

The members of the National Fluid Power Association (NFPA) have prepared this application as an introduction to the electronic control of fluid power. The application and components described here are representative — electrohydraulics and electropneumatics can be effectively utilized in countless processes, and components are available in many different sizes and configurations.

NFPA's manufacturers invite you to contact them for additional information.

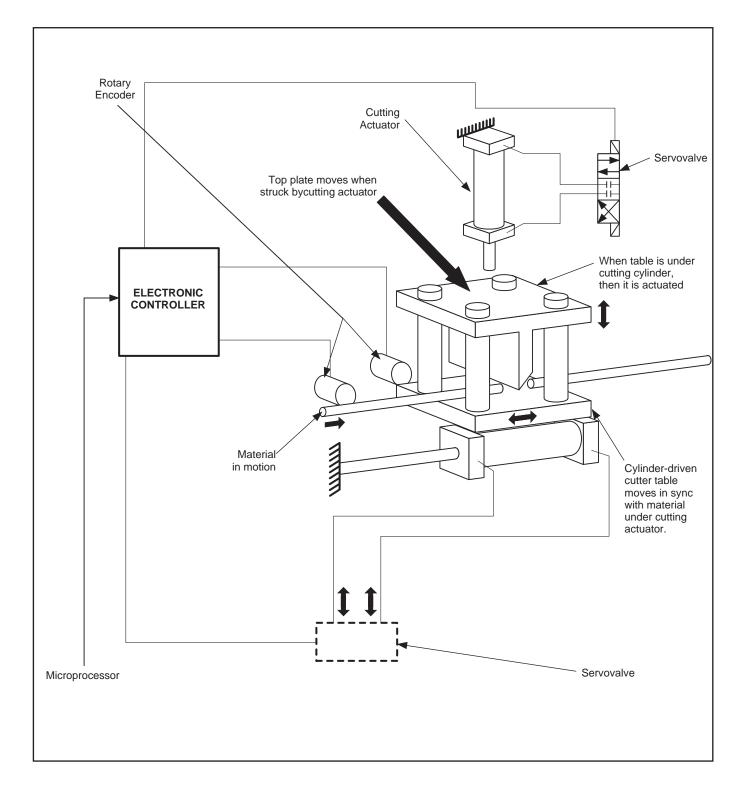
The applications and components described or pictured here are illustrative only. Depiction or description of any product or component does not constitute, indicate or imply a recommendation or endorsement of any sort with respect to any system, products or components. Information and illustrations contained in this booklet do not constitute or indicate a warranty, express or implied, including but not limited to a warranty or representation as to quality, merchantability, or fitness for a particular use or purpose of any system, product or component.



Copyright © 1992 by the National Fluid Power Association. All rights reserved.

ISBN 0-942220-28-5





From Your Guide to the Electronic Control of Fluid Power, a publication of the National Fluid Power Association. Copyright © 1992. All rights reserved.

Acceleration, Velocity and Position Control

The Problem

Flying shears are among the most demanding of industrial motion control applications. Not only must the shear itself be accelerated up to the speed of the tubing, bar stock or other material running down the line, but it must match the velocity of the moving stock at the specific instant that both pass beneath the cutting actuator.

Then the actuator instantly rams down upon the top platen of the moving cutter table and makes the cut. Finally, the cutter table must rapidly return to its initial position, ready for the next operation.

Part of the problem is that the table weighs a quarter ton, and the whole cycle has to take place in less than one second. Another challenge is presented by line speeds that range from 50 to 100 inches per second, so the sensing and control of velocity have to be lightning fast. Finally, the point of synchronization has to occur when the cutting actuator is exactly at the center of the top platen. Off-center strikes are not allowed.

Its Solution

Designers were able to resolve all of these problems by coupling reliable hydraulic cylinders with high speed electronics. In the final design, electronic rotary tracking encoders are mounted to pick up the velocity and position of both the moving material and the accelerating cutter table. The encoder output signals are fed into an electronic controller where they are continuously compared.

An electrohydraulic servovalve is energized at the right time by the controller, and accelerates the horizontal piston until its velocity matches that of the moving material.

From then on, everything moves smoothly according to plan. The table's horizontal travel and the platen's vertical travel are guided on bearings, and the cuts are reliably made.

Related Applications

Electrohydraulic servoactuators can accelerate a load in any desired way and synchronize with any moving machine element. Other examples include paralleled actuators pushing in perfect synchronism against the same load or moving an assembly robot alongside a conveyor belt so that it can work on parts without stopping the conveyor.

How Electronics Improved This Application

- Speed
- Accuracy
- Automation

Components Used in Industrial Hydraulic Systems*	
Accumulators	Motors
Controls (electronic) and Software	Power Units
	Pumps
Cylinders	Pump Drives
Filters	Reservoirs
Fittings	Rotary Actuators
Flanges	Seals
Fluids	Shaft Couplings
Gauges	Shock Absorbers
Heat Exchangers	Switches
Hose	
Hydrostatic Drives	Tubing
Manifolds	Valves

*Click here to access the NFPA Fluid Power Product Locator, which includes information about and links to NFPA member companies.