=0.8$ to 1) |
| External power supply | DC 12V $\pm 10 \% 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ (less than $5 \%$ ripple) |
| Operating temperature | -10 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Not to be frozen) |
| Storage temperature | -25 to $+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Not to be frozen) |
| Humidity | 35 to 80\% RH |



## REFERENCE CIRCUITS

## SINGLE ACTION CIRCUITS (Separate brake power supply)



LSO1 : Stroke adjusting LS for forward S02 : Stroke adiusting LS for reverse S12 : Thrust detection LS for for reverse
TWO MACHINES MULTIPLE DRIVE CIRCUIT (Separate brake power supply


S101 : Stroke adiusting LS for forward for LP1 LS102: Stroke adjusting LS for reverse for LP1 LS201 : Stroke adiusting LS for forward for LP2
S201 Stroke adjusting LS for reverse for LP2 LS111: Thrust detection LS for forward fo LP1 LS112: Thrust detection LS for reverse for LP1 LS212: Thrust detection LS for reverse for LP2

## DIMENSIONS STRAIGHT TYPE


LPGC070~300■T (WITH THRUST DETECTION UNIT)


| Model |  | Speed | Type | Stroke | A |  |  |  |  |  | ons in mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | XA |  |  |  | хв |  | Approx. Weight (kg) |  |
|  |  | MIN |  |  |  | max | MIN | max | LPGA | LPGC |
| LPGA LPGC | $\begin{aligned} & 070 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & L \\ & M \\ & H \\ & H \\ & U \end{aligned}$ | T | 100 | 178 | 243 | 343 | 65 | 165 | 14 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 | 278 | 343 | 543 | 65 | 265 | 15 | 19 |
|  |  | 300 |  |  | 378 | 443 | 743 | 65 | 365 | 16 | 21 |
|  |  | 400 |  |  | 478 | 543 | 943 | 65 | 465 | 18 | 22 |
|  |  | 500 |  |  | 578 | 643 | 1143 | 65 | 565 | 19 | 23 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L } \\ & M \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | 600 |  | 678 | 743 | 1343 | 65 | 665 | 20 | 24 |
|  |  |  | 800 |  | 878 | 963 | 1763 | 85 | 885 | 22 | 26 |
|  |  |  | 1000 |  | 1078 | 1183 | 2183 | 105 | 1105 | 24 | 28 |
|  |  |  | 1200 |  | 1278 | 1403 | 2603 | 125 | 1325 | 27 | 31 |

Note: Mechanical Stroke has a room for $3 \sim 8 \mathrm{~mm}$ at each stroke end against XA dimensions.

## OPTION

STROKE ADJUSTING LS BELLOWS ( -J$)$


TRUNNION MOUNTING ADAPTOR (LPGA300-T)
I TYPE END FITTING (LPGA300-I)


## DIMENSIONS PARALLEL TYPE

## LPGA070~300■K (BASIC MODEL)




LPGC070~300 $\square \mathrm{K}$ (WITH THRUST DETECTION UNIT)


| Model |  | Speed | Type | Stroke | A | XA |  | XB |  | Approx. Weight (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | MIN |  |  |  | MAX | MIN | MAX | LPGA | LPGB | LPGC |
| LPGA LPGB LPGC |  |  | L | k | 100 | 178 | 243 | 343 | 65 | 165 | 18 | 18 | 23 |
|  | 070 | m | 200 |  | 278 | 343 | 543 | 65 | 265 | 19 | 19 | 24 |
|  | 100 | H | 300 |  | 378 | 443 | 743 | 65 | 365 | 21 | 21 | 25 |
|  |  | $u$ | 400 |  | 478 | 543 | 943 | 65 | 465 | 22 | 22 | 26 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & L \\ & M \\ & M \\ & H \end{aligned}$ | 500 |  | 578 | 643 | 1143 | 65 | 565 | 23 | 23 | 27 |
|  |  |  | 600 |  | 678 | 743 | 1343 | 65 | 665 | 24 | 24 | 28 |
|  |  |  | 800 |  | 878 | 963 | 1763 | 85 | 885 | 26 | 26 | 31 |
|  |  |  | 1000 |  | 1078 | 1183 | 2183 | 105 | 1105 | 28 | 28 | 33 |
|  |  |  | 1200 |  | 1278 | 1403 | 2603 | 125 | 1325 | 31 | 31 | 35 |

Note: Mechanical Stroke has a room for $3 \sim 8 \mathrm{~mm}$ at each stroke end against XA dimensions.

## OPTION

## STROKE ADJUSTING LS



TRUNNION MOUNTING
ADAPTOR (LPGA300-T)


I TYPE END FITTING (LPGA300-I)

## CLEVIS MOUNTING ADAPTOR

 (LPTB500-C) (LPTB500-C)$\square$

ADJUSTMENT FOR EXTERNAL LS AND VARIATIONS OF INSTALLATION

## 1. StANDARD Installation



Parallel


## 2. ADJUSTMENT METHOD

G series Power Cylinder has a room from 3 to 8 mm at both stroke end as mechanical stroke. However it should be used within XA
dimensions. Please adjust the limit switches to operate within XA dimensions. If you operate over XA dimensions, The LS striker will come off from LS guide rail. When you adjust limit switches, please adjust and fix each limit switch to avoid lag of relative position between Power Cylinder body and LS guide rail

1. Loosen set screw for LS flange (A) and LS guide rail (B)
red position.
2. Tighten the set screw for LS guide rail (B) first.
3. Tighten the set screw for LS flange (A) without twist between LS Tighten the set screw

4. VARIATION OF INSTALLATION


## 4. INSTALLATION OF EXTERNAL LS

- Tsubaki has an instalation manual for changing direction and quantity of LS. Please consult Tsubaki.
- The direction of LS installation is free. Do not allow dust or mud on the LS guide rail for smooth operation of LS striker.

VARIATION OF DIRECTION AND POSITION OF MOTOR TERMINAL BOX

## DIRECTION OF MOTOR TERMINAL BOX

Direction of the motor terminal box can installed as one of the four (4) directions shown below.
It can be easily changed by the user.

1. Remove the lid of the terminal box.
2. Remove the 2 screws tightening the terminal. 3. Lift the terminal without detaching the wiring to the motor and brake. Then take off the 4 screws fixing the terminal box
3. Rotate the terminal box for the required direction and fix.
4. Install terminal.
5. Wistal terminal.
6. Wire the cable from the power source and replace the lid on the terminal box

When you fix the terminal box, please check that the rubber packing is inserted correctly and firmly tighten the screw.


POSITION OF MOTOR TERMINAL BOX
Position of the motor terminal box can be rotated at 90 degrees intervals as shown below.
However, please do not perform this yourself. Please inform Tsubaki of the desired position when ordering


TB type (Built-in Slip Clutch)


TC type (Built-in Thrust Detection System)


MOTOR GEAR BOX Brake motor, spring close type for outdoor use. Optional remote control devices can be fitted. The manual handle shaft is at the end of the gear box

TB type Ball screw and nut
S. rod can be fitted for stroke adiustment. For outdoor use

TC type

C type -_A thrust detection spring unit is built in as a safety device for overloading and press contact stopping.

## SPECIFICATIONS

TB and TC type have the same basic function (Thrust, Speed and Stroke) and have the following features for thrust limiting mechanism.

- TB type: Slip clutch type (economical)

An internal slip clutch is built-in as an overload protection device. The slip clutch is activated when the thrust load exceeds the prese
reviden when overloading or overrunning at the stroke end.
*Tsubaki Shock Relay is recon
Tsubaki Shock Relay is recommended when the electrical signal for overloading is required for $T B$ type.

- TC type: Thrust detection unit type

An internal thrust detection system consisting of two types of disk
spring with different spring rate and cam operated limit switches provides the electrical signal to stop the motor when thrust load provides the electrical signal to stop the motor when thrust load
exceeds the preset level. (For thrust rating 6 tons and over, only one type of spring is used) This unique system is suitable for the following even for high-speed operation.
) Press (or pull) stopping
3) Electrical signal is the mechanical stroke end
4) In case overload acts to the POWER CYLINDER when stopping (Internal springs absorb the shock load)

TC TYPE THRUST DETECTION SYSTEM


## INSTRUCTIONS

When using a rotary encoder or potentiometer. LPTC type Power Cylinder uses a spring unit. Therefore, electrical signal of rotary encoder or potentiometer will have some lag due to bending of spring unit when the spring unit is perating. LPTB type Power Cylinder can use rotary encoder or potentiometer without any lag when the slip clutch is operating,
LPTC type Power Cylinder can use them when the spring unit does not operate.
2. Overload working during Power Cylinder stopping LPTC type Power Cylinder cannot be used if the rod has to keep the same position when stopping.
3. When you use LPTC type Power Cylinder for press/pull stopping, the equipment strength required must be more than $250 \%$ against the rated thrust of the Power Cylinder.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

| Model | Thrust |  | Speed 50/60Hz ( $\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motor } \\ & (\mathrm{kWW}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stroke } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N | \|kgf) |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & 250 \text { L } \\ \text { LPTC } & \text { M } \\ & H \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2.45k | ${ }^{\text {2250) }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 / 15 \\ 25 / 30 \\ 50 / 60 \\ 100 / 120 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 200~600 |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & 500 \\ \text { LPTC } & \text { M } \\ & H \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4.90k | (500) | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 / 15 \\ 25 / 30 \\ 50 / 60 \\ 100 / 120 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.45 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | 200~800 |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & 1000 \text { L } \\ \text { LPTC } & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | 9.80k | \{1000) | $\begin{gathered} 12.5 / 115 \\ 25 / 30 \\ 50 / 60 \\ 100 / 120 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.75 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \sim 800 \\ * 1000 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & 2000 \\ \text { LPTC } & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{H} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 19.6k | \{2000\} | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 / 15 \\ & 25 / 30 \\ & 50 / 60 \\ & 75 / 90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.75 \\ & 1.55 \\ & 2.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200 \sim 800 \\ \begin{array}{c} * 1000 \\ { }^{*} 1200 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & \text { L } \\ \text { LPTC } & 4000 \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 39.2k | \{4000) | $\begin{aligned} & 9 / 11 \\ & 250130 \\ & 355 / 42 \\ & 60 / 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{* 1500}{\substack{200 \sim 1200}}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \mathrm{S} \\ \text { LPTB } & \text { LPTB } \\ \text { LPTC } & 6000 \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 58.8k | (6000) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 6.3 / 7.6 \\ & 17.5 / 21 \\ & 25 / 30 \\ & 42 / 50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 1000 \\ \times 1500 \\ \times 150 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTC } & 8000 \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | 78.4k | (8000) | $10 / 12$ $20 / 24$ $30 / 36$ $43 / 52$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 1000 \\ 1500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr} \hline & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & \\ \text { LPTC } & 12000 \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | 118k | \{12000) | $\begin{gathered} 10 / 12 \\ 18.5 / 22 \\ 30 / 36 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ 1000 \\ 1500 \\ 1500 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr}  & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTB } & \text { S } \\ \text { LPTC } & 16000 \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | 157k | \{16000) | $\begin{aligned} & 14.5117 .5 \\ & 20124 \\ & 31 / 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 1000 \\ 1500 \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lr} \hline & \mathrm{S} \\ \text { LPTB } \\ \text { LPTC } & 32000 \\ & \mathrm{~L} \\ & \mathrm{H} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 314k | (32000) | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 10 / 12 \\ 15 / 18 \\ 20 / 24 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 1000 \\ 1500 \\ 2000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Brake Motor, Enclosed type, Self-cooling type } \\
& \text { 4P 200V/2000//220V } 5 / / 606 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& \text { Insulation class E, } 30 \text { min. rating for use (IP54) } \\
& \text { Paint: Munsell } 5 \mathrm{GY} 6 / 0.5
\end{aligned}
$$

## Ambient Conditions

| Ambient temp. | $-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Humidity | Below $85 \%$ |
| Shock | Below 1 G |
| Altitude | Less than 1000 m |
| Outdoor use |  |

## MODEL No.

## SELECTION PROCEDURE

## Application data:

1. Power Cylinder type being considered and method of operation
2. Thrust and inertia load
3. Stroke
4. Speed
. Speed

## TYPE SELECTION

- Select the type of cylinder to be used based on the operating
environment, load condition and the following selection criteria.
SELECTION CRITERIA: TB and TC Power Cylinders have the
same basic features; thrust, speed, stroke, load, and integral motor.
same basic features; thrust, speed, stroke, load, and integral motor
The TB type is an economical, light weight, positive displacement inear actuator with slip clutch satety protection. This actuator sh
be considered when coupled with optional position feedback if position accuracy is critical.
The TC type provides thrust detection in tension and compression of the Power Cylinder at $150 \sim 200 \%$ of rated load without damage to the Power Cylinder (providing that power source is coupled to thrust detection circuit). The unique thrust detection mechanism employed also provides for moderate shock loading of the unit without damage This actuator should be considered for applications that may see hock loads, require electronic overload signal, or when press/pul stopping is required. (See Table 1).
Table 1 (For high frequency use of thrust detection unit)

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { TYPE } \\ & \hline \text { SPEED } \end{aligned}$ | LPTC250-LPTC4000 |  |  | LPTC6000-LPTC32000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S, L | M | H | S, L | M | H |
| TOTAL STOP CYCLES ( $\times 10^{4}$ ) | 30 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Note: 1. When press (or pull) stopping is being used. It is recommended that you use external wiring for the brake. (If high or medium speeds are being used, the wiring must be made separately). <br> 2. If the values in Table 1 will be exceeded, we recommend that stopping be initiated using external limit switches. <br> 3. When press (or pull) stopping are required, please ensure that the strength of the equipment being used with the power cylinder exceeds $250 \%$ of the maximum thrust produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MODEL SELECTION

1. Calculate annual running distance.

Annual Running Distance (km) =
Actual Load Stroke $(\mathrm{m}) \times$ Cycles/Day $\times$
Operating Days/Year
characteristics and the annual running distance of the Power Cylinder.
3. Multiply the thrust and the load service factors.

Using the compensated thrust, stroke, speed and number of cycles, select the appropriate model for your application from the standard models.

## Table 2 Service Factor

| Characteristics of the load | Application | Thrust (kgf) | Annual running distance (km) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ~LP16000 | $\sim 50 \mathrm{~km}$ | $\sim 100 \mathrm{~km}$ | $\sim 150 \mathrm{~km}$ |
|  |  | LP32000 | $\sim 25 \mathrm{~km}$ | $\sim 50 \mathrm{~km}$ | $\sim 75 \mathrm{~km}$ |
| Uniform load | Opening/losing for damper, valve, etc. |  | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Low inertia load |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medium shock | Opening/closing for hopper gate |  | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Medium inertia load | Loading/unloading application, lifter, etc. |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy shock/with vibration | Buffer for belt conveyors |  | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| High inertia load |  |  | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 |

## CONFIRMATION OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Ensure that the frequency of use is kept below the allowable
value listed in Table 3. The allowed operating frequency depends
on the starting frequency and the work rate and must be within
the range specified in the table below. The duty cycle is calculated with the following formula.

Wor
Working time rate ED (\%) = Working Time per cycle
2. The accuracy of positioning depends upon the stopping method employed.
3. If multiple driving is required, refer to page 30 .

If TC Type is specified be sure total press stops do not exceed values shown in Table 1 page 26 .

Table 3 Allowable Frequency of Operation

| Model | LPTB - LPTC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{~s} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 250 L \\ 5000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{M} \\ & 500 \mathrm{~L} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~S} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mathrm{H} \\ & 500 \mathrm{M} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~L} \\ & 2000 \mathrm{~S} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{H} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{M} \\ & 2000 \mathrm{~L} \\ & 4000 \mathrm{~S} \\ & 60000 \end{aligned}$ | 1000 H 200 M 4000 L 6000 L 8000 S | 2000H 400 M 600 M 8000 L 12000 L | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \mathrm{H} \\ & 6000 \mathrm{H} \\ & 88000 \mathrm{M} \\ & 12000 \mathrm{M} \\ & 160000 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ | 8000H 12000M 32000L | 16000 H 32000 M <br> 32000M | 32000 H |
| Number of motor starts (times/min.) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Working time rate ED (\%) | less than 25\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: The operating frequency is set by the motor temperature limit not the Power Cylinder. Consult factory if number of starts is greater than listed above.

## INERTIA LOAD FOR HORIZONTAL APPLICATIONS

Setting load of the overload protection device is from $150 \%$ to $200 \%$ against rated thrust of cylinder.
When starting with large inertia loads, there is possibility of not
smooth operation because over protection device is activated. Refer Table 4 for the limits. Slow Speed Range Power Cylinders are not mited by inertia.

The internal thrust detection mechanisms are not user adjustable and may vary $\pm 15 \%$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Car weight } \quad: m \\
& \text { Coefficient of friction }: \quad: \mu \\
& \text { Car running resistance }: F=\mu m \leq \text { Rated Thrust }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 4 Allowable car weight, considering inertia

| Model | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB : } 250 \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB : } 50 \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned} 1000$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB : } \\ & \text { LPTC } 2000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } 4000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H |
| Allowable loadkg | 4300 | 1500 | 850 | 5500 | 2650 | 950 | 10000 | 3200 | 2200 | 12300 | 8400 | 7100 | 31800 | 26000 | 16800 |
| Model | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned} 6000$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned} 12000$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC : } 16000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB : } 32000 \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H | L | M | H |
| Allowable load $\mathrm{kg} \times 10^{3}$ | 73 | 60 | 39 | 106 | 69 | 86 | 271 | 158 | 200 | 274 | 344 | 189 | 368 | 761 | 860 |

## SELECTION EXAMPLE

The following is an example of the procedure to be followed when selecting a Power Cylinder
Application Data is required before selecting an individual Power Cylinder.
When data is available - follow the selection procedure shown on pages 34 and 35 .

## APPLICATION DATA

1. Type of application: Damper opening/closing (2 mid-point stops, tension and compression press stopping).
2. Required Thrust: $1,300 \mathrm{kgf}$.
3. Stroke: $600 \mathrm{~mm}(0.6 \mathrm{~m})$
4. Speed: 600 mm in about 20 secs $(30 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec})$.
5. Frequency of use: 1 cycle/10 mins. ( 6 cycles/hr.)
6. Operating time: $10 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day, 250 days/year, 5 years

Design life: 5 years
8. Load characteristics: Forward and reverse loading, uniform load
9. Operating conditions: Outdoors, dusty, temp. range $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
10. Power: $220 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}-3 \mathrm{PH}$


## SELECTION OF POWER CYLINDER

1. Type Selection: Press stopping with internal Limit switch

> Press stopping with internal Limit switch. The TC type Power Cylinder meets these requirements.
2. Select the Size of Power Cylinder:
a) Determine Service Factor: Calculate annual running distance $\frac{2 \text { Strokes }}{\text { Cycle }} \times \frac{0.6 \text { Meters }}{\text { Stroke }} \times \frac{6 \text { Cycles }}{\text { Hour }} \times \frac{10 \text { Hours }}{\text { Day }} \times \frac{250 \text { Days }}{\text { Yr }}=18 \mathrm{~km}$
b) Minimum thrust rating $=$ service factor $\times$ required thrust of Power Cylinder Min. Thrust Rating $=1.3 \times 1300 \mathrm{kgf}=1690 \mathrm{kgf}$
Model Selection : LPTC 2000 L6 K2 J
Two position Limit Switch $-\square_{\text {bellows }}$
(mid-point stops)
3. Confirmation of Choice: Based on allowed operating frequency and total press stops.

Operating Frequency
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Starting frequency: } \\ & \text { Working time rate }=\left[\left(\frac{600 \mathrm{~mm} \times 2}{30 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{sec}}\right) \div(10 \mathrm{Min} \times 60 \mathrm{Sec} / \mathrm{Min})\right] \times 100 \%=6.7 \%<25 \% \\ & 10 \text { Min. }\end{aligned} \frac{4 \text { times }}{\text { Min. }}$
Total Press Stops $=\frac{2 \text { Stops }}{\text { Cycle }} \times \frac{6 \text { Cycles }}{\text { Hour }} \times \frac{10 \text { Hours }}{\text { Day }} \times \frac{250 \text { Days }}{\text { Year }} \times 5$ Years
$=15 \times 10^{4}<30 \times 10^{4}$

## BRAKE HOLDING POWER

The load holding strength of the brake exceeds the rated thrust of the Power Cylinder so loads can be safely and securely held by the brake. This holding power is generated by the motor brake. While in operation the brake uses spring power and generates holding power that exceeds $150 \%$ of he rated torque of the moto
Caution: Overload of TB Power Cylinder will result in loss of brake - unit may free-fall.

## BRAKE STOPPING

Using either limit switches or push button control, multiple positioning including mid-point, upper and lower point stopping are possible. Stopping accuracy and coasting distance depend upon the load size and drive speed. When accurate positioning is required, it is recommended that either
low operating speed be used or that the brake be wired separately from the motor. When setting the limit switches, please consider the over travel of the rod.
see Table 5)

## COASTING AND STOPPING ACCURACY

he following chart provides coasting and stopping data for the $T$-Series at full load.
The amount of stroke traveled between the power shut-off and until the unit completely stops B: Stopping Accuracy in mm :
The position deviation for repeated stops.
Table 5 Coasting and Stopping Accuracy Table

| Model |  | Standard Braking (Pre-wiring) |  |  |  | Brake wired separately |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lititing |  | Lowering |  | Lititing |  | Lowering |  |
|  |  | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTT } \end{aligned}$ | s | 2.2 | $\pm 0.4$ | 3.0 | $\pm 0.6$ | 1.9 | $\pm 0.3$ | 2.7 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | L | 4.3 | $\pm 0.8$ | 8.5 | $\pm 2.1$ | 3.7 | $\pm 0.6$ | 7.8 | $\pm 1.9$ |
|  | M | 6.9 | $\pm 1.4$ | 12.4 | $\pm 3.2$ | 6.0 | $\pm 1.1$ | 11.4 | $\pm 2.9$ |
|  | н | 13.7 | $\pm 2.7$ | 27.3 | $\pm 7.3$ | 12.5 | $\pm 2.4$ | 26.1 | $\pm 6.9$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ | S | 2.1 | $\pm 0.4$ | 3.7 | $\pm 0.9$ | 1.8 | $\pm 0.3$ | 3.3 | $\pm 0.8$ |
|  | L | 3.6 | $\pm 0.7$ | 6.1 | $\pm 1.6$ | 3.1 | $\pm 0.6$ | 5.6 | $\pm 1.4$ |
|  | M | 6.5 | $\pm 1.3$ | 11.4 | $\pm 2.9$ | 5.9 | $\pm 1.2$ | 10.8 | $\pm 2.7$ |
|  | H | 12.7 | $\pm 2.7$ | 22.3 | $\pm 5.9$ | 10.2 | $\pm 2.0$ | 19.6 | $\pm 5.2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ | S | 1.7 | $\pm 0.4$ | 2.8 | $\pm 0.7$ | 1.5 | $\pm 0.3$ | 2.5 | $\pm 0.6$ |
|  | L | 3.2 | $\pm 0.7$ | 5.4 | $\pm 1.4$ | 2.9 | $\pm 0.6$ | 5.1 | $\pm 1.2$ |
|  | M | 6.3 | $\pm 1.4$ | 10.2 | $\pm 2.6$ | 5.0 | $\pm 1.0$ | 8.8 | $\pm 2.2$ |
|  | H | 15.5 | $\pm 3.3$ | 27.6 | $\pm 7.7$ | 10.4 | $\pm 2.0$ | 22.1 | $\pm 6.3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ | S | 1.7 | $\pm 0.4$ | 2.7 | $\pm 0.7$ | 1.5 | $\pm 0.3$ | 2.5 | $\pm 0.6$ |
|  | L | 3.2 | $\pm 0.7$ | 5.0 | $\pm 1.3$ | 2.5 | $\pm 0.5$ | 4.2 | $\pm 1.0$ |
|  | м | 7.7 | $\pm 1.7$ | 12.7 | $\pm 3.4$ | 5.2 | $\pm 1.0$ | 10.0 | $\pm 2.7$ |
|  | H | 13.3 | $\pm 2.9$ | 22.8 | $\pm 6.4$ | 8.0 | $\pm 1.6$ | 17.1 | $\pm 4.9$ |
| LPTBLPTC | s | 1.2 | $\pm 0.3$ | 1.6 | $\pm 0.4$ | 0.9 | $\pm 0.2$ | 1.3 | $\pm 0.3$ |
|  | L | 3.8 | $\pm 0.8$ | 5.9 | $\pm 1.5$ | 2.5 | $\pm 0.5$ | 4.5 | $\pm 1.1$ |
|  | M | 6.4 | $\pm 1.4$ | 9.9 | $\pm 2.6$ | 3.8 | $\pm 0.8$ | 7.2 | $\pm 1.9$ |
|  | н | 10.9 | $\pm 2.4$ | 16.9 | $\pm 4.4$ | 6.6 | $\pm 1.3$ | 12.3 | $\pm 3.2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTC } \end{aligned}$ | s | 0.6 | $\pm 0.2$ | 0.8 | $\pm 0.2$ | 0.5 | $\pm 0.1$ | 0.6 | $\pm 0.1$ |
|  | L | 2.7 | $\pm 0.6$ | 4.4 | $\pm 1.2$ | 1.8 | $\pm 0.4$ | 3.4 | $\pm 0.9$ |
|  | M | 4.5 | $\pm 1.0$ | 7.4 | $\pm 2.0$ | 2.7 | $\pm 0.5$ | 5.5 | $\pm 1.5$ |
|  | н | 7.6 | $\pm 1.7$ | 12.2 | $\pm 3.2$ | 4.6 | $\pm 0.9$ | 9.0 | $\pm 2.4$ |
| LPTBLPTC | s | 1.9 | $\pm 0.4$ | 2.9 | $\pm 0.7$ | 1.3 | $\pm 0.2$ | 2.2 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | L | 3.6 | $\pm 0.8$ | 5.8 | $\pm 1.6$ | 2.2 | $\pm 0.4$ | 4.3 | $\pm 1.1$ |
|  | M | 5.6 | $\pm 1.2$ | 8.4 | $\pm 2.1$ | 3.4 | $\pm 0.7$ | 6.1 | $\pm 1.5$ |
|  | H | 8.5 | $\pm 1.8$ | 12.0 | $\pm 2.8$ | 5.4 | $\pm 1.0$ | 8.7 | $\pm 2.0$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LPTB } \\ & \text { LPTT } \end{aligned}$ | L | 2.1 | $\pm 0.5$ | 3.0 | $\pm 0.8$ | 1.3 | $\pm 0.2$ | 2.2 | $\pm 0.5$ |
|  | M | 3.5 | $\pm 0.8$ | 5.1 | $\pm \pm .3$ | 2.1 | $\pm 0.4$ | 3.6 | $\pm 0.9$ |
|  | H | 5.7 | $\pm 1.2$ | 8.2 | $\pm 1.9$ | 3.6 | $\pm 0.7$ | 5.9 | $\pm 1.4$ |
|  | L | 2.8 | $\pm 0.6$ | 4.0 | $\pm 1.0$ | 1.7 | $\pm 0.3$ | 2.8 | $\pm 0.7$ |
|  | M | 4.1 | $\pm 0.9$ | 5.6 | $\pm 1.3$ | 2.6 | $\pm 0.5$ | 4.0 | $\pm 0.9$ |
|  | H | 6.1 | $\pm 1.3$ | 11.0 | $\pm 3.0$ | 3.9 | $\pm 0.7$ | 8.6 | $\pm 2.4$ |
|  | L | 2.1 | $\pm 0.5$ | 2.8 | $\pm 0.7$ | 1.3 | $\pm 0.3$ | 2.0 | $\pm 0.4$ |
| LPTC | M | 3.1 | $\pm 0.7$ | 5.4 | $\pm 1.4$ | 2.0 | $\pm 0.4$ | 4.2 | $\pm 1.1$ |
|  | H | 4.3 | $\pm 0.9$ | 6.1 | $\pm 1.4$ | 2.7 | $\pm 0.5$ | 4.4 | $\pm 1.0$ |

## INSTALLATION

## MULTIPLE DRIVING

As illustrated in Diagram 1, multiple driving is possible to distribute oad in lifting and lowering operations.
This arrangement results in low speed variation. When making yor selection, please use the formula to the below.

Thrust per cylinder $=\frac{\text { Required thrust (kgf) }}{\text { Number of Power Cylinders }}$
Table 6 Multi-Factor

| Power Cylinders being used (units) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Load Sharing Factor | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.55 | 0.5 |

## ACCURACY IN MULTIPLE DRIVING

Speed change due to load variation is up to $5 \%$ for each Power
Cylinder. The possible stopping inaccuracies are listed in Table 5 , page 29.

## CONTROL

When starting, connect power to all motors at the same time.
When stopping, use the limit switches attached to each device Avoid using one limit switch to control all of the devices as error will accumulate. (see Dia. 1)


SIDE AND ECCENTRIC LOADING
Do not apply eccentric or side loading to the cylinder
When eccentric or side loading is present, install the device to insure that no direct moment is applied to the cylinder rod.
Diagram 2


## INSTALLATION POSITION

INSTALLATION METHOD: Use a trunnion or clevis mount when installing. Install with either a male (I) or female (U) style end fitting.

```
Trunnion moun
```



Refer to the available options listed on pages 51

## MANUAL CONTROL

To manually adiust the stroke, remove the load from the actuato release the brake of the brake motor then turn the shaft of the moto release the brake of the brake motor then turn the shaft of the moto
pinion on the gear box with a wrench or a socket wrench. WARNING: Remove any load from the actuator rod before releasing the brake.

## ROD ANTI ROTATION

- Accompanying the thrust of the actuator rod there is a reaction
- Accompanyingeraly, connection to the driven load prevents rotation
- If the actuator rod end piece is required to rotate freely or if the actuator rod is used to drive a rolling car or to pull a load with a wire rope or chain please contact Tsubaki.


## SIDE LOADS ON THE ROD

- Install the device so that bending moments are not applied to the - Instal the device so that bending moments are not applied to the
actuator rod. Permanent damage to the Power Cylinder may result.

SETting the external stroke AdJustment LIMIT SWITCHES

- Refer to Table 5 page 37, then set the limit switches based on the expected coasting.
- When the full nominal stroke is to be used, set the limit switches so that stopping occurs within the XA dimension limitt taking in to
consideration coasting (XA dimension see pages 47-50).
switches on each cylinder to control the upper and lower stroke limits.


## MAINTENANCE

## BALL SCREW LUBRICANT REPLACEMENT

 Grease must be applied to ball screw. Grease can be injectedthrough the grease port of the cylinder after extending the actuator
rod to the forward stroke end. od to the forward stroke end

Recommended Grease

| Ball Screw | SHELL | SHELL ALVANIA EP No. 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | MOBIL | MOBILUX EP No. 2 |

$\qquad$

## Recommended Grease

| Gear Box | SHELL | SHELL ALVANIA EP No. 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | MOBIL | MOBILUXEP No. 1 |



## GEAR BOX LUBRICATION

The gears and bearing of the speed reducer are lubricated with grease inside the casing.
It is unnecessary to apply lubricant more than once a year. If the power cylinder is operated constantly or left unused for long periods of time, the grease condition should be checked.

## WIRING

BRAKE MOTOR WIRING (Pre-wiring)
SBH type Brake motor $0.1 \mathrm{~kW}, 0.2 \mathrm{~kW}, 0.4 \mathrm{~kW}$
For 200 V Class

## Separate brake power supply



## LIMIT SWITCHES SPECIFICATIONS

|  | Stroke adjustment Limit Switch (External) | Thrust detection Limit Switch |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Cylinder | All Sizes | LPTC 250 ~ LPTC 32000 |  |
| Limit Switch | WLCA 2 (OMRON) | V-165-1AR5 (OMRON) |  |
| Current | AC 250V 10A ( $\cos \phi=0.4)$ | AC 250V 10A ( $\cos \phi=0.4)$ |  |
|  |  | Compression-Forward | Tension-Reverse |
| Contact configuration |  |  |  |
| Connection | SCS-10B ( $\phi 8.5$ ~ $\phi 10.5$ ) PF1/2 | SCL-14A ( $\phi 10.5 \sim \phi 12.5$ ) PF1/2 |  |

REFERENCE CIRCUITS (For the motor 0.75kw and bigger)

## - SINGLE ACTION CIRCUITS

(Separate brake power supply)


- TWO MACHINE MULTIPLE DRIVE CIRCUIT (Separate brake power supply)



## POSITION CONTROL

## POSITION SENSOR UNIT

If position sensing is required, any or all of the following three built-in units may be used only with trunnion mount
. Internal position sensor limit switch (2 or 4 circuit)
2. Potentiometer

NOTE: Clevis adapter can not be attached when a Position Sensor Unit is used


POSITION SENSOR UNIT


INTERNAL CONSTRUCTION OF POSITION SENSOR UNIT



## LIMIT SWITCHES

- Two limit switches - K2
- Four limit switches - K

Operating examples of Limit Switch application

| K2 |  | External press stop, position sensing (extension) Fixed position stopping (retraction) <br> Fixed position stopping at both ends <br> Press stopping at both ends, position sensing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K4 |  | Fixed mid-position stopping, external stopping, position sensing (extension) <br> Fixed position stopping (retraction) <br> Fixed mid-position stopping, external stopping, position sensing both directions |

$\rightarrow$ Press stop
$\rightarrow$ F Fixed Position Stopping
$\rightarrow$ Position Sensing

## LIMIT SWITCH SET-UP

To adjust the working position of the power cylinder, adjust the cam hat controls the limit switch. Adjust it by loosening the two set screws hown in the diagram, and rotate to desired limit setting.
Tighten set screws.
NTERNAL POSITION SENSOR LIMIT SWITCH

| Type | P2VW-5L2A-1M (OMRON) or equivalent |
| :--- | :---: |
| Capacity | AC 250V $4 \mathrm{~A}(\cos \phi=0.4)$ |
|  | $\varnothing$ |
|  |  |
| Contact configuration | $\varnothing$ |
|  | $\varnothing$ |

## POTENTIOMETER

If the actuator rod is rotated before installation, the stroke position will
e out of phase with the potentiometer.
After installation, adjust the phase correctly. The stroke may be
CAUTION: Overtravel limit switches required.
POTENTIOMETER SPECIFICATIONS

| Type | CP-30 or equivalent |
| :--- | :---: |
| Maker | Sakae |
| Total resistance | 1 K OHM |
| Power rating | 0.75 W |
| Insulation rating | AC $1000 \mathrm{~V}(1$ min. $)$ |
| Effective electrical angle | $355^{\circ}$ |
| Effective angle of rotation | $360^{\circ}$ ( Infinite $)$ |



${ }^{6)} \mathrm{P}_{2} \varnothing \rightarrow$ Rod Forward

The numbers in brackets indicate the terminals.

## CONTROL OPTIONS

## - Stroke indication meter



CIRCUIT BOARD


| Model number | RM-80B (DC 100HA) |
| :---: | :---: |
| External Apparance | Black plastic |
| Scale Specification | Full stroke indicated by $100 \%$ |

## ROTARY ENCODER

The rotary encoder provides an interface to programmable
controllers. It may be used in combination with an AC motor speed positioning All

## ENCODER SPECIFICATIONS

Output method
Output pulse number
Output wave form
Output voltage
Output resistance
Signal accuracy
Power source
Frequency response
Light source
Light receiver
Type
Maker
Incremental
60 Pulse/Rev
60 Pulse/Rev
$90^{\circ}$ phase differenc
$90^{\circ}$ phase difference
12 V Power Source: Above 10 V
12 V Power Source: Above 10 V
5 V Power Source: Above 4 V
Above $10 \mathrm{Ko} \Omega \mathrm{arce:}$ Above 4 V

$\pm 1.45 \mathrm{P} \pm 1 / 4 \mathrm{P}$
20 kHz
L.E.D.
Phototransister

SP-405Z or equivalent

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Operating temperature
NDITIONS
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage temperature
Humidity
Shock

## Output Circuit



Allowable Loss P MAX $=250 \mathrm{~mW}$
Low Level Output Current lot. $\mathrm{MAX}=40 \mathrm{~mA}$

1. () ) shows Terminal No.

Set the origin point by limit switch


INTERNAL WIRING OF THE POSITION LIMIT SWITCH UNIT
Use the internal terminal strip for the position sense limit switch, potentiometer and rotary encoder wiring
Use shielded wire for the rotary encoder signals.
Diagram 4


| LS1 |  | LS2 |  | LS3 |  | LS4 |  | сом |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a1 | b1 | a2 | b2 | а3 | b3 | 24 | b4 | c |
| 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 7 |
| Rotary Encoder |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ |  | +5V |  | Case | Sig |  | Sig 2 | $\operatorname{sig}$ z |
| 12 |  | 13 |  | 14 | 3 |  | 4 | 5 |

## POWER CYLINDER STROKE CONTROL

There are a variety of methods by which stroke control may be
achieved. The position accuracy of the Power Cylinder varies achieved. The position accuracy of the Power Cylinder varies
depending upon stroke, speed, load size, load inertia, direction (vertical, inclined, etc.) and brake wiring. Further, some limitations may result due to the operating conditions. The following is a genera guide to the types of control available.

## LIMIT SWITCHES

Two types of limit switches are available
External - stroke adjustment for upper and lower position setting. mbination of both external and internal may bosition setting. Combination of boin man be selected by using
K4 switch shown on page 42 . Accuracy will improve as speed is lowered.

## PRESS STOPPING

(TC type using thrust sensing limit switches)
When using press or pull stopping, mechanical stopping is employed at both ends with a thrust sensing limit switch to control the drive This mechanical stopping allows good positioning accuracy.

## POTENTIOMETER CONTROL

Potentiometer control is used when free adjustment of the stroke is required. In general, as the speed is reduced, accuracy of operation will improve. To protect against stroke overrun, it is recommended that stroke adjustment limit switches be used

CAUTION: Overtravel limit switches required.


## ROTARY ENCODER CONTROL (ABSOLUTE CONTROL) ONE DIRECTION

se the rotary encoder with a programmable controller, with an attached counter. A limit switch is used to initiate counting. An externally installed adustable limit switch is recommended.


This system switches the motor off when the signal is received from the limit switch. The rod speed then decreases as it coasts towards the fina top position. When the stop position is reached the brake is applied as the rod speed decreases providing accurate positioning
CAUTION: Overtravel limit switches required.

## MOTOR SPEED CONTROL

Absolute position control with acceleration and deceleration can be provided by using an A.C. inverter coupled to the programmable controller to control motor speed.


CAUTION: Overtravel limit switches required.
To matter what control method is used, where high inertia loads are to be driven horizontally or lifted or lowered vertically it is required that provision be made for control of the acceleration and deceleration rates
Failure to provide system control may result in damage to equipment or personal safety.


## SPECIFICATIONS/DIMENSIONS

## LPT ${ }_{C}^{B} 250$ to 4000



## DIMENSIONS



LPT250

| Nominal stroke | Thrust |  | A | XA Min | XA Max | LA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kN | [kgf\} |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 2.45 | \{250\} | 340 | 435 | 635 | 161 |
| 300 |  |  | 440 | 545 | 845 |  |
| 400 |  |  | 540 | 655 | 1055 | 76.5 |
| 500 |  |  | 640 | 765 | 1265 |  |
| 600 |  |  | 740 | 870 | 1470 |  |



| Nominalstroke | Thrust |  | A | XA M M | XA Max | LA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kN | [kgft |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 9.80 | \{1000) | 360 | 465 | 665 | 161 |
| 300 |  |  | 460 | 575 | 875 |  |
| 400 |  |  | 560 | 685 | 1085 | 76.5 |
| 500 |  |  | 660 | 795 | 1295 |  |
| 600 |  |  | 760 | 900 | 1500 |  |
| 800 |  |  | 960 | 1120 | 1920 |  |
| 1000 | 7.84 | 800 | 1160 | 340 | 2340 |  |


\section*{LPT2000 <br> | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Nominal } \\ \text { stroke } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Thrust |  | A | XA Min | XA Max | LA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kN | [kgft |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 19.6 | \{2000\} | 400 | 520 | 720 | 164 |
| 300 |  |  | 500 | 630 | 930 |  |
| 400 |  |  | 600 | 740 | 1140 | 79 |
| 500 |  |  | 700 | 850 | 1350 |  |
| 600 |  |  | 800 | 955 | 1555 |  |
| 800 |  |  | 1000 | 1175 | 1975 |  |
| 1000 | 15.7 | \{1600) | 1200 | 1395 | 2395 |  |
| 1200 | 12.3 | \{1250\} | 1400 | 1615 | 2815 |  |


| Size $\quad$Nominal <br> stroke | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 800 | 1000 | 1200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPTB2000S | 56 | 58 | 60 | 63 | 65 | 69 | 73 | 77 |
| LPTC2000 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 |
| LPTB2000L | 65 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 |
| LPTC2000L | 73 | 75 | 77 | 79 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 93 |
| LPTB2000M | 71 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 79 | 83 | 87 | 91 |
| LPTC2000M | 79 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 87 | 91 | 95 | 99 |
| LPTB2000H | 91 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 111 |
| LPTC2000 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 115 | 119 |


|  | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 800 | 1000 | 1200 | 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPTB4000S | 100 | 104 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 121 | 128 | 135 | 146 |
| TTC400 | 115 | 119 | 122 | 126 | 129 | 136 | 143 | 130 | 161 |
| LPTB4000L | 99 | 102 | 106 | 109 | 112 | 116 | 126 | 133 | 144 |
| LPTC4000L | 114 | 117 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 131 | 141 | 148 | 159 |
| LPTB4000M | 118 | 122 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 140 | 146 | 153 | 164 |
| LPTC4000M | 133 | 137 | 141 | 144 | 148 | 155 | 161 | 168 | 179 |
| LPTB4000 | 137 | 140 | 144 | 147 | 151 | 158 | 165 | 172 | 182 |
| LPTC 4000 H | 152 | 155 | 159 | 162 | 166 | 173 | 180 | 187 | 197 |



DIMENSIONS for LPT6000~LPT32000

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Speed } \\ 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \end{gathered}$ |  | Motor kw | Length |  |  |  |  | Height |  |  |  |  | Width |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | $B_{2}$ | c | $F_{1}$ | $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ | AH | BH | $1{ }^{\text {IH }}$ | TH | LB | AB | тв |
| LPT6000S L M H | $\begin{aligned} & 6.317 .6 \\ & 17.5 / 51 \\ & 25 / 30 \\ & 4150 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 145 | $\underset{(155)}{60}$ | 20 | 50 | 125 | 120 | 230 | 160 | 450 | - | 240 | 260 |
| LPT8000S L M H | $\begin{aligned} & 10 / 12 \\ & 20124 \\ & 30136 \\ & 1356 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 175 | $\begin{gathered} 65 \\ (165) \end{gathered}$ | 25 | 50 | 145 | 150 | 280 | 175 | 540 | - | 300 | 310 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT12000L } \\ M \\ H \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 / 12 \\ 18.5 / 22 \\ 30 / 36 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 .2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | 175 | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ (175) \end{gathered}$ | 25 | 50 | 145 | 150 | 280 | 175 | 540 | - | 300 | 350 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT16000L } \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.5 / 17.5 \\ 20 / 24 \\ 31 / 37 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | 220 | $\begin{gathered} 90 \\ (180) \end{gathered}$ | 32 | 50 | 175 | 180 | 329 | 162 | 609 | - | 360 | 400 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT32000L } \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{H} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 / 12 \\ & 1518 \\ & 20 / 24 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 5.5 \\ 71 \\ 11 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 280 | $\begin{aligned} & (285) \\ & (285) \end{aligned}$ | 42 | 85 | 190 | 260 | 590 | 275 | 1025 | - | 520 | 540 |
|  | Cylinder |  | Trunnion |  | End fititing |  |  |  | Motor |  |  |  |  | Other |  |
|  | Q | R | $\mathrm{FT}_{1}$ | EE | $\mathrm{FT}_{2}$ | JT | L | LT |  | KD | KL | MD | ML | SH | z |
| LPT6000S L M $H$ | 80 | 115 | 40 | 55 | 40 | 40 | 65 | 45 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A20C } \\ & \text { A20C } \\ & \text { A25C } \\ & \text { A25C } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 162 \\ & 190 \\ & 201 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 186 \\ & 230 \\ & 255 \\ & \hline 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 461 \\ & 366 \\ & 540 \\ & 544 \end{aligned}$ | 17 | 16 |
|  | 95 | 130 | 45 | 60 | 45 | 45 | 70 | 50 |  | A220C | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 190 \\ & 201 \\ & 201 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 230 \\ & 255 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 543 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 481 \\ 524 \\ 546 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 17 | 16 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT12000L } \\ M \\ H \end{array}$ | 110 | 160 | 50 | 70 | 50 | 55 | 90 | 65 |  | A25C | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \hline 190 \\ & 202 \\ & \hline 220 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 255 \\ & 304 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 626 \\ & 699 \\ & 661 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 17 | 16 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT16000L } \\ M \\ H \end{array}$ | 130 | 180 | 63 | 75 | 63 | 65 | 100 | 80 |  | A25C | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 209 \\ & 229 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 669 \\ & \hline 761 \\ & 799 \\ & 796 \end{aligned}$ | 24 | 20 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { LPT32000L } \\ \text { L } \end{array}$ | 180 | 240 | 90 | 110 | 90 | 90 | 140 | 125 |  | A25C | 229 263 | 304 324 | $\begin{aligned} & 591 \\ & 529 \\ & 731 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 27 | 30 |

## LPT6000

| Nominal <br> stroke | A | XA Min | XA Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | 855 | 1010 | 1510 |
| 1000 | 1355 | 1560 | 2560 |
| 1500 | 1955 | 2210 | 3710 |


| LPT8000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nominal } \\ & \text { stroke } \end{aligned}$ | A | XA Min | XA Max |
| 500 | 900 | 1065 | 1565 |
| 1000 | 1400 | 1615 | 2615 |
| 1500 | 1900 | 2165 | 3665 |

## LPT12000

| Nominal <br> stroke | A | XA Min | XA Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 500 | 950 | 1135 | 1635 |
| 1000 | 1450 | 1685 | 2685 |
| 1500 | 1950 | 2235 | 3735 |
| 2000 | 2450 | 2785 | 4785 |

## LPT16000



| LPT32000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal stroke | A | XA Min | XA Max |
| 500 | 1315 | 1575 | 2075 |
| 1000 | 1815 | 2125 | 3125 |
| 1500 | 2315 | 2675 | 4175 |
| 2000 | 2815 | 3225 | 5225 |


|  | 500 | 1000 | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPTB8000S | 236 | 267 | 298 |
| LPTC8000S | 266 | 297 | 328 |
| LPTB8000L | 233 | 263 | 293 |
| LPTC8000 | 263 | 293 | 323 |
| LPTB8000M | 251 | 281 | 312 |
| LPTC8000M | 281 | 311 | 342 |
| LPTB8000 | 286 | 316 | 346 |
| LPTC8000 | 316 | 346 | 376 |

## Approx. Weight (kg)

| Size | 500 | 1000 | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LPTB6000S | 153 | 178 | 203 |
| LPTC6000S | 175 | 198 | 225 |
| LPTB6000L | 163 | 188 | 213 |
| LPTC6000L | 185 | 210 | 225 |
| LPTB6000M | 178 | 203 | 228 |
| LPTC6000M | 200 | 223 | 250 |
| LPTB6000H | 193 | 218 | 243 |
| LPTC6000H | 220 | 238 | 265 |


| Nominal <br> stroke | 500 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size | 291 | 333 | 375 | 417 |
| LTB12000L | 2930 | 372 | 414 | 456 |
| LPTC 12000L | 330 | 389 | 432 |  |
| LPTB12000M | 306 | 348 | 389 |  |
| LPTC12000M | 345 | 387 | 428 | 471 |
| LTB1200H | 340 | 382 | 422 | 455 |
| LPTC12000H | 379 | 421 | 461 | 504 |


|  | Nominal <br> stroke | 500 | 1000 | 1500 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size | 2000 |  |  |  |
| LPTB16000L | 490 | 546 | 602 | 657 |
| LPTC16000L | 539 | 595 | 651 | 706 |
| LTB16000M | 525 | 581 | 637 | 693 |
| LPTCC16000M | 574 | 630 | 686 | 742 |
| LPTB6000H | 535 | 591 | 647 | 705 |
| LPTC16000H | 584 | 640 | 696 | 754 |


| Nominal <br> stroke |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size | 500 | 1000 | 1500 | 2000 |
| LPTB32000 | 1260 | 1358 | 1455 | 1556 |
| LPTC32000 | 1350 | 1448 | 1545 | 1646 |
| LPTB32000 | 1270 | 1368 | 1465 | 1566 |
| LPTCC2000M | 1360 | 1458 | 1555 | 1646 |
| LPTB32000 | 1308 | 1406 | 1503 | 1604 |
| LPTC32000 | 1398 | 1496 | 1593 | 1694 |

## OPTIONS

## CLEVIS MOUNTING ADAPTOR



TRUNNION MOUNTING ADAPTOR


## Ulira Heavy Duty Series

## AVAILABLE DESIGN RANGE

| Model |  | Thrust |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (kgt) |  |  |\(\left.\quad \begin{array}{c}Speed mm/sec <br>

50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}\end{array}\right)\)

Please supply us your requirement including application, duty cycle,
actual thrust force, speed, stroke and atmosphere. We will design the best matched Power Cylinder for you.

Example of dimension
Size: LPT63000L10


Example of dimension
Size: LPT90000M20


## Multi Series



## CYLINDER

- Ball screws convert rotary motion into linear motion. Cylinder stroke can be adjusted by an externally mounted limit switch

Limit switches for outdoor use are available.
Betega dust for cylinder

## GEAR BOX

- Heat treated spiral bevel gears for tough dependable performance
- Craale movement is also possible with multiple cylinder operation.
- Low Maintenance


## LPTB and LPTC FEATURES

## TB Type Features

Economical ball screw drive
During stopping, rod position is kept stationary by driver source brake.

## TC Type Features

TC Type Features

- Press-loaded stopping, stroke and self-stopping (Consult Tsubaki)
- Electrical overload indication (optional).
- When Power Cylinder is stopped, this mechanism allows absorption of shock or overload from driven side.


## THRUST LIMITING MECHANISM AVAILABLE - TC TYPE

The TC Power Cylinder utilizes an internal thrust detection system. This unique system is employed to detect thrust loading-providing electrical eed back that allows press/pull stopping. Two types of disk springs with different spring rates are coupled with cam operated limit switches, which esult in a system that will allow press stopping during high speed operation in both tension and compression of the Power Cylinder. For thrust ratings in excess of 6 tons only one type of spring is used.)


The internal thrust detection mechanisms are not user adjustable and may vary $\pm 15 \%$

## MULTI- SERIES POWER CYLINDER SELECTION

## REQUIRED ORDER INFORMATION

## STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



Note: 1. Allowable torque of input shaft only. (Please confirm when link operation.)
2. This torque are including no-load id ing torque.

## AMBIENT CONDITIONS

```
**)
Note: 1. These ambient conditions apply only to the main body of the cylinder, the motor or other optional parts may have varying requirements.
2. Bellows are recommended for dirt y or dusty surroundings.
``` 2. Bellows are recommended for dirty or dusty surroundings.
3. For use near the sea, modified paint and limit switches are available and recommended for proper protection against corrosion.

Paint: Mussel 5GY 6/0.5

\section*{MODEL NUMBER AND ORDERING EXPLANATION}

LT B 1000 BR 6 LI J
Power Cylinder Multi-Series
B type (No thrust detector
C type (Thrust detector)
Thrust: 1000kg \(\qquad\) \(\square\)
elation of input shaft rotation and rod movement (see below)

17

Type
2. Thrust and inertia load (kgf)
3. Stroke (mm)
5. Frequency of starts (times/min.)
4. Speed (mm/sec.)
7. Load characteristics

\section*{SELECTION PROCEDURE}
1. Decide what type of cylinder is needed for the application, LPTB or LPTC.
2. Choose the service factor from the table.
3. Calculate annual running distance using stroke, frequency of use working hours.
Annual running distance (km)
\(\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual running distance }(\mathrm{km}) \\ & =\text { Stroke under load }(\mathrm{m})\end{aligned} \times\) Frequency of starts (time/day)
4. When load varies during operation, calculate equivalent load as

PM \(=\frac{\mathrm{P}_{\text {Min }}+(2 \times \text { Max })}{3} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { PM }=\text { Equivalent load (kgf) } \\ & \text { PMin }=\text { Minimum load (kgf) }\end{aligned}\)
max = Maximum load (kg)
5. For synchronous operation determine "Multi-Factor" from table.
6. Calculate Equivalent Load

Thrust \(\times\) Service Factor \(\times\) Multi-Factor

Service Factor
\begin{tabular}{l|l|c}
\hline Characteristics & \multicolumn{1}{|c}{ Typical application } & SF \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Uniform/ no shock \\
Low inertia
\end{tabular} & Opening/Closing damper, valve & 1 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Light shock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Opening/l/osing hopper gate \\
Loading, unloading lifter
\end{tabular} & 1.2 \\
\hline Medium inertia & Buffer for belt conveyor, & 1.5 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Heavy shock, \\
Vibration
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Heavily loaded car.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Multi Factor
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline Number of units & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Multi factor & 1.0 & 1.0 & 1.0 & 1.25 & 1.50 \\
\hline Please consul Tsubaki when
\end{tabular}

Please consult Tsubaki when more than six units are required. L type


\section*{MOTOR SELECTION}

Various types of motors may be used, (a brake is necessary due to the high efficiency of the ball screw) power-off type brakes ar
recommended, and the torque of the brake should exceed \(150 \%\) of the required for the load.

Motor capacity is calculated as follows:
8. Ambient conditions
7. Select the type of cylinder from calculated equivalent load and stroke required.
8. Check life of cylinder by comparing annual running distance with load life chart.


Life in running distance (km)

Life is based on B10 life of ball screw.
\(k w=\frac{P \times V}{102 \times \eta}\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{kw} & =\text { Motor capacity (kw } \\ \mathrm{P} & =\text { Driven load (kat) }\end{array}\)
\(\mathrm{V}=\) Velocity ( \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{sg}\) )
\(\eta=\) Cylinder efficiency \((\eta=0.85)\) (at rated thrust)

Efficiency of other elements, such as gear reducers, must also
be taken into consideration.
Note:
1. If motor is larger than required, it will cause damage to the
cylinder.
2. The brake must be connected to the power source

\section*{MAINTENANCE}

\section*{BALL SCREW LUBRICANT REPLACEMENT}

Grease must be applied to ball screw. Grease can be injected hrough the grease port of the cylinder after extending the actuator do the forward stroke end.
Recommended Grease
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
\multicolumn{2}{l}{ Recom \begin{tabular}{l} 
Bal screw \\
\end{tabular}} & SHELL \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & MOBIL & SHELL ALVVNIA EP No. 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Lubrication Cycle for Ball Screw
\begin{tabular}{c|c} 
Frequency of starts/day & Lubrication Cycle \\
\hline \(500 \sim 1000\) & 3 to 6 months \\
\hline \(100 \sim 500\) & 6 to 12 months \\
\hline \(10 \sim 100\) & 12 to 18 months \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{GEAR BOX LUBRICATION}

Gears and bearings are pre-lubricated with grease, and require no quality may deteriorate. Unit should be checked and additional grease added if necessary.
Recommended Grease
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ Gear box } & SHELL & SHELL ALVANIA EP No. 1 \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & MOBIL & MOBILUX EP No. 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


WIRING


An example wiring diagram is shown here.
For reference only.
All Limit Switches in series.

\section*{LIMIT SWITCHES SPECIFICATIONS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Stroke adjustment Limit Switch (External) & Thrust detection Limit Switch \\
\hline Power Cylinder & All Sizes & LPTC \(250 \sim\) LPTC 32000 \\
\hline Limit switch & WLCA 2 (OMRON) & V-165-1AR5 (OMRON) \\
\hline Current & AC 250V 10A ( \(\cos \phi=0.4)\) & AC 250V 10A ( \(\cos \phi=0.4)\) \\
\hline & & Forward \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ( Reverse \\
\hline Contact configuration &  &  \\
\hline Connection & SCS-10B ( \(\phi 8.5\) ~ \(\phi 10.5\) ) PF1/2 & SCL-14A ( \(\phi 10.5 \sim \phi 12.5\) PF1/2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{APPLICATION INFORMATION}


. SYNCHRONOUS OPERATIO The Multi-cylinder allows synchronous operation of several units. he above diagrams ilustrate some possible installation options.
2. OVERLOAD PROTECTION

When a LPTB type is used a torque limiter coupling is recommended on the motor output shaft to protect against overload. A torque limiter coupling is not necessary for the LPTC type, however thrust detectors for each Power Cylinder must be
ndividually wired to the power source, separate from the motor:
3. STROKE ADJUSTMENT

Stroke is limited by external limit switches at both ends. Limit switches are available for mounting to Power Cylinder body. Rod coasting" distance must be considered when determining proper positioning of limit switches. All upper and lower limit switches must be wired in series.
4. ROD ROTATION REACTION TORQUE

The thrust of the actuator rod creates a reaction torque. Generally, connection to the driven load prevents rotation. If the ctuator rod end piece is required to rotate freely or if the wire rope or chain, please contact Tsubaki.

THRUST DETECTOR
Preset thrust detector setting of LPTC Series Power Cylinder is \(150 \%\) of rated thrust and the safety device does not operate However, in applicationc inclining and lifting motion starts. device may be triggered during starting or cutting off operation. Please consult Tsubaki.
6. ALIGNMENT

Proper alignment of trunnion and rod end centers is very mportant, and care must be taken to ensure it is done correctly. A side load must not be applied to the cylinder during
operation.
7. FLOATING SHAFT
ong floating shafts may induce vibration. Shaft rigidity and backlash of coupling must be carefully checked
8. COUPLING

Chain, gear, and flange type couplings are recommended for connecting input shaft.
9. OVERHUNG LOAD (O.H.L)

Be sure that overhung ioad is below the limit (Table 1) before installing gears, sprockets and pulleys on a shaft.

Allowable O.H.L. \(\geqq \frac{\mathrm{T} \times \mathbf{f} \times \mathrm{Lf}}{\mathrm{R}}\)
Drive Factor: \(f\)
\begin{tabular}{l|l|}
\hline Chain sprocket & 1.00 \\
\hline Gear & 1.25 \\
\hline V-belt pulley & 1.50 \\
\hline Flat-belt pulley & 2.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
O.H.L (kgf):
\(\mathrm{T}=\) Torque \((\mathrm{kgf} \cdot \mathrm{m})\)
\(\mathrm{f}=\) Drive
Lf = Load position factor
R = Radius of sprockets, gears, V-pulleys etc.

\(\ell=\) Distance of load position
\(Q=\) Shaft length

Table 1 Allowable overhung load
 \begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline Size - LPTB, TC & 500 & 1000 & 2000 & 4000 & 6000 & 8000 & 12000 & 16000 & 32000 & \(\ell / Q\) & 0.25 & 0.38 & 0.5 & 0.75 \\
\hline Allowable OHL (kgt) & 56 & 108 & 190 & 25 & 469 & 69 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DIMENSIONS
LPTB
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Size} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stroke} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Length} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Input shatt} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Input bracket} & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Gear housing} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Bracket} & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{End fititing} \\
\hline & & A & XAMin. & s & w & T & QH & QH' & K & QB & & AM & M & AB & TH & B & & N & CH \({ }^{\text {TB }}\) & B Q & R & R' & & CT & GT & HT & LT & KT & L & JT & \\
\hline (2PTB & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 200 \\
& 300 \\
& 400 \\
& 500 \\
& 600
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
470 \\
570 \\
\hline 770 \\
\hline 770 \\
870 \\
1070
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
565 \\
785 \\
785 \\
\hline 1900 \\
1000
\end{gathered}
\] & 15 & 5 & 5 & 25 & 22 & 220 & 50 & 85 & & & 120 & 100 & 45 & 15 & & & & 58 & 63 & & 50 & 25 & & 69 & 25 & 35 & 18 & 16 \\
\hline 1000 & 200
300
400
500
600
800 & \[
\begin{gathered}
500 \\
\hline 700 \\
7000 \\
\hline 900 \\
1100 \\
100
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
605 \\
715 \\
\hline 825 \\
935 \\
1040 \\
1260 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 15 & 5 & 5 & 25 & 22 & & 50 & 85 & & & & 100 & 45 & 15 & 100 & & & 70 & 75 & & & 30 & 15 & 82 & 30 & 45 & 20 & 20 \\
\hline 2000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2000 \\
& 300 \\
& 300 \\
& 500 \\
& 600 \\
& 800 \\
& \hline 00
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
560 \\
660 \\
760 \\
7600 \\
\hline 960 \\
\hline 1160
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 680 \\
790 \\
900 \\
\hline 1010 \\
1115 \\
\hline 1335
\end{array}
\] & 20 & 6 & 6 & 30 & 25 & 270 & 60 & 110 & 200 & 160 & 130 & 130 & 55 & 17 & 130 & & 8050 & 76 & 81 & 50 & 70 & 35 & & 99 & 40 & 60 & 25 & 25 \\
\hline 4000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
200 \\
300 \\
400 \\
500 \\
800 \\
\hline 800 \\
1200 \\
1200
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
645 \\
\hline 745 \\
845 \\
945 \\
\hline 1045 \\
1245 \\
1445 \\
\hline 1645
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 780 \\
\hline 890 \\
1000 \\
1105 \\
14150 \\
1640 \\
1645 \\
1865 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 35 & 10 & 8 & 70 & 60 & 450 & 80 & 160 & & 230 & 190 & 190 & 80 & 17 & 190 & & 2070 & 95 & 100 & 70 & 80 & 40 & 20 & 115 & 50 & 75 & 35 & 32 \\
\hline 6000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5000 \\
1000 \\
1500
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1075 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
1575
\end{array} \\
& 2175
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1780 \\
& 1780 \\
& 2430
\end{aligned}
\] & 35 & 10 & 8 & 70 & 60 & 480 & 80 & 160 & 330 & 260 & 220 & 220 & 80 & 17 & 220 & - 260 & 6080 & 115 & - & 80 & - & 45 & - & - & 65 & - & 40 & 40 \\
\hline 8000 & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline 500 \\
1000 \\
1500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1145 \\
& 1645 \\
& 2145 \\
& \hline 160
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13100 \\
& 18400 \\
& 2410
\end{aligned}
\] & 40 & 12 & 8 & 80 & 70 & 550 & 90 & 180 & 380 & 300 & 260 & 210 & 90 & 22 & 240 & - 310 & 1095 & 130 & - & 95 & - & 50 & - & - & 70 & - & 45 & 45 \\
\hline 12000 & \[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
500 \\
1000 \\
1500 \\
2000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1205 \\
& \hline 1705 \\
& \hline 2205 \\
& 2705
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1390 \\
& \text { 1940 } \\
& \text { 2490 } \\
& 3040 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 40 & 12 & 8 & 80 & 70 & 550 & 90 & 180 & 380 & 300 & 260 & 210 & 90 & 22 & 240 & & 50110 & 160 & - & & - & 65 & - & - & 90 & - & -55 & 50 \\
\hline 16000 & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline 500 \\
1000 \\
1500 \\
2000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
1870 \\
2370 \\
2870 \\
2870
\end{array} \\
& \hline 170
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1570 \\
& \\
& \hline 1270 \\
& 32720 \\
& \hline 2020
\end{aligned}
\] & 50 & 14 & 9 & 85 & 75 & 630 & 120 & 220 & & 340 & 320 & 280 & 110 & 25 & 280 & - 400 & 400130 & 180 & - & 130 & - & - 80 & - & - & 100 & - & -65 & 63 \\
\hline 32000 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
1295 \\
2095 \\
2795
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2055 \\
& 2065 \\
& 20555 \\
& 37505
\end{aligned}
\] & 60 & 18 & 11 & 20 & & 940 & 200 & 320 & & 520 & 500 & 450 & 175 & 25 & 450 & - 540 & 40180 & 240 & - & 180 & 0 & 125 & - & - & 140 & - & 90 & 90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
OPTION \\ Bellows: \(\underbrace{\text { LPTB }}_{\text {Series }} 500\) Thrust \(-4 \underbrace{\mathbf{J}}_{\text {Bellows }}\) \\ Trunnion: LPTB 500 B — T
}

\begin{tabular}{l} 
Bellows \\
\hline LPTB/LPTC \\
\hline D \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Size} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stroke} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Length} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Input shatt} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Input bracket} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Gear housing} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Bracket} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{End fititing} \\
\hline & & A & XAMin. & s & w & T & QHo & QH' & K & QB & QC An & AM & & AB & TH & B & c & N & & & R & & T RT & CT & GT & HT LT & T KT & L & JT & LA & \\
\hline LPTC
500 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 200 \\
& 300 \\
& 000 \\
& 500 \\
& 600 \\
& 8 \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline 555 \\
\hline 655 \\
\hline 755 \\
\hline 955 \\
\hline 955 \\
\hline 1155
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{c}
650 \\
760 \\
870 \\
980 \\
7085 \\
1305 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 15 & 5 & 5 & 25 & 22 & 220 & 50 & 85 & 160 & & 120 & & 45 & 15 & & 130 & 35 & 58 & 16 & 636 & 50 & 25 & 12.569 & 925 & 35 & 18 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 161 \\
& 76.5
\end{aligned}
\] & 73 \\
\hline 1000 & 2000
300
400
500
600
800 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5595 \\
& \hline 695 \\
& 7955 \\
& 7995 \\
& \hline 995 \\
& 1195
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{r}
700 \\
810 \\
920 \\
9030 \\
1135 \\
1355 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 15 & 5 & & & & 220 & 50 & 85 & 160 & & 120 & & 45 & 15 & & 150 & 40 & 70 & 20 & 40 & 60 & 30 & 1582 & 230 & 45 & & \[
1
\] & \\
\hline 2000 & \begin{tabular}{l}
200 \\
300 \\
300 \\
500 \\
600 \\
800 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1975 \\
& \hline 675 \\
& \hline 775 \\
& \hline 875 \\
& \hline 1075 \\
& \hline 1275 \\
& \hline 1790
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline 795 \\
905 \\
9015 \\
11255 \\
1230 \\
1450 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 20 & 6 & & 30 & & 270 & 601 & & & & & & 55 & 17 & & 180 & 50 & 76 & 25 & 50 & 70 & 35 & 17.5 & 940 & 60 & 25 & \[
4
\] & \\
\hline 4000 & \begin{tabular}{r}
200 \\
300 \\
300 \\
400 \\
600 \\
800 \\
1000 \\
1200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
925 \\
1035 \\
1145 \\
1250 \\
1360 \\
1575 \\
1790 \\
2010 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 35 & 10 & 8 & 70 & 60 & 450 & 80 & 16030 & 30023 & & 190 & & 80 & 17 & 19012 & 220 & 70 & 95 & 32 & 270 & 80 & 40 & 20 & 50 & 75 & 35 & \[
{ }_{97.5}^{182}
\] & 85 \\
\hline 6000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5000 } \\
& 10000 \\
& 1500
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1670 \\
& \hline 1620 \\
& 2250
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11825 \\
& \hline 185 \\
& 2525 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 35 & 10 & 8 & 70 & 60 & 480 & 80 & 16033 & 3302 & & 220 & 220 & 80 & 17 & 220139 & 260 & 80 & 115 & 40 & 80 & - & 45 & - - & -65 & - & 40 & - & \\
\hline 8000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1500 \\
500 \\
1000 \\
1500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2240 \\
& \hline 125 \\
& 1745 \\
& \hline 2245
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2525 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
1410 \\
1960 \\
2510
\end{array} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 40 & 12 & 8 & 80 & & 550 & 90 & 18038 & 38030 & & 260 & 210 & 90 & 22 & 240145 & 5310 & 95 & 130 & 45 & 95 & - & 50 & - - & -70 & - & 45 & - & \\
\hline 12000 & \[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline 500 \\
1000 \\
1500 \\
2000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1305 \\
& 1805 \\
& 2805 \\
& 2805 \\
& \hline 1065 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1490 \\
& 2040 \\
& 2590 \\
& 3140 \\
& \hline 140
\end{aligned}
\] & 40 & 12 & 8 & 80 & & 550 & 90 & 18038 & 3803 & 300 & 260 & & 90 & 22 & 24016 & 350 & 110 & 160 & 50 & 5110 & - & 65 & - - & 90 & - & 55 & - & \\
\hline 16000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 500 \\
& 1000 \\
& 1500 \\
& 2000 \\
& 2000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1460 \\
& \hline 1960 \\
& 2460 \\
& 2960 \\
& 2960
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1660 \\
& 2100 \\
& 2760 \\
& 3310 \\
& \hline 3010
\end{aligned}
\] & 50 & 14 & 9 & 85 & 75 & 630 & 120 & 22044 & 440 & & 320 & 280 & 110 & 25 & 280170 & 400 & 130 & 180 & 63 & 3130 & - & 80 & - - & 100 & - & 65 & - & \\
\hline 32000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 200 \\
& 500 \\
& 1000 \\
& 1500 \\
& 2000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1950 \\
& \hline 2450 \\
& 2950 \\
& 3450 \\
& 340
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2210 \\
& 22700 \\
& 3370 \\
& 3860 \\
& \hline 3800
\end{aligned}
\] & 60 & 18 & 11 & & & & 200 & 32068 & 680 & & 500 & 450 & 175 & 25 & 450238 & 540 & 180 & 240 & 90 & O 180 & - & 125 & & - 140 & - & 90 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{TRUNNION ADAPTER DIMENSIONS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Size} & AY & BY & FY & HY & RY & FT & F & k & M & N & R & z & \\
\hline  & 500 & 130 & 180 & 15 & 150 & 40 & 50 & - & 45 & 65 & 25 & 15 & 18 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {L-LTB }}^{\text {Lic }}\) & 1000 & 130 & 180 & 15 & 150 & 40 & 50 & - & 45 & 65 & 25 & 15 & 18 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {L Lrig }}\) & 2000 & 150 & 200 & 15 & 170 & 50 & 60 & - & 45 & 65 & 25 & 20 & 18 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {LTPIE }}\) & 4000 & 180 & 240 & 20 & 170 & 70 & 80 & - & 55 & 80 & 30 & 35 & 22 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {L Pric }}\) & 6000 & 180 & 240 & 20 & 170 & 70 & 80 & - & 55 & 80 & 30 & 35 & 22 & \\
\hline  & 8000 & 250 & 320 & 25 & 280 & 80 & 90 & 80 & 80 & 185 & 35 & 40 & 27 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {LTPIE }}\) & 12000 & 250 & 320 & 25 & 280 & 80 & 90 & 80 & 80 & 185 & 35 & 40 & 27 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {L LTPIE }}\) & 16000 & 320 & 400 & 30 & 320 & 100 & 120 & 90 & 90 & 210 & 40 & 50 & 33 & \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\text { Lipte }}{\text { Licte }}\) & 32000 & 400 & 500 & 35 & 380 & 160 & 200 & 120 & 120 & 275 & 50 & 80 & 45 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{CONTROL BOXES}

\section*{CONTROL BOXES FOR POWER CYLINDERS}
1. TYPE \(\AA \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .\). The Rod goes forward/reverse when the forward/reverse switch is pushed
2. TYPE B ................ The rod goes forward/reverse by a fixed stroke after the forward/reverse switch is pushed switch is pushed The rod will stop at any position when the stop switch is pushed.
3. TYPE \(\subset \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots . .\). Has both \(\triangle\) and \(\mathbb{B}\) type functions.

A built-in potentiometer is actuated by the movement of the rod and shows the position of the rod on a meter.
Type C for Mini Series
Types A \& B
Type D

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Model \& Type} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Power Cylinder} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Basic Specifications} & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Indoor type Type}} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\hline \text { Outdoor type } \\
\hline \text { Type }
\end{gathered}
\]}} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{G series} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{*T series} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ultra Heavy
series} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Power
Source} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Motor} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Break } \\
\text { capacity }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thermal } \\
& \text { reflal } \\
& \text { setirg } \\
& \text { current }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & A & в & c & D & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{B} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{D} \\
\hline LP40C-C & - & - & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \\
& 100 \mathrm{~V}
\end{aligned}
\] & 4P-20W & 2A & 0.5A & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) & - & - & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP250C- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 250S.L. } \\
& \text { 500S. }
\end{aligned}
\] & & \multirow{11}{*}{\({ }_{2}^{50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}} 2\)} & 4P-0.1 1 WW & 3 A & 0.65 A & \(\bullet\) & - & 0 & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP5000- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 250 \mathrm{M} \\
& \text { S00 } \\
& \text { 1000 }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 4P-0.2kW & 4 A & 1.2A & \(\bullet\) & - & - & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & 0 & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP10000- \(\square\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LPGO70 } \\
& \text { LPG100 } \\
& \text { LPG300 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 250 \mathrm{H} \\
& 1000 \mathrm{~L} 00 \mathrm{M} \\
& 10000 \mathrm{~L}
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 4P-0.4kW & 5A & 2.5A & \(\bullet\) & - & O & - & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP20000- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
500 \mathrm{H} & 1000 \mathrm{M} \\
2000 \mathrm{~L} \\
6000 \mathrm{~S} & 4000 \mathrm{~S} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & & & 4P-0.75kW & 10A & 4.0A & \(\bullet\) & - & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & 0 & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP40000- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1000H 2000M } \\
& \text { 4000 } 6000 \mathrm{~L} \\
& 8000 \mathrm{~S}
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 4P-1.5kW & 15A & 8.0 A & \(\bullet\) & - & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP80000- \(\square\) & - & 2000 H 4000 M 6000H 8000L 12000L & & & 4P-2.2kW & 15A & 9.3 A & \(\bullet\) & - & O & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP16000C- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4000 \mathrm{H} 6000 \mathrm{H} \\
& 8000 \mathrm{M} \\
& 16000 \mathrm{~L}
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 4P-3.7kW & 20A & 14.6A & \(\bullet\) & - & \(\bigcirc\) & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP32000C- \(\square\) & - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8000 \mathrm{H} \text { 12000H } \\
& 16000 \mathrm{M} \\
& 32000 \mathrm{~L} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & & & 4P-5.5kW & 40A & 22.6A & 0 & - & O & O & \(\bigcirc\) & 0 & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP630000- \(\square\) & - & 16000 H
32000 M & LP63000L & & 4P-7.5kW & 50A & 28.9A & 0 & - & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & - & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP900000- \(\square\) & - & 32000 H & LP63000M LP90000L & & 4P-11kW & 75A & 44.5A & 0 & - & - & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline LP125000C- \(\square\) & - & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LP63000H } \\
& \text { LP900000M } \\
& \text { LP125000 } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & & 4P-15kW & 100A & 58.0A & \(\bigcirc\) & O & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\bigcirc\) & \(\triangle\) & \(\triangle\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ENQUIRY SHEET}

\section*{Specify the following when ordering}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Item & Description & Application sketch \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Name of equipment and machinery} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Working load} & Push kgf & \\
\hline & Pull kgf & \\
\hline Stroke & mm & \\
\hline Speed & \(\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}\). & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Power} & Phase V & \\
\hline & Frequency Hz & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Frequency of operation} & Times/mm & \\
\hline & Times/day & \\
\hline Fitting method & Trunnion, Clevis & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Atmosphere} & Ambient temp. & \\
\hline & Moisture, gas, dust & \\
\hline Place to be installed & Indoors or outdoors & \\
\hline Control box & \begin{tabular}{l}
Necessary or unnecessary. \\
If necessary specify control method
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline Optional parts required & & \\
\hline Remarks & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{\(\triangle\) SAFETY POINTS}

\section*{Warning}

To avoid danger please comply with the below points
- Do not release the brake when the Power Cylinder is supporting a load. If the brake is released when under loaded conditions, suspended objects may fall or movable parts may suddenly move.
- When manually operating the Power Cylinder by the manual shaft, make sure that the Power Cylinder is no
supporting a load. Operate the Power Cylinder according to the handling manual.
- When using for suspended operations, provide safety shelving to prevent falling and never stand under the cylinder when in operation.
- Observe the Labor Safety \& Hygiene Regulations, General Criteria, Paragraph 1, Chapter 1, Edition 2, or your local regulations of such.
- Installation, removal, maintenance and inspection:

Carry out operation according to the handling manual.
When performing electrical wiring observe Laws and Regulations such as Electricity Equipment Criteria and Extension Rules, as well as following cautions (Ex. direction, space, operating conditions, etc) indicated in the handling manual.
Especially, follow the instructions with regard to grounding so as to prevent electric shocks.
Shut down the power source and make sure that power will not be turned on accidentally (Ex. Power lock etc.) Wear the proper work clothes and protective accessories (safety glasses, gloves, safety shoes, etc.)

\section*{Caution \\ To avoid accidents please comply with the below points}
- Always operate within the allowable stroke range. Operating the Power Cylinder outside the allowable stroke range may result an accident. - adjusted correctly.
- Operate the Power Cylinder within correct electrical voltage range. Operating the Power Cylinder outside this range may result in motor burnout or fire.
- Efficiency and functioning of parts may lessen with wear and age. Carry out periodic inspection as set out in the
handling manual. When functioning or efficiency is defective please contact a Tsubaki distributor for repairing.
- The Handling manual is supplied with the product. Please read it before use and refer to the instructions to ensure Tsubaki or your Tsubaki distribur handling manual cannot be found, please request a replacement copy through The handling manual must be

\section*{Caution}
- The product information contained in this catalog is mainly to assist in selection of machinery. Before using this The product information contained in "his catalog is mainly to assist in selection of machinery.```

