



Learn when to specify electromechanical rodless linear actuators for "high-precision load handling in smaller space" applications

Whether you are replacing a failed actuator, looking for better performance or building a new application from the ground up, success depends on how precisely you specify application requirements.



In the case of rodless electromechanical linear actuators, system designers can benefit from a number of advanced precision benefits. In a recent *Power Transmission Engineering* article, key components for selection were detailed, including:

- Thrust mechanisms (lead screws, ball screws or timing belts)
- Guide systems (plain bearings, ball bearings cam followers and/or wheels)
- Service factor
- Motors
- Sensors
- Other accessories

[Read the article >](#)

[Explore Thomson rodless actuators >](#)

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Live Webinar: Stop Wasting Time and Money When Specifying Linear Motion Components



On **August 15 at 1pm CDT**, join Kyle Thompson, our Product Innovation Manager, for a new webinar that delves into how to save time and cost, and avoid misapplication when choosing linear motion components for your designs.

Several design scenarios will be presented in which you could use self-service, online sizing and selection tools to quickly and easily find the correct parts for your machines.

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How can you dig deeper to enhance your linear motion education and understanding? Explore **Thomson's new easy-to-use, self-serve training website**. It covers all of our product categories with details on product design, specifications, maintenance, applications, installation instructions and history.

Training is now available to you whenever and wherever you need it - there's no need to leave your desk or RSVP. Plus, we're always adding fresh content to optimize your learning experience.

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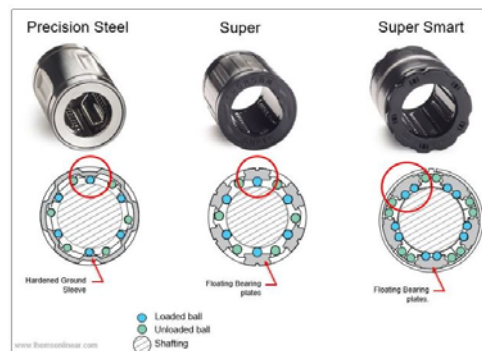
Design and Theory

[DESIGN OVERVIEW](#) **[BALL TRACK DIFFERENCES](#)** [HOW SELF-ALIGNMENT WORKS](#)

[LOAD CAPACITY VS ANGLE TO THE BEARING TRACK](#)

The following describes the ball track differences in the 3 main product families:

- Precision steel (the original design)
- Super
- Super Smart



Precision steel, Super and Super Smart products all use recirculating balls. The main design difference is in the load bearing surface. Precision steel uses a hardened sleeve that has a bearing surface ground into it. Super and Super Smart utilize floating bearing plates. The floating bearing plates have the ball track(s).

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