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Pneumatic cylinders

Series P5T
Short Stroke Thrusters

Catalogue PDE2557TCUK September 2014



ENGINEERING YOUR SUCCESS.

P5T Short Stroke Thrusters

Features	Air cylinder	Hydraulic cylinder	Electro mechanical actuators
Overload safe	***	***	*
Easy to limit force	***	***	*
Easy to vary speed	***	***	*
Speed	***	**	**
Reliability	***	***	***
Robustness	***	***	*
Installation cost	***	*	**
Ease of service	***	**	*
Safety in damp environments	***	***	*
Safety in explosive atmospheres	***	***	*
Safety risk with electrical installations	***	***	*
Risk of oil leak	***	*	***
Clean, hygienic	***	**	*
Standardised measurements	***	***	*
Service life	***	***	*
Hydraulic system required	***	*	***
Weight	***	**	**
Purchase price	***	**	*
Power density	**	***	*
Noise level during operation	**	***	**
High force for size	**	***	*
Positioning possibilities	*	***	***
Total energy consumption	*	**	***
Service interval	*	**	***
Compressor capacity required	*	***	***

* = good, **=average, ***=excellent



Important

Before attempting any external or internal work on the cylinder or any connected components, make sure the cylinder is vented and disconnect the air supply in order to ensure isolation of the air supply.



Note

All technical data in this catalogue are typical data only.
Air quality is essential for maximum cylinder service life (see ISO 8573).



WARNING

FAILURE OR IMPROPER SELECTION OR IMPROPER USE OF THE PRODUCTS AND/OR SYSTEMS DESCRIBED HEREIN OR RELATED ITEMS CAN CAUSE DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

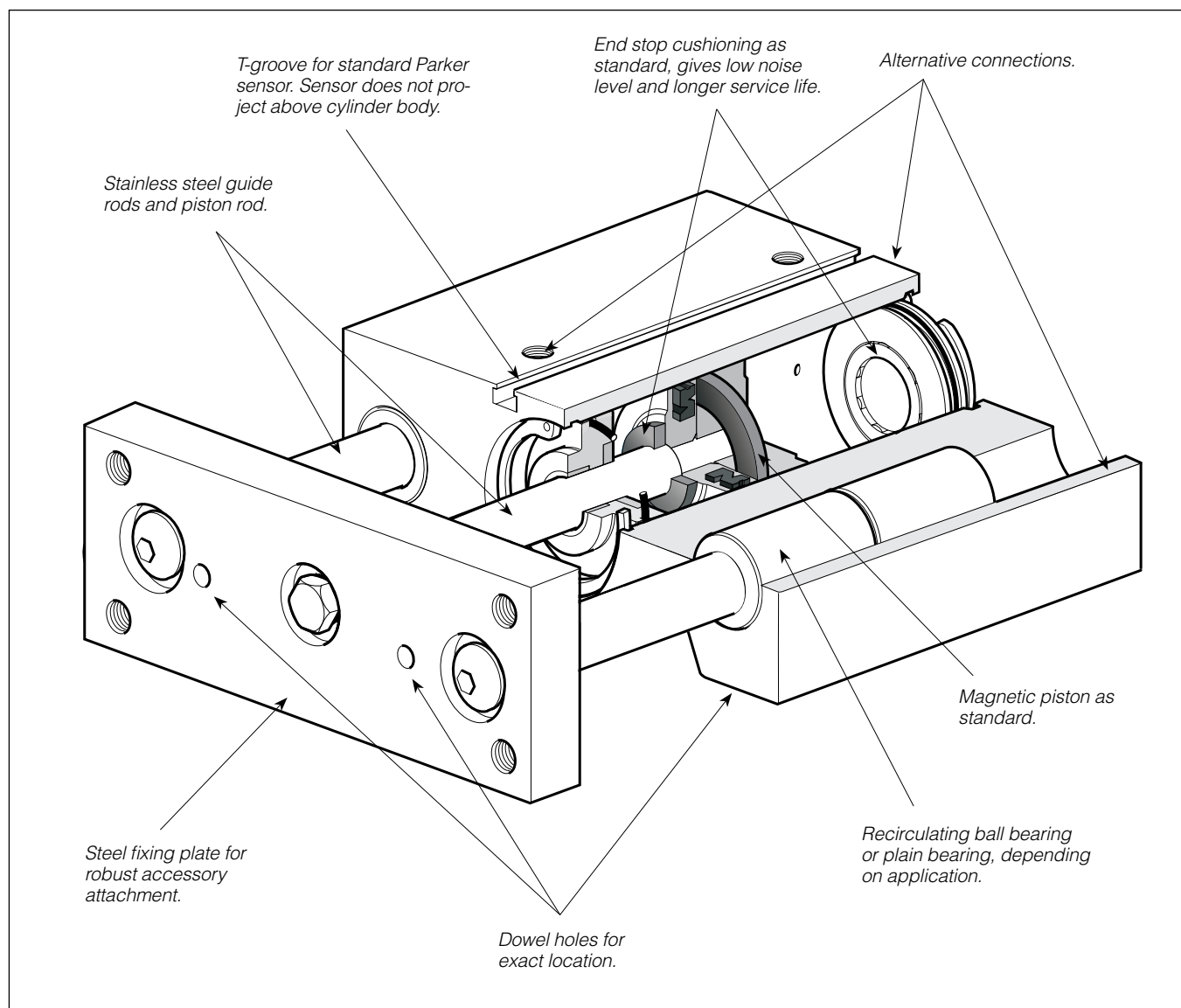
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P5T Short Stroke Thrusters



Short Stroke Thrusters

P5T cylinders are a modern and versatile range of cylinders with integral guides. The cylinders are double-acting, with end stop cushioning for quiet and vibration-free operation. They have strong shafts to prevent twisting, and everything is integrated into the cylinder housing.

The complete programme of cylinders comprises 9 cylinder diameters, Ø16 - Ø100 mm and strokes ranging from 10 to 200 mm. As with other Parker cylinders, the cylinder is initially lubricated with a white, non-poisonous grease which is approved for use in foodstuff preparation (USDA).

The strong guide shafts make it possible to absorb considerable thrust forces and torque. The cylinder is available with two different types of bearing in contact with the shaft, a recirculating ball bearing or plain bearing.

Multiple choice of connections is also a feature, one version has two connections at the rear or two connections from above, selectable by moving the enclosed plugs, and another version with two side connections is also available.

The P5T range has an integrated T-groove for sensors in the body. The T-groove makes it quick and easy to install non-contact sensors without increasing the installation dimensions of the cylinders.

The attachment plate and cylinder housing have dowel holes to give exact location during assembly. This also facilitates cylinder replacement.

The surface-treated steel fixing plate provides robust attachment.

Fixed end stop cushioning

Polyurethane end stop cushioning built in to the end covers is standard

Clean external design

The cylinder is designed without pockets or other cutouts in the body, in which dirt or fluids could collect. This makes cleaning both simple and easy.

Non-contact sensing

All cylinders are supplied with a magnetic piston as standard, for non-contact sensing. Electronic type sensors and reed switches are available. They are supplied with either flying lead or cable plug connector.

Options

In addition to the standard designs, a number of variants of the P5T range are available to special order, to provide effective solutions in a large number of applications.

Cylinders with special strokes

Cylinders with two fixing plates

Cylinders with adjustable stops, with cushioning

High-temperature cylinders for the temperature range of -10°C to +150°C (not magnetic piston).

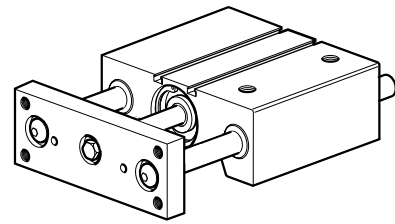
Plain bearing or recirculating ball bearings

The P5T is supplied with plain bearings as standard. This type of bearing has guide rods of greater diameter, providing excellent support for heavy loads, especially static loads. Plain bearings are highly tolerant of vibration and dirt, and are suitable for regular cleaning.

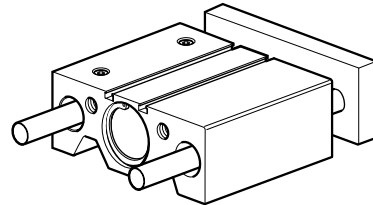
Recirculating ball bearings are used for applications which require high precision and low friction.

The choice should be based on the following factors:

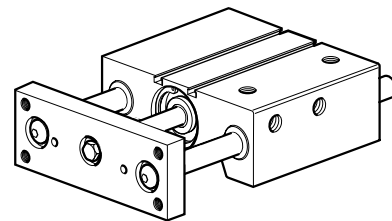
Application requirements	Plain bearing	Recirculating ball bearings
Precision	Good	Excellent
Friction	Higher	Low
Coefficient of friction	Variable	Constant
Precision during service life	Variable	Constant
Static load capacity	Excellent	Good
Dynamic load capacity	Good, but with friction losses	Good
Vibration tolerance	Excellent	Average
Dirt tolerance	Excellent	Poor
Washing tolerance	Excellent	Poor



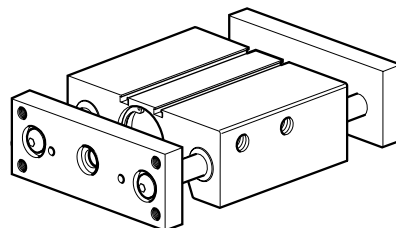
Double acting, connections on top.



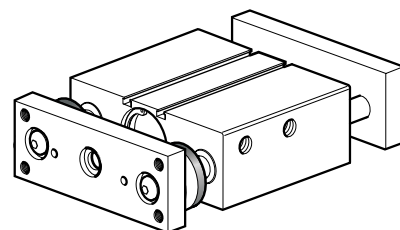
Double acting, connections at rear.



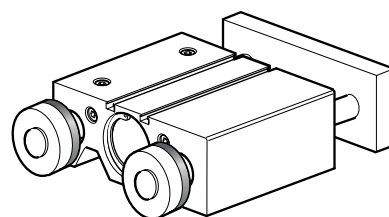
Double acting, connections on side.



Double acting with two fixing plates, side connections are recommended.



Double acting with two fixing plates and adjustable end stops with cushioning, side connections are recommended.



Double acting with one fixing plate adjustable end stops with cushioning, connections on side, on top or at rear.

P5T Short Stroke Thrusters

Cylinder forces, double acting variants

Cyl. bore/ pist. rod mm	Stroke	Piston area cm ²	Max theoretical force in N (bar)									
			1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	9,0	10,0
16/8	+	2,0	20	40	60	80	100	120	141	161	181	201
	-	1,5	15	30	45	60	75	90	106	121	136	151
20/10	+	3,1	31	63	94	126	157	188	220	251	283	314
	-	2,3	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	231
25/10	+	4,9	49	98	147	196	245	295	344	393	442	491
	-	4,1	41	82	124	165	206	247	289	330	371	412
32/16	+	7,9	79	158	237	316	394	473	552	631	710	789
	-	5,9	59	118	178	237	296	355	418	473	533	592
40/16	+	12,6	126	251	377	503	628	754	880	1005	1131	1257
	-	10,6	106	211	317	422	528	633	739	844	950	1056
50/20	+	19,6	196	393	589	785	982	1178	1374	1571	1767	1963
	-	16,5	165	330	495	660	825	990	1155	1319	1484	1649
63/20	+	31,2	312	623	935	1247	1559	1870	2182	2494	2806	3117
	-	28,0	280	561	841	1121	1402	1682	1962	2242	2523	2803
80/25	+	50,3	503	1005	1508	2011	2513	3016	3519	4021	4524	5027
	-	45,4	454	907	1361	1814	2268	2721	3175	3629	4082	4536
100/25	+	78,5	785	1571	2356	3142	3927	4712	5498	6283	7069	7854
	-	73,6	736	1473	2209	2945	3682	4418	5154	5890	6627	7363

+ = Outward stroke
- = Return stroke

Note!

Select a theoretical force 50-100%
larger than the force required

Working medium, air quality

Working medium

Dry, filtered compressed air
to ISO 8573-1 class 3.4.3.

Recommended air quality for cylinders

For best possible service life and trouble-free operation, ISO 8573-1 quality class 3.4.3 should be used. This means 5 µm filter (standard filter) dew point +3 °C for indoor operation (a lower dew point should be selected for outdoor operation) and oil concentration 1.0 mg oil/m³, which is what a standard compressor with a standard filter gives.

ISO 8573-1 quality classes

Quality class	Pollution particle size (µm)	max concentration (mg/m ³)	Water max. press. dew point (°C)	Oil max concentration (mg/m ³)
1	0,1	0,1	-70	0,01
2	1	1	-40	0,1
3	5	5	-20	1,0
4	15	8	+3	5,0
5	40	10	+7	25
6	-	-	+10	-

P5T Short Stroke Thrusters

Main data: P5T

Cylinder designation	Cylinder		Piston rod		Theoretical cylinder thrust at 6 bar		Air consumption	Connection thread
	diam.	area	diam.	area	outward stroke	return stroke		
	mm	cm ²	mm	cm ²	N	N	litre	
P5T-•016•G••XXX¹⁾	16	2,0	8	0,5	120	90	0,026	M5
P5T-•020•G••XXX¹⁾	20	3,1	10	0,8	188	138	0,040	G1/8
P5T-•025•G••XXX¹⁾	25	4,9	10	0,8	295	247	0,063	G1/8
P5T-•032•G••XXX¹⁾	32	8,0	16	2,0	482	363	0,105	G1/8
P5T-•040•G••XXX¹⁾	40	12,6	16	2,0	754	633	0,162	G1/8
P5T-•050•G••XXX¹⁾	50	19,6	20	3,1	1178	990	0,253	G1/4
P5T-•063•G••XXX¹⁾	63	31,2	20	3,1	1870	1682	0,414	G1/4
P5T-•080•G••XXX¹⁾	80	50,3	25	4,9	3016	2721	0,669	G3/8
P5T-•100•G••XXX¹⁾	100	78,5	25	4,9	4712	4418	1,043	G3/8

1) XXX = stroke

• = option, as in ordering key

2) Free air consumption for 10 mm stroke for a double stroke at 6 bar.

Weights in kg

Cylinder diam. mm	Type of bearing	Shaft diam. mm	Standard stroke									
			10	25	40	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
16	Plain bearing	10	0,35	0,43	0,51	0,57	0,70	0,84				
	Recirculating ball	8	0,32	0,39	0,46	0,51	0,64	0,76				
20	Plain bearing	12		0,76	0,86	0,94	1,11	1,29	1,47			
	Recirculating ball	10		0,70	0,80	0,86	1,03	1,19	1,36			
25	Plain bearing	16		1,13		1,39	1,65	1,91	2,17	2,43		
	Recirculating ball	12		0,98		1,20	1,43	1,65	1,88	2,11		
32	Plain bearing	20		1,67		2,07	2,46	2,86	3,26	3,65	4,05	4,45
	Recirculating ball	16		1,51		1,86	2,21	2,56	2,91	3,27	3,62	3,97
40	Plain bearing	20		2,00		2,42	2,84	3,26	3,68	4,10	4,52	4,84
	Recirculating ball	16		1,82		2,20	2,57	2,95	3,32	3,70	4,08	4,45
50	Plain bearing	25		2,63		3,22	3,81	4,40	4,99	5,59	6,18	6,77
	Recirculating ball	20		2,35		2,87	3,39	3,92	4,44	4,96	5,48	6,01
63	Plain bearing	25		3,29		3,98	4,66	5,34	6,02	6,71	7,39	8,07
	Recirculating ball	20		2,99		3,60	4,22	4,83	5,45	6,06	6,67	7,29
80	Plain bearing	30		6,06		7,12	8,18	9,24	10,30	11,36	12,42	13,48
	Recirculating ball	25		5,66		6,63	7,61	8,58	9,56	10,53	11,51	12,49
100	Plain bearing	35		10,69		12,03	13,37	14,47	16,05	17,39	18,73	20,08
	Recirculating ball	30		10,16		11,40	12,64	13,89	15,13	16,37	17,61	18,85

Material specification

Standard specification

Body	Natural anodised aluminium
End pieces	Black anodised aluminium
Piston rod	Stainless steel (SS 2346)
Guide rods	Stainless steel (SS 2346)
Plain bearing	PTFE / Steel
Ball bushing	Steel
Plate	Surface treated steel
Screws	Surface treated steel
Piston	Natural anodised aluminium
Magnetic ring	Rubber-bound magnetic material
Cushioning rings	Polyurethane
Piston seal	Nitrile rubber, NBR
O-rings	Nitrile rubber, NBR
Piston bearing	UHMWPE plastic

Material specification

High temperature option

Seals	Fluorocarbon rubber, FPM
Piston bearing	Bronze filled PTFE

Other data

Working medium	Dry, filtered air
Working pressure	max. 10 bar
Working temperature	max +80 °C min -20 °C

High temp. option	max +150 °C min -10 °C
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Guide for selecting suitable tubing

The selection of the correct size of tubing is often based on experience, with no great thought to optimizing energy efficiency and cylinder velocity. This is usually acceptable, but making a rough calculation can result in worthwhile economic gains.

The following is the basic principle:

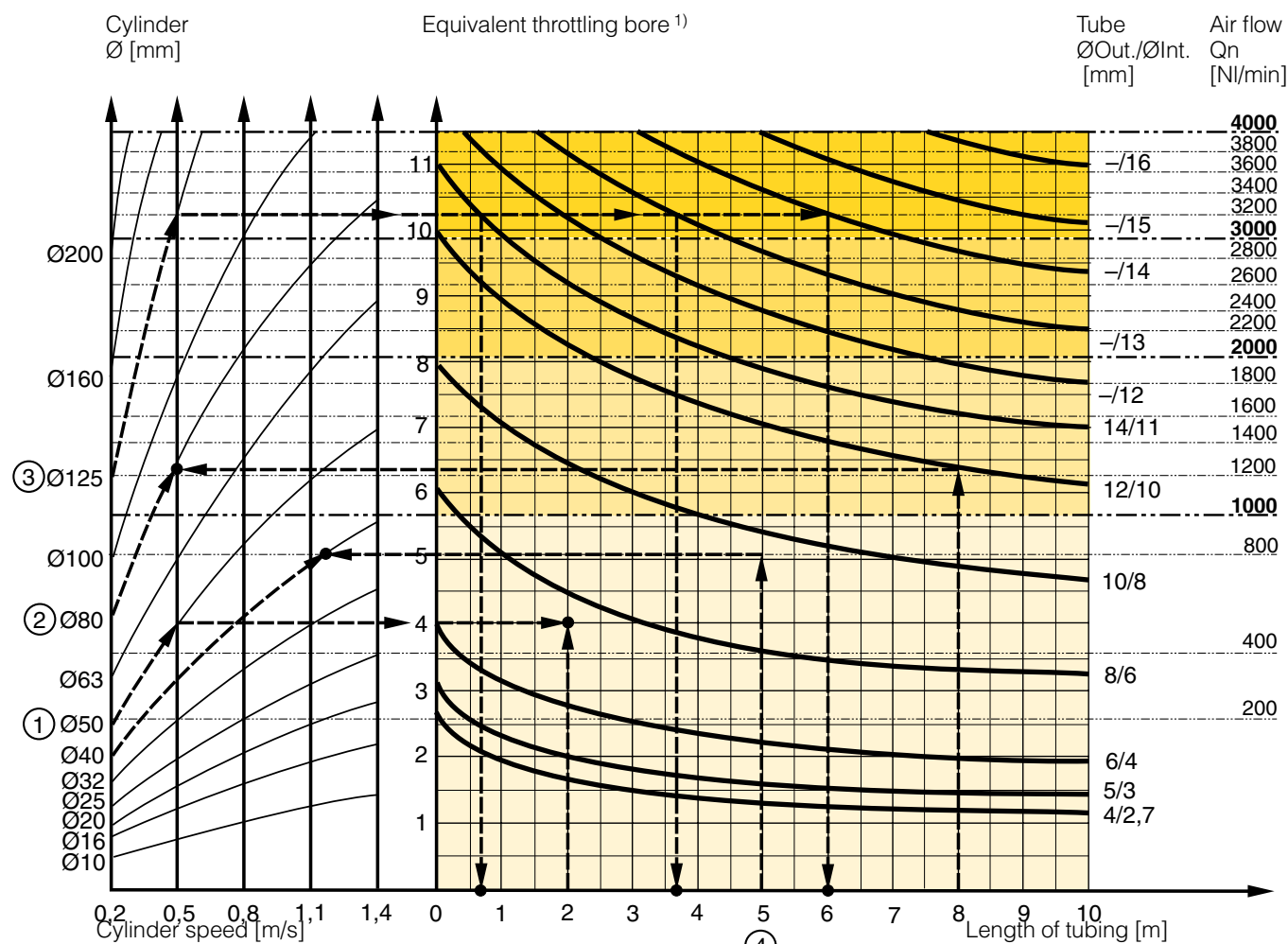
1. The primary line to the working valve could be over sized (this does not cause any extra air consumption and consequently does not create any extra costs in operation).
2. The tubes between the valve and the cylinder should, however, be optimized according to the principle that an insufficient bore throttles the flow and thus limits the cylinder speed, while an oversized pipe creates a dead volume which increases the air consumption and filling time.

The chart below is intended to help when selecting the correct size of tube to use between the valve and the cylinder.

The following prerequisites apply:

The *cylinder load* should be about 50% of the theoretical force (= normal load). A lower load gives a higher velocity and vice versa. The tube size is selected as a function of the *cylinder bore*, the desired *cylinder velocity* and the *tube length* between the valve and the cylinder.

If you want to use the capacity of the valve to its maximum, and obtain maximum speed, the tubing should be chosen so that they at least correspond with the equivalent restriction diameter (see description below), so that the tubing does not restrict the total flow. This means that a short tubing must have at least the equivalent restriction diameter. If the tubing is longer, choose it from the table below. Straight fittings should be chosen for highest flow rates. (Elbow and banjo fittings cause restriction.)



- 1) The "equivalent throttling bore" is a long throttle (for example a tube) or a series of throttles (for example, through a valve) converted to a short throttle which gives a corresponding flow rate. This should not be confused with the "orifice" which is sometimes specified for valves. The value for the orifice does not normally take account of the fact that the valve contains a number of throttles.
- 2) Qn is a measure of the valve flow capacity, with flow measured in litre per minute (l/min) at 6 bar(e) supply pressure and 1 bar pressure drop across the valve.

P5T Short Stroke Thrusters

Example ①: Which tube diameter should be used?

A 50 mm bore cylinder is to be operated at 0.5 m/s. The tube length between the valve and cylinder is 2 m. In the diagram we follow the line from 50 mm bore to 0.5 m/s and get an "equivalent throttling bore" of approximately 4 mm. We continue out to the right in the chart and intersect the line for a 2 m tube between the curves for 4 mm (6/4 tube) and 6 mm (8/6 tube). This means that a 6/4 tube throttles the velocity somewhat, while an 8/6 tube is a little too large. We select the 8/6 tube to obtain full cylinder velocity.

Example ②: What cylinder velocity will be obtained?

A 80 mm bore cylinder will be used, connected by 8 m 12/10 tube to a P2L-B valve. What cylinder velocity will we get? We refer to the diagram and follow the line from 8 mm tube length up to the curve for 12/10 tube. From there, we go horizontally to the curve for the Ø80 cylinder. We find that the velocity will be about 0.5 m/s.

Example ③: What is the minimum inner diameter and maximum length of tube?

For an application a 125 mm bore cylinder will be used. Maximum velocity of piston rod is 0.5 m/s. The cylinder will be controlled by a P2L-D valve. What diameter of tube can be used and what is maximum length of tube.

We refer to the diagram. We start at the left side of the diagram cylinder Ø125. We follow the line until the intersection with the velocity line of 0.5 m/s. From here we draw a horizontal line in the diagram. This line shows us we need an equivalent throttling bore of approximately 10 mm. Following this line horizontally we cross a few intersections. These intersections shows us the minimum inner diameter (rightside diagram) in combination with the maximum length of tube (bottomside diagram).

For example:

Intersection one: When a tube (14/11) will be used, the maximum length of tube is 0.7 meter.

Intersection two: When a tube (—/13) will be used, the maximum length of tube is 3.7 meter.

Intersection three: When a tube (—/14) will be used, the maximum length of tube is 6 meter.

Example ④: Determining tube size and cylinder velocity with a particular cylinder and valve?

For an application using a 40 mm bore cylinder with a valve with $Q_n=800$ NI/min. The distance between the cylinder and valve has been set to 5 m.

Tube dimension: What tube bore should be selected to obtain the maximum cylinder velocity? Start at pipe length 5 m, follow the line up to the intersection with 800 NI/min. Select the next largest tube diameter, in this case Ø10/8 mm.

Cylinder velocity: What maximum cylinder velocity will be obtained? Follow the line for 800 NI/min to the left until it intersects with the line for the Ø40 mm cylinder. In this example, the speed is just above 1.1 m/s.

Valve series with respective flows in NI/minute

Valve series	Qn in NI/Min
Valvetronic Solstar	33
Interface PS1	100
Adex A05	173
Moduflex size 1, (2 x 3/2)	220
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/3 closed centre, 6 mm push in	290
Moduflex size 1, (4/2)	320
B43 Manual and mechanical	340
Valvetronic PVL-B 2 x 2/3, 6 mm push in	350
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/3 closed centre, G1/8	370
Compact Isomax DX02	385
Valvetronic PVL-B 2 x 3/2 G1/8	440
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/2, 6 mm push in	450
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/3 vented centre, 6 mm push in	450
Moduflex size 2, (2 x 3/2)	450
Flowstar P2V-A	520
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/3 vented centre, G1/8	540
Valvetronic PVL-B 5/2, G1/8	540
Valvetronic PVL-C 2 x 3/2, 8 mm push in	540
Adex A12	560
Valvetronic PVL-C 2 x 3/2 G1/8	570
Compact Isomax DX01	585
VIKING Xtreme P2LAX	660
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/3 closed centre, 8 mm push in	700
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/3 vented centre, G1/4	700
B3-Series	780
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/3 closed centre, G1/4	780
Moduflex size 2, (4/2)	800
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/2, 8 mm push in	840
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/3 vented centre, 8 mm push in	840
Valvetronic PVL-C 5/2, G1/4	840
Flowstar P2V-B	1090
ISOMAX DX1	1150
B53 Manual and mechanical	1160
B4-Series	1170
VIKING Xtreme P2LBX	1290
B5-Series, G1/4	1440
Airline Isolator Valve VE22/23	1470
ISOMAX DX2	2330
VIKING Xtreme P2LCX, G3/8	2460
VIKING Xtreme P2LDX, G1/2	2660
ISOMAX DX3	4050
Airline Isolator Valve VE42/43	5520
Airline Isolator Valve VE82/83	13680

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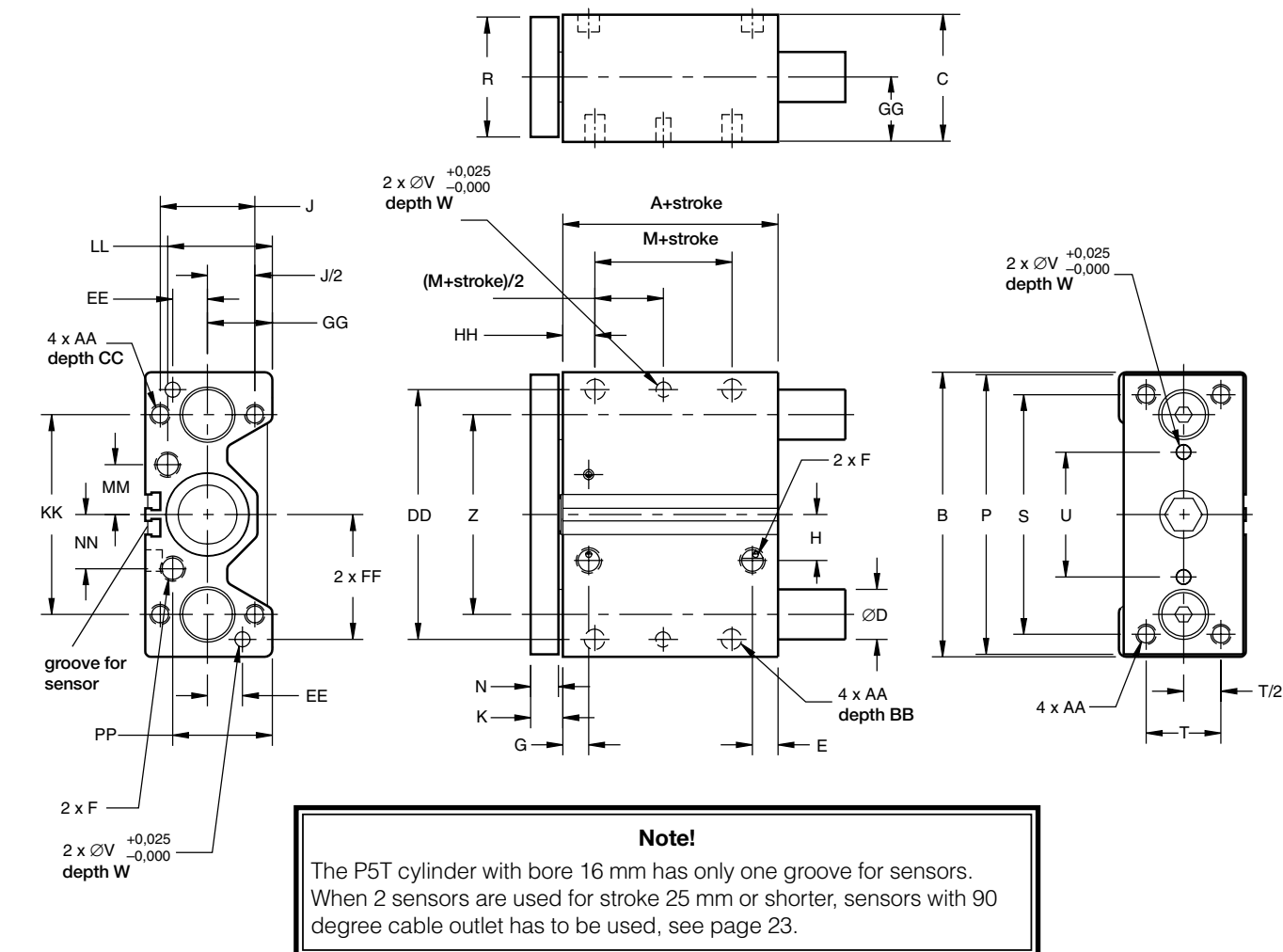
Dimensions, P5T basic cylinder

Connection option **D**

(connection from above or rear)

CAD drawings on the Internet

Our home page www.parker.com/euro_pneumatic includes the AirCad Drawing Library with 2D and 3D drawings for the main versions.



Cylinder diam. mm	A mm	B mm	C mm	D1*) mm	D2*) mm	E mm	F mm	G mm	H mm	J mm	K mm	M mm	N mm	P mm	R mm	S mm	T mm	U mm	V mm
16	37,8	64	31	8	10	10,1	M5	10,1	7	22	9,9	7	7,9	62	25,4	52	16	20	3
20	35	74	36	10	12	19	G1/8	10	15,8	26	9,9	10	7,9	72	31,8	60	18	30	4
25	38	88	42	12	16	21	G1/8	11,4	15,5	32	9,9	10	7,9	86	38	70	26	34	4
32	36	114	51	16	20	10,3	G1/8	10,4	18,4	38	13,1	5	11,1	112	44,5	96	30	50	6
40	44	124	51	16	20	12,1	G1/8	14,9	22,5	38	13,1	10	11,1	122	44	106	30	60	6
50	44,9	140	62	20	25	14,5	G1/4	16,1	27	44	14,7	10	12,7	138	57	120	40	60	8
63	50,1	150	75	20	25	16,4	G1/4	14,5	33	44	14,7	10	12,7	148	70	130	50	72	8
80	59,5	188	95	25	30	17,5	G3/8	19	37	56	18	15	16	185	88,9	160	60	92	10
100	66**)	224	115	30	35	21,9**)	G3/8	23	40	62	18	15	16	221	108	190	80	114	10

Cylinder diam. mm	W mm	Z mm	AA mm	BB mm	CC mm	DD mm	EE mm	FF mm	GG mm	HH mm	KK mm	LL mm	MM mm	NN mm	PP mm	Piston rod Ø mm
16	6	42	M5x0,8	7,5	10	54	8	27	15	13,1	42	22,5	11,3	9,7	23	8
20	6	52	M5x0,8	7,5	10	64	10	32	17	13,1	52	26	15,4	15,4	26	10
25	6	62	M6x1,0	10	12	76	11	38	21	14,1	62	33,4	17	17	33,4	10
32	6	80	M8x1,25	11	16	100	14	50	26	12,9	80	42	20	21,7	38	16
40	6	90	M8x1,25	11	16	110	14	55	26	13,9	90	41	24	26,4	37,9	16
50	8	100	M10x1,5	12	20	124	16	62	30	14,3	100	51	29	33	44	20
63	8	110	M10x1,5	15	20	132	18	66	36,5	16,3	110	62	36	37,8	57,8	20
80	10	140	M12x1,75	18	24	166	22	83	46,5	21	140	78	45	48	75,5	25
100	10	170	M14x2,0	21	28	200	24	100	56,5	25	170	91,5	53	51	95,5	25

Length tolerance ± 1 mm

Stroke tolerance $\pm 1,5/0$ mm

**) Stroke 25 mm, A=75 mm, E=28 mm

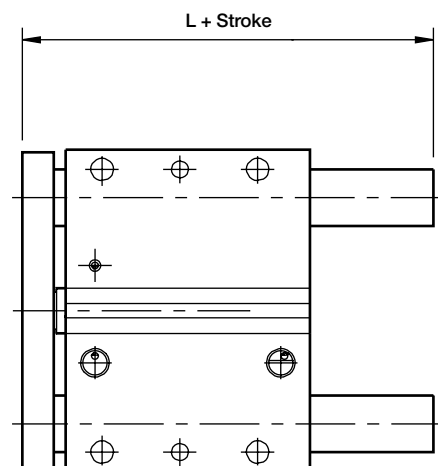
*) D1 = bearing rod diameter for recirculating ball bearing

*) D2 = bearing rod diameter for plain bearing

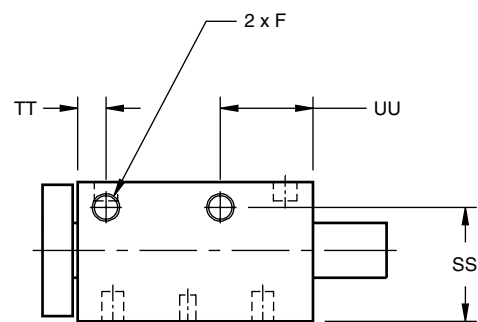
P5T Short Stroke Thrusters**Dimensions, P5T basic cylinder**

Standard lengths

Cylinder diam mm	Stroke mm	L mm
16	10	36,2
	25, 40, 50, 75	60,2
	100	75,2
20	25, 40, 50, 75	66,9
	100, 125	91,9
25	25, 50, 75, 100	69,9
	125, 150	91,9
32	25, 50, 75, 100	77,9
	125, 150, 175, 200	116,0
40	25, 50, 75, 100	77,9
	125, 150, 175, 200	116,0
50	25, 50, 75, 100	84,0
	125, 150, 175, 200	124,1
63	25, 50, 75, 100	84,0
	125, 150, 175, 200	124,1
80	25, 50, 75, 100	101,8
	125, 150, 175, 200	140,0
100	25	122,8
	50, 75, 100	120,3
	125, 150, 175, 200	158,4

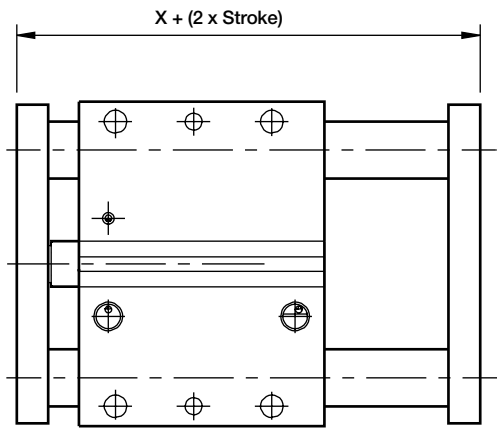
**Dimensions, P5T basic cylinder**Connection option **S** (side connections)

Cylinder diam. mm	SS mm	TT mm	UU mm	F
16	24,1	10	20	M5
20	29,2	10	20	M5
25	35,2	11,4	25	M5
32	41,7	10,4	34	G1/8
40	41,7	14,9	34	G1/8
50	51,3	16,1	38	G1/4
63	60,7	15,6	41,8	G1/4
80	75,5	19	47	G3/8
100	83,7	23	53,3	G3/8



Dimensions, P5T basic cylinder

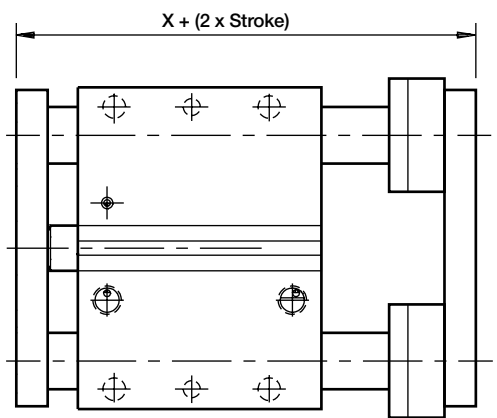
Option D



Please note that load capacity increases with two fixing plates, due to greater bearing distance.

Dimensions, P5T with two fixing plates and adjustable end stop with cushioning (outward stroke)

Option A



Cylinder diam. mm	Guide rod dia, mm	X for option			QQ mm	RR mm	XX mm
		D mm	A mm	E mm			
16	8	57,6	70,6	62,7	18,0	13,0	0
	10	57,6	70,6	62,7	24,0	13,0	1
20	10	54,9	67,9	59,9	24,0	13,0	1
	12	54,9	72,6	64,6	28,0	17,7	3
25	12	57,8	75,5	67,6	28,0	17,7	1
	16	57,8	77,5	69,6	34,0	19,7	4
32	16	62,2	81,9	70,8	34,0	19,7	0
	20	62,2	83,9	72,8	41,4	21,7	3,7
40	16	70,2	89,9	78,8	34,0	19,7	0
	20	70,2	91,9	80,8	41,4	21,7	3,7
50	20	74,3	96,0	83,3	41,4	21,7	0,7
	25	74,3	96,0	83,3	50,8	21,7	5,4
63	20	79,5	101,2	88,5	41,4	21,7	0,7
	25	79,5	101,2	88,5	50,8	21,7	5,4
80	25	95,5	117,2	101,2	50,8	21,7	1,4
	30	95,5	117,2	101,2	60,5	21,7	6,3
100	30	102,0	123,7	107,7	60,5	21,7	3,3
	35	102,0	123,7	107,7	65,0	21,7	5,5

Dimensions, P5T with adjustable end stop with cushioning (outward stroke)

Option E

