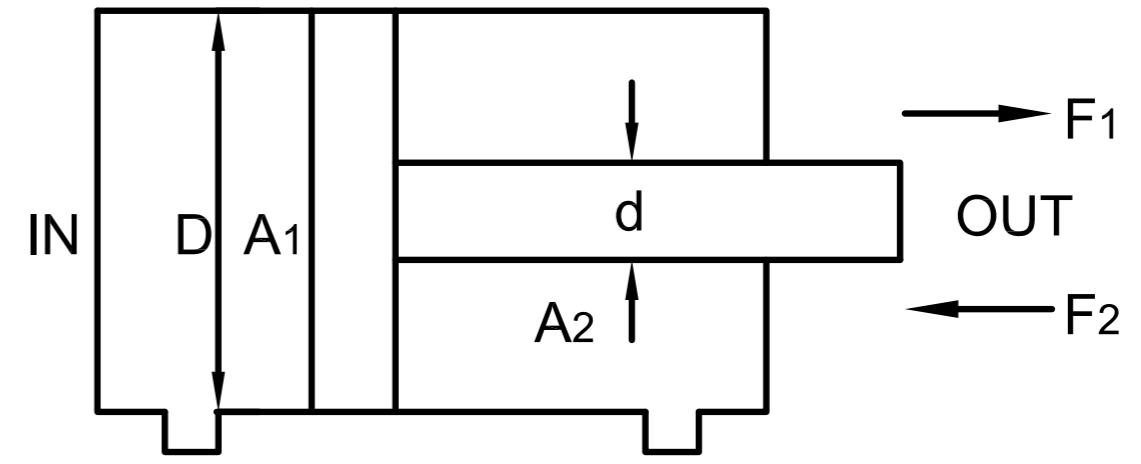


# 空壓缸 Pneu. Cylinder

## 氣缸理論出力之公式計算

Formula Calculating For Theoretical Cylinder Output



氣缸之理論出力一般計算是依照理想狀態下，其內部摩擦損失及壓力損失等不計，其公式如下：

In general, the theoretical cylinder output which is calculated under ideal condition and the inner friction loss & pressure loss etc, are not calculated. The calculating formula is as follows :

$$F_1 = A_1 \cdot P \quad A_1 = \pi/4 D^2$$

$$F_2 = A_2 \cdot P \quad A_2 = \pi/4 (D^2 - d^2)$$

$F_1$  = 氣缸理論出力/Theoretical cylinder output(kg)

$A$  = 氣缸面積/Area of cylinder( $cm^2$ )

$D$  = 氣缸內徑/Bore dia. of cylinder(cm)

$d$  = 活塞桿外徑/Outside dia. of piston rod(cm)

$P$  = 壓力源(空氣壓源或油壓源)( $kgf/cm^2$ )

Pressure source ( $P_{nen}$ , pressure source or hyd. pressure source)

[例]：設一氣缸內徑 $\varnothing 40mm$ ，使用壓力 $5kgf/cm^2$ ，試求其往後理論出力多少？

For example : There is a cylinder dia.  $\varnothing 40mm$  and output  $5kgf/cm^2$ , how to derive the theoretical output ?

$$A_1 = \pi/4 \times 4^2 = 12.57cm^2$$

$$A_2 = \pi/4 \times (4^2 - 1.6^2) = 10.56cm^2$$

$$\therefore F_1 = 12.57 \times 5 = 62.9kgf$$

$$F_2 = 10.56 \times 5 = 52.8kgf$$

[例]：設使用壓力 $5kgf/cm^2$ ，其推力之理論出力 $40.2kgf$ 時，試求其內徑？

For example : There is a operating pressure  $5kgf/cm^2$  and the theoretical output  $40.2kgf$ . How to derive the bore dia. of cylinder :

$$F_1 = 40.2$$

$$\therefore A_1 = 40.2 \div 5 = 8.04cm^2$$

$$\therefore D = (8.04 \times 4 / \pi)^{1/2} = 3.2cm$$

## 空氣壓氣缸理論出力參照表

Theoretical Output Refer Table For Pneu. Cylinder

缸徑 Bore dia.	活塞缸 Rod size	使用壓力 Operating Pressure $kgf/cm^2$																	
		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out	in	out
$\varnothing 20$	10	4.7	6.3	7.1	9.4	9.4	12.6	11.8	15.7	14.1	18.8	16.5	22.0	18.8	25.1	21.2	28.3	23.5	31.4
$\varnothing 25$	12	7.7	9.8	11.3	14.7	15.1	19.6	18.9	24.6	22.7	29.5	26.4	34.4	30.2	39.3	34	44.2	37.8	49.1
$\varnothing 30$	12	12.2	14.2	18.3	21.3	24.4	28.4	30.5	35.5	36.6	42.6	42.7	49.7	48.8	56.8	54.9	63.9	61.1	71.1
$\varnothing 40$	16	21.1	25.1	31.7	37.7	42.2	50.3	52.8	62.8	63.3	75.4	73.9	88	84.4	101	95	113.1	105.6	125.7
$\varnothing 50$	20	33	39.3	49.5	58.9	66	78.5	82.5	98.2	99	117.8	115.5	137.4	131.9	157.1	148.4	176.7	164.9	196.3
$\varnothing 63$	20	56.1	62.3	84.1	93.5	112.1	124.7	140.2	155.9	168.2	187	196.2	218	224	249	252	281	280	312
$\varnothing 80$	25	90.7	100.5	136.1	150.8	181.4	201	227	251	272	302	317	352	363	402	408	452	454	503
$\varnothing 100$	30	142.9	157.1	214	236	286	314	357	393	429	471	500	550	572	628	643	707	715	785
$\varnothing 125$	35	225	245	338	368	450	491	563	615	675	736	788	859	900	982	1013	1104	1125	1227
$\varnothing 150$	35	377	402	565	603	754	804	942	1005	1131	1206	1319	1407	1508	1608	1696	1810	1885	2011
$\varnothing 200$	50	589	628	884	942	1178	1257	1473	1571	1767	1885	2062	2190	2356	2513	2651	2827	2945	3142
$\varnothing 250$	60	925	982	1388	1473	1850	1963	2313	2454	2776	2945	3238	3436	3701	3927	4163	4418	4626	4909
$\varnothing 300$	70	1337	1414	2005	2121	2673	2827	3342	3534	4040	4241	4679	4948	5347	5655	6015	6362	6684	7069

[例]：實際出力計算

- 1.若空氣缸內徑 $\varnothing 80mm$ 時，查理論出力參照表得空氣缸推出時為 $251kg$
- 2.因此實際出力為 $251kg \times 0.8 = 200.8kg$

For Example : The calculating for practical output.

- 1.If the bore size is  $\varnothing 80mm$  and from theoretical output referring data. The pneu.cylinder delivery is  $251kg$ .
- 2.From above we can derived the practical output is  $251kg \times 0.8 = 200.8kg$

## 空壓缸之空氣消耗量

Air Consumption For Pneu.Cylinder

空壓缸之空氣消耗量可由下列公式計算：

The air consumption for pneu.cylinder can be calculated by following formula :

$$Q_1=0.00076 \times (D_1^2 \cdot L + d^2 \cdot \ell) \times (P+1.033) \times n (\ell/\text{min})$$

$$Q_2=0.00076 \times \{ (D_1^2 - D_2^2) \cdot L + d^2 \cdot \ell \}$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 (\ell/\text{min})$$

Q = 空壓缸每分鐘之空氣消耗量 / Air consumption per minute( $\ell/\text{min}$ )

Q<sub>1</sub> = 空壓缸推出時空氣消耗量 / Air consumption for forward stroke( $\ell/\text{min}$ )

Q<sub>2</sub> = 空壓缸退回時空氣消耗量 / Air consumption for backward stroke( $\ell/\text{min}$ )

D<sub>1</sub> = 空壓缸內徑 / Inside diameter of pneu.cylinder(cm)

D<sub>2</sub> = 活塞桿外徑 / Outside diameter of piston rod(cm)

d = 配管內徑 / Piping inside diameter(cm)

L = 空壓缸衝程長度 / Stroke of pneu.cylinder(cm)

$\ell$  = 配管長度 / Piping length(cm)

n = 空壓缸每分鐘往復次數 / Frequency of operation of pneu.cylinder(cycle/min)

p = 空氣管路壓力 / Air line pressure / Air line pressure(kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> G)

## 空壓缸每分鐘往復次數之空氣消耗量( $\ell/\text{min}$ )

Air Consumption For Reciprocating Times Of Pneu.Cylinder

次數 Frequency 缸徑 Bore dia.	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	15	20	25	30
Ø40	1.4	2.8	4.2	5.6	7	11.2	14	21	28	35	42
Ø50	2.1	4.2	6.3	8.4	10.5	16.8	21	31.5	42	52.5	63
Ø63	3.5	7	10.5	14	17.5	28	35	52.5	70	87.5	105
Ø80	5.6	11.2	16.8	22.4	28	44.8	56	84	112	140	168
Ø100	8.8	17.6	26.4	35.2	44	70.4	88	132	176	220	264
Ø125	13.8	27.6	41.4	55.2	69	110.4	138	207	276	345	414
Ø150	22.7	48.4	68.1	90.8	113.5	181.6	227	340.5	454	567.5	681
Ø200	35.5	71	106.5	142	177.5	284	355	532.5	710	887.5	1065
Ø250	55.7	111.4	167.1	222.8	278.5	445.6	557	835.5	1114	1392.5	1671
Ø300	80.3	160.6	240.9	321.2	401.5	642.4	803	1204.5	1606	2007.5	2409

註：本表之計算值係基於：

1. 空氣壓力為5kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> G。

2. 空壓缸衝程為100mm，配管內徑，長度不計算在內。

Remarks : The above table's calculating value is based on

1. If the bore size is Ø80mm and from theoretical output referring data. The pneu.cylinder delivery is 251kg.

2. From above we can derived the practical output is 251kg×0.8=200.8kg