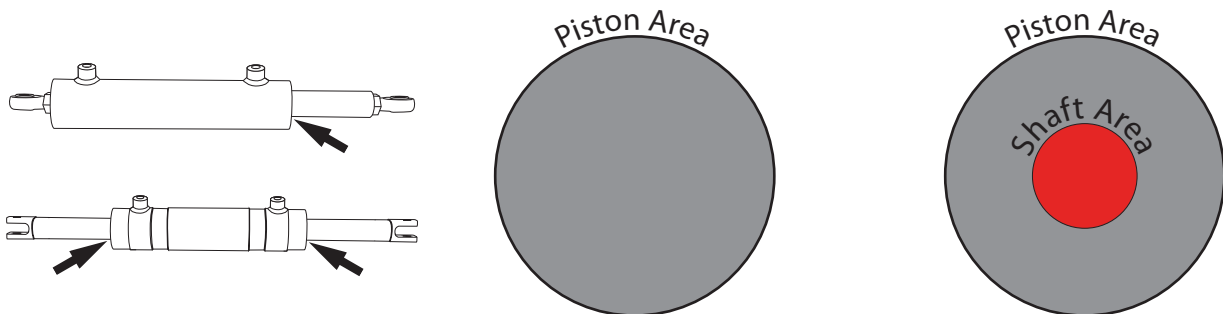


Cylinder volume and force are important to know when setting up a power steering system. The larger the piston, the greater the displacement volume of the cylinder. Increasing stroke will also increase the volume. In addition, a larger piston will result in a greater output of force.

Piston area times length of stroke yields the cylinder volume. When a shaft exists on one or both sides of the cylinder, the shaft size must be taken into account to properly determine the volume of the cylinder. On single ended cylinders, there will be a difference in the force applied left to right because there is a shaft on only one side of the piston. On double ended cylinders the shaft area must be subtracted from both sides to accurately determine the amount of force or volume.



Arrow indicates shaft side

The fluid does not fill the area where the shaft is, decreasing volume. As a result, the fluid can not push on the piston in this area, decreasing force.

Cylinder Volume = Stroke x (Piston area - Shaft area, if any)

Area is calculated as:

Pi x r squared. Pi x radius x radius (where radius = cylinder bore or shaft diameter divided by 2 and Pi = 3.14)

A cylinder with a 2.5" bore and 8" stroke with a shaft diameter of 1.5" will result in:

NON-SHAFT SIDE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{radius} &= \text{bore}/2 & 2.5/2 &= 1.25 \\ \text{Area} &= 3.14 \times 1.25 \times 1.25 = 4.91 \\ \text{Volume} &= 8 \times 4.91 = 39.28 \text{ cu. in.} \end{aligned}$$

SHAFT SIDE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{radius} &= \text{bore}/2 & 2.5/2 &= 1.25 \\ \text{Piston Area} &= 3.14 \times 1.25 \times 1.25 = 4.91 \\ \text{Shaft Area} &= 3.14 \times .75 \times .75 = 1.77 \\ \text{Volume} &= 8 \times (4.91 - 1.77) = 25.12 \text{ cu. in.} \end{aligned}$$

If the displacement of the orbital valve is known, cylinder volume can be used to determine the number of turns from lock to lock for a given system. Using an orbital with a displacement of 9.8 cu. in. and the above example will result in:

DOUBLE ENDED CYLINDER

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cylinder/Orbital} &= \text{Turns lock to lock} \\ 25.12/9.8 &= 2.6 \text{ Turns lock to lock} \end{aligned}$$

Force = Pump Pressure x (Piston area - Shaft area, if any)

Using the cylinder in the example above, and assuming a pump pressure of 1500 psi the following is achieved:

NON-SHAFT SIDE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= 3.14 \times 1.25 \times 1.25 = 4.91 \\ \text{Force} &= 1500 \times 4.91 = 7365 \text{ PSI} \end{aligned}$$

SHAFT SIDE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Piston Area} &= 3.14 \times 1.25 \times 1.25 = 4.91 \\ \text{Shaft Area} &= 3.14 \times .75 \times .75 = 1.77 \\ \text{Force} &= 1500 \times (4.91 - 1.77) = 4710 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

[Volume and Force Calculator in Excel format.](#)