

# Electric Rod Actuators vs. Hydraulic Cylinders

Which is best for your application?

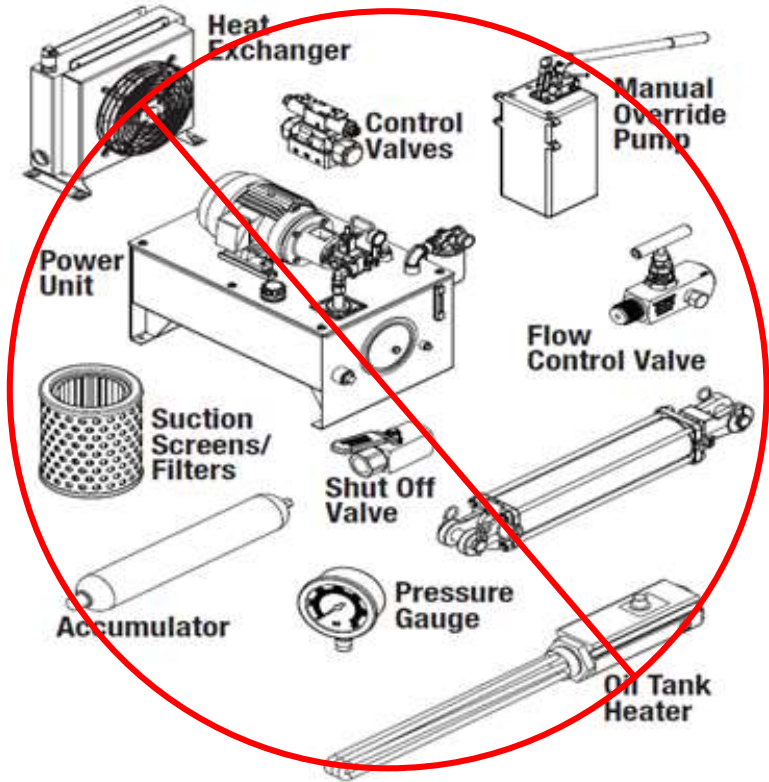
Aaron Dietrich  
*Director of Marketing*  
Tolomatic

# Agenda: Electric vs. Hydraulic Cylinders

- Electric Value Proposition vs. Hydraulic
- Total Cost of Ownership
- Motion Control Capabilities
- System Footprint & Components
- Force & Speed Capabilities
- Hot & Cold Temperature Operation
- Service Life & Maintenance
- Data Collection
- Efficiency & Electric Utility Costs
- Environment, Contamination & Leaks
- Tolomatic Overview
- Questions

# Value Proposition: Electric vs. Hydraulic

## Hydraulic Cylinder Systems



## Electric Actuator Systems

- Precise position, speed, acceleration, and force control
- Infinite positioning flexibility
- Superior accuracy & repeatability
- Elimination of multiple components
- No risk of contamination
- No messy / costly leaks
- Energy efficient / “green” operation
- No or little maintenance
- Quiet operation
- Hot & Cold weather operation



# Interesting Hydraulic Facts

“Energy put into a hydraulic system comes out as work or loss in the form of heat”

“the system efficiency of the pressure compensated pump is approximately 25 percent while the fixed pump with load sensing achieves about 44 percent efficiency.”

“many leaks identified in hydraulic systems are left to drip away the profits of a company - profits lost with unnecessary energy consumption, reduced equipment performance, decreased reliability, increased fluid costs, increased housekeeping costs, etc.”

*Source 1: Press Master—Manufacturer of hydraulic presses—12 Fascinating Facts About Hydraulics*

*Source 2: Design Engineering article—Maximizing Hydraulic Efficiency*

*Source 3: Machinery Lubrication—Detecting and Managing Hydraulic Systems Leakage*

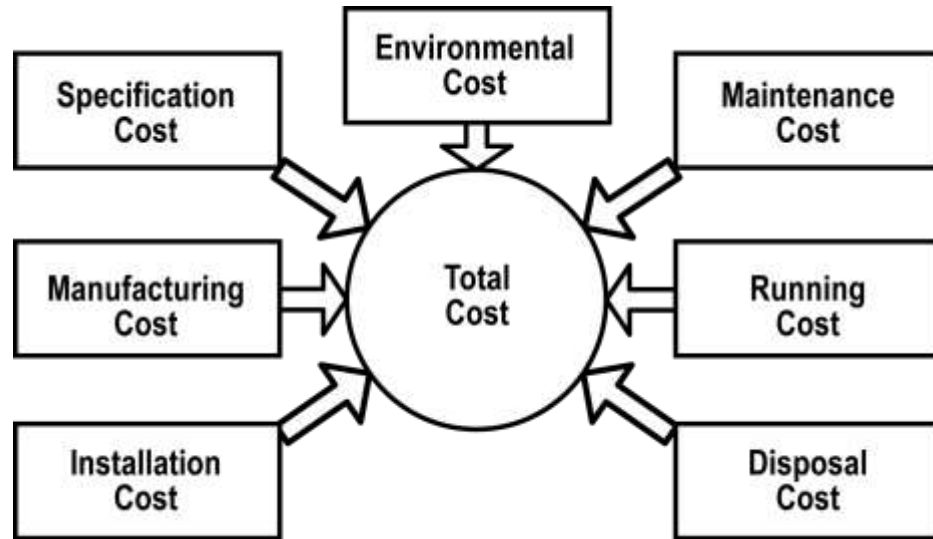
# Total Cost Of Ownership (TCO)

$$\text{TCO} = \text{Initial Purchase Cost} +$$
$$\text{Years of Service} * \text{Yearly costs of operation (YCO)}$$

$$\text{YCO} = \text{electric utility costs} +$$
$$\text{maintenance costs} +$$
$$\text{replacement costs} +$$
$$\text{manufactured product scrap / yield} +$$
$$\text{clean-up costs}$$

Why do so many companies not consider  
yearly costs of operation (YCO) in their  
capital equipment purchases?

# Lowest Total Cost of Ownership for Your Customers!



- + **Lower Energy Costs!**
- + **Increased Flexibility!**
- + **Increased Production!**
- + **Better Process Control**  
(lower product waste)
- + **Increased Product Quality!**
- + **Lower Maintenance Costs!**
- + **Shorter Changeover Time!**
- + **No environmental issues!**
- + **Faster ROI**
- = **Increased Customer Profits**

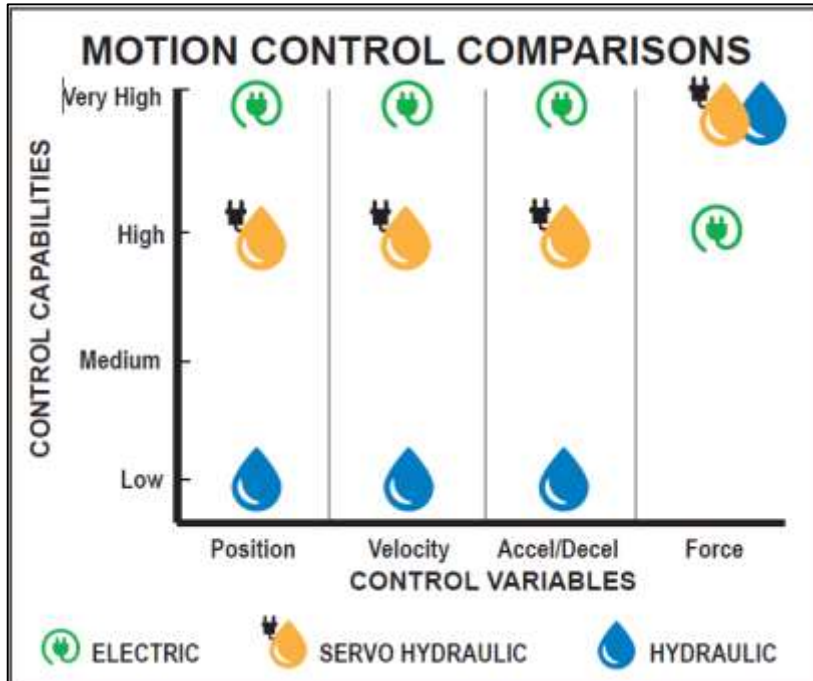
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# Motion Control Capabilities



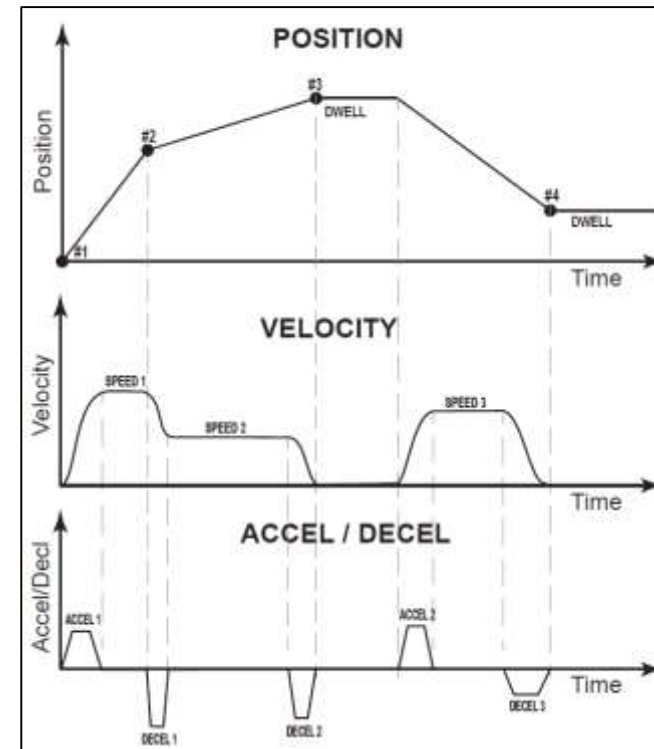
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Limited motion control capabilities
- Require Servo-Hydraulic system to achieve better motion control capabilities
  - Adds Cost & Complexity



## Electric Actuator System

- Full control over Position, Velocity, Accel / Decel & Current



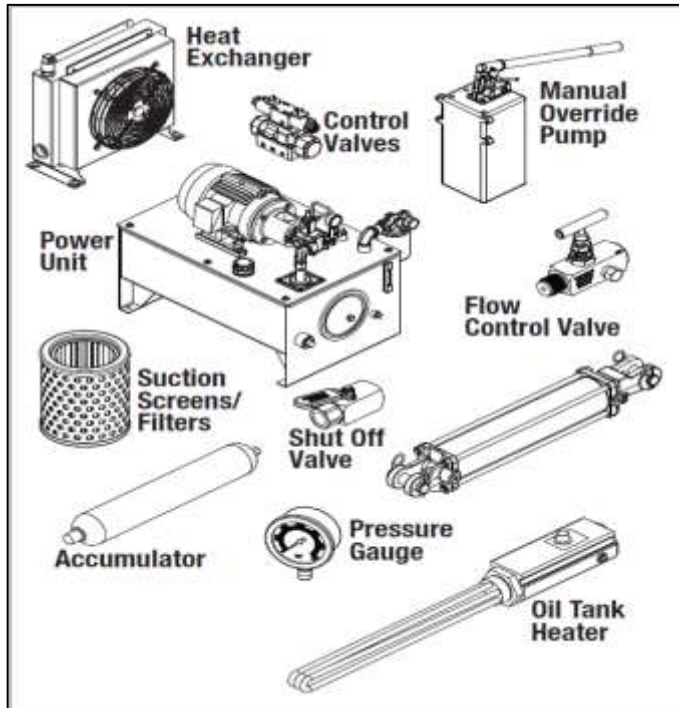


# System Components & Overall Footprint



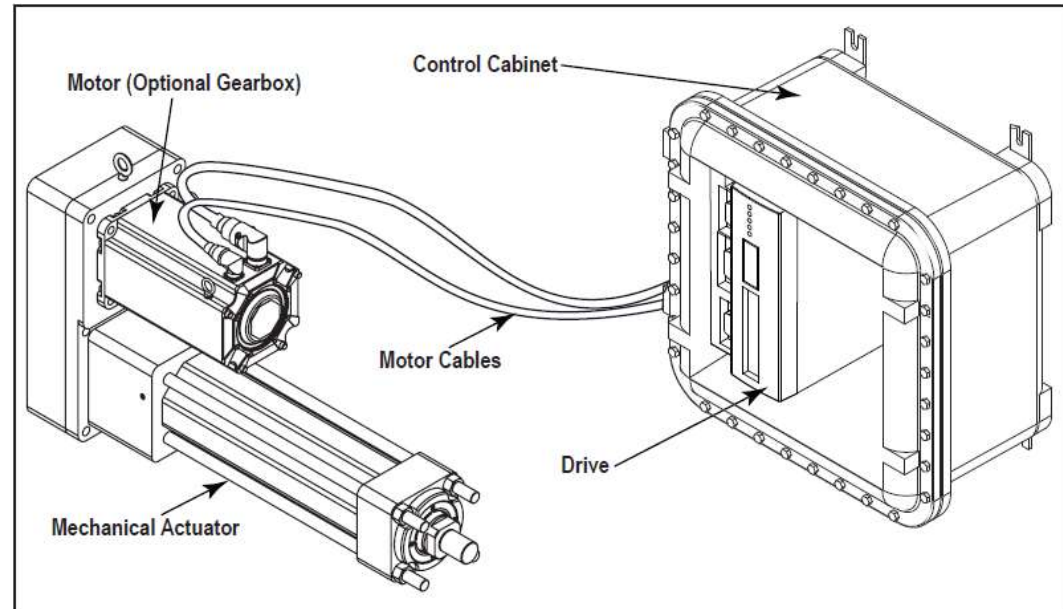
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Smaller cylinder size
- Larger overall system footprint
- More components to purchase / maintain



## Electric Actuator System

- Longer electric actuator
- Smaller overall footprint
- Fewer components & simplified installation





# Force Capabilities



## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Force = pressure x area
- High force density per cylinder size
- Pressure fluctuations affects repeatability
- Requires constant pressure (stored energy)



## Electric Actuator System

- Force = current in servo motor (torque)
- Medium force density per cylinder size
- Current control = very repeatable
- Instantaneous electric current (On demand)

# Velocity (speed) Capabilities



## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Factor of volume of pressurized oil volume in system → accumulators
- Multiple cylinders on one system can create problems or limitations with high speed simultaneous moves → pressurized oil starvation
- Possible issues with banging end of stroke at higher speeds (uncontrolled decel)
- Without Servo-Hydraulic controls, accumulators store excess energy (force x velocity) in an open loop system which is highly inefficient.



## Electric Actuator System

- Factor of screw lead & motor RPM / torque
- Precise control of speed and deceleration gives smooth, non-violent motion in system
- Combination of higher speeds and higher forces can require much larger electric actuator than thought which leads to higher system costs

# Temperature (Heat)



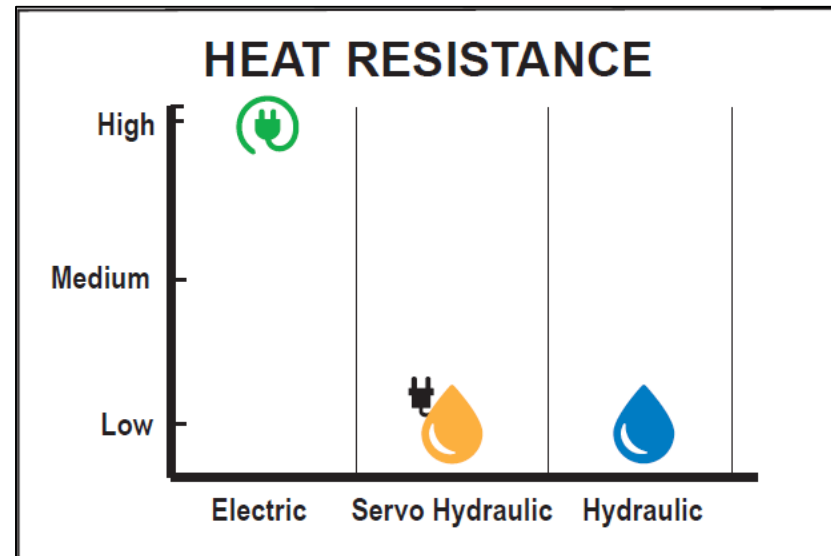
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Heat → Major hydraulic problem
  - Inefficiencies cause heat / overheating
  - Damages seals
  - Degrades oil
  - Add reservoir & heat exchanger
  - Requires constant attention / maintenance



## Electric Actuator System

- Higher efficient electric systems have much less problems with heat → properly sized
  - High / low temp grease
  - Limits continuous force limits of servo motors



# Temperature (Cold)



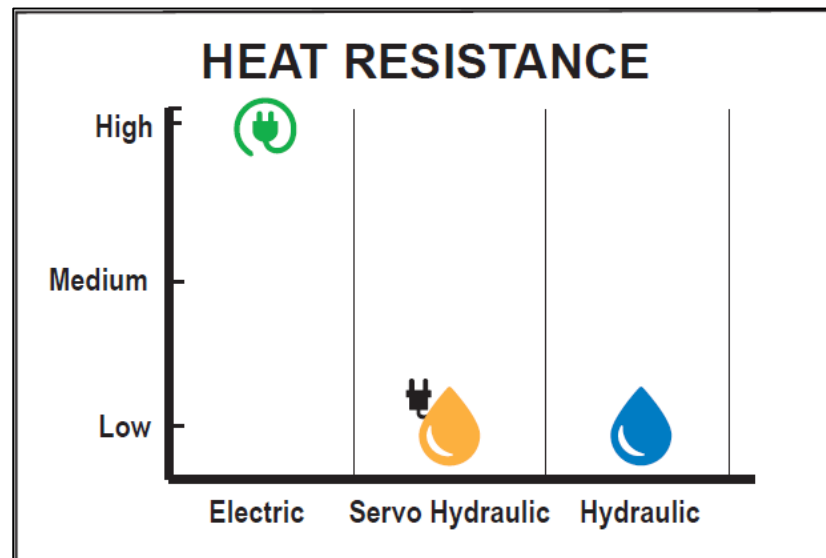
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Sluggish operation
- Inconsistent operation (repeatability)
- Hot to cold cycles damage rod seals
- Add oil tank heaters



## Electric Actuator System

- Quick, effective cold weather starts
- High / low temp grease
- Slight performance (repeatability) difference from cold to warm/hot temperatures



# Service Life & Maintenance



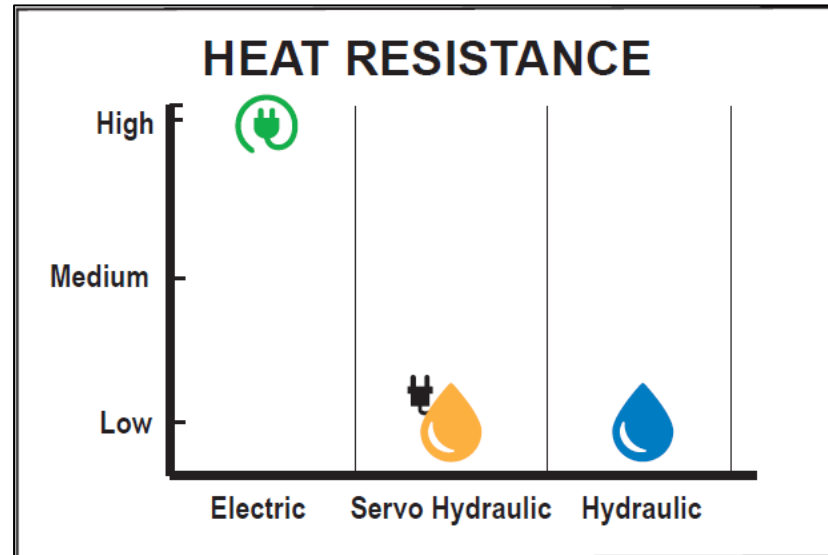
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Long service life → frequent maintenance
- Seal integrity (rod / piston)
  - Pressure fluctuations → force
  - “blow by” → speed
- Oil change → fluids & filters
- Neglecting maintenance → contamination, leaks and component failure



## Electric Actuator System

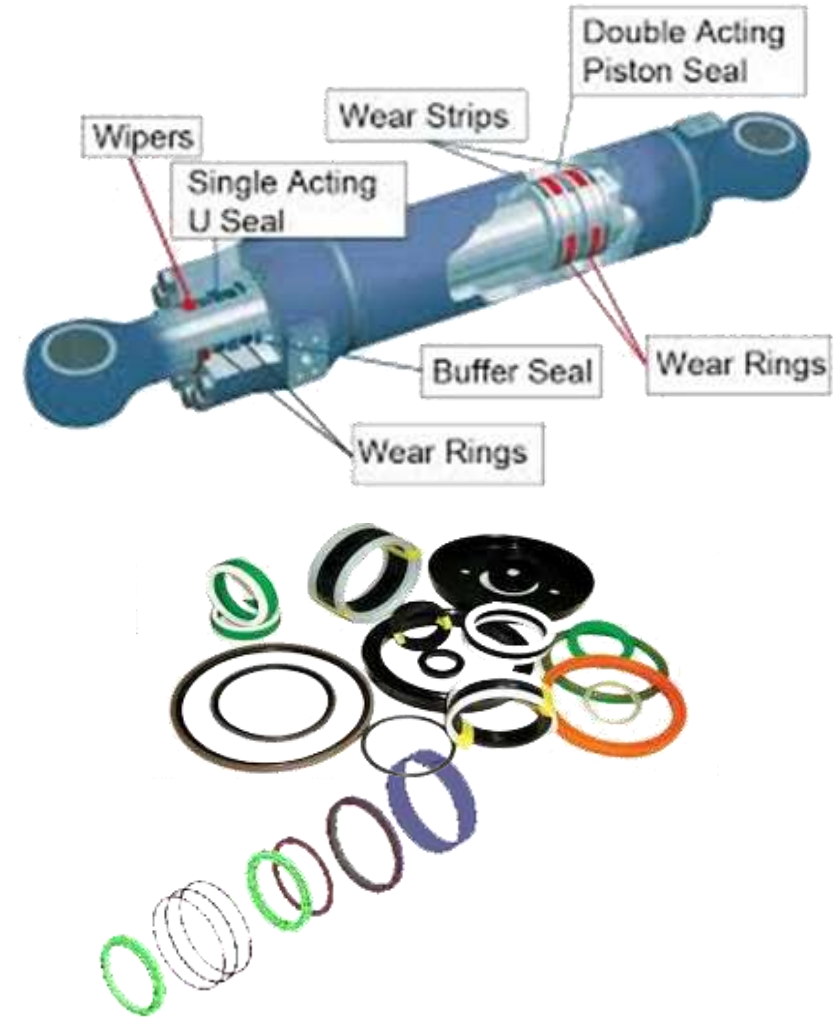
- Sized for life of application
  - L10 calculation
  - Dynamic Load Rating (DLR) of power screw
- Greased for life
- Seal integrity (rod)
  - Only for IP rating / not for performance



# Service Life & Maintenance: Hydraulic Seal Integrity

Tight seals required for proper operation

- Force output
- Speed output
- Responsiveness
- Consistent, repeatable operation
- Oil Leaks 🤬





# Service Life & Maintenance: Hydraulic Maintenance \$

## Maintenance Labor Costs

- Regulator adjustment (force/pressure) & Flow control adjustment (speed)
  - Both adjustments factor into cylinder responsiveness & repeatable operation

How does this affect product quality?

How does this affect uptime / downtime?

- Continual operator & maintenance labor hours adjusting equipment to get proper, consistent cylinder operation

- Compensates for system variations – (temp, oil quality, component wear)
- This labor adds to the total cost of machine operation

How much does this labor cost?

Is this labor cost really considered?



# Service Life & Maintenance: Hydraulic Replacement \$

## Maintenance Labor Costs

- Replacement Scheduling & Labor

How much does this really cost?

Is this cost really considered?



- Continual operator & maintenance labor hours adjusting equipment to get proper, consistent cylinder operation
  - Compensates for system variations – (temp, oil quality, component wear)
  - This labor adds to the total cost of machine operation



What does this cost?

Is this cost considered?



# Service Life & Maintenance: Manufacturing Scrap / Yield

- Seals wear ↘ → Consistent, repeatable operation ↘  
→ Process control ↘ → Manufacturing Yield Suffers ↘



What is the cost of identifying scrap & removing it?

How much does it cost to produce product that must be scrapped?

# Service Life & Maintenance: Electric Cylinder Maintenance

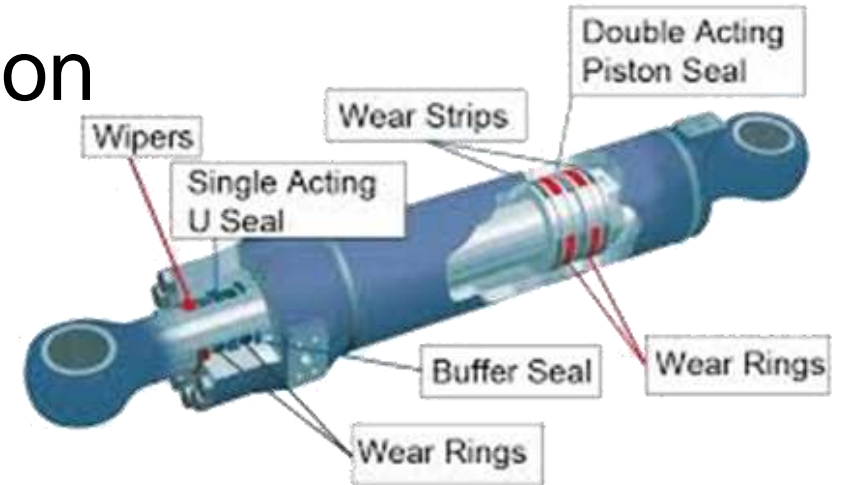
Sized for life of application



No seal replacement



Consistent, repeatable operation



Lubricated for life



# Service Life & Maintenance: Electric Replacement Costs

## L10 life estimation



Labor & Hardware



$$L_{10} = (C/P)^3 \text{ (ball screws / bearings)}$$

$L_{10}$  = basic rating life in millions of revolutions with 10% failure probability (90% reliability).

C = dynamic load rating

P = equivalent bearing load

# Data Collection



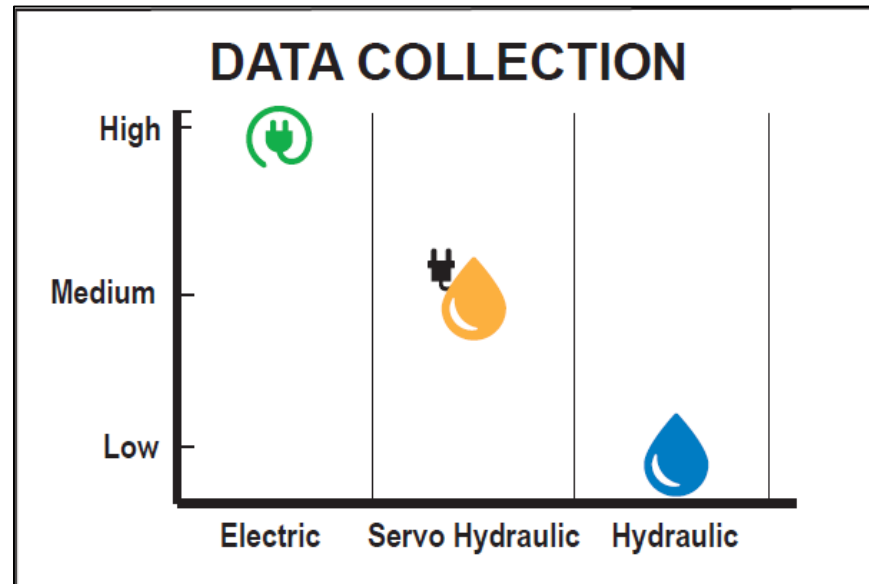
## Hydraulic Cylinder System

- Requires expensive Servo-Hydraulic system with additional sensors
- More complex system, with more components → higher probability of system issues



## Electric Actuator System

- Built into electric actuator system
- Electric current → force
- Encoder / Feedback → Position, velocity, accel / decel

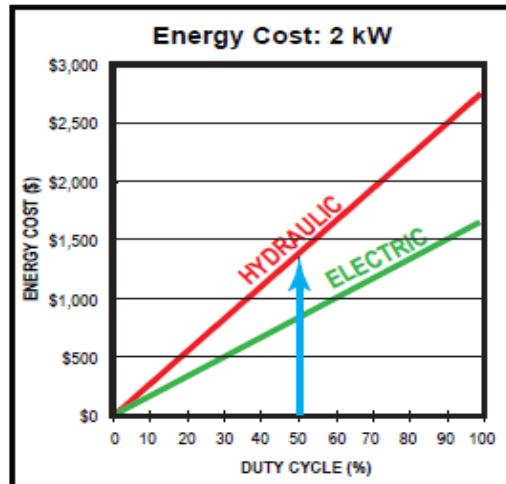




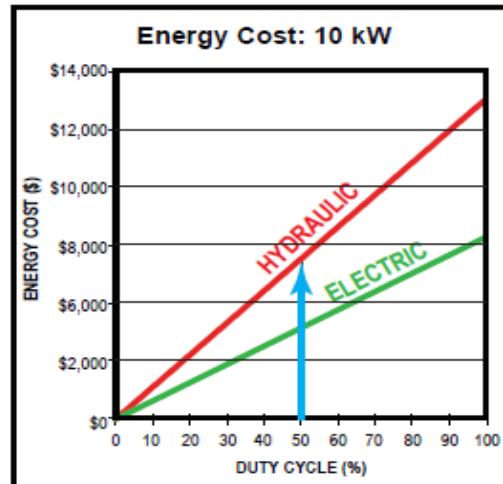
# Efficiency and Electric Utility Costs

## Electric vs. Hydraulic Power Costs

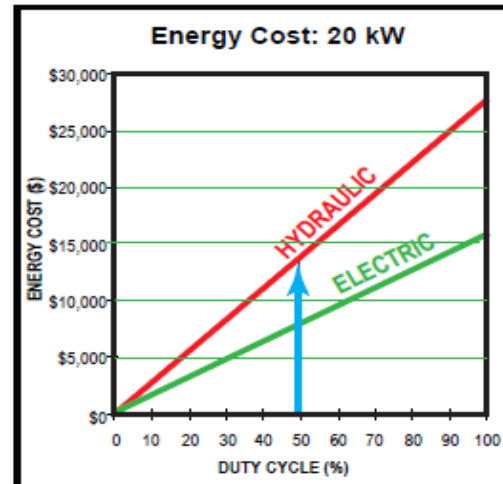
- 1 POWER-OUT (kW)  $\rightarrow$  = Velocity (m/sec) x Force (N)  $\div$  1,000 (converted to kN)
- 2 POWER-IN (kW)  $\rightarrow$  = Power-Out (kW)  $\div$  Efficiency (%)
- 3 COST OF APPLICATION \$ = (Power-In) x (Hours/year) x (Electricity Cost)



3 IN (76MM) BORE HYDRAULIC CYLINDER  
• POWER OUT: 2 kw  
• SPEED: 1.8 in/sec (45 mm/sec)  
• FORCE: 10,000 lbf (44.5 kN)



4 IN (102MM) BORE HYDRAULIC CYLINDER  
• POWER OUT: 10 kW  
• SPEED: 2.9 in/sec (75 mm/sec)  
• FORCE: 30,000 lbf (133.5 kN)



6 IN (152MM) BORE HYDRAULIC CYLINDER  
• POWER OUT: 20 kw  
• SPEED: 3.5 in/sec (90 mm/sec)  
• FORCE: 50,000 lbf (222.5 kN)

ASSUMPTIONS: Electric Efficiency 80%; Hydraulic Efficiency 45%; 2000 PSI; Cost kW/hr \$0.07  
BLUE ARROWS DESIGNATE COST SAVINGS SHOWN AT 50% DUTY CYCLE

- Simple Estimation
- Assumptions
  - Electric Eff. 80%
  - Hydraulic Eff. 45%
  - 2000 PSI (138 bar)
  - Cost kW/hr: \$0.07
- → 50% duty cycle

# Environmental, Contamination & Oil Leak Concerns



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), more than 700 million gal (2.65 billion liters!) of petroleum products enter the environment each year. Around half of this volume comes from irresponsible and illegal disposal. Hydraulics' contribution is about 98 million gal (370 million liters).\*

“Its not a matter of IF but WHEN that a hydraulic system will leak”

\*Source 1: [\*From Hydraulics & Pneumatics, Eliminate those Hydraulic Oil Leaks, February 2015\*](#)

Source 2: Tolomatic Hydraulic Distributor

# Shock Loads & Side Loading



## Hydraulic Cylinder System

### SHOCK LOADS

- Handle shock loads better as it is a fluid power system.

### SIDE LOADING

- Side loading will prematurely wear the piston seal and may cause cylinder failure / blow-by.
- Side loading may also prematurely wear the front bushing / seal which will cause leaks / degrade performance and allow external water / particulate to enter the actuator.



## Electric Actuator System

### SHOCK LOADS

- Power screws like roller screws can help better withstand shocks vs. ball screws

### SIDE LOADING

- Side loading will diminish life of any ball screw or roller screw.
- Side loading may also prematurely wear the front bushing / seal and invalidate the IP rating

# The Tolomatic Difference!



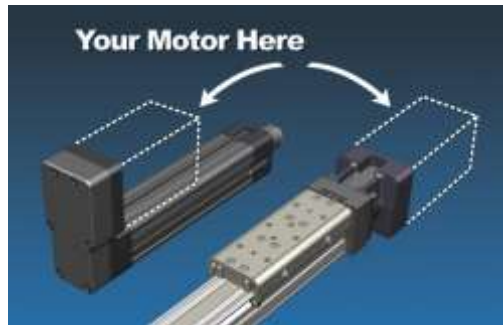
**Innovative products**



**Fast delivery**



**Sizing Software**



**Your Motor Here**



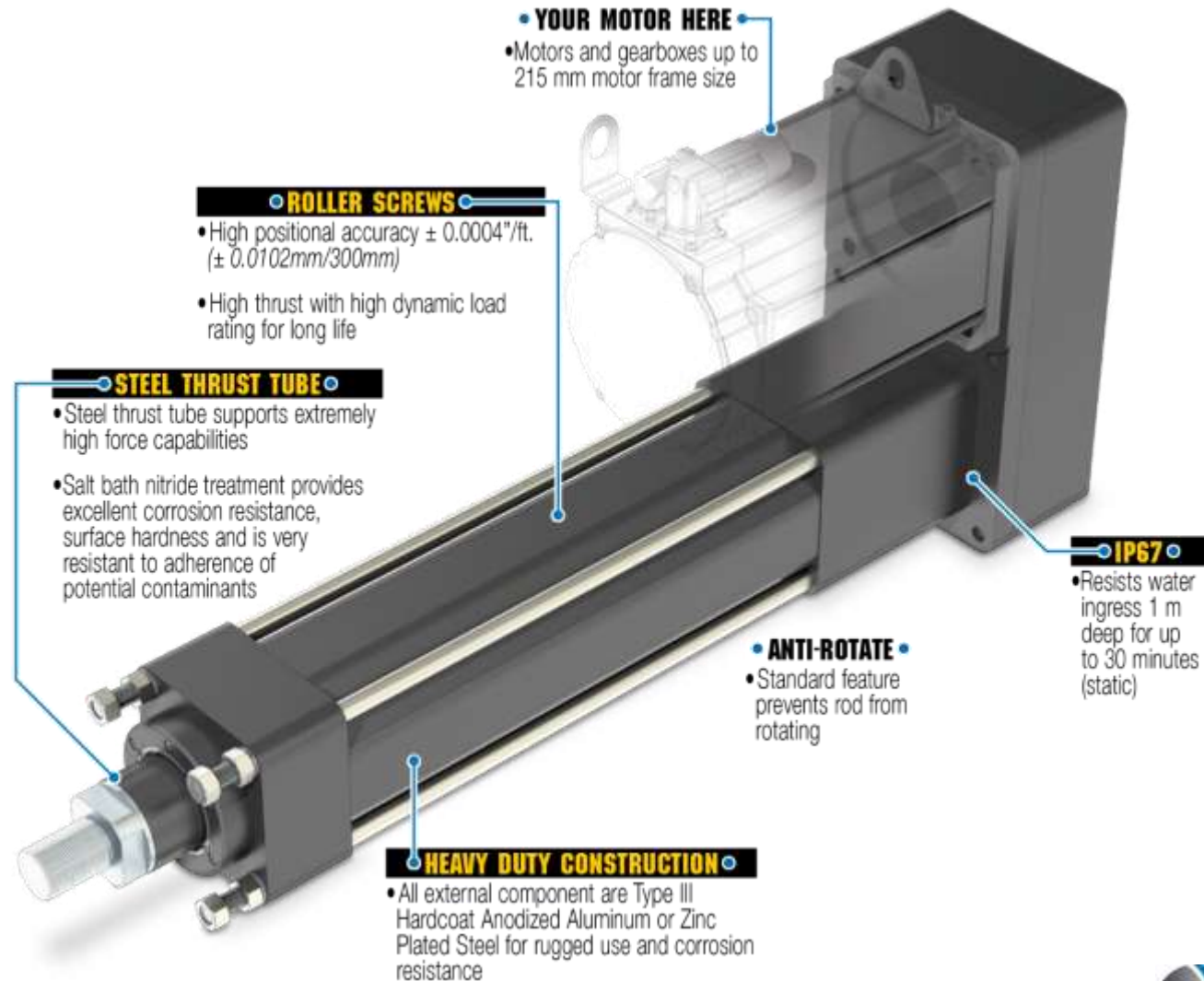
**Online CAD**



**Excellent customer service**



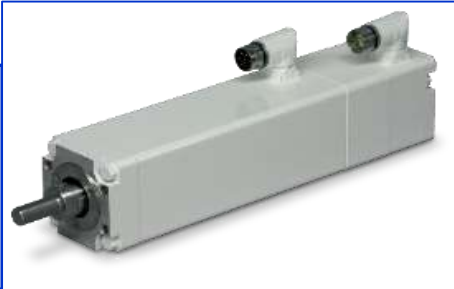
# Extreme Force, Hydraulic-Class Electric Actuator: RSX096



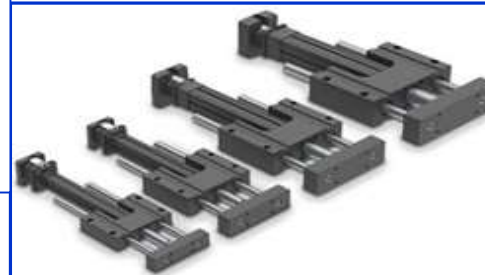
# Widest Range of Industrial Electric Rod Actuators

IMA & ServoWeld

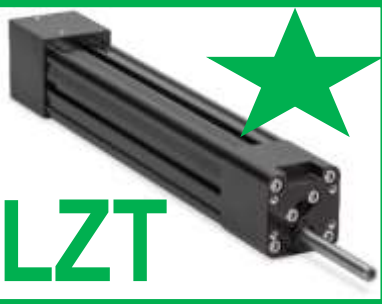
ERD Hygienic



RSA & GSA



ERD



50 lbf

& everything in between





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