Table 1. Frame Sizes and Performance Based On Required Output Power

Hybrid Single Stack					
				Max. Linear Power (watts)	
Series	Size	Max Force (N)	Linear Travel Per Step (micron)	L/R Drive	Chopper Drive
21000	8	44	1.5 – 40	0.3	0.37
28000	11	90	3 – 50	0.27	0.51
35000	14	220	1.5 – 50	0 .59	1.5
43000	17	220	1.5 – 50	1.02	2.31
57000	23	890	4 – 50	1.47	6
87000	34	2224	12.7 – 127	N/A	21.19

Hybrid Double Stack					
				Max. Linear Power (watts)	
Series	Size	Max Force (N)	Linear Travel Per Step (micron)	L/R Drive	Chopper Drive
28000	11	133	3 – 50	N/A	1.14
35000	14	220	15.8 – 127	N/A	2.7
43000	17	337	15.8 – 127	N/A	4.62
57000	23	890	12.7 – 127	N/A	10.08

Can-Stack					
				Max. Linear Power (watts)	
Series	Size Ø (mm)	Max Force (N)	Linear Travel Per Step (micron)	L/R Drive	Chopper Drive
G4 19000	20	50	25 – 100	0.17	0.35
G4 25000	26	90	12.7 – 100	0.26	0.53
G4 37000	36	260	12.7 – 100	0.44	0.66
15000	15	7	20	0.025	0.03
20000	20	16	25 – 100	0.05	0.06
Z20000	20	35	25 – 100	0 .09	0.23
26000	26	50	6 – 100	0.17	0.18
Z26000	26	80	6 – 100	0.18	0.48
36000	36	160	3 – 100	0.23	0.51
46000	46	260	12.7 – 400	0.55	1.13

Velocity

After calculating the mechanical power needed to meet the application requirements, the linear velocity in inches per second is calculated using the following equation.

$$\text{Velocity linear} = \frac{\text{Required travel distance (in)}}{\text{Time to achieve travel (s)}} = \text{in / s}$$