Shock Absorber

Series *RB*

Absorbing impact and noise

Dampening to meet the high speed requirements of the modern world.

Shock absorber: Series RB
Coolant resistant type: Series RBL

Usable without a stopper nut
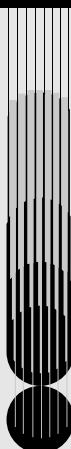The strong body can be positioned directly.

Short type: Series RBQ

A compact style that has been shortened lengthwise

Allowable eccentric angle is 5°
Suitable for absorption of rotation energy.

Usable without a stopper nut
The strong body can be positioned directly.

Shock absorber

Automatic adjustment to the most appropriate absorption performance

Specially designed orifice can absorb energy comprehensively and most appropriately in many different applications. This ranges from high speed low loads, to load speed high loads; without requiring additional adjustment of the shock absorber.

Example of comparison for drag characteristics

Dashpot
Rubber bumper
SMC shock absorber (Large energy)
SMC shock absorber (Small energy)
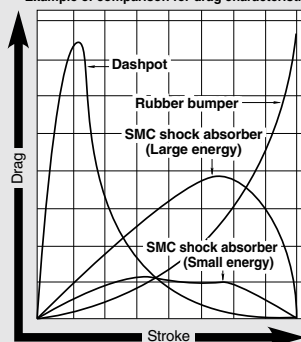
Drag
Stroke

∗ Drag waveform will vary depending on the operating conditions.

Series Variations

Series	Basic type	Thread O.D. size	With cap or bumper (Option)	Hexagon nut ∗	Stopper nut (Option)	Foot bracket	Page
Series RB	Series RB	M6, M8, M10, M14, M20, M27 Optional specifications are not available for M6.	●	●	●	●	1851
	Coolant resistant Series RBL	M10, M14, M20, M27	●	●	●	●	1858
Series RBQ	Series RBQ	M16, M20, M25, M30, M32	●	●	●		1862

∗ 2 Hexagon nuts are attached for Series RB and standard models RBQ.

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Shock Absorber
Series RB
Technical Data:

Model Selection

Model Selection Step	Selection Example

1. Type of impact

☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Horizontal)
☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Downward)
☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Upward)
☐ Conveyor stroke at load (Horizontal)
☐ Free horizontal impact
☐ Free dropping impact
☐ Rotating impact (With torque)

2. Enumeration of operating conditions

Symbol	Operating condition	Unit
m	Impacting object mass	kg
υ	Collision speed	m / sec
h	Dropping height	m
ω	Angle speed	rad/sec
R	Distance between axis of cylinder and impact point	m
d	Bore size	mm
p	Cylinder operating pressure	MPa
F	Thrust	N
T	Torque	N · m
n	Operation cycle	cycle / min
t	Ambient temperature	°C
μ	Friction coefficient	—

3. Specifications and operational instructions
Ensure that the collision speed, thrust, operation cycle, the ambient temperature and atmosphere fall within the specifications.
∗Be aware of the min. installation radius in the case of rotating impacts.

4. Calculation of kinetic energy E_1
Using the equation suitable for the classification of impact.

In the case of cylinder stroke at load and free horizontal impact, substitute respective figures for **Data A** in order to calculate E_1.

5. Calculation of thrust energy E_2
Select any shock absorber as a provisional model.

In the case of thrust energy of cylinder E_1, substitute respective figures for **Data B** or **Data C**.

6. Calculation of corresponding mass of impacting object Me
Absorbed energy $E = E_1 + E_2$
Corresponding mass of impacting object $Me = \dfrac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$

Substitute both absorbed energy **E** and collision speed υ for **Data A** in order to calculate the corresponding mass of the impacting object **Me**.
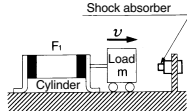
7. Selection of applicable model
Taking into consideration the corresponding mass of the impacting object **Me**, calculated using **Data D** and collision speed υ, check provisional model compatibility with the condition of application. If this is satisfactory, then the said provisional model will be the applicable one.

Caution on Selection
In order for the shock absorbers to operate accurately for long hours, it is necessary to select a model that is well-suited to your operating conditions. If the impact energy is smaller than 5% of the maximum energy absorption, select a model that is one class smaller.

Selection Example

	Cylinder stroke at load (Horizontal)	
1. Type of impact	Shock absorber — F_1, υ, Load m, Cylinder	
Collision speed [1] υ	υ	
Kinetic energy E_1	$\dfrac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	
Thrust energy E_2	$F_1 \cdot S$	
Absorbed energy E	$E_1 + E_2$	
Corresponding [2] **mass of impacting object** Me	$\dfrac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	

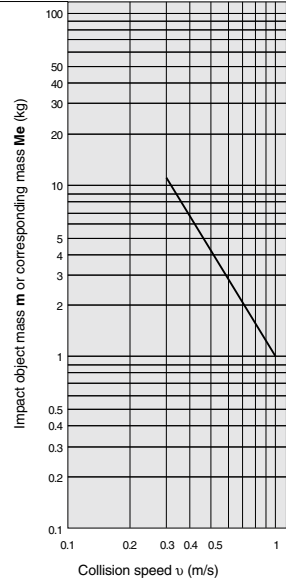| **2. Operating conditions**	**m** = 1 kg υ = 0.5 m/s **d** = 10 mm **p** = 0.5 MPa **n** = 30 cycle/min **t** = 25 °C	**2. Operating conditions**	**m** = 50 kg υ = 0.3 m/s **d** = 40 mm **p** = 0.5 MPa **n** = 20 cycle/min **t** = 25 °C
3. Specifications and operational instructions	● **Confirmation of specifications** υ ··· 0.5 < 1.0 (max.) **t** ··· −10 (min.) < 25 < 80 (max.) **F** ··· F_1 ··· 39.3 < **YES**	**3. Specifications and operational instructions**	● **Confirmation of specifications** υ ··· 0.3 < 5 (max.) **t** ··· −10 (min.) < 25 < 80 (max.) **F** ··· F_1 ···628 < 1961 (max.) **YES**
4. Calculation of kinetic energy E_1	● **Kinetic energy E_1** Use **Formula** to calculate E_1. Substitute 1.0 for **m** and 0.5 for υ. $E_1 \cong 0.125$	**4. Calculation of kinetic energy E_1**	● **Kinetic energy E_1** Use **Formula** to calculate E_1. Substitute 50 for **m** and 0.3 for υ. $E_1 \cong 2.3\ J$
5. Calculation of thrust energy E_2	● **Thrust energy E_2** Provisionally select a model RB0604 and make the use of **Data B** at left. According to **d** = 10, E_2 is obtained. $E_2 \cong 0.157$	**5. Calculation of thrust energy E_2**	● **Thrust energy E_2** Provisionally select a model RB2015. According to **d** = 40, E_2 is obtained. $E_2 \cong 9.4\ J$
6. Calculation of corresponding mass of impacting object Me	● **Corresponding mass of impacting object Me** Use **Formula** "Absorbed energy $E = E_1 + E_2 = 0.282$" to calculate **Me**. Substitute 0.282 for **E** and 0.5 for υ. $Me \cong 2.3$	**6. Calculation of corresponding mass of impacting object Me**	● **Corresponding mass of impacting object Me** Use the formula "Absorbed energy $E = E_1 + E_2 = 2.3 + 9.4 = 11.7\ J$" to calculate **Me**. Substitute 11.7 J for **E** and 0.3 for υ. $Me \cong 260\ kg$
7. Selection of RB0604	● **Selection of RB0604** RB0604 satisfies **Me** = 2.3 < 3 kg (Max. corresponding mass of impacting object). Ultimately, it will result in an operating frequency of 30 < 80, without causing a problem. **YES**	**7. Selection of applicable model**	● **Selection of applicable model** According to **Data D**, the tentatively selected RB2015 satisfies **Me** = 260 kg < 400 kg at υ = 0.3. Ultimately, it will result in an operating frequency of **n**···20 < 25, without causing a problem. **YES** **Select RB2015**

SMC

1. Type of Impact

Type of impact	Cylinder stroke at load (Downward)	Cylinder stroke at load (Upward)	Conveyor stroke at load (Horizontal)	Free dropping impact	Rotating impact (With torque)
Collision speed [1] υ	υ	υ	υ	$\sqrt{2gh}$	$\omega \cdot R$
Kinetic energy E_1	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$m \cdot g \cdot h$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \omega^2$
Thrust energy $E2$	$F_1 \cdot S + m \cdot g \cdot S$	$F_1 \cdot S + m \cdot g \cdot S$	$m \cdot g \cdot \mu \cdot S$	$m \cdot g \cdot S$	$T \cdot \frac{S}{R}$
Absorbed energy E	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$
Corresponding [2] mass of impacting object Me	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$

Note 1) Collision speed is momentary velocity at which object is impacting against shock absorber. The collision speed is $\upsilon = 2\overline{\upsilon}$ when the speed (average speed $\overline{\upsilon}$) is calculated from the air cylinder's stroke time.
Note 2) An "Impact body equivalent mass" is the mass of an impact object without involving thrust, into which an object's total energy has been converted. Hence, $E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Me \cdot \upsilon^2$
Note 3) R: The distance between rotational center and impact point. Set R at the minimum installation radius (page 1856) or higher.
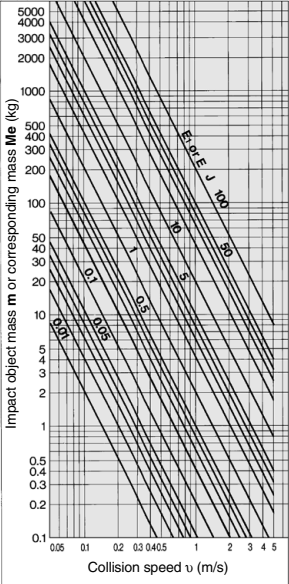
Data A
Kinetic Energy E_1 or Energy Absorption E

RB0604

Collision speed υ (m/s)

RB□0805 to 2725

Collision speed υ (m/s)

Symbol

Symbol	Specifications	Unit
d	Bore size	mm
E	Absorbed energy	J
E_1	Kinetic energy	J
E_2	Thrust energy	J
F_1	Cylinder thrust	N
g	Acceleration of gravity (9.8)	m / s²
h	Dropping height	m
I [4]	Moment of inertia around the center of gravity	kg · m²
n	Operating frequency	cycle / min
p	Cylinder operating pressure	MPa
R	Distance between axis of cylinder and impact point	m
S	Shock absorber stroke	m
T	Torque	N · m
t	Ambient temperature	°C
υ	Collision speed	m / s
m	Impact object mass	kg
Me	Corresponding mass of impact object	kg
ω	Angle speed	rad / s
μ	Friction coefficient	—

Note 4) For the formula of moment of inertia I (kg·m²), refer to the catalog of rotary actuator.

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Data B

Thrust Energy of Cylinder F₁·S

(Operating pressure 0.5 MPa) (J)

| Model	RB0604	RB□0805	RB□0806 RB□1006	RB□1007	RB□1411	RB□1412	RB□2015	RB□2725
Stroke absorption (mm)	4	5	6	7	11	12	15	25
Bore size d (mm) 6	0.057	0.071	0.085	0.099	0.156	0.170	0.212	0.353
10	0.157	0.196	0.236	0.274	0.432	0.471	0.589	0.982
15	0.353	0.442	0.530	0.619	0.972	1.06	1.33	2.21
20	0.628	0.785	0.942	1.10	1.73	1.88	2.36	3.93
25	0.981	1.23	1.47	1.72	2.70	2.95	3.68	6.14
32	—	2.01	2.41	2.81	4.42	4.83	6.03	10.1
40	—	3.14	3.77	4.40	6.91	7.54	9.42	15.7
50	—	4.91	5.89	6.87	10.8	11.8	14.7	24.5
63	—	7.79	9.35	10.9	17.1	18.7	23.4	39.0
80	—	12.6	15.1	17.6	27.6	30.2	37.7	62.8
100	—	19.6	23.6	27.5	43.2	47.1	58.9	98.2
125	—	30.7	36.8	43.0	67.5	73.6	92.0	153
140	—	38.5	46.2	53.9	84.7	92.4	115	192
160	—	50.3	60.3	70.4	111	121	151	251
180	—	63.6	76.3	89.1	140	153	191	318
200	—	78.5	94.2	110	173	188	236	393
250	—	123	147	172	270	295	368	614
300	—	177	212	247	389	424	530	884

■ **Operating pressure other than 0.5 MPa:**
 Multiply by the following coefficient.

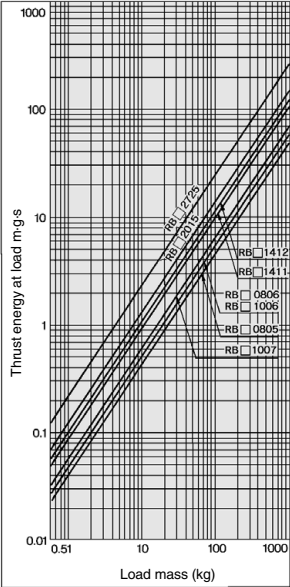| Operating pressure (MPa)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Coefficient	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8

Data C

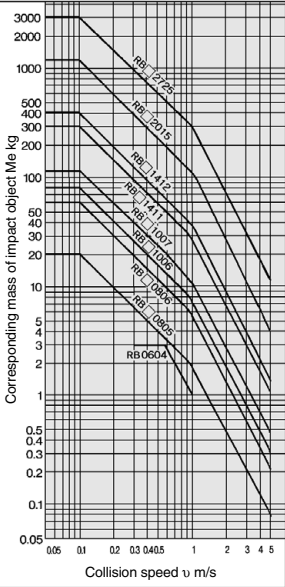## Thrust Energy at Load m·g·s

RB0604
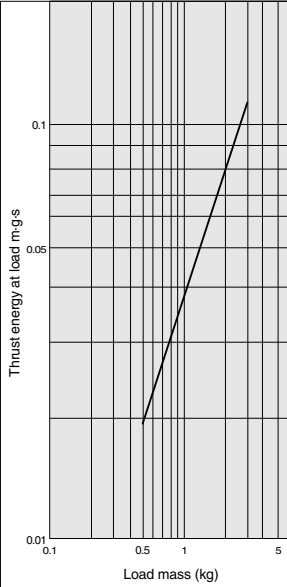
RB□0805 to 2725

Data D

Corresponding Mass of Impacting Object Me

The graph of corresponding mass of impacting object: At room temperature (20 to 25°C)

SMC

Shock Absorber
Series RB

Basic type   **With cap**

Specifications

Model Specifications		RB0604	RB0805	RB0806	RB1006	RB1007	RB1411	RB1412	RB2015	RB2725
	Basic type	RB0604	RB0805	RB0806	RB1006	RB1007	RB1411	RB1412	RB2015	RB2725
	With cap	—	RBC0805	RBC0806	RBC1006	RBC1007	RBC1411	RBC1412	RBC2015	RBC2725
Max. energy absorption (J) Note)		0.5	0.98	2.94	3.92	5.88	14.7	19.6	58.8	147
Thread O.D. size		M6 x 0.75	M8 x 1.0		M10 x 1.0		M14 x 1.5		M20 x 1.5	M27 x 1.5
Stroke (mm)		4	5	6	6	7	11	12	15	25
Collision speed (m/s)		0.3 to 1.0	0.05 to 5.0							
Max. operating frequency (cycle/min)		80	80	80	70	70	45	45	25	10
Max. allowable thrust (N)		150	245	245	422	422	814	814	1961	2942
Ambient temperature range (°C)		−10 to 80 (No freezing)								
Spring force (N)	Extended	3.05	1.96	1.96	4.22	4.22	6.86	6.86	8.34	8.83
	Retracted	5.59	3.83	4.22	6.18	6.86	15.30	15.98	20.50	20.01
Weight (g)	Basic type	5.5	15	15	23	23	65	65	150	350
	With cap	—	16	16	25	25	70	70	165	400

Note) The maximum energy absorption, the maximum corresponding mass of impacting object and maximum operating frequency are measured at room temperature (20 to 25°C).

How to Order

RB **C** **14** **12** ☐

Shock absorber

Type

Nil	Basic type
C	With cap

O.D. thread size/Stroke

Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke	Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke
0604	6 mm	4 mm	1411	14 mm	11 mm
0805	8 mm	5 mm	1412	14 mm	12 mm
0806	8 mm	6 mm	2015	20 mm	15 mm
1006	10 mm	6 mm	2725	27 mm	25 mm
1007	10 mm	7 mm			

Note) RB0604: With cap type is not available.

Option

Symbol	Hex. nut	Stopper nut
Nil	2 pcs.	—
J	3 pcs.	—
N	—	—
S	2 pcs.	1 pc.
SJ	3 pcs.	1 pc.
SN	—	1 pc.

Note) RB0604: "Nil" or "N" only

Replacement part no./Cap (Resin part only)   **RBC** **08** **C**

Applicable model

08	RBC0805, 0806	20	RBC2015
10	RBC1006, 1007	27	RBC2725
14	RBC1411, 1412		

Cap

Cap cannot be mounted for basic type. Please place an order with cap type from the beginning.
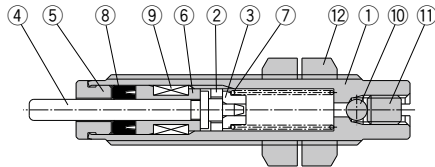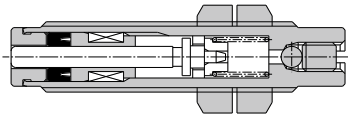
RJ

RB

D-☐

-X☐

Series *RB*

Construction

RB0604

Extended

Compressed

Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	Treatment
1	**Outer tube**	Free-cutting steel	Nitriding
2	**Piston**	Copper alloy	—
3	**Spring guide**	Stainless steel	—
4	**Piston rod**	Carbon steel	Nitriding
5	**Stopper**	Stainless steel	—
6	**Bearing**	Copper alloy	—
7	**Return spring**	Piano wire	Zinc trivalent chromated
8	**Rod seal**	NBR	—
9	**Accumulator**	NBR	Foam rubber
10	**Steel ball**	Bearing steel	—
11	**Hexagon socket head cap screw**	Special steel	Nickel plated
12	**Hexagon nut**	Carbon steel	Nickel plated

RB☐0805 to 2725

Extended

Compressed

Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	Treatment
1	**Outer tube**	Rolled steel	Gray coated
2	**Inner tube**	Special steel	Heat treated
3	**Piston rod**	Special steel	Electroless nickel plated
4	**Piston**	Special steel	Heat treated
5	**Bearing**	Special bearing material	
6	**Spring guide**	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated
7	**Lock ring**	Copper	
8	**Return spring**	Piano wire	Zinc chromated
9	**Seal holder**	Copper alloy	
10	**Stopper**	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated
11	**Steel ball**	Bearing steel	
12	**Set screw**	Special steel	
13	**Accumulator**	NBR	Foam rubber
14	**Rod seal**	NBR	
15	**Scraper**	NBR	
16	**Gasket**	NBR	
17	**Gasket**	NBR	Only RB(C)2015, 2725

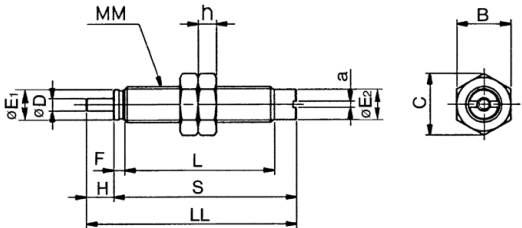**⊛SMC**

Dimensions

RB0604
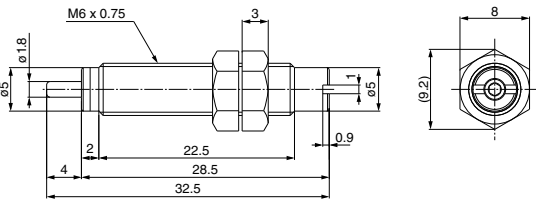
Hexagon Nut
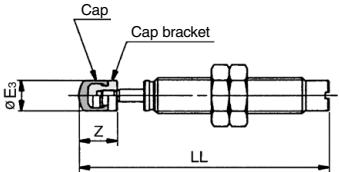### (2 pcs. standard equipment)
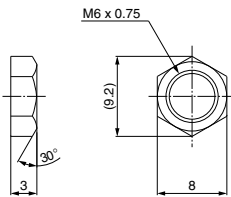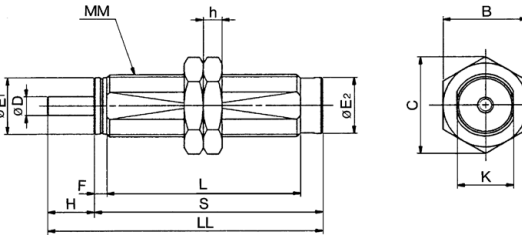

Basic type: RB0805, RB0806, RB1006, RB1007

With cap: RBC0805, RBC0806
RBC1006, RBC1007

∗ Other dimensions are the same as the basic type.
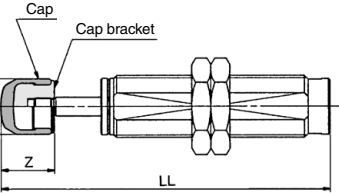

Model		Basic type dimensions										With cap ∗			Hexagon nut		
Basic type	With cap	D	E₁	E₂	F	H	a	L	LL	MM	S	E₃	LL	Z	B	C	h
RB0805	**RBC0805**	2.8	6.8	6.8	2.4	5	1.4	33.4	45.8	M8 x 1.0	40.8	6.8	54.3	8.5	12	13.9	4
RB0806	**RBC0806**	2.8	6.8	6.8	2.4	6	1.4	33.4	46.8	M8 x 1.0	40.8	6.8	55.3	8.5	12	13.9	4
RB1006	**RBC1006**	3	8.8	8.6	2.7	6	1.4	39	52.7	M10 x 1.0	46.7	8.7	62.7	10	14	16.2	4
RB1007	**RBC1007**	3	8.8	8.6	2.7	7	1.4	39	53.7	M10 x 1.0	46.7	8.7	63.7	10	14	16.2	4

Basic type: RB1411, RB1412, RB2015, RB2725

With cap: RBC1411, RBC1412
RBC2015, RBC2725

∗ Other dimensions are the same as the basic type.

Model		Basic type dimensions										With cap ∗			Hexagon nut		
Basic type	With cap	D	E₁	E₂	F	H	K	L	LL	MM	S	E₃	LL	Z	B	C	h
RB1411	**RBC1411**	5	12.2	12	3.5	11	12	58.8	78.3	M14 x 1.5	67.3	12	91.8	13.5	19	21.9	6
RB1412	**RBC1412**	5	12.2	12	3.5	12	12	58.8	79.3	M14 x 1.5	67.3	12	92.8	13.5	19	21.9	6
RB2015	**RBC2015**	6	18.2	18	4	15	18	62.2	88.2	M20 x 1.5	73.2	18	105.2	17	27	31.2	6
RB2725	**RBC2725**	8	25.2	25	5	25	25	86	124	M27 x 1.5	99	25	147	23	36	41.6	6

RJ

RB

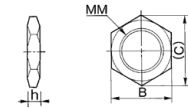D-□

-X□

Series *RB*

Hexagon Nut

(2 pcs. standard equipment)

Material: Special steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

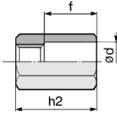| Part no.	Dimensions			
	MM	h	B	C
RB06J	M6 x 0.75	3	8	9.2
RB08J	M8 x 1.0	4	12	13.9
RB10J	M10 x 1.0	4	14	16.2
RB14J	M14 x 1.5	6	19	21.9
RB20J	M20 x 1.5	6	27	31.2
RB27J	M27 x 1.5	6	36	41.6

Option

Stopper nut
For basic type   For cap type
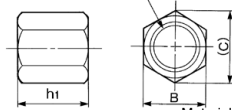
Material: Carbon steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

Part no.		Dimensions						
Basic type	With cap	B	C	h1	h2	MM	d	f
RB08S	RBC08S	12	13.9	6.5	23	M8 x 1.0	9	15
RB10S	RBC10S	14	16.2	8	23	M10 x 1.0	11	15
RB14S	RBC14S	19	21.9	11	31	M14 x 1.5	15	20
RB20S	RBC20S	27	31.2	16	40	M20 x 1.5	23	25
RB27S	RBC27S	36	41.6	22	51	M27 x 1.5	32	33

Replacement Parts

Cap

These are the replacement part for the cap type. Not available for the basic type.
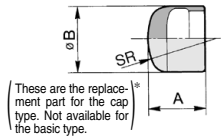
Material: Polyurethane

Part no.	Dimensions		
	A	B	SR
RBC08C	6.5	6.8	6
RBC10C	9	8.7	7.5
RBC14C	12.5	12	10
RBC20C	16	18	20
RBC27C	21	25	25

Foot Bracket for Shock Absorber

Available for the foot mounting bracket of Series RB.

Part no.

Material: Aluminum alloy
Treatment: Black hard anodized

Part no.	Applicable absorber
RB08-X331	RB□0805, 0806
RB10-X331	RB□1006, 1007
RB14-X331	RB□1411, 1412
RB20-X331	RB□2015
RB27-X331	RB□2725

∗ Order foot brackets separately.

Dimensions
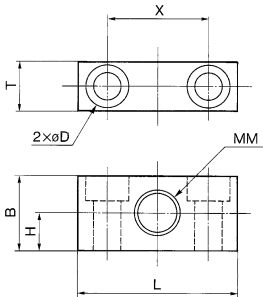
Part no.	B	D	H	L	MM	T	X	Mounting bolt
RB08-X331	15	4.5 drill, 8 counterbore depth 4.4	7.5	32	M8 x 1.0	10	20	M4
RB10-X331	19	5.5 drill, 9.5 counterbore depth 5.4	9.5	40	M10 x 1.0	12	25	M5
RB14-X331	25	9 drill, 14 counterbore depth 8.6	12.5	54	M14 x 1.5	16	34	M8
RB20-X331	38	11 drill, 17.5 counterbore depth 10.8	19	70	M20 x 1.5	22	44	M10
RB27-X331	50	13.5 drill, 20 counterbore depth 13	25	80	M27 x 1.5	34	52	M12

SMC

Specific Product Precautions 1

Be sure to read before handling.
Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.

Selection

⚠Danger

1. Energy absorption

Select a model so that the aggregated energy of impact object should not exceed the maximum absorption energy. Otherwise, it could cause changes in properties or result in damaging the shock absorber.

2. Corresponding mass of impacting object

Make a model selection, so that the corresponding mass of impacting object does not exceed the allowable range. Pulsation will occur in buffer and deceleration force, thus making it difficult to absorb shock smoothly.

3. Collision speed

Use it in the conditions that collision speed is within the specified range. It could cause the changes in buffer characteristics or lead to damage a shock absorber.

⚠Warning

1. Static load

Design the system, so that any other forces than the buffer capacity or impacts should not be applied to the piston rod which is stopped at the retracted state.

⚠Caution

1. Maximum operating frequency

Design the system in the conditions under which it is not used at the frequency exceeding the specified maximum operating frequency.

2. Stroke

The maximum absorption energy in the specifications cannot be exerted unless the full stroke is used for both Series RB and RBL.

3. Work surface of an impact object

The contact surface of the impact object with which the piston rod comes into contact must be highly rigid.

In the case without a cap, a high surface compression load is applied to the contact surface of the impact body with which the piston rod comes into contact. Therefore, the contact surface must be highly rigid (hardness of HRC35 or more).

4. Be aware of the return force of the impact object.

If used in a conveyor drive, after the shock absorber has absorbed energy, it could be pushed back by the spring that is built-in. For the spring force in the specifications, refer to the column (page 1851).

5. Selection of size

As the number of operation proceeds, the maximum absorption energy of shock absorbers will be decreased by the following reasons such as abrasion, or deterioration, etc. of the internal working fluid. Taking this into consideration, selecting a size which is 20 to 40% affordable against the amount of absorption energy is recommended.

6. Drag characteristics

In general, the values of drag (reactive force generated during operation) generated by the operating speed will vary in hydraulic shock absorber. And then, by adopting "Porous orifice construction", the RB series can adapt to such this fast/slow speed and can absorb shock smoothly in a wide range of speed.

But, the speed reduction (speed reduction G) would be larger around the stroke terminal, depending upon the operating conditions. Please note that it might be encountered that stroke time is long, motion is not smooth, etc. If this would be a problem, we recommend that stroke amount should be restricted by using our optional component like "Stopper nut", etc.

⚠Caution

7. Parallel usage

When using multiple shock absorbers in parallel, energy will not be divided evenly because of differences in product dimensions and devices. For this reason, select the following options.

E = Ea/N/0.6

E : Energy used per shock absorber

Ea: All energies

N : The number of shock absorbers used in parallel

Operating Environment

⚠Danger

1. Operation in an environment which requires explosion-proof

• When mounting in places where static electricity is accumulated, implement a distribution of electrical energy by grounding.

• Do not use the materials for buffer face which might cause to spark by collision.

⚠Warning

1. Pressure

Do not use it in the vacuum state, which is substantially different from the atmospheric pressure (above sea level) and in the atmosphere under being pressurized.

2. Using inside a clean room

Do not use the shock absorber in a clean room, as it could contaminate the clean room.

⚠Caution

1. Temperature range

Do not use it, exceeding the specified allowable temperature range. Seal could be softened or hardened or worn out, or leading to leak a working fluid, deterioration, or impact characteristic changes.

2. Deterioration by atmosphere

Do not use the product in an environment where the product may be damaged by salt or air which contains organic solvent, phosphoester operating oil, sulfurous acid gas, chlorine gas or other acids. It may deteriorate seals or corrode metals.

3. Deterioration by ozone

Do not use it under the direct sunlight on the beach, or by the mercury lamp, or the ozone generator, because the rubber material will be deteriorated by ozone.

4. Cutting oil, water, blown dust

Do not use the product under the condition, where the liquid such as cutting oil, water, solvent, etc. is exposed either directly or in atomized form to the piston rod, or where blown dust could be adhered around the piston rod. This could cause malfunction.

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Specific Product Precautions 2

Be sure to read before handling.
Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.

Operating Environment

⚠ Caution

5. Vibration

When vibrations are applied on impact objects, implement a secure guide on impact objects.

Mounting

⚠ Warning

1. Before performing installation, removal, or stroke adjustment, make sure to cut the power supply to the equipment and verify that the equipment has stopped.

2. Installation of protective cover

We recommend the protective cover should be installed in the case workers might be getting close during the operation.

3. The rigidity of the mounting frame

The mounting frame must have sufficient rigidity.
Load on mounting plate can be calculated as follows.

$$\text{Load on mounting plate} \quad N \cong 2 \frac{E \text{ (Absorbed energy : J)}}{S \text{ (Stroke : m)}}$$

Depending on the impact conditions, a load applied to the mounting frame may exceed the calculated value.

When setting the rigidity of the mounting frame, the sufficient safety ration must be taken into account in the calculated value.

⚠ Caution

1. Tightening torque of mounting nut should be as follows.

When threading on a mounting frame in order to mount a shock absorber directly, prepared hole dimensions are referred to the table below.

For tightening torque of a nut for shock absorber, kindly abide by the table below.

If the tightening torque that is applied to the nut exceeds the value given below, the shock absorber itself could become damaged.

Model	RB0604
O.D. thread (mm)	M6 x 0.75
Thread prepared bore (mm)	ø5.3 $^{+0.1}_{0}$
Tightening torque (N · m)	0.85

| Model	RB(C)0805 RB(C)0806	RB(C)1006 RB(C)1007	RB(C)1411 RB(C)1412	RB(C)2015	RB(C)2725
O.D. thread (mm)	M8 x 1.0	M10 x 1.0	M14 x 1.5	M20 x 1.5	M27 x 1.5
Thread prepared bore (mm)	ø7.1 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø9.1 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø12.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø18.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø25.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$
Tightening torque (N · m)	1.67	3.14	10.8	23.5	62.8

Mounting

⚠ Caution

2. Deviation of impact

The installation must be designed so that the impact body is perpendicular to the shock absorber's axial center. An angle of deviation that exceeds 3° will place an excessive load on the bearings, leading to oil leaks within a short period of operation.

Allowable eccentric angle $\theta_1 \le 3°$
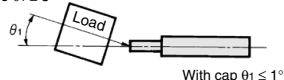
With cap $\theta_1 \le 1°$

3. Rotating angle

If rotating impacts are involved, the installation must be designed so that the direction in which the load is applied is perpendicular to the shock absorber's axial center. The allowable rotating angle until the stroke end must be $\theta_2 < 3°$.
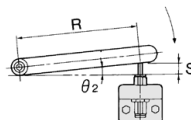
Allowable rotating eccentric angle $\theta_2 \le 3°$

Installation Conditions for Rotating Impact (mm)

Model	S (Stroke)	θ_2 (Allowable rotating angle)	R (Min. installation radius)	
			Basic type	With cap
RB0604	4		76	—
RB□□0805	5		96	258
RB□□0806	6		115	277
RB□□1006	6		115	306
RB□□1007	7	3°	134	325
RB□□1411	11		210	468
RB□□1412	12		229	487
RB□□2015	15		287	611
RB□□2725	25		478	916

4. Do not scratch the sliding portion of the piston rod or the outside threads of the outer tube.

Failure to observe this precaution could scratch or gouge the sliding potion of the piston rod, or damage the seals, which could lead to oil leakage and malfunction. Furthermore, damage to outside threaded portion of the outer tube could prevent the shock absorber from being mounted onto the frame, or its internal components could deform, leading to a malfunction.

5. Never turn the screw on the bottom of the body.

This is not an adjusting screw. Turning it could result in oil leakage.

Piston rod

Bottom set screw (Do not rotate)

Damage is not allowed.

SMC
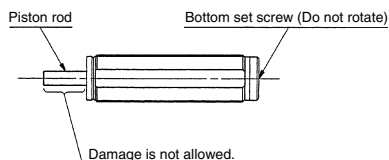
Series **RB**
Specific Product Precautions 3
Be sure to read before handling.
Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.

<div style="text-align:center">**Mounting**</div>

⚠ Caution

6. Adjust the stopping time through the use of the stopper nut, as follows:

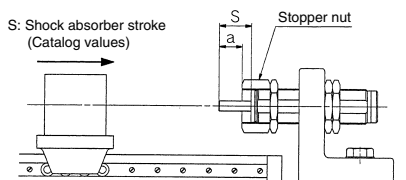Control the stopping time of the impact object by turning the stopper nut in or out (thus changing length "a"). After establishing the stopper nut position, use a hexagon nut to secure the stopper nut in place.

Capacity of shock absorbers deteriorate in accordance with usage. When crashing sounds or vibrations are generated during the operation, adjust the stopper nut and make the effective stroke (a) longer, or give the stroke enough leeway beforehand.

S: Shock absorber stroke (Catalog values)

S
a
Stopper nut

<div style="text-align:center">**Maintenance**</div>

⚠ Caution

1. Check the mounting nut is not loosen.

The shock absorber could become damaged if it is used in a loose state.

2. Pay attention to any abnormal impact sounds or vibrations.

If the impact sounds or vibrations have become abnormally high, the shock absorber may have reached the end of its service life. If this is the case, replace the shock absorber. If use is continued in this state, it could lead to equipment damage.

3. Confirm that abnormality, oil leakage, etc. in the outward surface.

When a large amount of oil is leaking, replace the product, because it is believed to be happening something wrong with it. If it keeps on using, it may cause to break the equipment which is mounted by this product.

4. Inspect the cap for any cracks or wear.

If the shock absorber comes with a cap, the cap could wear first. To prevent damage to the impact object, replace the cap often.

<div style="text-align:center">**Storage**</div>

⚠ Caution

1. Piston rod position while stored

If a piston rod is stored as pushed in for a long period of time (over 30 days), absorption capacity may decrease.

Avoid storing like this for a long time.

<div style="text-align:center">**Service Life and Replacement Period of Shock Absorber**</div>

⚠ Caution

1. Allowable operating cycle under the specifications set in this catalog is shown below.

1.2 million cycles	RB0604, RB08□□
2 million cycles	RB10□□ to RB2725
1 million cycles	RBA□□□□, RBL□□□□

Note) Specified service life (suitable replacement period) is the value at room temperature (20 to 25°C). The period may vary depending on the temperature and other conditions. In some cases the absorber may need to be replaced before the allowable operating cycle above.

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Shock Absorber: Coolant Resistant Type
Series **RBL**

Can be operated in an environments exposed to non-water soluble cutting oil. (Mainly JIS Class 1 equivalent)

Scraper and rod seal combine to form a double seal enclosure preventing cutting oil from entering inside.

Basic type　　**With cap**

Replacement part no./ Cap (Resin part only)　RBC **10** C

Applicable model ● 　Cap

10	RBLC1006, 1007	**20**	RBLC2015
14	RBLC1411, 1412	**27**	RBLC2725

Cap cannot be mounted for basic type.
Please place an order with cap type from the beginning.

Specifications

Model	Basic type	RBL1006	RBL1007	RBL1411	RBL1412	RBL2015	RBL2725
Specifications	With cap	RBLC1006	RBLC1007	RBLC1411	RBLC1412	RBLC2015	RBLC2725
Max. energy absorption (J) Note)		3.92	5.88	14.7	19.6	58.8	147
Thread O.D. size		M10 x 1.0		M14 x 1.5		M20 x 1.5	M27 x 1.5
Stroke absorption (mm)		6	7	11	12	15	25
Collision speed (m/s)		0.05 to 5					
Max. operating frequency (cycle/min)		70	70	45	45	25	10
Max. allowable thrust (N)		422	422	814	814	1961	2942
Ambient temperature range (°C)		−10 to 80					
Effective atmosphere		Non-water soluble cutting oil					
Spring force (N)	Extended	4.22	4.22	8.73	8.73	11.57	22.16
	Retracted	6.18	6.86	14.12	14.61	17.65	38.05
Weight (g)	Basic type	26	26	70	70	150	365
	With cap	28	28	75	75	165	410

Note) The maximum energy absorption and maximum operating frequency are measured at room temperature (20 to 25°C).

How to Order

RB L C 14 12 ▢

Shock absorber ●
Coolant resistant type ●
Type ●

Nil	Basic type
C	With cap

● **Option**

Symbol	Hex. nut	Stopper nut
Nil	2 pcs.	—
J	3 pcs.	—
N	—	—
S	2 pcs.	1 pc.
SJ	3 pcs.	1 pc.
SN	—	1 pc.

● **O.D. thread size/Stroke**

Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke	Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke
1006	10 mm	6 mm	**1412**	14 mm	12 mm
1007	10 mm	7 mm	**2015**	20 mm	15 mm
1411	14 mm	11 mm	**2725**	27 mm	25 mm

Construction

③ ⑮ ⑩ ⑰ ⑨ ⑭ ⑯ ⑬ ⑤ ① ④ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ② ⑪ ⑫

Component Parts

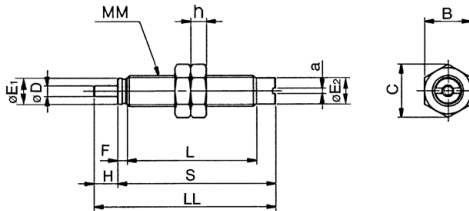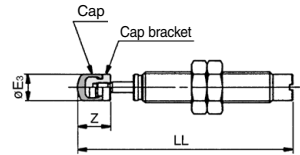| No.	Description	Material	Treatment
1	**Outer tube**	Rolled steel	Gray coated
2	**Inner tube**	Special steel	Heat treated
3	**Piston rod**	Special steel	Electroless nickel plated
4	**Piston**	Special steel	Heat treated
5	**Bearing**	Special bearing material	
6	**Spring guide**	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated
7	**Lock ring**	Copper	
8	**Return spring**	Piano wire	Zinc chromated
9	**Seal holder**	Copper alloy	
10	**Stopper**	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated
11	**Steel ball**	Bearing steel	
12	**Set screw**	Special steel	
13	**Accumulator**	NBR	Foam rubber
14	**Rod seal**	NBR	
15	**Scraper**	NBR	
16	**Gasket**	NBR	
17	**Gasket**	NBR	Only RBL(C)2015, 2725

SMC

Dimensions

Basic type: RBL1006, RBL1007

With cap: RBLC1006, RBLC1007
∗ Other dimensions are the same as the basic type.

Model		Basic type dimensions										With cap ∗			Hexagon nut		
Basic type	With cap	D	E₁	E₂	F	H	a	L	LL	MM	S	E₃	LL	Z	B	C	h
RBL1006	**RBLC1006**	3	8.8	8.6	2.7	6	1.4	43.8	57.5	M10 x 1.0	51.5	8.7	67.5	10	14	16.2	4
RBL1007	**RBLC1007**	3	8.8	8.6	2.7	7	1.4	43.8	58.5	M10 x 1.0	51.5	8.7	68.5	10	14	16.2	4

Note) L, LL and S dimensions of RBL(C)1007/1006 are different from those of RB(C)1007/1006.

Basic type: RBL1411·RBL1412·RBL2015·RBL2725
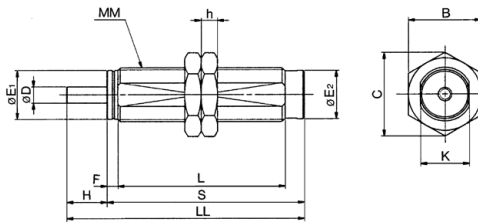
With cap: RBLC1411·RBLC1412 RBLC2015·RBLC2725
∗ Other dimensions are the same as the basic type.
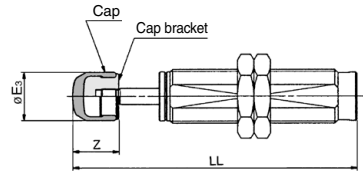
Model		Basic type dimensions										With cap∗			Hexagon nut		
Basic type	With cap	D	E₁	E₂	F	H	K	L	LL	MM	S	E₃	LL	Z	B	C	h
RBL1411	**RBLC1411**	5	12.2	12	3.5	11	12	63.6	83.1	M14 x 1.5	72.1	12	96.6	13.5	19	21.9	6
RBL1412	**RBLC1412**	5	12.2	12	3.5	12	12	63.6	84.1	M14 x 1.5	72.1	12	97.6	13.5	19	21.9	6
RBL2015	**RBLC2015**	6	18.2	18	4	15	18	62.2	88.2	M20 x 1.5	73.2	18	105.2	17	27	31.2	6
RBL2725	**RBLC2725**	8	25.2	25	5	25	25	91.5	129.5	M27 x 1.5	104.5	25	152.5	23	36	41.6	6

Note) L, LL and S dimensions are different from those of RB(C) (except RBL(C)2015).
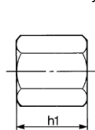
Hexagon Nut
(2 pcs. standard equipment)
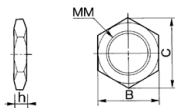
Material: Special steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

Part no.	Dimensions			
	MM	h	B	C
RB10J	M10 x 1.0	4	14	16.2
RB14J	M14 x 1.5	6	19	21.9
RB20J	M20 x 1.5	6	27	31.2
RB27J	M27 x 1.5	6	36	41.6

Option

Stopper nut
For basic type

For cap type

Material: Carbon steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

Part no.		Dimensions						
Basic type	With cap	B	C	h1	h2	MM	d	f
RB10S	**RBC10S**	14	16.2	8	23	M10 x 1.0	11	15
RB14S	**RBC14S**	19	21.9	11	31	M14 x 1.5	15	20
RB20S	**RBC20S**	27	31.2	16	40	M20 x 1.5	23	25
RB27S	**RBC27S**	36	41.6	22	51	M27 x 1.5	32	33

Replacement Parts

Cap

These are the replace-
ment part for the cap
type. Not available for
the basic type.

Material: Polyurethane

Part no.	Dimensions		
	A	B	SR
RBC10C	9	8.7	7.5
RBC14C	12.5	12	10
RBC20C	16	18	20
RBC27C	21	25	25

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Series *RBL*

Foot Bracket for Shock Absorber

Available for the foot mounting bracket of Series RBL.

Part no.

Material: Aluminum alloy
Treatment: Black hard anodized

Part no.	Applicable absorber
RB10-X331	**RB□1006, 1007**
RB14-X331	**RB□1411, 1412**
RB20-X331	**RB□2015**
RB27-X331	**RB□2725**

∗ Order foot brackets separately.

Dimensions

2×øD

MM
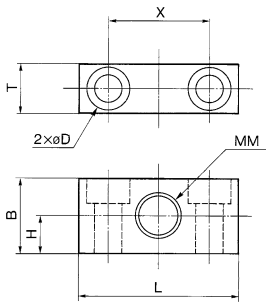
Part no.	B	D	H	L	MM	T	X	Mounting bolt
RB10-X331	19	5.5 drill, 9.5 counterbore depth 5.4	9.5	40	M10 x 1.0	12	25	M5
RB14-X331	25	9 drill, 14 counterbore depth 8.6	12.5	54	M14 x 1.5	16	34	M8
RB20-X331	38	11 drill, 17.5 counterbore depth 10.8	19	70	M20 x 1.5	22	44	M10
RB27-X331	50	13.5 drill, 20 counterbore depth 13	25	80	M27 x 1.5	34	52	M12

⊗ SMC

Shock Absorber: Short Type
Series *RBQ*

Allowable eccentric angle is 5°
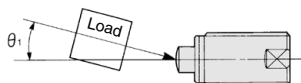
Allowable eccentic angle θ₁ 5°

Ideal for absorption of rotating energy

With bumper
Series RBQC

Basic type
Series RBQ

Specifications

Model	Basic type	RBQ1604	RBQ2007	RBQ2508	RBQ3009	RBQ3213
Specifications	With bumper	RBQC1604	RBQC2007	RBQC2508	RBQC3009	RBQC3213
Max. energy absorption (J) Note)		1.96	11.8	19.6	33.3	49.0
Thread O.D. size		M16 x 1.5	M20 x 1.5	M25 x 1.5	M30 x 1.5	M32 x 1.5
Stroke absorption (mm)		4	7	8	8.5	13
Collision speed (m/s)		0.05 to 3				
Max. operating frequency (cycle/min)		60	60	45	45	30
Max. allowable thrust (N)		294	490	686	981	1177
Ambient temperature (C°)		−10 to 80				
Spring force (N)	Extended	6.08	12.75	15.69	21.57	24.52
	Retracted	13.45	27.75	37.85	44.23	54.23
Weight (g)		28	60	110	182	240
Option/Stopper nut		RBQ16S	RB20S	RBQ25S	RBQ30S	RBQ32S

Note) The maximum energy absorption and maximum operating frequency are measured at room temperature (20 to 25°C).

How to Order

Replacement part no./Bumper

RBQC `16` `C`

Applicable model

16	RBQC1604	**30**	RBQC3009
20	RBQC2007	**32**	RBQC3213
25	RBQC2508		

● **Bumper**

∗ 2 mounting hexagon nuts are attached as standard.

RBQ **C** `20` `07` ☐

● **Shock absorber**
● **Short type**
● **Type**

Nil	Basic type
C	With bumper

● **O.D. thread size/Stroke**

Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke	Symbol	O.D. thread size	Stroke
1604	16 mm	4 mm	**3009**	30 mm	9 mm
2007	20 mm	7 mm	**3213**	32 mm	13 mm
2508	25 mm	8 mm			

● **Option**

Symbol	Hex. nut	Stopper nut
Nil	2 pcs.	—
J	3 pcs.	—
N	—	—
S	2 pcs.	1 pc.
SJ	3 pcs.	1 pc.
SN	—	1 pc.

Bumper cannot be mounted for basic type. Please place an order with bumper type from the beginning.

Construction

At impact

At returning
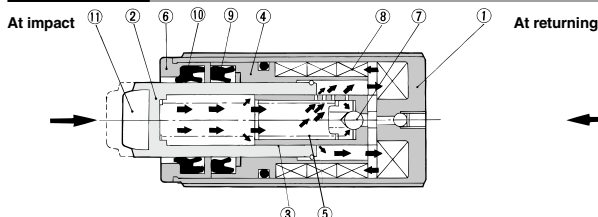
An impact object that strikes against the piston rod end pressurizes oil inside the piston. Thus, pressurized oil jets out through the orifice inside the piston, thereby generating hydraulic resistance to absorb the energy of the impacting object.
The oil jetted out through the orifice is collected inside the outer tube by means of the stretching action of the accumulator.

When the impact object is removed, the return spring pushes out the piston rod, and negative pressure, generated at the same time, opens the check ball to permit oil to return to the inside of the piston rod and the piston, making the shock absorber ready for the next impact.

Component Parts

No.	Description	Material	Treatment
1	Outer tube	Rolled steel	Black electroless nickel plated
2	Piston rod	Special steel	Heat treated, Hard chrome plated
3	Piston	Special steel	Heat treated
4	Bearing	Special bearing material	
5	Return spring	Piano wire	Zinc chromated
6	Stopper	Carbon steel	Zinc chromated

No.	Description	Material	Treatment
7	Check ball	Bearing steel	
8	Accumulator	Fluororubber	Foam rubber
9	Rod seal	NBR	
10	Scraper	NBR	
11	Bumper	Polyurethane	Only with bumper

Dimensions
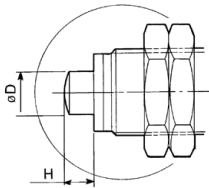
**Series RBQ
Basic type**
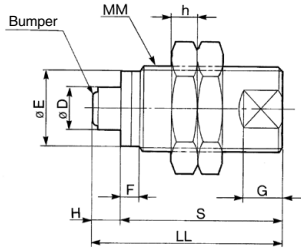
**Series RBQC
With bumper**
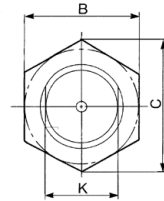
Model		Shock absorber									Hexagon nut		
Basic type	With bumper	D	E	F	H	K	G	LL	MM	S	B	C	h
RBQ1604	**RBQC1604**	6	14.2	3.5	4	14	7	31	M16 x 1.5	27	22	25.4	6
RBQ2007	**RBQC2007**	10	18.2	4	7	18	9	44.5	M20 x 1.5	37.5	27	31.2	6
RBQ2508	**RBQC2508**	12	23.2	4	8	23	10	52	M25 x 1.5	44	32	37	6
RBQ3009	**RBQC3009**	16	28.2	5	8.5	28	12	61.5	M30 x 1.5	53	41	47.3	6
RBQ3213	**RBQC3213**	18	30.2	5	13	30	13	76	M32 x 1.5	63	41	47.3	6

Hexagon Nut

(2 pcs. standard equipment)
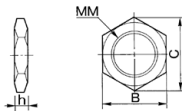
Material: Special steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

Part no.	MM	h	B	C
RBQ16J	M16 x 1.5	6	22	25.4
RB20J [1]	M20 x 1.5	6	27	31.2
RBQ25J	M25 x 1.5	6	32	37
RBQ30J	M30 x 1.5	6	41	47.3
RBQ32J	M32 x 1.5	6	41	47.3

Note 1) In the case of RB20J, RB and RBQ are
common.

Option

Stopper nut
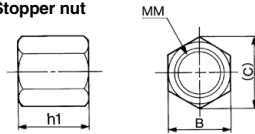
Material: Carbon steel
Treatment: Zinc trivalent chromated

Part no.	B	C	h1	MM
RBQ16S	22	25.4	12	M16 x 1.5
RB20S [2]	27	31.2	16	M20 x 1.5
RBQ25S	32	37	18	M25 x 1.5
RBQ30S	41	47.3	20	M30 x 1.5
RBQ32S	41	47.3	25	M32 x 1.5

Note 2) In the case of RB20S, RB and RBQ are
common.

Replacement Parts

Bumper
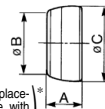
These are the replacement part for the with bumper type. Not available for the basic type.

Material: Polyurethane

Part no.	A	B	C
RBQC16C	3.5	4	4.7
RBQC20C	4.5	8	8.3
RBQC25C	5	8.3	9.3
RBQC30C	6	11.3	12.4
RBQC32C	6.6	13.1	14.4

RJ
RB

D-□
-X□

Shock Absorber: Short Type

Series RBQ

Technical Data:

Model Selection

Model Selection Step

1. Type of impact

☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Horizontal)
☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Downward)
☐ Cylinder stroke at load (Upward)
☐ Conveyor stroke at load (Horizontal)
☐ Free dropping impact
☐ Rotating impact (With torque)

2. Enumeration of operating conditions

Symbol	Operating conditions	Unit
m	Impacting object mass	kg
υ	Collision speed	m/sec
h	Dropping height	m
ω	Angle speed	rad/sec
R	Distance between axis of cylinder and impact point	m
d	Bore size	mm
p	Cylinder operating pressure	MPa
F	Thrust	N
T	Torque	N · m
n	Operation cycle	cycle/min
t	Ambient temperature	°C
μ	Friction coefficient	—

3. Specifications and operational instructions

Ensure that the collision speed, thrust, operation cycle, the ambient temperature and atmosphere fall within the specifications.
∗ Be aware of the min. installation radius in the case of rotating impacts.

4. Calculation of kinetic energy E_1

Using the equation suitable for the classification of impact.

In the case of cylinder stroke at load and free horizontal impact, substitute respective figures for **Data A** in order to calculate E_1.

5. Calculation of thrust energy E_2

Select any shock absorber as a provisional model.

In the case of thrust energy of cylinder E_2, substitute respective figures for **Data B** or **Data C**.

6. Calculation of corresponding mass of impacting object Me

Absorbed energy $E = E_1 + E_2$

Corresponding mass of impacting object $Me = \dfrac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$

Substitute both absorbed energy **E** and collision speed υ for **Data A** in order to calculate the corresponding mass of the impacting object **Me**.
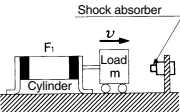
7. Selection of applicable model

Taking into consideration the corresponding mass of the impacting object **Me**, calculated using **Data D** and collision speed υ, check provisional model compatibility with the condition of application. If this is satisfactory, then the said provisional model will be the applicable one.
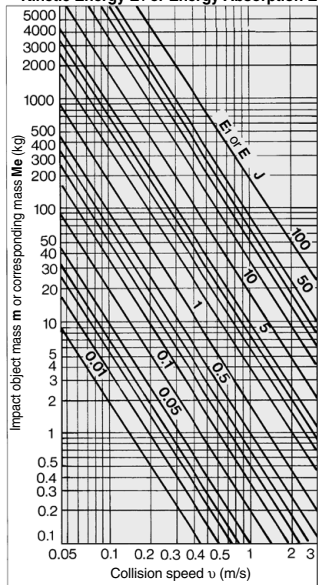
Caution on Selection

In order for the shock absorbers to operate accurately for long hours, it is necessary to select a model that is well-suited to your operating conditions. If the impact energy is smaller than 5% of the maximum energy absorption, select a model that is one class smaller.
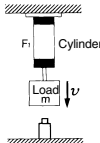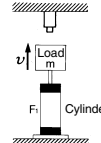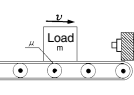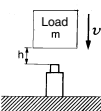
Selection Example

1. Type of impact	**Cylinder stroke at load (Horizontal)**

Shock absorber
F_1 υ Load m
Cylinder

Collision speed [1] υ	υ
Kinetic energy E_1	$\dfrac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$
Thrust energy E_2	$F_1 \cdot S$
Absorbed energy E	$E_1 + E_2$
Corresponding [2] mass of impacting object Me	$\dfrac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$

2. Operating conditions

m = 20 kg
υ = 0.7 m/s
d = 40 mm
p = 0.5 MPa
n = 30 cycle/min
t = 25 °C

3. Specifications and operational instructions

● **Confirmation of specifications**
υ ··· 0.7 < 3 (max.)
t ··· –10 (min.) < 25 < 80 (max.)
F ··· **F₁** ··628 < 686 (max.)

YES

4. Calculation of kinetic energy E_1

● **Kinetic energy E_1**
Use Formula to calculate E_1.
Suitable 20 for **m** and 0.7 for υ.

$E_1 \cong 4.9 \text{ J}$

5. Calculation of thrust energy E_2

● **Thrust energy E_2**
Provisionally select a model RBQ2508 and make the use of **Data B**. According to **d = 40**, E_2 is obtained.

$E_2 \cong 5.0 \text{ J}$

6. Calculation of corresponding mass of impacting object Me

● **Corresponding mass of impacting object Me**
Use the formula "Absorbed energy $E = E_1 + E_2 = 4.9 + 5.0 = 9.9$ J" to calculate **Me**. Substitute 9.9 J for **E** and 0.7 for υ.

$Me \cong 40 \text{ kg}$

7. Selection of applicable model

● **Selection of applicable model**
According to **Data D**, the tentatively selected RBQ2508 satisfies **Me** = 40 kg < 60 kg at υ = 0.7. Ultimately, it will result in an operating frequency of **n**···30 < 45, without causing a problem.

YES

Select RBQ2508

Data A

Kinetic Energy E_1 or Energy Absorption E

Impact object mass **m** or corresponding mass **Me** (kg)

Collision speed υ (m/s)

SMC

1. Type of Impact

Type of impact	Cylinder stroke at load (Downward)	Cylinder stroke at load (Upward)	Conveyor stroke at load (Horizontal)	Free dropping impact	Rotating impact (With torque)
Collision speed [1] υ	υ	υ	υ	$\sqrt{2gh}$	$\omega \cdot R$
Kinetic energy E_1	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \upsilon^2$	$m \cdot g \cdot h$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot I \cdot \omega^2$
Thrust energy E_2	$F_1 \cdot S + m \cdot g \cdot S$	$F_1 \cdot S - m \cdot g \cdot S$	$m \cdot g \cdot \mu \cdot S$	$m \cdot g \cdot S$	$T \cdot \frac{S}{R}$
Absorbed energy E	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$	$E_1 + E_2$
Corresponding [2] mass of impacting object M_e	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$	$\frac{2}{\upsilon^2} \cdot E$

Note 1) Collision speed is momentary velocity at which object is impacting against shock absorber.
　　　　The collision speed is $\upsilon = 2\bar{\upsilon}$ when the speed (average speed $\bar{\upsilon}$) is calculated from the air cylinder's stroke time.
Note 2) An "Impact body equivalent mass" is the mass of an impact object without involving thrust, into which an object's total energy has been converted.
　　　　Hence, $E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot M_e \cdot \upsilon^2$
Note 3) R: The distance between rotational center and impact point. Set R at the minimum installation radius (page 1856) or higher.

Data B
Thrust Energy of Cylinder $F_1 \cdot S$　(Operating pressure 0.5 MPa) (J)

Model	RBQ□1604	RBQ□2007	RBQ□2058	RBQ□3009	RBQ□3213
Stroke absorption (mm)	4	7	8	8.5	13
Bore size d (mm)					
6	0.057	0.099	0.113	0.120	0.184
10	0.157	0.274	0.314	0.334	0.511
15	0.353	0.619	0.707	0.751	1.15
20	0.628	1.10	1.26	1.34	2.04
25	0.982	1.72	1.96	2.09	3.19
32	1.61	2.81	3.22	3.42	5.23
40	2.51	4.40	5.03	5.34	8.17
50	3.93	6.87	7.85	8.34	12.8
63	6.23	10.9	12.5	13.2	20.3
80	10.1	17.6	20.1	21.4	32.7
100	15.7	27.5	31.4	33.4	51.1
125	24.5	43.0	49.1	52.2	79.8
140	30.8	53.9	61.6	65.4	100
160	40.2	70.4	80.4	85.5	131
180	50.9	89.1	102	108	165
200	62.8	110	126	134	204
250	98.2	172	196	209	319
300	141	247	283	300	459

Symbol

Symbol	Specifications	Unit
d	Bore size	mm
E	Absorbed energy	J
E_1	Kinetic energy	J
E_2	Thrust energy	J
F_1	Cylinder thrust	N
g	Acceleration of gravity (9.8)	m/s²
h	Dropping height	m
I [4]	Moment of inertia around the center of gravity	kg·m²
n	Operating frequency	cycle/min
p	Cylinder operation pressure	MPa
R	Distance between axis of cylinder and impact point	m
S	Shock absorber stroke	m
T	Torque	N·m
t	Ambient temperature	°C
υ	Collision speed	m/s
m	Impact object mass	kg
M_e	Corresponding mass of impact object	kg
ω	Angle speed	rad/s
μ	Friction coefficient	—

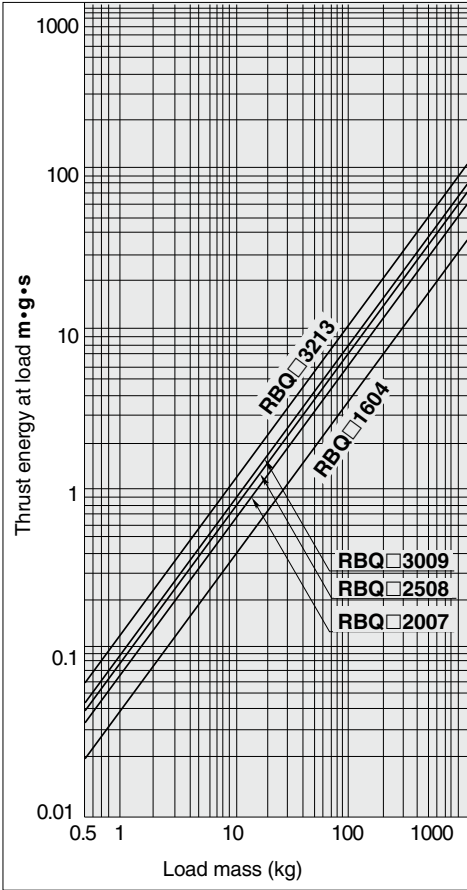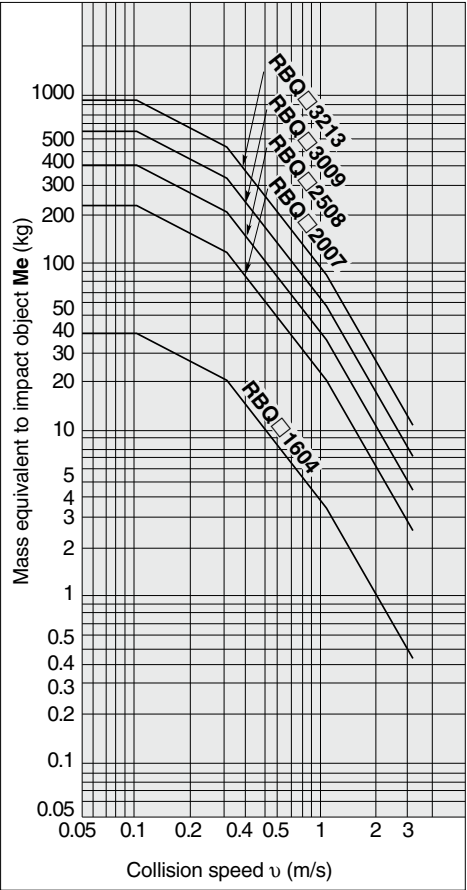Note 4) For the formula of moment of inertia I (kg·m²), refer to the catalog of rotary actuator.

RJ

RB

■ Operating pressure other than 0.5 MPa:
　Multiply by the following coefficient.

Operating pressure (MPa)	1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Coefficient	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8

D-□

-X□

Data C
Thrust Energy at Load m · g · s

Thrust energy at load **m·g·s**

RBQ□3213
RBQ□1604
RBQ□3009
RBQ□2508
RBQ□2007

Load mass (kg)

Data D
Corresponding Mass of Impacting Object Me

Mass equivalent to impact object **Me** (kg)

RBQ□3213
RBQ□3009
RBQ□2508
RBQ□2007
RBQ□1604

Collision speed υ (m/s)

The corresponding mass graph shows the values at room temperature (20 to 25 °C).

⊘SMC

Series **RBQ**
Specific Product Precautions 1
Be sure to read before handling.
Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.

Selection

⚠ Danger

1. Energy absorption

Select a model so that the aggregated energy of impact object should not exceed the maximum absorption energy. Otherwise, it could cause changes in properties or result in damaging the shock absorber.

2. Corresponding mass of impacting object

Make a model selection, so that the corresponding mass of impacting object does not exceed the allowable range. Pulsation will occur in buffer and deceleration force, thus making it difficult to absorb shock smoothly.

3. Collision speed

Use it in the conditions that collision speed is within the specified range. It could cause the changes in buffer characteristics or lead to damage a shock absorber.

⚠ Warning

1. Static load

Design the system, so that any other forces than the buffer capacity or impacts should not be applied to the piston rod which is stopped at the retracted state.

⚠ Caution

1. Maximum operating frequency

Design the system in the conditions under which it is not used at the frequency exceeding the specified maximum operating frequency.

2. Stroke

The maximum absorption energy in the specifications cannot be exerted unless the full stroke is used.

3. Work surface of an impact object

The contact surface of the impact object with which the piston rod comes into contact must be highly rigid.

In the case without a cap, a high surface compression load is applied to the contact surface of the impact body with which the piston rod comes into contact. Therefore, the contact surface must be highly rigid (hardness of HRC35 or more).

4. Be aware of the return force of the impact object.

If used in a conveyor drive, after the shock absorber has absorbed energy, it could be pushed back by the spring that is built-in. For the spring force in the specifications, refer to the column (page 1862).

5. Selection of size

As the number of operation proceeds, the maximum absorption energy of shock absorbers will be decreased by the following reasons such as abrasion, or deterioration, etc. of the internal working fluid. Taking this into consideration, selecting a size which is 20 to 40% affordable against the amount of absorption energy is recommended.

⚠ Caution

6. Drag characteristics

In general, the values of drag (reactive force generated during operation) generated by the operating speed will vary in hydraulic shock absorber. And then, by adopting "Porous orifice construction", the RB series can adapt to such this fast/slow speed and can absorb shock smoothly in a wide range of speed.

But, the speed reduction (speed reduction G) would be larger around the stroke terminal, depending upon the operating conditions. Please note that it might be encountered that stroke time is long, motion is not smooth, etc. If this would be a problem, we recommend that stroke amount should be restricted by using our optional component like "Stopper nut", etc.

7. Parallel usage

When using multiple shock absorbers in parallel, energy will not be divided evenly because of differences in product dimensions and devices. For this reason, select the following options.

E = Ea/N/0.6

E : Energy used per shock absorber

Ea: All energies

N : The number of shock absorbers used in parallel

Operating Environment

⚠ Danger

1. Operation in an environment which requires explosion-proof

- When mounting in places where static electricity is accumulated, implement a distribution of electrical energy by grounding.
- Do not use the materials for buffer face which might cause to spark by collision.

⚠ Warning

1. Pressure

Do not use it in the vacuum state, which is substantially different from the atmospheric pressure (above sea level) and in the atmosphere under being pressurized.

2. Using inside a clean room

Do not use the shock absorber in a clean room, as it could contaminate the clean room.

⚠ Caution

1. Temperature range

Do not use it, exceeding the specified allowable temperature range. Seal could be softened or hardened or worn out, or leading to leak a working fluid, deterioration, or impact characteristic changes.

2. Deterioration by atmosphere

Do not use the product in an environment where the product may be damaged by salt or air which contains organic solvent, phosphoester operating oil, sulfurous acid gas, chlorine gas or other acids. It may deteriorate seals or corrode metals.

RJ

RB

D-□

-X□

Series **RBQ**
Specific Product Precautions 2
Be sure to read before handling.
Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.

Operating Environment

⚠ Caution

3. Deterioration by ozone

Do not use it under the direct sunlight on the beach, or by the mercury lamp, or the ozone generator, because the rubber material will be deteriorated by ozone.

4. Cutting oil, water, blown dust

Do not use the product under the condition, where the liquid such as cutting oil, water, solvent, etc. is exposed either directly or in atomized form to the piston rod, or where blown dust could be adhered around the piston rod. This could cause malfunction.

5. Vibration

When vibrations are applied on impact objects, implement a secure guide on impact objects.

Mounting

⚠ Warning

1. Before performing installation, removal, or stroke adjustment, make sure to cut the power supply to the equipment and verify that the equipment has stopped.

2. Installation of protective cover

We recommend the protective cover should be installed in the case workers might be getting close during the operation.

3. The rigidity of the mounting frame

The mounting frame must have sufficient rigidity.

Load on mounting plate can be calculated as follows.

$$\text{Load on mounting plate} \quad N \cong 2 \, \frac{E \, (\text{Absorbed energy : J})}{S \, (\text{Stroke : m})}$$

Depending on the impact conditions, a load applied to the mounting frame may exceed the calculated value.

When setting the rigidity of the mounting frame, the sufficient safety ration must be taken into account in the calculated value.

⚠ Caution

1. Tightening torque of mounting nut should be as follows.

When threading on a mounting frame in order to mount a shock absorber directly, prepared hole dimensions are referred to the table below.

For tightening torque of a nut for shock absorber, kindly abide by the table below.

If the tightening torque that is applied to the nut exceeds the value given below, the shock absorber itself could become damaged.

Model	RBQ(C)1604	RBQ(C)2007	RBQ(C)2508	RBQ(C)3009	RBQ(C)3213
O.D. thread (mm)	M16 x 1.5	M20 x 1.5	M25 x 1.5	M30 x 1.5	M32 x 1.5
Thread prepared bore (mm)	ø14.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø18.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø23.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø28.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$	ø30.7 $^{+0.1}_{0}$
Tightening torque (N · m)	14.7	23.5	34.3	78.5	88.3

Mounting

## ⚠ Caution

2. Deviation of impact.

The installation must be designed so that the impact body is perpendicular to the shock absorber's axial center. An angle of deviation that exceeds 5° will place an excessive load on the bearings, leading to oil leaks within a short period of operation.
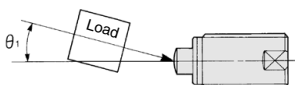
Allowable eccentric angle $\theta_1 \leq 5°$

3. Rotating angle

If rotating impacts are involved, the installation must be designed so that the direction in which the load is applied is perpendicular to the shock absorber's axial center. The allowable rotating eccentric angle until the stroke end must be $\theta_2 \leq 5°$.
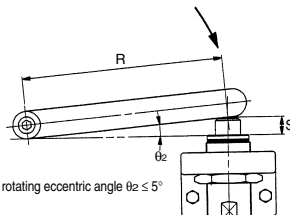
Allowable rotating eccentric angle $\theta_2 \leq 5°$
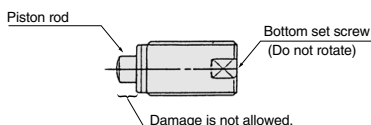
Installation Conditions for Rotating Impact (mm)

Model	S (Stroke)	θ_2 (Allowable rotating angle)	R (Min. installation radius)
RBQ☐1604	4		46
RBQ☐2007	7		80
RBQ☐2508	8	5°	92
RBQ☐3009	8.5		98
RBQ☐3213	13		149

4. Do not scratch the sliding portion of the piston rod or the outside threads of the outer tube.

Failure to observe this precaution could scratch or gouge the sliding potion of the piston rod, or damage the seals, which could lead to oil leakage and malfunction. Furthermore, damage to outside threaded portion of the outer tube could prevent the shock absorber from being mounted onto the frame, or its internal components could deform, leading to a malfunction.

5. Never turn the screw on the bottom of the body.

This is not an adjusting screw. Turning it could result in oil leakage.

Piston rod

Bottom set screw (Do not rotate)

Damage is not allowed.

⊘SMC

Series **RBQ**
Specific Product Precautions 3
Be sure to read before handling.
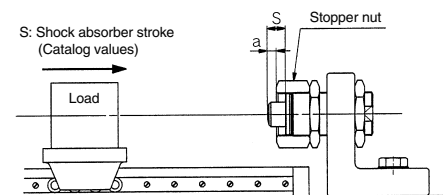**Refer to front matter 39 for Safety Instructions.**

Mounting

⚠ Caution

6. Adjust the stopping time through the use of the stopper nut, as follows:

Control the stopping time of the impact object by turning the stopper nut in or out (thus changing length "a"). After establishing the stopper nut position, use a hexagon nut to secure the stopper nut in place.

Capacity of shock absorbers deteriorate in accordance with usage. When crashing sounds or vibrations are generated during the operation, adjust the stopper nut and make the effective stroke (a) longer, or give the stroke enough leeway beforehand.

S: Shock absorber stroke (Catalog values)
Stopper nut
Load

Maintenance

⚠ Caution

1. Check the mounting nut is not loosen.

The shock absorber could become damaged if it is used in a loose state.

2. Pay attention to any abnormal impact sounds or vibrations.

If the impact sounds or vibrations have become abnormally high, the shock absorber may have reached the end of its service life. If this is the case, replace the shock absorber. If use is continued in this state, it could lead to equipment damage.

**3. Confirm that abnormality, oil leakage, etc. in the outward surface.**

When a large amount of oil is leaking, replace the product, because it is believed to be happening something wrong with it. If it keeps on using, it may cause to break the equipment which is mounted by this product.

4. Inspect the bumper for any cracks or wear.

If the shock absorber comes with a bumper, the damper could wear first. To prevent bumper to the impact object, replace the bumper often.

5. How to replace bumper

The bumper inserted into the piston rod can be removed easily by a small screwdriver. When reassembling, push the smaller end of the bumper inside the piston.
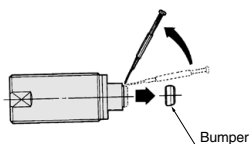
Bumper

Storage

⚠ Caution

1. Piston rod position while stored

If a piston rod is stored as pushed in for a long period of time (over 30 days), absorption capacity may decrease.

Avoid storing like this for a long time.

Service Life and Replacement Period of Shock Absorber

⚠ Caution

1. Allowable operating cycle under the specifications set in this catalog is shown below.

2 million cycles

Note) Specified service life (suitable replacement period) is the value at room temperature (20 to 25°C). The period may vary depending on the temperature and other conditions. In some cases the absorber may need to be replaced before the allowable operating cycle above.

RJ

RB

D-☐

-X☐