

Shock absorber

Formulae and examples of calculation

A shock absorber decelerates linearly. Roughly 90% of shock absorber applications can be modelled if the following 4 factors are known:

1. Mass to slow down m (kg)
2. Impact velocity v_D (m/s)
3. Propelling force F (N)
4. Shocks per hour C (hr)

Symbols used in the formulae:

W_1	Kinetic energy	(Nm)
W_2	Propelling energy	(Nm)
W_3	Total energy per cycle (W_1+W_2)	(Nm)
W_4	Total energy per hour (W_3C)	(Nm/hr)
me	Effective weight	(kgme)
m	Mass to slow down	(kg)
v	Velocity or moving mass	(m/s)
v_D	Impact velocity of shock absorber	(m/s)
ω	Angular velocity	(rad/s)
F	Propelling force	(N)
C	Number of shocks per hour	(/hr)
P	Motor power	(kW)
ST	Setting coefficient (normally 2.5)	1 à 2.5

M	Propelling torque	(Nm)
I	Moment of inertia	(kgm ²)
g	Gravity = 9.81	(m/s ²)
h	Drop height exc. shock abs. stroke	(m)
s	Shock absorber stroke	(m)
Q	Reactive force	(N)
μ	Friction coefficient	
t	Braking time	(sec)
a	Side load inclination	(m/sec ²)
α	Radius of inclination	(°)
β	Angle of inclination	(°)
L	Radius of mass	(m)
R	Dist. pivot/installation pt. of damp.	(m)
r	Dist. pivot/force application pt.	(m)

1. Mass without propelling force

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

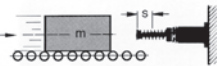
$$W_2 = 0$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = v$$

$$me = m$$



2. Mass with propelling force

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

$$W_2 = F \cdot s$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = v$$

$$me = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



2.1 Mass moving upwards

$$W_2 = (F - m \cdot g) \cdot s$$

2.2 Mass moving downwards

$$W_2 = (F + m \cdot g) \cdot s$$

3. Mass pulled by a motor

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

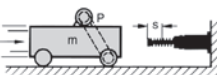
$$W_2 = \frac{1000 \cdot P \cdot ST \cdot s}{v}$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = v$$

$$me = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



4. Mass on motorised rollers

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

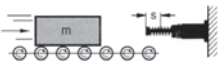
$$W_2 = m \cdot \mu \cdot g \cdot s$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = v$$

$$me = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



5. Swinging mass with propelling force

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

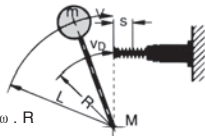
$$W_2 = \frac{M \cdot s}{R}$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \frac{v \cdot L}{R} = \omega \cdot R$$

$$me = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



* v or v_D is the impact velocity of the mass.

In the case of an accelerated movement (for example when the mass is displaced by a pneumatic cylinder), the impact velocity can be 1.5 to 2 times greater than the average velocity.

Formulae and examples of calculation

6. Free falling mass

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot g \cdot h$$

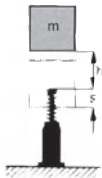
$$W_2 = m \cdot g \cdot s$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



6.1 Mass rolling or sliding on an inclined plane

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot g \cdot h = m \cdot v_D^2 \cdot 0,5$$

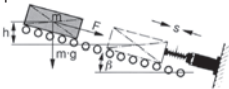
$$W_2 = m \cdot g \cdot \sin \beta \cdot s$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



6.1a Mass with upwards propelling force

$$W_2 = (F - m \cdot g \cdot \sin \beta) \cdot s$$

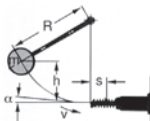
6.1b Mass with downwards propelling force

$$W_3 = (F + m \cdot g \cdot \sin \beta) \cdot s$$

6.2 Mass free falling about a pivot point

Formulae: Follow calculation for example 6.1. Verify the radial load.

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{R}{L}$$



7. Rotary index table with propelling torque

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,25$$

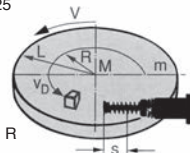
$$W_2 = \frac{M \cdot s}{L}$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \frac{v \cdot R}{L} = \omega \cdot R$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



NOTE: mass evenly spread

8. Rotating mass with propelling torque

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,18 \quad \text{NOTE: mass evenly spread}$$

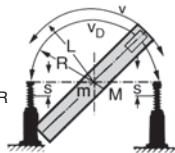
$$W_2 = \frac{M \cdot s}{R}$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \frac{v \cdot R}{L} = \omega \cdot R$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



9. Rotating mass with propelling force

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v_D^2 \cdot 0,18 \quad \text{NOTE: mass evenly spread}$$

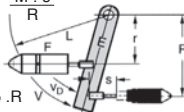
$$W_2 = \frac{F \cdot r \cdot s}{R} = \frac{M \cdot s}{R}$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = \frac{v \cdot R}{L} = \omega \cdot R$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



10. Mass in controlled descent without propelling force

Formulae :

$$W_1 = m \cdot v^2 \cdot 0,5$$

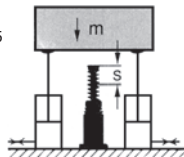
$$W_2 = m \cdot g \cdot s$$

$$W_3 = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cdot C$$

$$v_D = v$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 \cdot W_3}{v_D^2}$$



These formulae will give you approximate values to assist in the selection of a shock absorber but a safety margin should always be applied. (Precise values can only be calculated if actual parameters are known).

Reactive force Q(N)

$$Q = \frac{1,2 \cdot W_3}{s}$$

Braking time (s)

$$t = \frac{2,6 \cdot s}{v_D}$$

Deceleration (m/s²)

$$a = \frac{0,6 \cdot v_D^2}{s}$$



Self-compensating shock-absorber

Non adjustable

MC

- MC25 and MC75: integrated stroke end stop and noise reducing buffer
- MC150: mechanical stop required about 1mm before the shock-absorber stroke-end.
- Working temperature 0 to +65°C
- Materials:

Body: blackened steel
 Rod: stainless steel
 Buffer: steel with elastomer insert (MC25 and MC75 only)

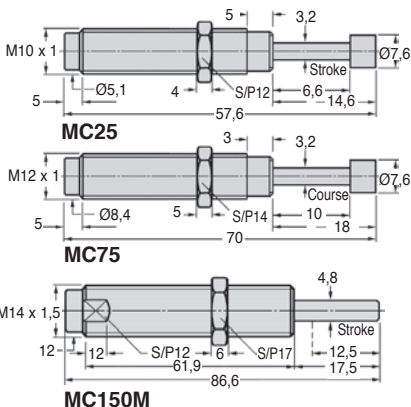


Accessories

- See stroke end stop and universal universal flange

Info.

- MC150: to avoid damaging the EPDM membrane **do not turn the rod**
- For better heat dissipation, do not paint shock-absorbers



DISCOUNTS

Qty	1+	6+	10+	15+
Disc.	List -10%	-15%	On request	

Part number	Effective Weight (kgme)		Max capacity (Nm)		Return spring force (N)	Rod reset time (S)	Max. side load angle	Price each 1 to 5
	Min	Max	Per cycle W3	Per hour W4				
MC25-ML	0,7	2,2	2,8	22600	3-6	0,3	2°	81,85 €
MC25-M	1,8	5,4	2,8	22600	3-6	0,3	2°	69,00 €
MC25-MH	4,6	13,6	2,8	22600	3-6	0,3	2°	69,00 €
MC75-M1	0,3	1,1	9,0	28200	4-9	0,3	2°	110,65 €
MC75-M2	0,9	4,8	9,0	28200	4-9	0,3	2°	110,65 €
MC75-M3	2,7	36,2	9,0	28200	4-9	0,3	2°	110,65 €
MC150-M	0,9	10,0	20,0	34000	3-8	0,4	4°	146,57 €
MC150-MH	8,6	86,0	20,0	34000	3-8	0,4	4°	146,57 €
MC150-MH2	70,0	200,0	20,0	34000	3-8	0,4	4°	146,57 €

*Depending on availability - Dimensions in mm



RMSA

Can be adjusted
in-situ to suit application

- Standard part with locknut and knob

- Materials:

Body: blackened steel

Rod: stainless steel

- Adjustment. The adjustment ring is calibrated from 0 to 9. The adjustment knob is secured by a set screw which must be slackened with a 1.5mm Allen key before carrying out adjustment (do not remove completely). After installing the shock absorber, cycle the machine a few times and alter the adjustment so that optimum deceleration is achieved. For hard impact at start of stroke turn ring towards 9, for harder impact at the end of the stroke, turn towards 0. Retighten the set screw.

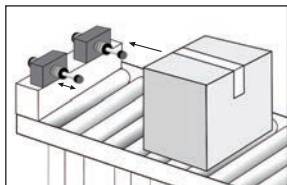
- Max. impact velocity 3,6m/s

- Working temperature -12° to +90°C

- Stroke end stop and anti-noise

buffer fully integrated

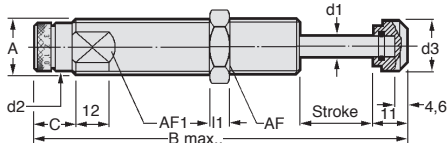
- Max. angle of incidence: 2°
(except RMSA-900 : 1°)



Typical application

Uses

- Upon impact of the load the piston moves back causing an immediate build up of internal pressure. Oil is then allowed to pass through the metering orifices bringing the load smoothly to rest. Fast reset is assured by an anti-return valve and spring incorporated in the piston.



DISCOUNTS

Qty	1+	6+	10+	15+
Disc.	List	-10%	-15%	On request

Accessories

- Universal flange **STC...**

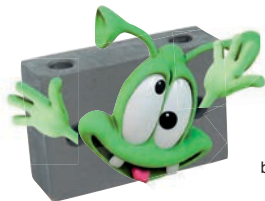
- Stroke end stop **MF...**

Part number	Stroke (mm)	Effective weight (kgme)		Return spring force		Rod reset (S)	Rod Weight (kg)	Price each 1 to 5		
		Min (kg)	Max (kg)	Min. (N)	Max. (N)					
RMSA-500	19,00	M20 x1,5	118	13,5	4,8	17,0	17,0	8	23	18
RMSA-600	25,40	M25 x1,5	143	16,5	6,3	22,4	23,0	10	30	23
RMSA-900	40,00	M25 x1,5	189	16,5	6,3	22,4	23,0	10	30	23

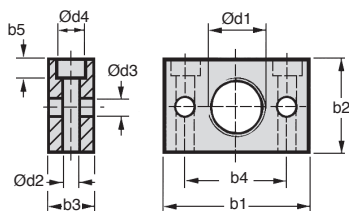
Part number	Max. energy capacity (Nm)		Effective weight (kgme)		Return spring force		Rod reset (S)	Rod Weight (kg)	Price each 1 to 5
	per cycle W3	per hour W4	Min (kg)	Max (kg)	Min. (N)	Max. (N)			
RMSA-500	25	45 000	2,30	226	5	10	0,10	0,13	✓ 156,87 €
RMSA-600	68	68 000	9,00	1 360	10	30	0,20	0,31	✓ 216,36 €
RMSA-900	100	90 000	14,00	2 040	10	35	0,40	0,40	- 300,94 €

*Depending on availability - Dimensions in mm

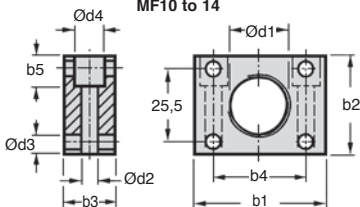
- Universal flange for shock-absorber



Typical application



MF10 to 14



MF20 to 25

DISCOUNTS

Qty	1+	6+	10+	15+
Disc.	List	-10%	-15%	On request

Part number	Ød1	Ød2	Ød3	Ød4	b1	b2	b3	b4	b5	For shock-absorber		Price each
										Stock*	1 to 5	
MF-10	M10x1	4,5	4,5	8	38	25	12	25	5	MC25	✓	43,91 €
MF-12	M12x1	4,5	4,5	8	38	25	12	25	5	MC75	✓	43,91 €
MF-14	M14x1,5	4,5	4,5	8	45	29	16	35	5	MC150	-	47,23 €
MF-20	M20x1,5	5,5	5,5	10	47	35	16	35	10	RMSA500	-	58,71 €
MF-25	M25x1,5	5,5	5,5	10	47	35	16	35	10	RMSA600-900	-	58,69 €

*Depending on availability - Dimensions in mm

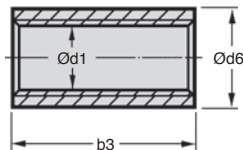
Shock absorber - stop collar



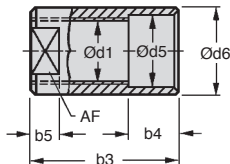
STC

Mounting accessory

- **Stop collar for shock absorber**
- **Warning:** for certain shock absorbers, the use of this stop collar is essential



STC10 to 12



STC14 to 25



Typical application

DISCOUNTS

Qty	1+	6+	10+	15+
Disc.	List	-10%	-15%	On request

Part number	Ød1	Ød5	Ød6	b3	b4	b5	AF	For shock-absorber	Stock*	Price each 1 to 5
									✓	
STC10	M10x1	-	14,3	20	-	-	-	MC25	✓	12,39 €
STC12	M12x1	-	16,0	20	-	-	-	MC75	✓	12,39 €
STC14	M14x1,5	14,5	18,0	19	12	6	13	MC150	-	13,47 €
STC20	M20x1,5	20,5	25,0	25	12	8	22	RMSA500	-	20,05 €
STC25	M25x1,5	25,5	32,0	45	16	10	27	RMSA600-900	✓	28,47 €

*Depending on availability - Dimensions in mm