Service Life and Moment

One of the main factors related to an actuator's service life is the "load rating".
There are two types of load rating: A static load is the weight of a load that leaves a small amount of indentation when the load is applied. A dynamic load is the weight of a load that maintains a constant survival probably of the guide when the load is applied while moving a constant distant.
Guide manufacturers rate dynamic load values to maintain a 90% survival rate at a travel distance of 50km. However, when taking account the speed of movement and work rate, the actual travel distance needs to be 5,000 to 10,000km.
While the life of a guide is sufficiently long for radial loads, it is actually the moment load that is offset from the guide center that is most problematic to its service life.
The service life for IAI actuators as documented in this catalog shows the allowable dynamic moment based on a 5,000 or 10,000km service life.

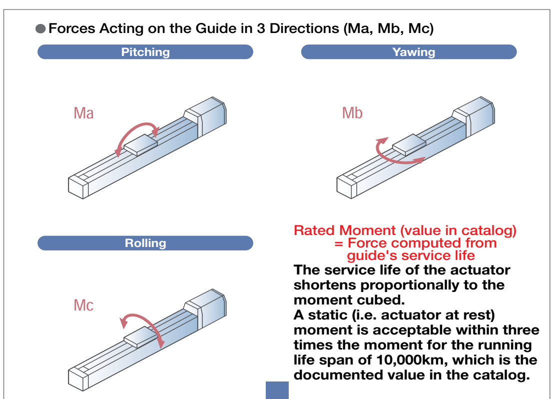
IAI uses the following equation calculate the service life:
(for 10,000km service life)

$$L_{10} = \left(\frac{C_{IA}}{P}\right)^3 \cdot 10{,}000\text{km}$$

L_{10} : Service life (90% Survival Probability)
C_{IA} : Allowable Dynamic Moment in IAI Catalog
P : Moment used

Allowable Dynamic Moment

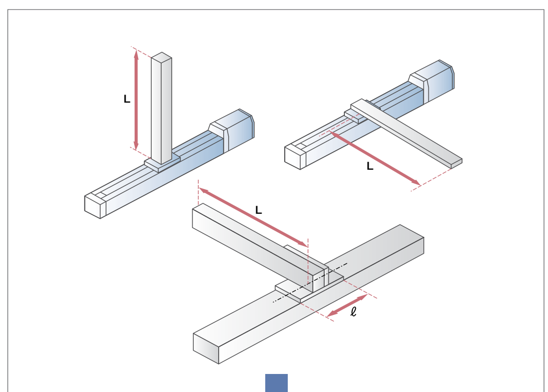
The allowable dynamic moment is the maximum offset load exerted on the slider, calculated from the guide service life. The direction in which force is exerted on the guide is categorized into 3 directions - Ma (pitch), Mb (yaw), Mc (roll) - the tolerance for each of which are set for each actuator. Applying a moment exceeding the allowable value will reduce the service life of the actuator. Use an auxiliary guide when working within or in excess of these tolerances.



The allowable dynamic moment is calculated from the service life of the guide.

Overhang load length

An overhang load length is specified for a slider-type actuator to indicate the length of overhang (offset) from the actuator.
When the length of an object mounted to the slider actuator exceeds this length, it will generate vibration and increase the settling time. So, pay attention to the allowable overhang length as well as the allowable dynamic moment.



The allowable overhang load length is determined by the slider length.

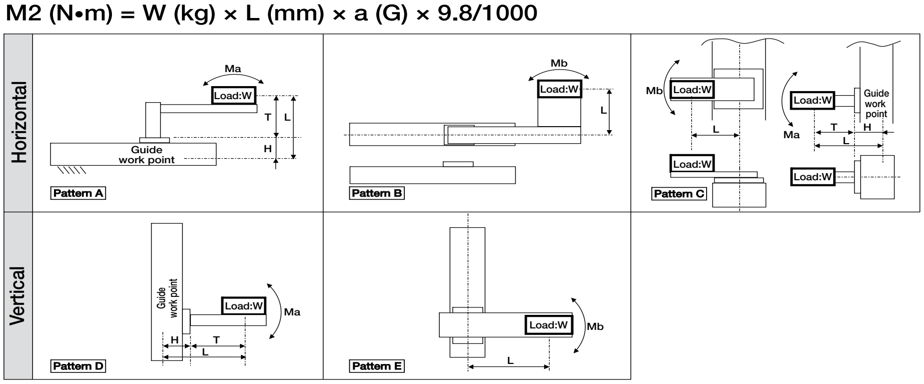
An overhang that exceeds the allowable overhang length will generate vibration and increase settling time.

L/ℓ = 5 or less
* Between 3 to 4 for a camera-equipped measuring machine.

For example:
- L/ℓ = 1.2 Mechanical machine
- L/ℓ = 3 Measuring machine
- L/ℓ = 5 Robot

How to calculate allowable dynamic moment

M2 (N•m) = W (kg) × L (mm) × a (G) × 9.8/1000



W : Load
L : Distance from work point to the center of gravity of payload (L=T+H)
T : Distance from top surface of slider to the center of gravity of payload
H : Distance from guide work point to the top surface of slider
a : Specified acceleration

Allowable Dynamic Moment and Allowable Static Moment

There are two types of moment that can be applied to the the guide: the allowable dynamic moment and the allowable static moment.
The allowable dynamic moment is calculated from the travel life (when flaking occurs) when moved with the moment load applied.
In contrast, the static moment is calculated from the load that causes permanent deformation to the steel ball or its rolling surface (i.e. rated static moment), taking into account the rigidity and deformity of the base.

[Allowable Dynamic Moment]

IAI's catalog contains the allowable dynamic moments based on a load coefficient of 1.2 and 10,000km or 5,000km.
This value is different from the so-called basic rated dynamic moment, which is based on a 50km travel life.
To calculate the basic rated dynamic moment for a 50km travel life, use the following equation.

$$M_{50}=f_w \times M_S \div \left(\frac{50}{S}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$ • • • • Equation 1

M_S : Allowable dynamic moment at an assumed travel distance (catalog value)
S : IAI catalog assumed travel life (5,000km or 10,000km)
f_w : Load coefficient (=1.2)
M_{50} : Basic rated dynamic moment (50km travel life)

The allowable dynamic moments mentioned in the catalog (10,000km or 5,000km life) are based on a load coefficient fw=1.2. To calculate the service life of a guide with a different load coefficient, use Table 1 below to determine the load coefficient that matches your requirements.

Table 1: Load Coefficients

Operation and Load Requirements	Load Coefficient fw
Slow operation with light vibration/shock (1500mm/s or less, 0.3G or less)	1.0~1.5
Moderate vibration/shock, abrupt braking and accelerating (2500mm/s or less, 1.0G or less)	1.5~2.0
Operation with abrupt acceleration/deceleration with heavy vibration/shock (2500mm/s or faster, 1.0G or faster)	2.0~3.5

$$L_{10}=\left(\frac{C_{IA}}{P}\cdot\frac{1.2}{f_w}\right)^3 \mathrm{x} S$$ • • • • Equation (2)

L_{10} : Service life (90% Survival Probability)
C_{IA} : Allowable dynamic moment in IAI Catalog (5,000km or 10,000km)
P : Moment used (≤ CIA)
S : IAI catalog assumed travel life (5,000km or 10,000km)
f_w : Load coefficient (from Table 1)

[Allowable Static Moment]

The maximum moment that can be applied to a slider at rest.
These values are calculated by taking the basic rated static moment of the slider and multiplying with the safety rate that takes into consideration any effects from the rigidity and deformity of the base.
Therefore, if a moment load is applied to the slider at rest, keep the moment within this allowable static moment. However, use caution to avoid adding any unexpected shock load from any inertia that reacts on the load.

[Basic Rated Static Moment]

The basic rated static moment is the moment value at which the sum of the permanent deformation at the center of contact between the rolling body (steel ball) and the rolling surface (rail) is 0.0001 times the diameter of the rolling body.
These values are simply calculated strictly from the permanent deformation done to the steel ball and its rolling surface. However, the actual moment value is restricted by the rigidity and deformation of the base. Hence, the allowable static moment the actual moment that can be applied statically, taking into account those factors.