



## Series 1605, Mechanically coupled

### General

The purpose of producing a rodless cylinder is to provide a space saving option over conventional cylinders. On a traditional rod type cylinder, the total space occupied with rod out is more than double the length of the cylinder, while with rodless cylinder it is little more than its stroke. Profiled tube allows mounting of sensors 1500.\_, RS.\_, HS.\_ and 1580.\_, MRS.\_, MHS.\_ on the two sides of carriage, by means of suitable brackets. Standard accessories include foot mounting brackets for installation on cylinder and caps, intermediate mounting brackets to give support to long stroke cylinders under load (over one metre), an oscillating coupling device for installation between the mounting plate and the load and on request, a very precise external movement device.

### Construction characteristics

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| End covers       | anodised aluminium                              |
| Barrel           | anodised aluminium                              |
| Bands            | tempered stainless steel                        |
| Mounting place   | anodised aluminium                              |
| Piston           | acetal resin                                    |
| Guide blocks     | acetal resin                                    |
| Cushion bearings | aluminium                                       |
| Piston seals     | special 80 shore nitril mixture, wear resistant |
| Other seals      | NBR oil-resistant rubber                        |

### Caratteristiche di funzionamento

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Fluid               | Filtered air. No lubrication needed, if applied it shall be continuous. |
| Pressure            | 0.5 - 8 bar   |
| Working temperature | -5°C - +70°C  |
| Max. speed          | 1.5 m/sec. (normal working conditions)                                  |
| Bores               | Ø 25 - 32 - 40 - 50 - 63  |
| Max. strokes        | 6 m   |

Please follow the suggestions below to ensure a long life for these cylinders:

- use clean and lubricated air
- Please adequately evaluate the load involved and its direction, especially in respect to the moving carriage (also see tables for loads and admitted moments).
- avoid high speeds together with long strokes and heavy loads: this would produce kinetic energy which the cylinder cannot absorb, especially if used as a limit stop (in this case use mechanical stop device)
- evaluate the environmental characteristics of cylinder used (high temperature, hard atmosphere, dust, humidity etc.)

**Please note: air must be dried for applications with lower temperature.**

Use hydraulic oils H class (ISO Vg32) for correct continued lubrication.

Our Technical Department will be glad to help.

For applications where a low smooth uniform operations speed is required, you must specify this on your purchase order so that we can use the proper special grease.

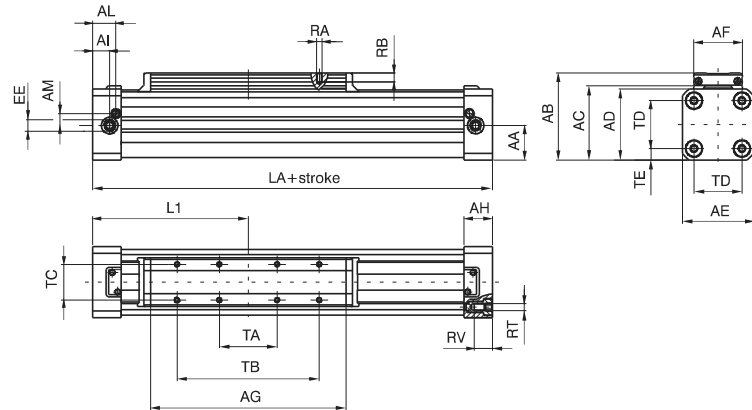
### Use and maintenance

This type of cylinder, due to its characteristics, has to be used within certain criteria. Correct use will give long and troublefree operation. Filtered and lubricated compressed air reduce seal wear. Verify that the load will not produce unforeseen stresses. Never combine high speed with heavy load. Always support the long stroke cylinder with intermediate brackets and never exceed the specified working conditions.

If maintenance is required, follow the instructions supplied with the repair kit.

► **Basic version**

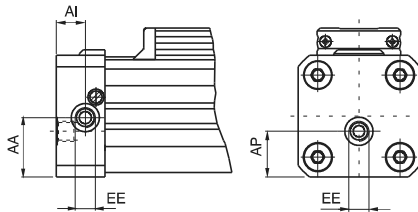
Ordering code  
**1605.Ø.stroke.01.M**  
(Max. stroke 6 mt.)



► **Left head**

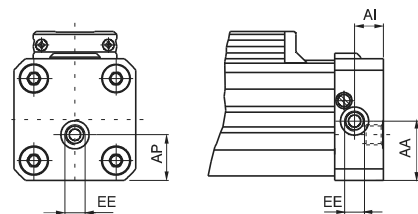
Ordering code  
**1605.Ø.stroke.02.M**  
(Max. stroke 6 mt.)

Possibility of a single feed cylinder head



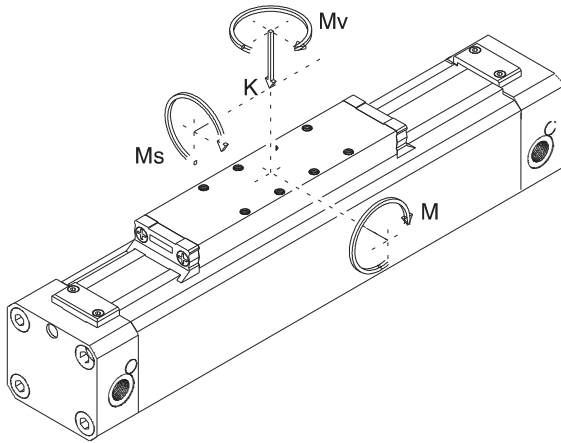
► **Right head**

Ordering code  
**1605.Ø.stroke.03.M**  
(Max. stroke 6 mt.)

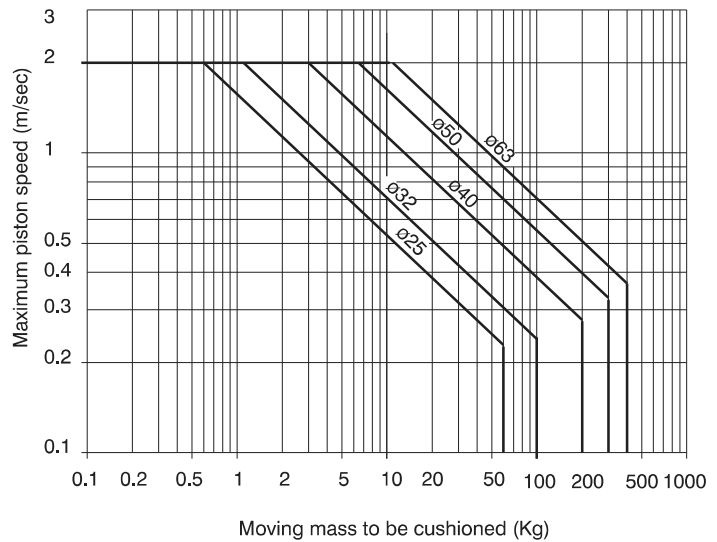


|        |          |       |       |       |       |      |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Bore   | 25       | 32    | 40    | 50    | 63    |      |
| AA     | 19,5     | 25,5  | 31    | 39    | 46,5  |      |
| AB     | 56       | 70    | 80    | 98    | 113,5 |      |
| AC     | 48,5     | 60    | 70    | 85    | 100   |      |
| AD     | 44       | 55    | 65    | 80    | 95    |      |
| AE     | 40       | 55    | 65    | 80    | 95    |      |
| AF     | 30       | 40    | 40    | 55    | 55    |      |
| AG     | 117      | 146   | 186   | 220   | 255   |      |
| AH     | 23       | 27    | 30    | 32    | 36    |      |
| AI     | 12,5     | 14,5  | 17,5  | 19    | 23    |      |
| AL     | 19       | 22,5  | 24,5  | 26    | 30    |      |
| AM     | 7,5      | 10,5  | 11,5  | 13,5  | 16    |      |
| AP     | 13       | 15,2  | 23    | 30    | 35,5  |      |
| EE     | G1/8"    | G1/4" | G1/4" | G1/4" | G3/8" |      |
| L1     | 100      | 125   | 150   | 175   | 215   |      |
| LA     | 200      | 250   | 300   | 350   | 430   |      |
| RA     | M4       | M5    | M5    | M6    | M6    |      |
| RB     | 7,5      | 9,5   | 9,5   | 11,5  | 11,5  |      |
| RT     | M5       | M6    | M6    | M8    | M8    |      |
| RV     | 13,5     | 16,5  | 16,5  | 20,5  | 20,5  |      |
| TA     | 30       | 40    | 40    | 65    | 65    |      |
| TB     | 80       | 110   | 110   | 160   | 160   |      |
| TC     | 23       | 30    | 30    | 40    | 40    |      |
| TD     | 27       | 36    | 47    | 54    | 68    |      |
| TE     | 6,5      | 9,5   | 9     | 13    | 13,5  |      |
| Weight | stroke 0 | 900   | 1650  | 2650  | 4330  | 8010 |

Basic version cylinder



Operating end stroke decelerator diagram



3 PNEUMATIC ACTUATION

Recommended loads and moments in static conditions

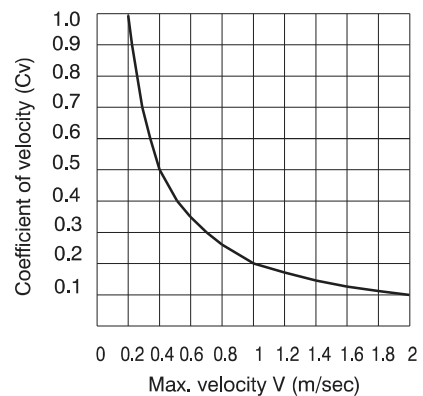
| CYLINDER BORE | DECELERATING STROKE (mm) | MAX. RECOMMENDED LOAD K (N) | MAX. RECOMMENDED BENDING MOMENT M (Nm) | MAX. RECOMMENDED CROSS MOMENT Ms (Nm) | MAX. RECOMMENDED TWISTING MOMENT Mv (Nm) |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 25            | 20                       | 300                         | 15                                     | 0.8                                   | 3  |
| 32            | 25                       | 450                         | 30                                     | 2.5                                   | 5  |
| 40            | 31                       | 750                         | 60                                     | 4.5                                   | 8  |
| 50            | 38                       | 1200                        | 115                                    | 7.5                                   | 15                                       |
| 63            | 49                       | 1600                        | 150                                    | 8.5                                   | 24                                       |

Attention: use guided carriage for heavier loads or precise linear movements (MG or MH versions).

All reported data are referred to carriage plane and indicates MAX - values in statical conditions. These values should not be exceeded either in dynamic conditions (best speed <1m/sec). Should the cylinder be utilised at its maximum performances, ensure the proper additional absorbers are used.

Calculation of permissible load (Kd) in dynamic conditions  $K_d = K \cdot C_v$

Coefficient of velocity diagram



Loads under combined stressing conditions

It is important to take into consideration the following formula when there are a combination of forces with torque:

$$\left[ \left( 2 \times \frac{M_s}{K} \right) + \left( 1.5 \times \frac{M_v}{K} \right) + \frac{M}{K} + \frac{K}{K} \right] \times \frac{100}{2} \leq 100$$

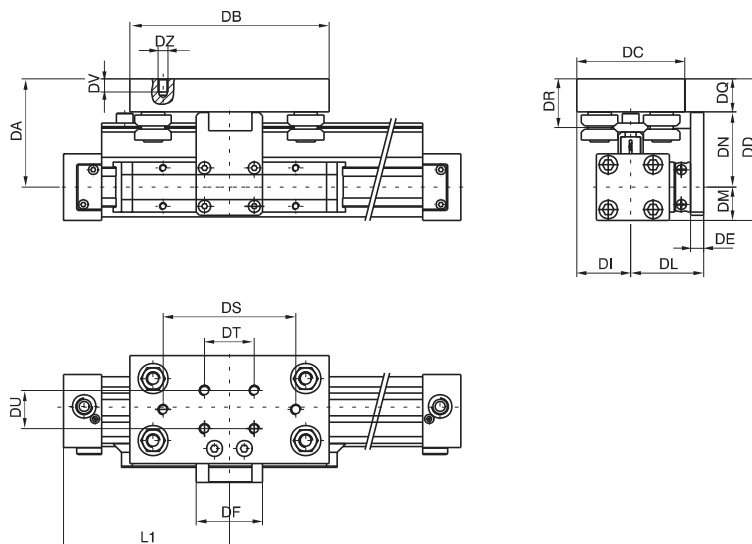


► **Cylinder with linear control unit (Ø 25, Ø32, Ø40 and Ø50)**

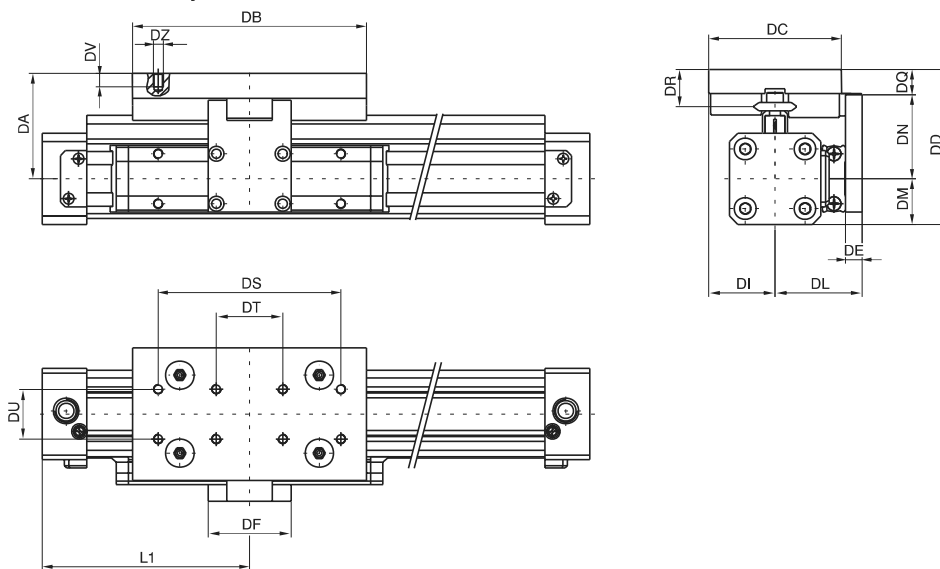
Ordering code  
**1605.Ø.stroke.01.MG**  
(Max. stroke 3mt.)



Cylinders Ø 25



Cylinders Ø 32, Ø 40, Ø 50



| Bore | DA   | DB  | DC | DD   | DE | DF | DI   | DL   | DM   | DN   | DQ   | DR   | DS  | DT | DU | DV | DZ | L1  | Weight guide | every 100mm |
|------|------|-----|----|------|----|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|--------------|-------------|
| 25   | 65   | 120 | 65 | 85   | 8  | 40 | 32,5 | 44   | 20   | 45,5 | 19,5 | 29   | 80  | 30 | 23 | 8  | M6 | 100 | g 850        | g 90        |
| 32   | 63   | 141 | 80 | 90,5 | 10 | 50 | 40   | 52,5 | 27,5 | 48,5 | 14,5 | 21,5 | 110 | 40 | 30 | 8  | M5 | 125 | g 950        | g 90        |
| 40   | 68,5 | 141 | 80 | 101  | 10 | 50 | 40   | 57,5 | 32,5 | 54   | 14,5 | 21,5 | 110 | 40 | 30 | 8  | M5 | 150 | g 950        | g 90        |
| 50   | 76   | 141 | 80 | 116  | 12 | 80 | 40   | 70   | 40   | 61,5 | 14,5 | 21,5 | 110 | 40 | 30 | 8  | M5 | 175 | g 950        | g 90        |

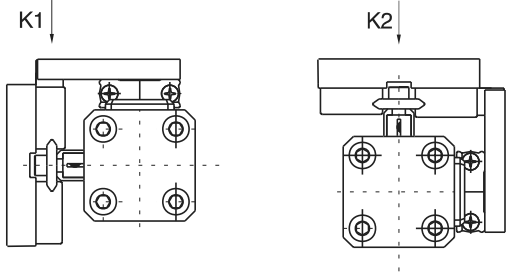
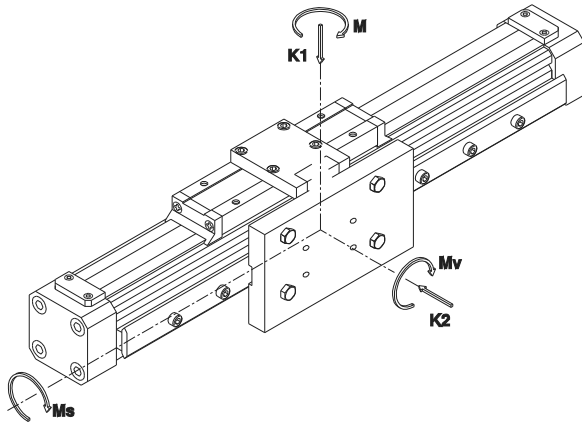
For cylinder weight refer to base version

**Construction characteristics of linear control unit**

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Rod                | carbon steel with hardness higher than 55-60 HRC |
| Bearing with shaft | shielded bearing with shaped ring                |
| Carriage plate     | anodised aluminium                               |

**Cylinders with linear control unit Ø32, Ø40 and Ø50**

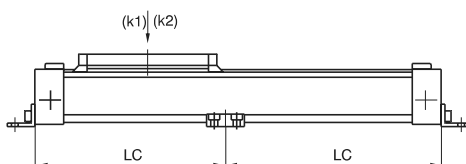
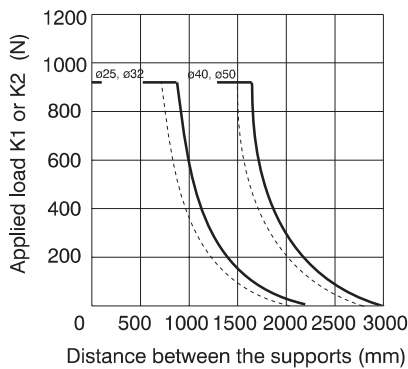
**Max. suggested loads and moments**



| K1 (N) | K2 (N) | M (Nm) | Ms (Nm) | Mv (Nm) |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 960    | 960    | 40     | 12      | 40      |

Max. load (K1 o K2) depending on the distance LC between the supports

K1 ..... K2 .....

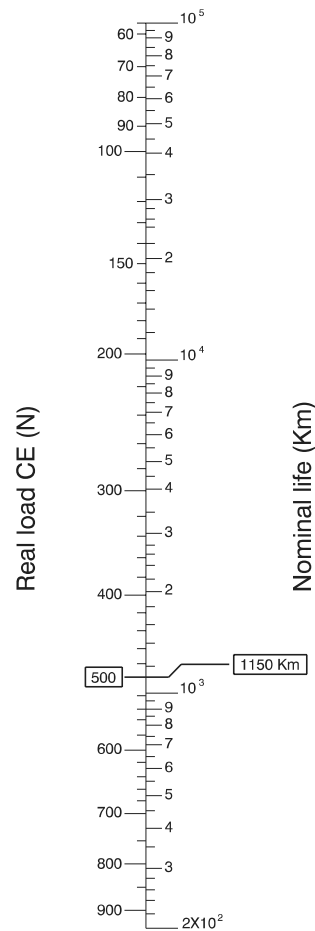


**Real load (CE) under combined stressing conditions**

It is important to take into consideration the following formula when there are a combination of forces with torque :

$$CE = [K1 + K2 + (24 \times M) + (80 \times Ms) + (24 \times Mv)] \leq 960$$

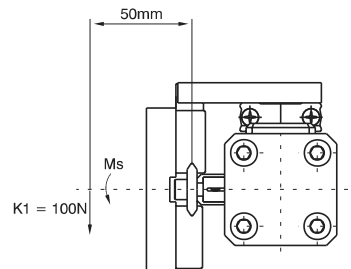
**Nomograph load / life**



All data refers to a linear control unit properly lubricated with linear speed < di 1.5 m/s

**Example to compute the life**

Compute the linear control unit life with a load of 100 N applied 50 mm off its axle.



$$Ms = 0,05 \times 100 = 5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$K1 = 100 \text{ N}$$

How to compute the real load using the formula:

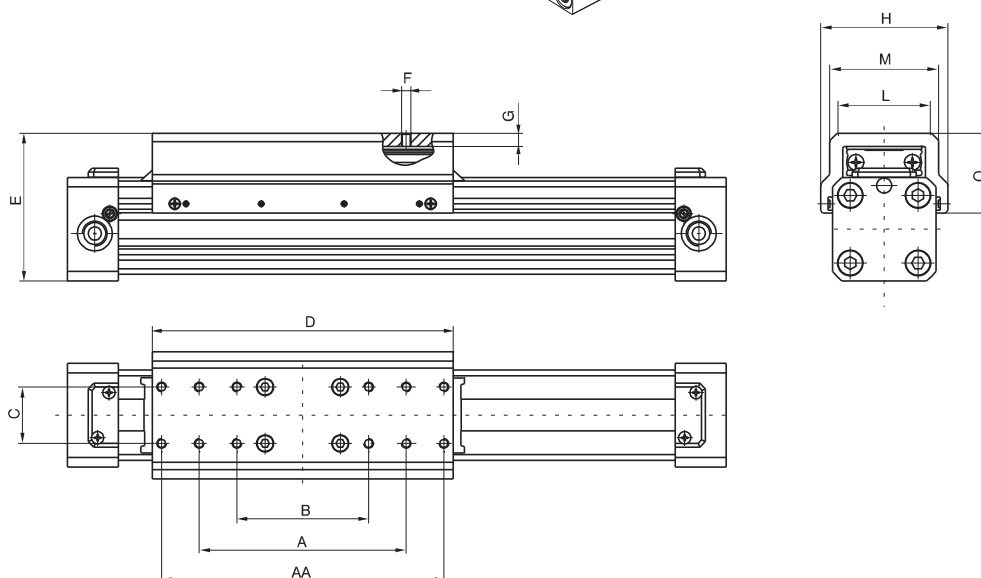
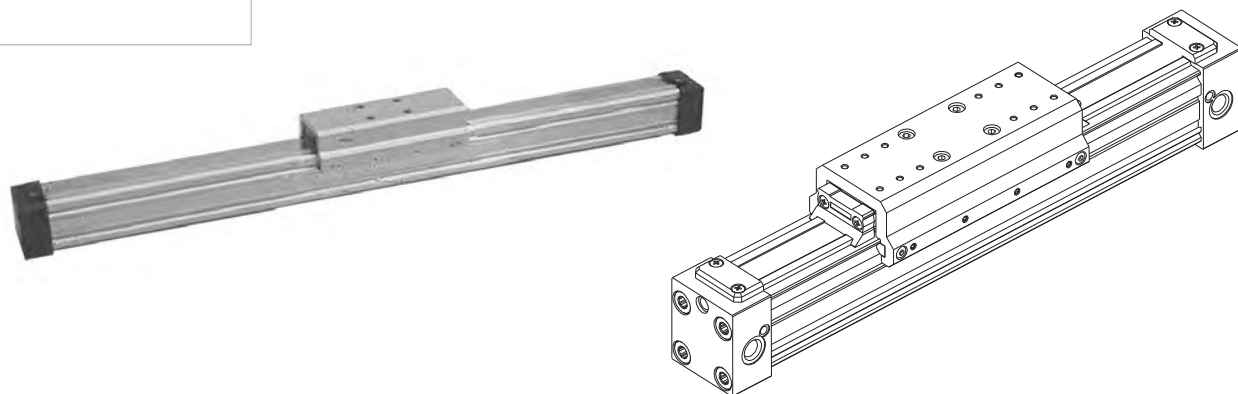
$$CE = [K1 + K2 + (24 \times M) + (80 \times Ms) + (24 \times Mv)]$$

$$CE = [100 + 0 + (24 \times 0) + (80 \times 5) + (24 \times 0)] = 500 \text{ N}$$

After having verified that the CE is lower than 960 N we

► **Cylinder with sliding shoes guide** (Ø 25, Ø 32, Ø 40, Ø 50 and Ø 63)

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| Ordering code              |
| <b>1605.Ø.stroke.01.MH</b> |



3

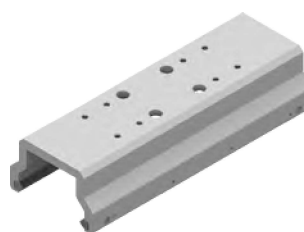
PNEUMATIC ACTUATION

| Bore | AA  | A   | B   | C  | D   | E                   | F  | G   | H   | L  | M  | O    | Weight g |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|------|----------|
| Ø25  | /   | 80  | 55  | 23 | 130 | 64 <sup>±1</sup>    | M4 | 6,5 | 57  | 36 | 42 | 32   | g 235    |
| Ø32  | /   | 110 | 70  | 30 | 160 | 78,5 <sup>±1</sup>  | M5 | 7   | 68  | 50 | 58 | 42,5 | g 445    |
| Ø40  | /   | 110 | 70  | 30 | 202 | 88,5 <sup>±1</sup>  | M5 | 7   | 77  | 52 | 60 | 45,5 | g 595    |
| Ø50  | 210 | 160 | 110 | 40 | 235 | 114,5 <sup>±1</sup> | M6 | 14  | 100 | 71 | 83 | 61,5 | g 1453   |
| Ø63  | 210 | 160 | 110 | 40 | 270 | 130 <sup>±1</sup>   | M6 | 14  | 116 | 76 | 90 | 65,5 | g 1810   |

For cylinders weight refer to base version

► **Complete sliding shoes guide**

|                   |
|-------------------|
| Ordering code     |
| <b>1600.Ø.05F</b> |



**Construction characteristics of guide**

Sliding shoes guide

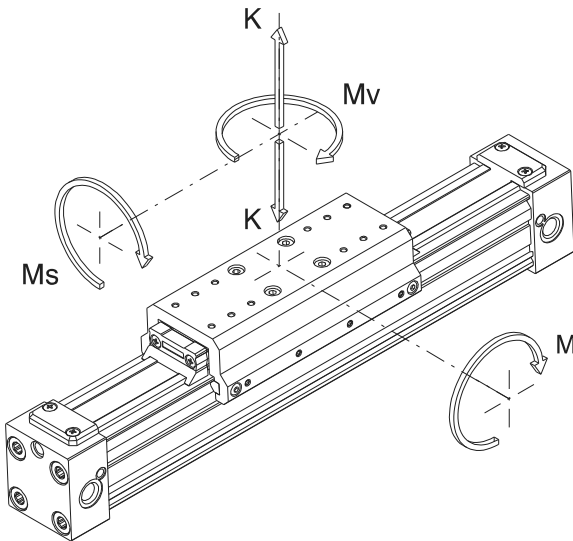
reinforced carbon fibre nylon

Mounting plate

extruded anodised aluminium

**Cylinder with sliding shoes guide  $\varnothing 25$ ,  $\varnothing 32$ ,  $\varnothing 40$ ,  $\varnothing 50$  and  $\varnothing 63$**

**Max. suggested loads and moments**

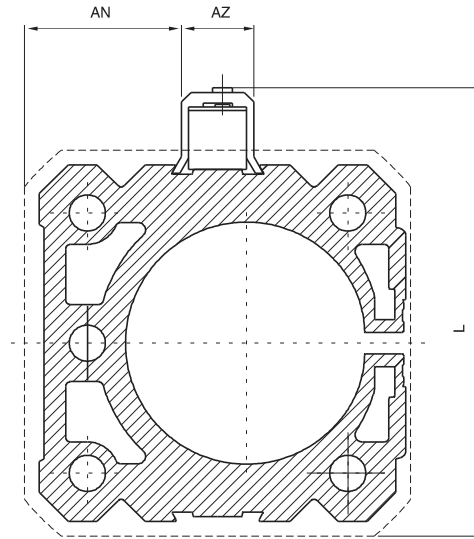


**Recommended loads and moments in static conditions**

| CYLINDER BORE    | MAX RECOMMENDED LOAD K (N) | MAX RECOMMENDED BENDING MOMENT M (Nm) | MAX RECOMMENDED CROSS MOMENT Ms (Nm) | MAX RECOMMENDED CROSS MOMENT Ms (Nm) |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| $\varnothing 25$ | 300                        | 20                                    | 1                                    | 4                                    |
| $\varnothing 32$ | 450                        | 35                                    | 3                                    | 6                                    |
| $\varnothing 40$ | 750                        | 70                                    | 5                                    | 9                                    |
| $\varnothing 50$ | 1200                       | 120                                   | 8                                    | 16                                   |
| $\varnothing 63$ | 1600                       | 155                                   | 9                                    | 25                                   |

► **Sensor brackets codes 1600.\_, SRS.\_, SHS.\_**

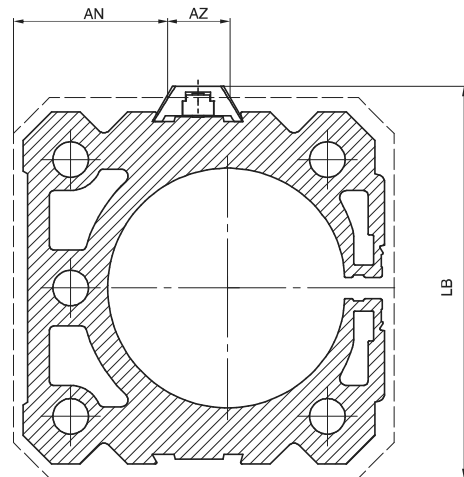
|               |
|---------------|
| Ordering code |
| <b>1600.A</b> |



|          |        |    |    |      |     |
|----------|--------|----|----|------|-----|
| Bore     | 25     | 32 | 40 | 50   | 63  |
| AN       | 12,5   | 20 | 25 | 32,5 | 40  |
| AZ       | 15     | 15 | 15 | 15   | 15  |
| L        | 55     | 68 | 79 | 94   | 110 |
| LB       | 45     | 58 | 69 | 84   | 100 |
| Weight g | 1600.A | 3  | 3  | 3    | 3   |
|          | 1600.B | 1  | 1  | 1    | 1   |

► **Sensor brackets codes 1580.\_, MRS.\_, MHS.\_**

|               |
|---------------|
| Ordering code |
| <b>1600.B</b> |



► **Sensors**

For technical characteristics and ordering codes see magnetic sensors section

**Instruction on how to use the sensors properly**

Particular attention must be paid not to exceed the working limits listed in the tables and that the sensor is never connected to the mains without a load connected in series; these are the only measures that if not observed can put the circuits out of order. In the case of direct current ( D.C.) connection polarities must be respected, that is the brown wire to the positive load (+) and the blue to the negative (-). If these are inverted the sensor remains switched, the load connected and the led turned off. However, this would not damage the circuit.

For the "U" type sensors attention must be paid that the length of the cable doesn't exceed 8 metres, with tension above 100 V. In this case a serial resistance is added to reduce the cumulative effects of the line.

As an example 1000 W per 100-130 V e 2000 W per 200-240 V.



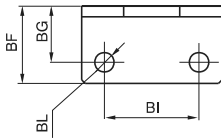
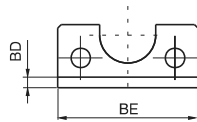
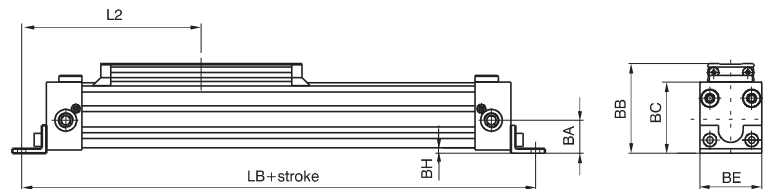


Foot

Ordering code

1600.Ø.01F (1 piece)

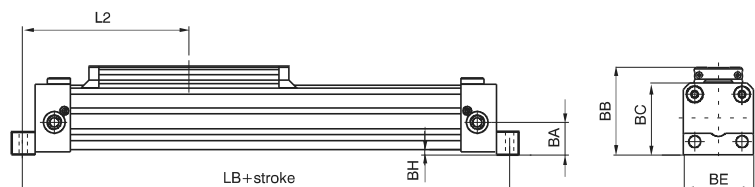
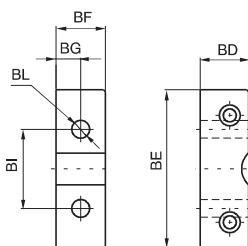
Bore  
25 - 32



Bore  
40 - 50 - 63



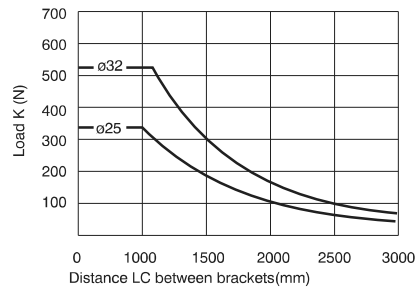
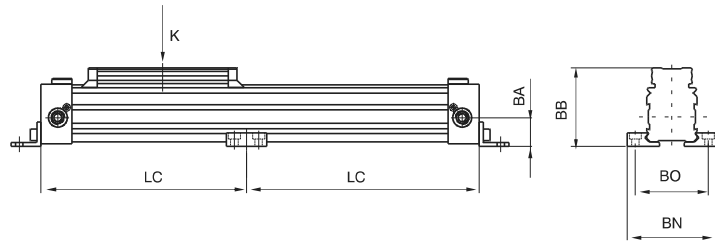
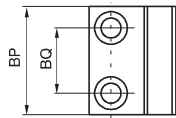
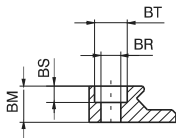
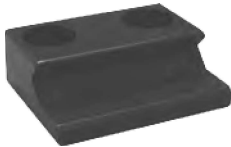
|          |      |      |       |       |      |
|----------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Bore     | 25   | 32   | 40    | 50    | 63   |
| BA       | 21,5 | 28   | 32,5  | 41    | 49   |
| BB       | 58   | 72,5 | 81,5  | 100   | 116  |
| BC       | 46   | 57,5 | 66,5  | 82    | 97,5 |
| BD       | 3    | 3    | 20    | 25    | 30   |
| BE       | 40   | 55   | 65    | 80    | 95   |
| BF       | 22   | 25   | 25    | 25    | 30   |
| BG       | 16   | 18   | 12,5  | 12,5  | 15   |
| BH       | 3,5  | 6    | 4,5   | 5     | 5    |
| BI       | 27   | 36   | 30    | 40    | 48   |
| BL       | 5,5  | 6,6  | 9     | 9     | 11   |
| L2       | 116  | 143  | 162,5 | 187,5 | 230  |
| LB       | 232  | 286  | 32,5  | 375   | 460  |
| Weight g | 30   | 45   | 65    | 110   | 190  |



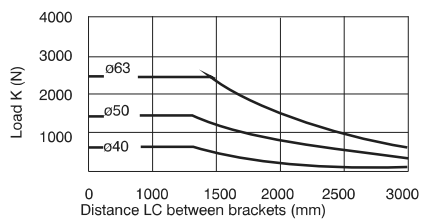
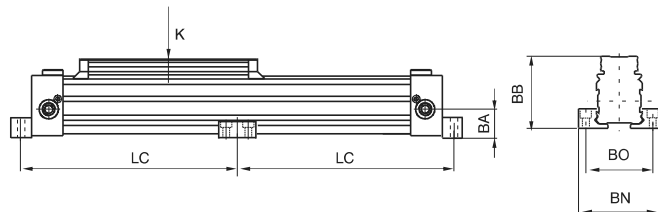
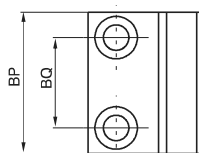
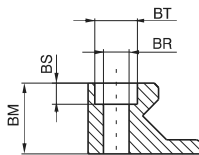
► Intermediate support

|                   |
|-------------------|
| Ordering code     |
| <b>1600.Ø.02F</b> |

**Bore  
25 - 32**



**Bore  
40 - 50 - 63**



|          |      |      |      |     |     |
|----------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| Bore     | 25   | 32   | 40   | 50  | 63  |
| BA       | 21,5 | 28   | 32,5 | 41  | 49  |
| BB       | 58   | 72,5 | 81,5 | 100 | 116 |
| BM       | 10   | 18   | 18   | 25  | 30  |
| BN       | 66   | 86   | 96   | 120 | 140 |
| BO       | 54   | 70   | 80   | 100 | 120 |
| BP       | 30   | 40   | 40   | 50  | 50  |
| BQ       | 18   | 25   | 25   | 32  | 32  |
| BR       | 5,5  | 6,6  | 6,6  | 9   | 9   |
| BS       | 4,5  | 5,5  | 5,5  | 7,5 | 7,5 |
| BT       | 9    | 11   | 11   | 15  | 15  |
| Weight g | 25   | 80   | 80   | 160 | 215 |