



Unit II

LINEAR ACTUATORS

Cylinders

- Single acting
- Double acting



PUMP Vs ACTUATOR

- **PUMP** which convert **mechanical input** into **fluid power output**.
- The **actuator** which converts **fluid power** into **mechanical power output**.



ACTUATORS



- Hydraulic systems are used to control & transmit power.
- A pump driven by prime mover (electric motor) creates **flow of fluid**.
- An **actuator** is used to **convert** the energy of the **fluid back** into **mechanical power**.
- Amount of output power developed depends upon the flow rate, pressure drop across the actuator & its overall efficiency



What Is a Linear Actuator?



A mechanical device that converts various types of energy into linear kinetic energy to perform mechanical work.



19MCT303 - IOTFPS



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LINEAR ACTUATOR



- A **linear actuator** is an actuator that creates **motion in a straight line**.
- Linear actuators are used in **machine tools and industrial machinery, Valves**
- Hydraulic or pneumatic cylinders inherently produce **linear motion**.
- Many other mechanisms are used to generate **linear motion from a rotating motor**.

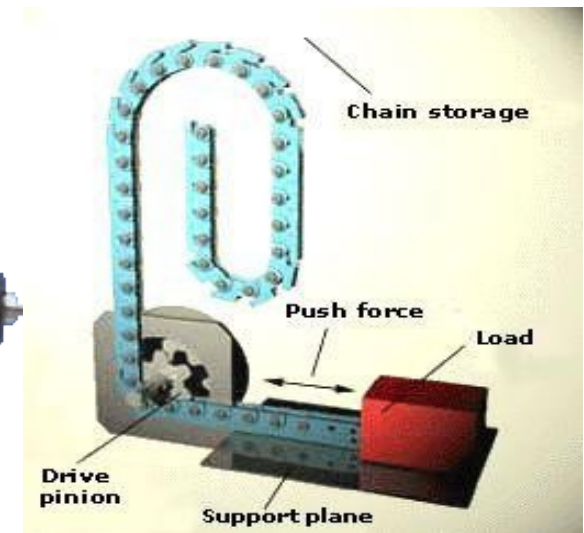


How do they work?



Components:

- Motor
- Gearing
- Linear Mechanism (belt, screw, etc.)
- Controller
- Air Muscles
- Rolling Ring
- Rigid Chain





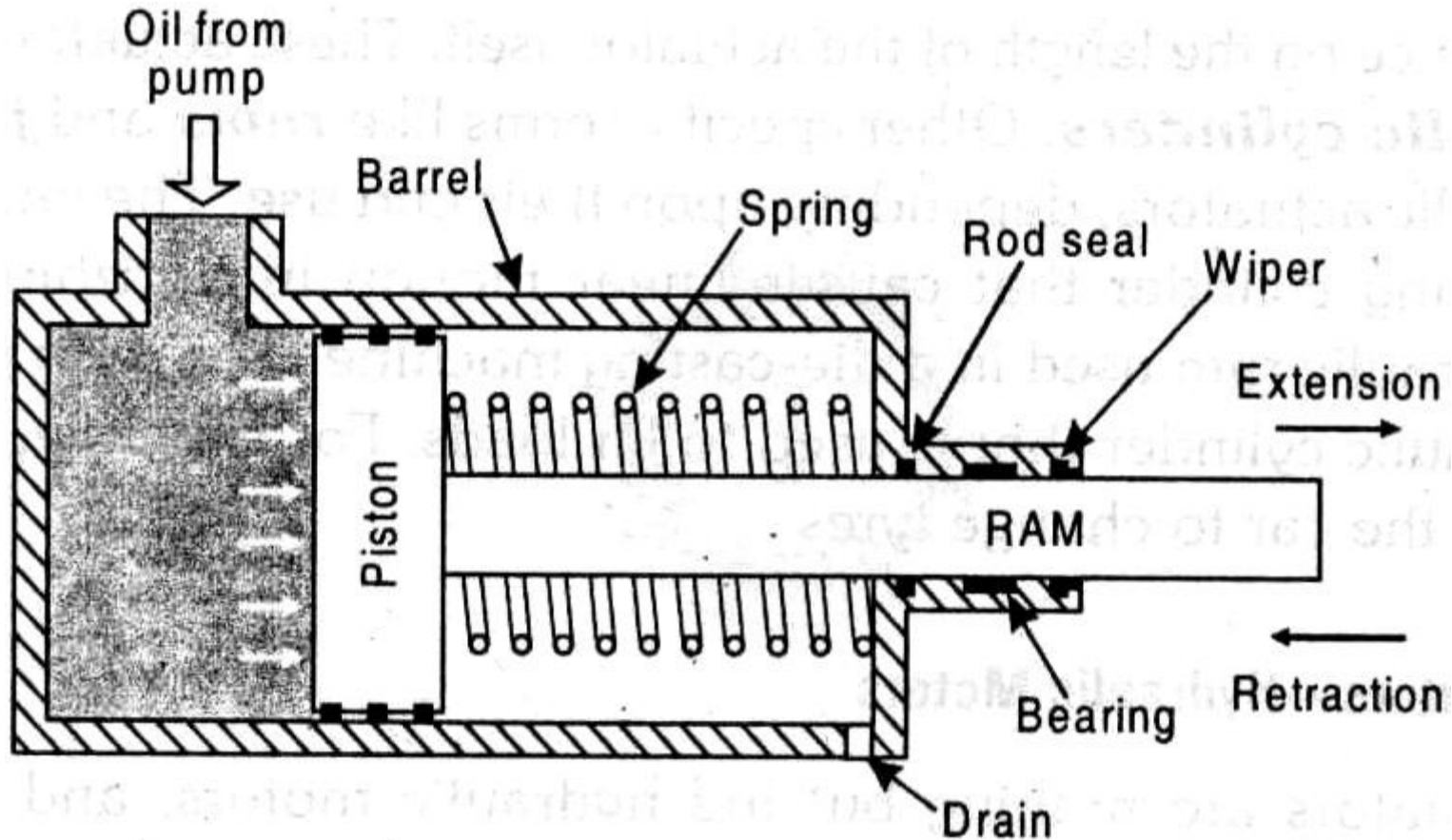
TYPES OF ACTUATORS



- **Linear actuator**
(single acting cylinders) or jacks (cylinder used for lifting)
- **Common Types**
 - Single acting cylinder, Double acting cylinder
- **Special Types**
Plunger or ram, Telescoping, Cable, Diaphragm, Bellow, Tandem, Duplex,



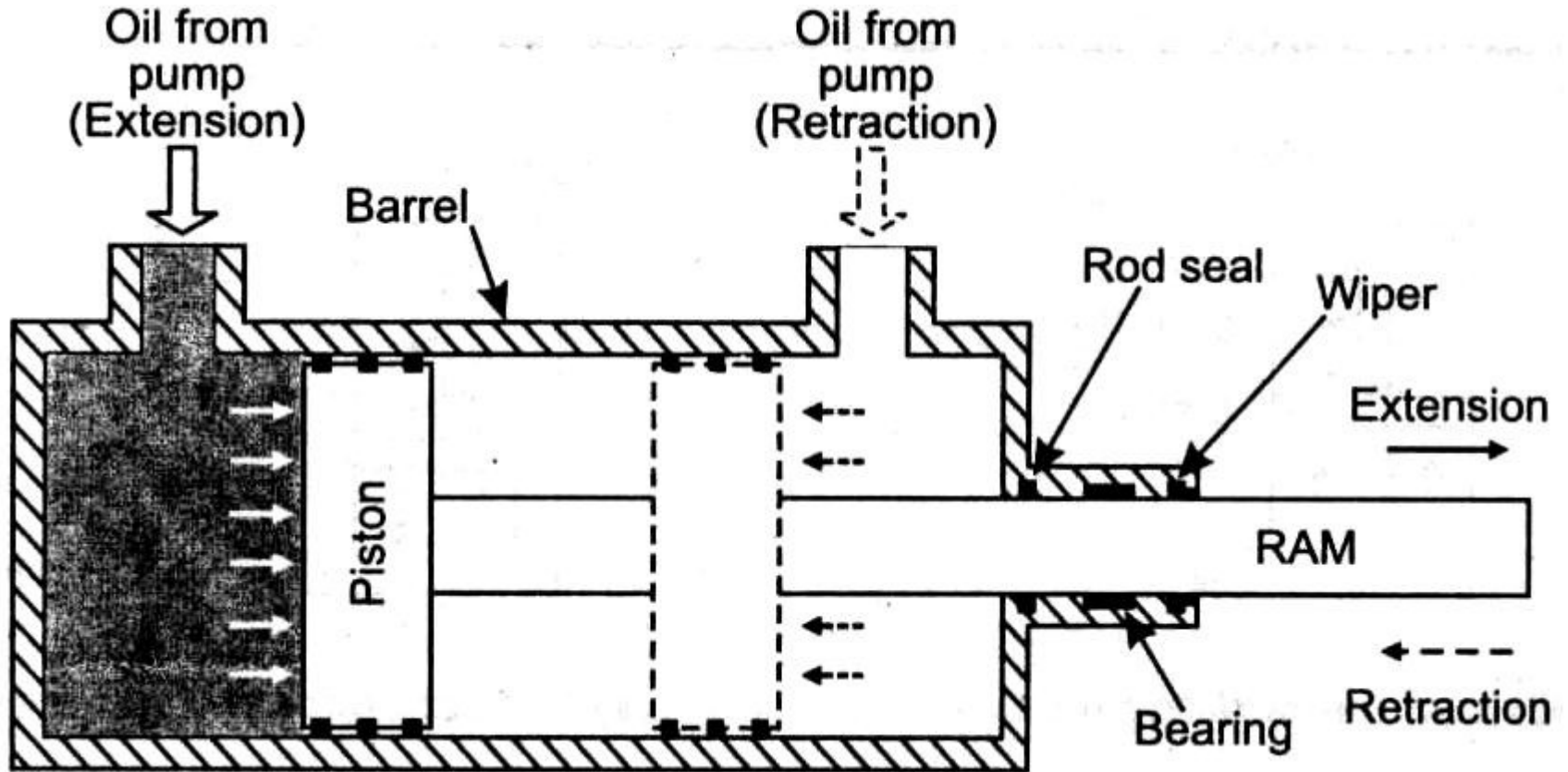
SINGLE ACTING CYLINDER





Produces **linear motion** in **one direction**

- Consists of cylinder (barrel), piston, piston-rod (ram) & inlet port at piston end or blank end (other end is known as rod end)
- Cylinder is machined to **high surface finish** (honing)
- **Fluid enters through inlet port into piston** end or blank end –pressure build up-force generation on piston-movement of piston –EXTENSION or FORWARD STROKE
- **RETRACTION** or **RETURN** by compression spring or under the influence of gravity (only in case of vertical mounting)





Produces linear motion in two directions

- May be single rod ended or double rod ended
- Piston is connected to smaller diameter piston rod
- Fluid pressure acts on either side of piston alternatively
- Both sides of piston has oil ports
- Fluid enters through left port causing extension stroke while when it enters through right port causes retraction stroke, for present case
- For a given pressure double acting cylinder (single rod type) exerts **greater force** when extending than **when retracting**