



<http://www.phantasmechanics.com/air/index.html>

Haunting With Compressed Air, Part 1

Updated 11/20/2007

Compressed air offers a number of advantages over electrical actuators for haunts, and has accordingly been used for many decades in dark attractions. The hiss of air accompanying a scare was a hallmark of the dark rides I grew up with. Utilizing compressed air is the most efficient method to produce sudden and startling kinetic effects. It is safe to use on damp ground outdoors, allows quick and powerful movements without the risk of blown fuses or overheating, and allows for the relatively simple construction of devices that would be expensive or impossible to duplicate using other methods.

The amount of force generated at the output of an air actuator (usually a piston and rod housed in a cylinder and connected to an object to be moved) by even a modest amount of input pressure can be amazing. If you've never considered an air system because it seemed too daunting, peruse this article and discover the basics. It may be just what you're looking for.

The Basics

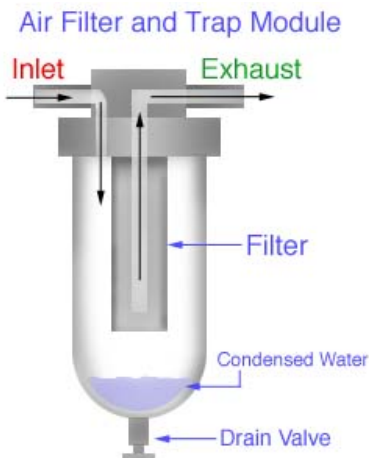
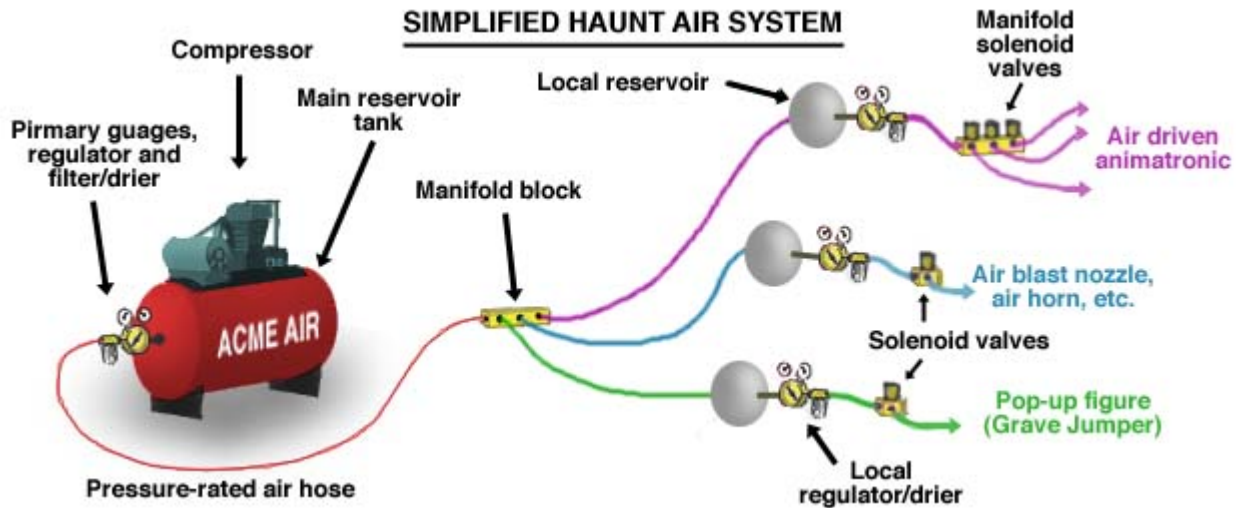
The basics of compressed air power systems are not hard to understand. A compressor feeds air into a holding tank, much as a well pump feeds water into a reservoir. Fortunately, air is compressible (unlike water) and a lot of it can fit into a relatively small, stout tank. The tank is essential to the proper functioning of the system, and the tank's pressure is always higher than the pressure required by any single device connected to it.

Attached to a fitting on the tank is a limit switch that shuts off the compressor when the tank has been filled to its highest safe pressure, along with a spring-loaded valve, which releases excess pressure from the tank if the limit switch fails. On the main outlet is an adjustable regulator, which reduces the tank's pressure to that required by the connected system.

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Omarshantedtrail.com

On this regulator are two gauges, one reading tank pressure and the other showing output pressure. The regulator setup may vary, depending upon the size and cost of the equipment, but it is essential to be able to read both tank pressure and the output pressure of the regulator.

The entire system we will describe is shown below:



The compressor's output line should be coupled with a filter/drier trap unit (shown at right) which is designed to remove oil and any foreign particles that may have been introduced by the compressor, and is also intended to collect any water which condenses out of the air as it passes through. (As the pressure and temperature of the air drops when passing into this larger enclosure, water vapor naturally passes into its liquid state.)

Water and debris - including tiny metal particles shed by the compressor's mechanism - contribute to rust, corrosion and wear, while oil causes deterioration in rubber parts and seals. Thus, a filter is very important for reliable system operation. These devices consist of a perforated cylindrical part covered with a fine membrane, housed inside a glass or plastic cup which is often covered with a mesh or cage to prevent injury to the operator in the event of shattering. At the bottom of the glass is a tap valve, which may be opened during operation to expel water and oil.

The trap/filter must be capable of handling the highest pressure required by any device downstream. They are typically rated for pressures between 100 and 200 P.S.I. For our purposes, this is more than adequate. The unit should be checked regularly, and the excess water must be bled off before it reaches the level of the filter. In humid climates, this can occur frequently if the trap is small.

As air lines run to multiple applications, they branch by means of T-connectors and valves on the main line. The valves allow any single application to be shut off as needed, allowing the system to continue operating. If a single *actuator* (a device converting air pressure to kinetic movement) is connected to a branch, the valve may be electrically activated for automation purposes. A secondary regulator (and, in a large system, a smaller filter/trap) may be required at this point. Typically, the actuator's feed pressure must be limited to a lower pressure than the higher feed pressure, as this is usually higher than the actuator requires or can safely handle.

As described above, actuators include cylinder-piston assemblies, but also include air turbines, inflatable bladders, and spray nozzles. *(In the context of a haunted attraction, you can move an object suddenly, inflate a figure which materializes out of an enclosure in the blink of an eye, cause an object or surface to vibrate, or startle your guests with a blast of air.)*

When several closely proximal branches are required, multiple-tap connector blocks, known as manifolds, are employed. These may optionally be equipped with manual or electric valves that control the flow of air to each output line individually. Valved manifolds are useful for automating the movements of a device comprised of interacting actuators, such as an animatronic figure. When a manifold is used, a main regulator may be placed at its input to control the overall pressure feeding the device, along with other regulators at each actuator in the setup, where necessary.

The master air storage tank at the compressor holds a surplus of air as a buffer. Its pressure should not decrease significantly, even if a number of low pressure devices all fire at once. At each device that requires a strong, sustained surge when acting, a small in-line tank or reservoir (spherical or cylindrical) is installed, such that extra air does not need to travel a long distance through a restricted line to reach it. Unlike electricity, air is slowed significantly when it must travel through long, narrow conductors. Without reservoirs, actuators may work more slowly and unpredictably, especially if they are triggered often, or if several devices are triggered at once.

What does all this mean to the phantasmechanic? Here are some tips on setting up your system.

Buying a Compressor

NOTE: A new generation of affordable compressors features 'oil free' operation, and typifies the offerings available at suppliers like Home Depot. The principle advantage of this design is that it allows inexpensive construction, but with the sacrifice of relatively quiet operation and long-term reliability. Be sure to discover whether you can live with the noise produced by these units before you buy. We recommend that you look into compressors featuring the traditional oil-filled crankcase if you intend to use air power in a commercial haunt.

If you are just beginning to experiment with air power, I recommend that you consider a used compressor, as new ones can be rather expensive. Shop garage sales, and watch the want-ads. Call rental equipment stores, and ask about purchasing a used unit. Be sure to acquire an electrically powered compressor. Internal combustion motors are noisy and messy, must be operated outdoors, and will ruin the ambience of your haunt.

When you examine a used compressor, give it a thorough going-over. How does it look? Is it caked with gunk and garbage? Is the intake filter (attached to the pump) black with residue? Look for oil leaks at the pump assembly. Does it look neglected or rusty? If the tank has noticeable areas of rust on it, forget buying that compressor. (A tank explosion is something you never want to experience, outside of a movie!) Is there a user's manual, detailing the maintenance and lubrication schedule? Ask to see it. If the owner has discarded the instructions, this may be a sign of haphazard maintenance.

Is the electrical wiring in good shape? Is insulation missing on any of the connecting wires, or are any leads dangling? Are there exposed connections or terminals? You will need to correct any of these problems if you buy the unit.

Run the compressor, and listen for rattles, squeaks and other 'expensive noises.' Is it too loud for your taste? Can you afford to install it so that it will not be heard throughout your haunt?

Stop the motor momentarily and listen. Is there an excessive amount of hissing? Are there leaks at the fittings on the tank itself? Look for a label on the tank showing the rated pressure, and make a note of it. (If this label is missing, decline the purchase.) Restart the motor, watch the tank gauge, and see how high the pressure rises before the motor shuts off. (If it starts getting uncomfortably close to the *maximum* rated pressure, shut the unit down!) Does the relief valve act before the motor shuts off? It should not. If the motor does not shut off, don't let the owner tell you that the relief valve will be sufficient - you will need to replace the limit switch.

How much compressor power is enough for your haunt? Unless you are running several complex animatronics, or plan to have a large full-motion dinosaur in your front yard, a

modest 1/2 to 1 horsepower compressor with a modest reservoir tank should be good enough.

An Alternative

If you find that a compressor is out of your price range, consider renting a large compressed-air cylinder and regulator from a local compressed-gasses company. One should do you for Halloween - if you have only a handful of effects that are fired infrequently, it can last for days. If you see the tank pressure falling off too quickly, you can always cut down the frequency of effect activation, and/or rent another tank.

Your Setup

Modest size cylinders draw very little air volume per firing. Let's say your compressor's reservoir tank holds air at an average pressure of 80 P.S.I. The regulator at its output could be set to 40 P.S.I., and a small number 'downstream' gadgets will happily sip from the reserve. It is better (in an aesthetic sense) to fire effects separately, and the price of this is multiple solenoid (electrical) valves.

Consider adding an in-line reservoir tank near each device, just before the firing valves, and you will not starve your effects for air. You don't want to end up with a weakly presented startle effect.

Test all of your home-brew devices with low pressures at first, and gradually determine a safe working range. Operate each effect such that it does not act violently enough to damage its own parts. If one particular gadget is tearing itself apart, add a small regulator to its input, just before the valve. Feed the device only as much air pressure as is required to produce the effect. Door closers and bicycle pumps are not industrial parts, and will wear out quickly if cycled constantly or with punishing force. *(One correspondent admits to having produced a hole in his ceiling when an unfortunate bicycle tire pump blew apart under no-load conditions, while being tested for actuator use!)*

If you see water vapor squirting out of your actuators, even with a filter present at the output of your compressor, consider adding small filters near your effects, and/or consider locating the compressor in a low-humidity (air-conditioned) environment.

Problems with leakage are usually limited to noise and slight air loss, causing compressors to have to cycle on more often. I've never been in a facility (other than Disney's) where compressed air devices were in use, in which there wasn't at least a slight hissing present. Nevertheless, you should try to limit this to a minimum, as it is distracting, and can warn your guests that something is about to happen.

Precautions

The only real dangers in any air system come from: (1) a poorly maintained compressor with a faulty relief valve, (2) devices operated at excessive pressures which may cause them to self-destruct, sending parts flying, and (3) bad connections at fittings, which might allow a hose to come loose and knock someone senseless. A loose and flying air hose - especially one with a metal fitting attached to it - can really present a hazard even at moderate pressures, and the only way to stop it is to close the valve at the source. *Don't* try to grab it! You should have a master shutoff valve at your compressor's tank, just in case.

Compressed Air Made Simple - Part 2

A Pneumatic Tinker-Toy Set for the Home Imagineer

Updated 11/20/07

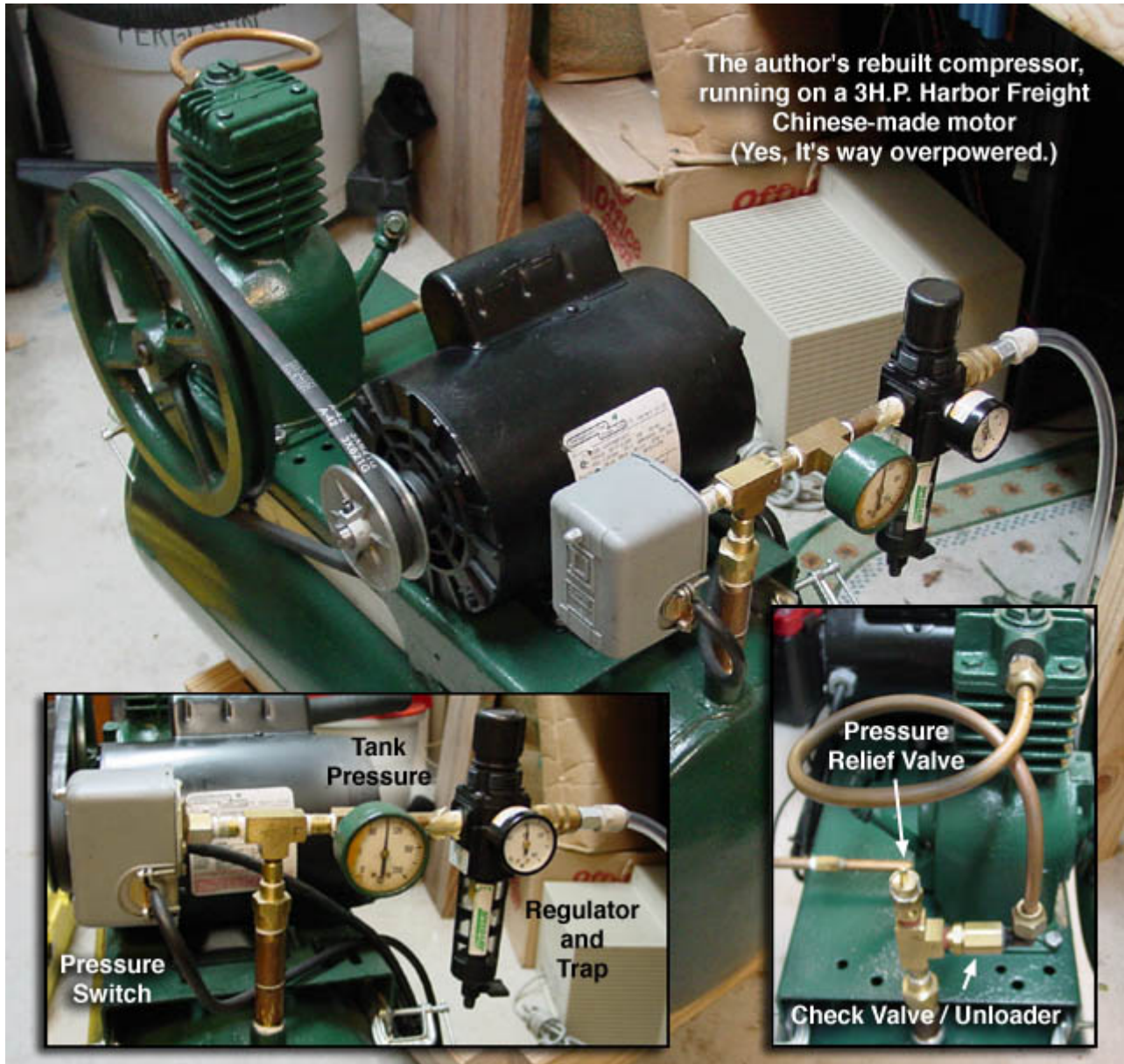
Note: In this article, part numbers from Grainger are supplied. Please note that cheaper parts may be found elsewhere. One source we recommend is Evilusions.com. They have most of the air components you will read about in this article and the next and at very reasonable prices. Be sure to have a look!

Most beginners dread pneumatics because of the bewildering array of devices, connectors, and parts that require wiring to a power source and switching equipment. Indeed, if you begin putting together an animatronic device without doing some homework first, you'll be calling and driving all over the place, wasting time and money. Instead, we offer you a method of selecting and connecting air components that is simple. This chapter will cover the basics of these components, and the upcoming chapters will go into detail about specific applications.

C A U T I O N

You must develop a respect for the power of pneumatic actuators (cylinders, etc.) Even a low air pressure on a device can make it powerful enough to injure you! When experimenting with air, don't hook up to your main supply unless you are clear of the device and everything is safely positioned away from you. Be sure your connectors are snugly fastened, and will not fly apart. Do not activate your electrical supply until everything is safely secured. Stay by your shutoff valve just in case. (You have officially been warned now: don't hurt yourself by being too eager!)

Let's assume you've bought a compressor, and have tested it. The output of your compressor should have a quick disconnect fitting attached to it. It's a metal (usually brass) gadget that is universal for air tools. Let's look for a moment at a typical oil-ump compressor.



This is my current setup - rather underwhelming, but it has all the parts it needs to be useful. Let's start at the pump and look at the unloader/check valve. This keeps the air in the tank from pushing its way back into the pump after it stops. It also bleeds (unloads) the brass tube between it and the pump so that the pump can start easily. There are basically two types of unloader - this dual-duty version, and another that is fired by the pressure switch when the compressor shuts off - the kind seen most often. My rig was in pieces (and rust powdered) when I got it, so instead of going to the expense of adding a switch fired unloader, I got the combo version from Grainger.

On top of the unloader fitting is the pressure relief valve (see tips below.) I believe mine blows at 150 PSI.

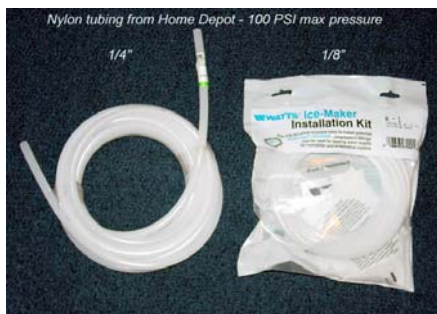
Note the typical gauge pair - tank pressure (my pump stops at 120 PSI) and regulator/filter/trap with gauge for setting the working pressure. Note the water draincock at the bottom of the filter. Out of sight under the belly of the tank is another water draincock.

All compressor rigs should have these parts in some form.

Compressor tips:

- Drain the tank after each session of use.
- Change the oil every few months of light use, and immediately before and after October's show. Use synthetic oil - it's worth the extra cost, and will keep your pump clean inside!
- Check the pressure relief valve regularly - just pull on the brass ring. Push it back down to stop the loud exhaust.
- Keep the belt modestly tightened. It should flop just a bit while running. Too tight, and it will wear out prematurely.
- Listen regularly for odd noises and stop the unit immediately if a loud and irregular noise occurs.
- Keep kids away from the compressor and operating devices.
- **DO NOT run a compressor-driven setup without someone home to supervise it!**

Using Plastic Tubing for Pneumatics



By using nylon pneumatic tubing and quick-connectors to hook up your devices, you will have a set of components that plug together as quickly as Tinker-Toys. This tubing can be cut with a razor knife to any length desired - just be sure to make your cut clean and straight. *Remember, the measurement given for this tubing is the **inside** dimension, not the jacket; and that is also true of the fittings and adaptors discussed below.* This is often confusing to first time

air users, but you'll soon get used to it. For our purposes, the easiest-to-find supplier for short lengths of this nylon tubing is Home Depot. **This tubing can safely handle up to 100 PSI** - more than you'll ever need for a haunt prop. It's stiff, and somewhat pricey - about \$4 for 25' of 1/4", but you'll need it. The 1/8" seems only to be available in this ice maker plumbing kit, which goes for about \$5.50 - 6.00 (it's about 43 cents a foot at

Grainger, and must be bought in 100' rolls: # 4HM08.) That doesn't keep you from looking for it on the internet, of course.

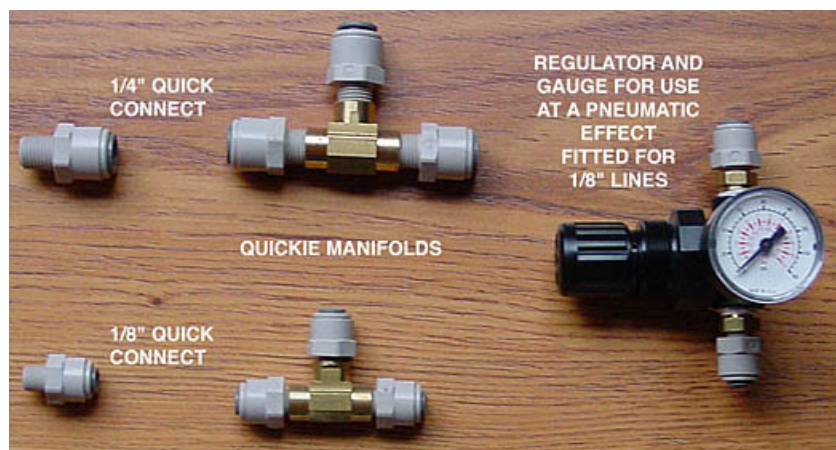
Nylon tubing is rather stiff, and must not be bent too severely or it can kink and damage itself. If you need greater flexibility, you can use Polyurethane tubing, which can handle even more pressure (140 PSI). Grainger has it - it's \$85 a roll in 1/4" (# 4HL94) and \$39 a roll in 1/8" (# 4HL92). Stick with Nylon to save money on long straight runs.

Below are shown two sizes of inexpensive clear PVC hose that can be used **if you don't need pressures higher than 45 PSI**. It comes in 100' rolls. You will need 1/4" (Grainger 4HL97) and 1/8" (4HL96).



1/8" cannot carry a large volume of air at once, so it's better for slower moving gadgets. 1/4" is better for faster, heavier pop-ups, and for filling air cannon reservoirs that guzzle.

The Kit



Obtained from
Omarshantedtrail.com

Let's start with a list of the rest of the parts needed for basic animatronic work:



- **Quick connect 1/4"** on a metal quick connect fitting for connection to compressor. This gets air to your first component, and eventually the rest down the line. 1/8" NPT can also be used, but it will restrict your entire system. The Grainger part numbers are: 4HN10 (1/8") and 4HN12 (1/4"). These two sizes should get you through your projects. Larger sizes are available, if you end up needing more volume.

The plastic quick disconnect fittings work like this: you press down on the nylon ring around the tube and hold it, then pull out the tubing. It takes one or two tries to get the technique, but once it's mastered, quick disconnect air plumbing becomes much easier than wiring electricity.



- **Manifolds** - one branch for each air effect you need to feed. Fit all with appropriate quick disconnects. The input to the manifold should always be as big as or preferably larger than the outlets. Here's a good place to go from 1/4" to 1/8" as you begin to branch to your devices.

Notice the use of Teflon tape to seal metal-to-metal contact. For you new air users, Teflon tape is non-sticky, very thin white plastic that comes in rolls (Home Depot, Grainger). I wrap the tape about 5-6 times around the threads on the male part, but you can use more. The easiest method is to hold the part, and turn it in the direction in which you would tighten it. As you turn it, feed the tape onto the threads. Now, screw the taped male thread into the threaded opening, and use a pipe wrench to tighten it.

Please Note! We no longer recommend the use of PVC plumbing pipe elements in compressed air setups. If you have been using PVC, please discontinue using it. Although we have been using it in our shop for years without incident, we have reliable reports that it becomes brittle with age when used with compressed air and may shatter under pressure. We are converting the manifolds in our shop to black metal pipe of the kind used in natural gas applications. This is safe for use, and we heartily recommend it. The plastic quick disconnects we show are safe, and this warning does not apply to them.

- **Regulators** with 1/4" or 1/8" (as needed) NPT quick connects on in and out. You will also need a filter/trap module at the regulator on your compressor, as mentioned above. It keeps water and particles out of the other regulators and the actuators they feed. Be sure to use gauges (they're inexpensive) on your regulators so you know what pressure you're feeding. (One example of a 'modular' regulator is pictured near the beginning of this chapter.)

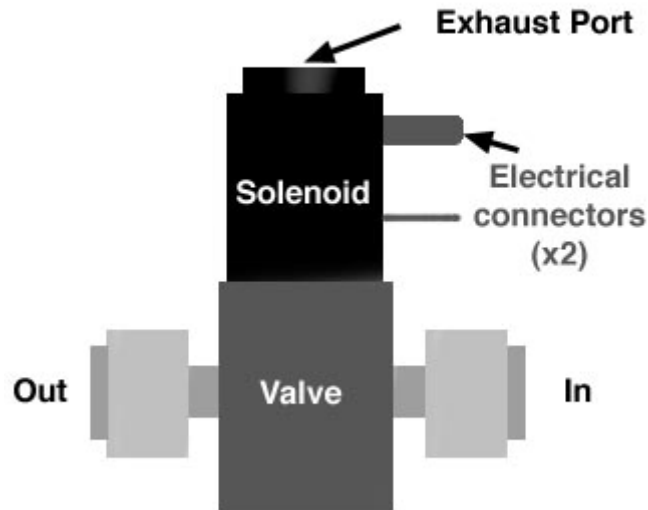
Remember, each device in a group of varied animatronics will most likely need a different pressure to operate properly, so figure on one per device. Complex animatronic devices will often need two or more of these - so start small!

The regulator on your compressor should be used to regulate the maximum pressure required by the air-hungriest effect. Unless you're only running one effect, avoid using the compressor regulator as a setting for the whole show.

Shop for price - the best prices are at Harbor Freight, followed by Home Depot.

- **Valves**, electric solenoid type, fitted with 1/8" quick disconnects. This little guy is fine for anything but an air cannon or monster pop-up; one that will return itself by weight to the starting position. It has a small throat, so it can't manage massive airflow.

2G485 Single Acting Valve



This is a good place to discuss the two basic valve types you will need. The first is the valve mentioned and illustrated above. Normally, the valve connects the actuator to a small exhaust port in the valve that runs through the center of the solenoid. When the valve is electrified (via 24 Volts A.C.) it connects the air supply to the actuator, causing it to operate. When off again, the air is allowed to exhaust. You can buy a connector socket for the solenoid (**part # 2G505**) if you wish. (It runs on either 12 V. DC or 24 V. AC.)

The second basic type of valve is designed to operate a double-acting pneumatic actuator. These have inlets on both sides of the piston, and thus they can be forced in both directions. If you need to open and close a window or move a sliding panel - for example - this is what you need to use. There's a separate exhaust port for each direction of travel on most of these, too. If you don't want to have air hissing in your scene, you can pipe the exhaust outside the room with tubing. See the image immediately below for an example.

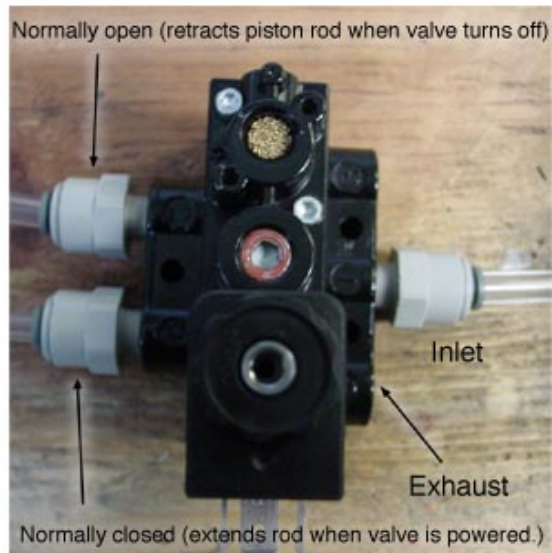


**Valve for controlling dual acting cylinders
(Grainger # 4XT32)**

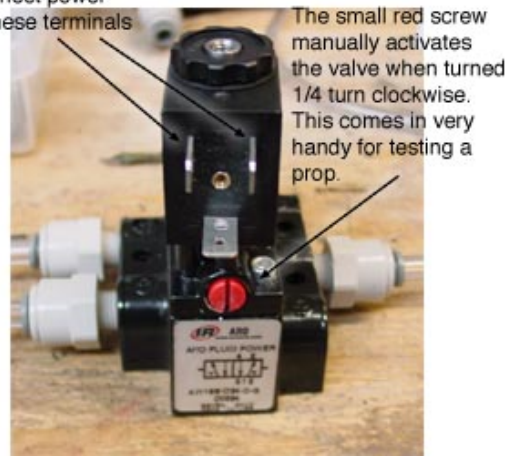
This assembly comes set to operate at 24V. DC or 48 V. AC. You need solenoid coil # 4HN40 if you wish to operate it as 12V. DC or 24 V. AC.

Solenoid air valves aren't cheap - this one costs about \$62, plus a \$12 lower voltage coil (if you need it.)

Note: This particular valve requires a minimum of 50 PSI to operate!



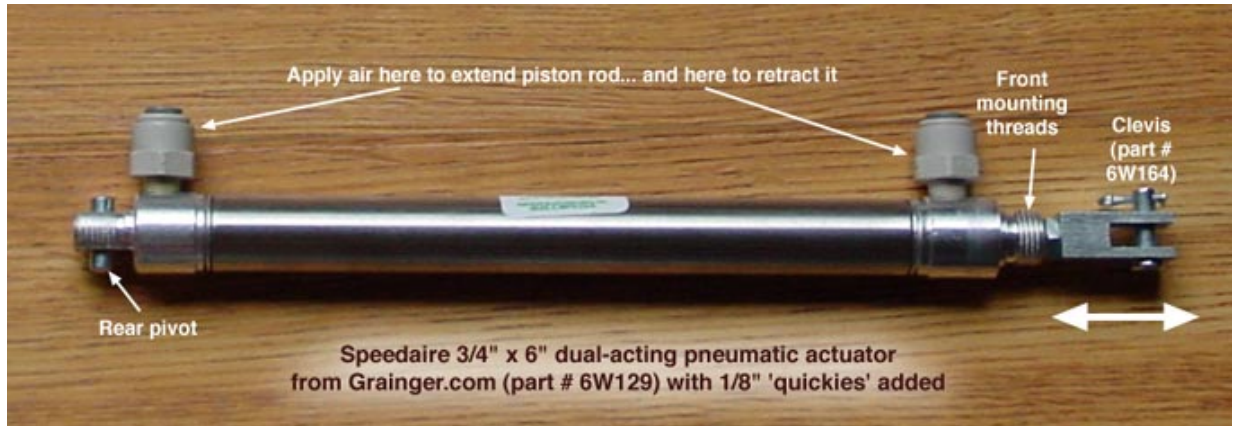
Connect power to these terminals



Get one valve for every device or movement in your animatronic stable. They also come in blocks. A block is basically a manifold with valves on the outlets, and they come in all varieties (more in a later chapter. If you want to do some homework on your own, see the Grainger.com catalog or website.)

- Pneumatic actuators (cylinders) - These come in single- and double-acting varieties. Singles have one inlet that pushes the piston and rod out; the area above the piston is exhausted continually. Double-acting versions have been mentioned above. You can obviously use a double as a single, with the added advantage of being able to push the piston back to the bottom of the cylinder, raising a prop that hangs down from above. The prop will drop when the air is exhausted. (See the article on our Coordinate Ghost System (CGS) in the main index to view two such droppers.)

A double-acting example from Grainger is shown below, with part number, and suggested uses. Grainger carries an assortment of piston diameters and rod lengths (up to about 12").



Mounting these depends entirely on how they're used. You can use the rear pivot if the entire cylinder must pivot to move a lever. You can use the front threaded mounting point around the rod opening if you're push-pulling a sliding object and the cylinder does not need to move to keep from binding. (Grainger carries a line of brackets and mounts for these Speedaire components - just ask about them.) By the way, the pivot mount for this cylinder is Grainger part # 6W163.

See the clevis (not to be confused with Butt-Head's best friend) on the end of the rod? This is one method of attaching the rod to the lever to be moved, in the pivoting scenario. It simply screws onto the threaded end of the rod. Since the end of the rod is a standard sized thread, you can easily construct your own custom bracket or clevis. Just make sure it's sturdy enough for the task.

Remember, you should not depend on the piston rod to carry a side load! In other words, don't hang a heavy object from the rod as if it were a fishing pole. It's not designed for this, and the bearing will eventually fail - or the rod will bend. (I've seen this rule violated in some expensive haunt props from big companies, with the predictable result: *early failure*.)

- **Flow restrictors** - They restrict air flow in one direction only. In other words, air can flow freely in one direction, but is restricted in the other. On unidirectional units, there is an arrow in the restricted direction, so pay attention to it.



What are they used for? Making an animatronic move at the proper speed, for one thing. Pop-ups often reset as violently as they pop unless a flow restrictor is used on the exhaust cycle. Sometimes one is needed on the activation as well. Remember, violent action is what kills props ahead of their time, so here we have a means to avoid it. Grainger has them, as shown in the image above.

A lot of beginners confuse a restrictor with a regulator, so let's look at the difference. A regulator sets maximum pressure. A flow restrictor allows the pressure to enter the line, but more slowly than it would otherwise. The line will eventually reach the full regulated pressure, despite the presence of the restrictor.

- **Check valves** - Part # 6D914 from Grainger is perfect for keeping full reservoirs from backfeeding (that is, losing pressure into the rest of the feeding system should it fail or fall low.) It has the same thread size as our 1/4" quickie connector, but is male on both ends. Use one on the inlet of any and all reservoir tanks you use. As with flow restrictors, be sure to look at the air flow direction on the case - don't install it backwards!

- **Shut off valves (ball type)** - To begin with, you may want one on your compressor, just before the brass quick disconnect. Also, fit one or more with plastic QD's to provide yourself with a local shutoff for any given device. Ball valves are positive, washerless, and tend not to fail. They also require only a quarter-turn to open or shut, and the handle shows the condition of the valve. If the handle is in line with the tubing, it's open. If it's at a right angle to the flow, it's shut. (See Harbor Freight or Home Depot for these at better prices.)

- **Reservoir tanks** - these keep a large volume of air close to a hungry effect, such as an air cannon. You'll need to fit a check valve on the inlet so it won't back-feed. If it's going to be used to make an air cannon, you'll need one with an opening of 1/2" to 1" diameter, and a large throat valve to fit it. (We'll talk more about this in the next chapter.)

Where does one get reservoirs? Burned out oil-less compressor tanks show up from time to time in household garbage, and are often in good shape - the user merely burned up the pump, and ditched the tank as junk. Make sure the drain valve on the bottom operates, and that an ocean of rusty water doesn't come out when you open it. Examine the outside of the tank for rust carefully, and keep the working pressure down to about 45 PSI if you're uncertain of its interior condition. Now it's a useful reservoir - at least to you - with as many as 3 or 4 inlets and/or outlets.

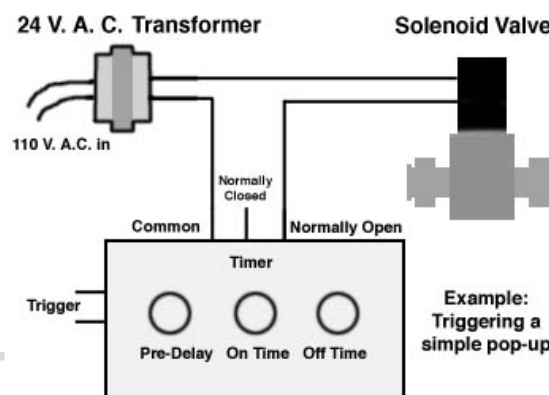
You can also get small tanks intended to carry air for filling tires at Home Depot or Wal-Mart, and these can be refitted for use with a bit of plumbing work.

- **Low voltage (24 Volts A.C.) transformer** for valve solenoids - For safety, we recommend firing effects with low voltage, although 120 V. valves are available. A small one (Grainger #3TZ67 - about \$8-9) will fire a few of these valves adequately. For large numbers of valves, get a larger unit.

- **Timers or show controllers** - More on this in an upcoming chapter, but for now, to set off a device, you need a means of either detecting a passing guest or making the prop cycle repeatedly. Both <http://www.evilusions.com> and <http://hauntmasterproducts.com> have timers with and without passive infrared motion detectors just for this purpose. To make a timer cycle endlessly, you just hard-wire the trigger input closed, and adjust the knobs as show in the instructions.

Why not just a PIR (Passive InfraRed) detector or switch mat? Because the effect needs to stay up long enough to be seen, and it needs to be buffered from constant re-triggering. Timers provide this capability.

Here's a simple example circuit for those who want to try their hand at a finished pop-up controller:

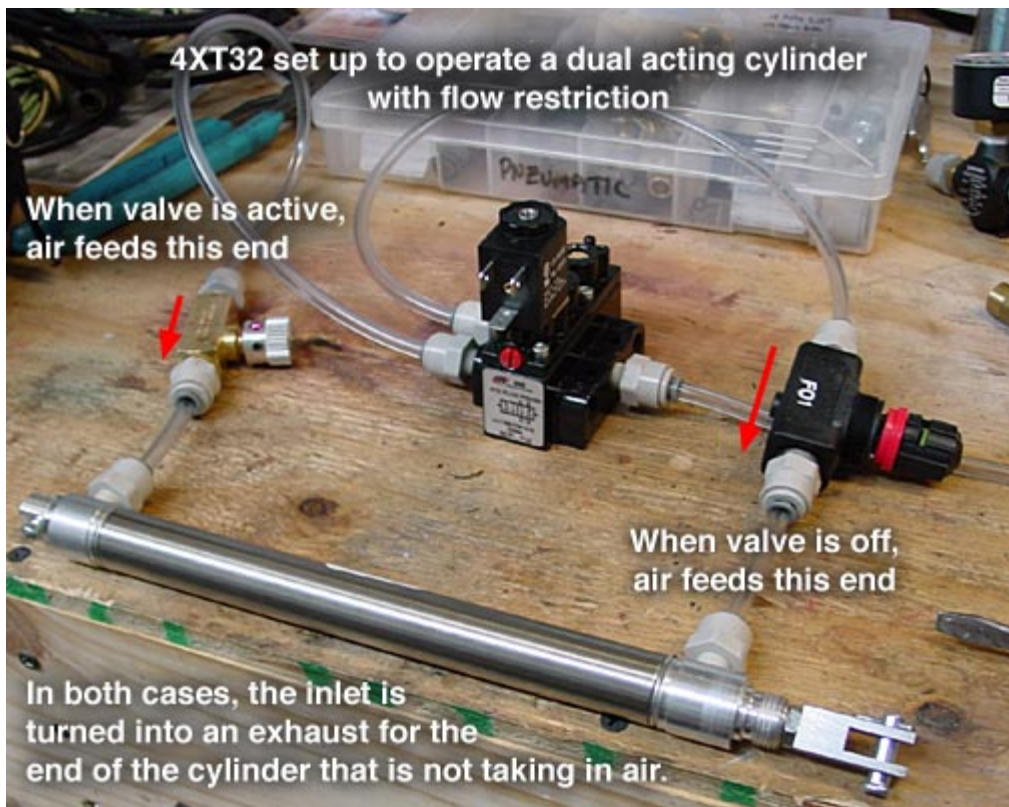


Inside the timer is a circuit controlling a relay, which is nothing more than a 'switched switch.' *Normally open* means that until the timer is activated, the switch is open (or *off*.) When the timer activates, the relay closes (turns on) and provides a completed circuit to the solenoid on the valve, which then opens, and the pop-up jumps. On this particular timer, we can set a Pre-Delay - that is, a period after triggering during which nothing happens. This can allow more patrons to be close to the pop-up when it goes off. The On Time setting allows us to tell the unit how long we want the pop-up to be seen. The Off Time lets us specify how long the timer will rest before once again allowing a trigger.

The trigger is either a simple switch closure or a special accessory infrared detector provided with a special hookup. For automatically repeating firings, you'd simply short these switch trigger contacts with a piece of wire.

If we're dropping a prop down, we wire to the normally closed contact, which applies voltage to the solenoid to allow the air pressure to hold our prop up in the air. When the relay fires, the valve goes to exhaust mode (turns off), and our prop drops. Simple, really.

Here's a complete pneumatic hookup for moving a bi-directional cylinder:



Once again, **CAUTION!** Be careful when testing a cylinder under no load. Use flow restrictors in both directions so it doesn't get slammed at the end of its travel. It can also hurt **YOU** by stabbing or pinching ! Since we had to use over 50 PSI to

make this valve work properly (part of the valve is actually moved by air pressure) the reaction of an unloaded actuator can be quite violent. Start with the restrictors screwed shut, then open them cautiously until you get safe motion. Remember, though it's moving slowly now, it still moves with considerable force, and your hand cannot stop it!

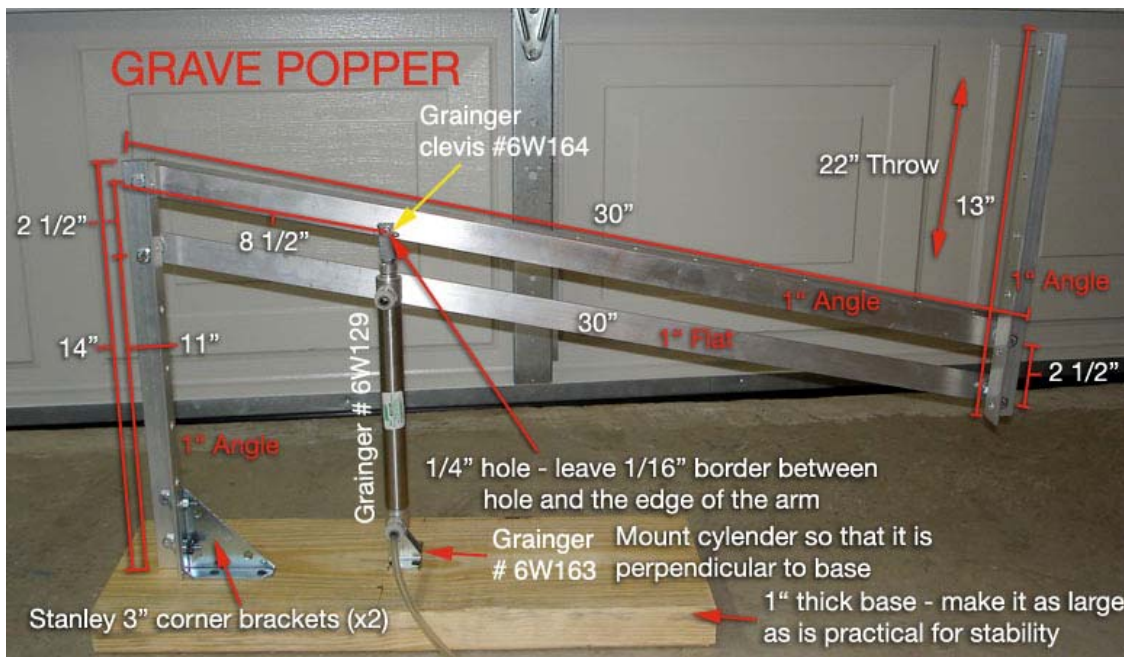
We'll talk more about a specific application in the next chapter...

[To Part 3 - Building a finished Pop-Up - The Grave Popper](#)

Building a Pneumatic Pop-Up Device: The Grave Popper

Shown below is the completed pop-up, with all the parts and sizes shown. As usual with our props, the material is 1/8" thick aluminum in flat and 90-degree angled 1" width. It cuts with a hacksaw and drills easily with a hand drill.

If you've ever shopped for a completed prop like this one, you know that most examples are made of welded steel and are not at all inexpensive. So, how can we get away with using light weight aluminum? By controlling the violence of the action using flow restrictors ([Grainger part # 4A788](#)). You will need two, as you will see below. **DO NOT OPERATE THIS PROP WITHOUT FLOW RESTRICTORS AND A REGULATOR** or you will damage it and/or yourself! *We're not kidding.* If you're still with us on this, let's continue...



In the above photo, We've identified the key parts you'll need from Grainger, and will do so whenever the need arises in following illustrations. (The Stanley brackets shown come from Home Depot.) Begin by cutting the frame parts as shown, and deilling the

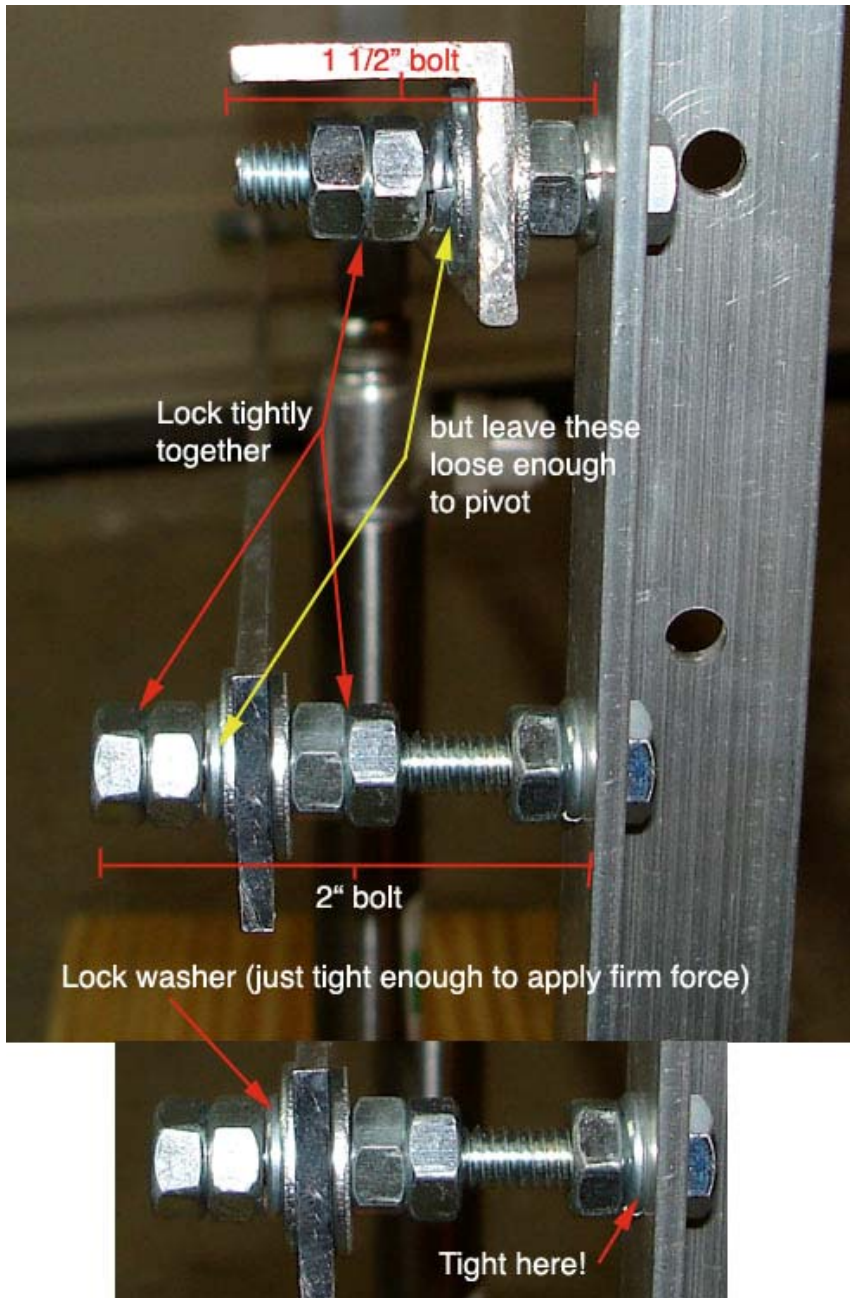
holes for the hardware. The holes should be in the center of the face of the aluminum stock, in other words, the hole centers are 1/2" in from the edge. *All holes are 1/4" diameter.* The holes for the corner brackets are most easily drilled by clamping the brackets in place with a C-clamp, and then drilling right through the holes - you can't miss this way! (Note that there are all sorts of extra holes in the pieces I used, but just ignore the empties! We re-used stock from previous experiments.) That hole for the pneumatic cylinder's clevis end is drilled within 1/16" of the edge of the arm, so be careful with this one. Note that when you install the pin through the clevis, you'll need to insert the included cotter pin and expand it to secure the device in place. Also, when you install the cylinder, arrange the pivot brackets on the base so that the cylinder stands perpendicular to the base (it will tilt a bit as it moves the arm, but not much.) The pivot brackets are separate, one for each side of the pivot.



Here's how the completed base should look with the upright and corner brackets

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installed. You can see the pivot brackets screwed to the base in the left photo.



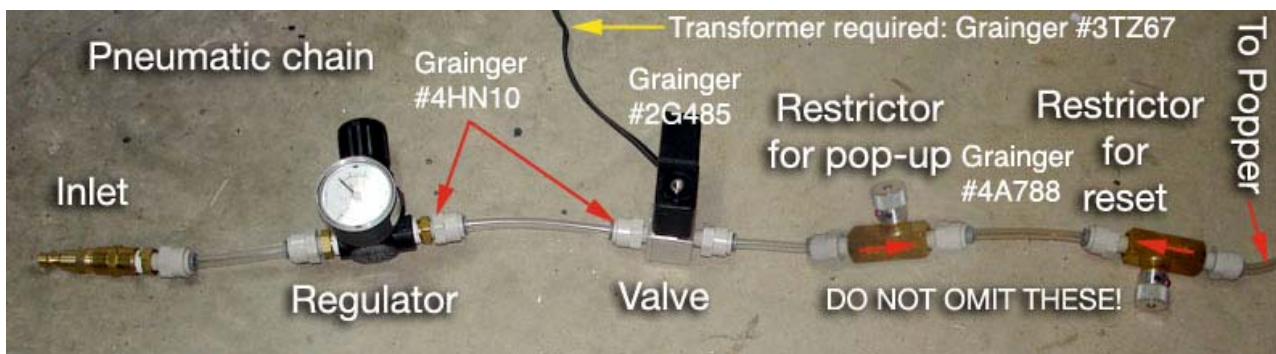
If you've built our Hitcher or CamDrive Floater kits, you already know about these pivots. A 1/4" coarse threaded bolt goes through the hole in the upright and is snugged down with a single nut and lockwasher, as shown. To make the pivoting element, a flat washer is placed on each side of the arm that moves, and is snugged down with a pair of nuts locked together. In this device, we've added a lock washer to the pivot stack to apply some side thrust to eliminate as much wobble as possible. *Before assembling each pivot, apply some automotive grease to the bolt and flat washers.* The top pivot shown here uses the single nut already secure on the upright as one stationary surface,

and a pair of locked nuts as the other surface. To lock these nuts together, snug down the first one until the arm can still pivot but is quite snug, then, while holding the first nut stationary with a wrench, use a second wrench to lock the second against the first *firmly*. When done, the nuts should not move when you pivot the arm. Be sure they are quite tight, or they may work loose as the prop breaks itself in. *You should check for this as you test the prop - before putting it in a display situation.*

The lower joint, formed on a 2" bolt as shown, must allow the flat arm to clear the side of the pneumatic cylinder as shown. Its pivot is locked with a double pair of nuts, as the photo makes clear. Once again, apply grease before assembling.

The opposite end with its 13" riser arm is completed exactly as this end. The riser is tall enough for you to mount a wig stand on it, over which a Halloween mask or other custom face may be placed. There is also room for a pair of wire shoulder forms (as with the shoulders of an FCG marionette) and the 22 inch throw will allow for the average head and shoulders (about 18" high) to be completely hidden behind a tombstone.

Now it's time to talk about applying air to the device, and triggering it. We described the components shown below in part two, so they should be familiar to you:

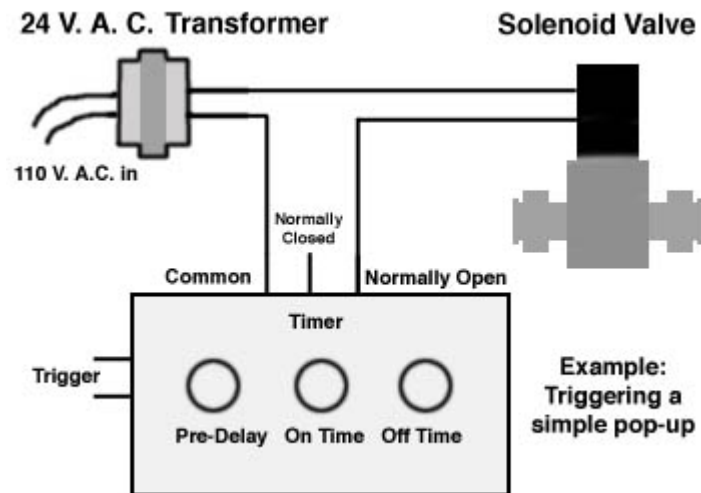


Assemble your chain as shown in the images. Tubing length may vary as needed, but try to keep your flow restrictors as close to the pneumatic cylinder as possible, while still leaving room for tube flexing and adjustment of the restrictors. *Note that the restrictors are arranged with their flow arrows in reverse to each other.* The one with the arrow pointing to the cylinder controls ascent, and the other restricts speed of descent. As mentioned in part two, *they don't regulate pressure, but only control speed of flow.*

Once you have your air chain assembled, you need to install the **event timer** as shown at the right. Make sure it is operating and that the valve is cycling before you apply air to the Popper.

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More about the chain: The **regulator** is the first active component. The Popper will operate properly with 40 pounds of air or less, so don't go beyond that pressure. We'll come back to this in a bit, but it's good to know it in advance.



Pay attention to the flow arrows on the regulator when hooking it up. The arrow(s) should point toward the pneumatic cylinder on the Popper. To begin testing, adjust your regulator before connecting it to your compressor's master regulator, to make sure that no air will flow initially. (Turn the adjusting knob counterclockwise until it stops. This shuts it off.)

The **solenoid valve** is also directional. On the aluminum block with the fittings are some numbers: 1, 2, and 3. The inlet - which connects to your regulator - is #1. #3 is the outlet, which is normally closed when power is off, and goes to the first flow restrictor. (For the record, #2 refers to the tiny hole in the top of the solenoid assembly (black case) which exhausts the air when the valve turns off.)

Begin your testing with no load on the Popper. You'll add weight and repeat the test with your final working load later.

First, go to your **flow restrictors** and screw them fully clockwise. Position the Popper so that it will not hit you or anything else - so no one gets hurt, and nothing gets damaged. *Remember, using air under pressure is serious business!* Adjust your compressor's master regulator to deliver about 45 PSI. Now, connect your Popper regulator, and, after making sure that the timer is not firing, dial up about 20 PSI by turning it clockwise slowly. Now, set the timer to give you about 5 seconds of on time and trigger it. While it is triggered, slowly open the Pop-up flow restrictor just until the arm begins to rise. Do not let it slam upward! When the valve shuts, *carefully* open the reset restrictor so that the arm falls slowly back down. Again, *don't let it flop down hard.*

Repeat your test until you are satisfied with the results. If it is still too violent, screw the restrictors down some. If it's too slow, do the reverse. *The Popper should rise to its full*

height in about 1/2 second or longer. Much faster than this and wear becomes an issue over a long period. It should fall back to rest even more slowly - allow 3 or so seconds for a full reset. (If you've even been in Haunted Mansion, Orlando, you know that the attic pop-ups take their own good time in popping and resetting - with good reason.) If your pop-up rises within 1 second, you still get the startle without undue wear on your pneumatic device.

Now it's time to add your prop head and shoulders for a full working test. Begin the test with your current settings. If necessary, begin by adding slightly more regulator pressure, not by opening the rising action restrictor. Remember, do not exceed 40 PSI. (*Watch that weight!*) A pressure between 20 and 30 PSI should work. If the speed is still too slow, then open the restrictor *very* slightly. By all means avoid slamming the arm on the upstroke. You will probably also need to further restrict the fall as well. Keep testing until you get consistent safe action.

Now, some advice on safety: *If you put this prop in a public area, the public must not be allowed close to it, or worse, allowed to tamper with it.* What this means, practically, is that you must rope off the display and have a staffer on duty to observe crowd behavior. As this is an unusual sight in a home haunt, curiosity may draw the older visitors to snoop the mechanism, so be on the lookout. The best method of triggering a pop up is to do it yourself, watching for the best opportunity for a scare. This allows for the ultimate control of safety.

If you must use a passive IR switch (some event timers we know of offer this option) then make sure the prop is out of harm's way, and that the 'Off Time' knob has at least 10 or so seconds set on it, to keep your prop from constantly bashing itself like a tire pump in action. This also keeps the effect from becoming a bore, and failing to scare anyone.

Have fun building and using your Grave Popper!